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APRIL, 1929

Fiction: "Mr. Alloss," by Henry Philip Broad.— Folklore: "How the 'Tigbalang' Fought the Waterworks," by Henry Lewis Minton; and "Ucudu!" by Hans G. Hornbostel.— Poems on the Philippines by Gilbert S. Perez.—*Mehr Licht!* Being Remarks on the Passing of Marshal Foch, Heads the Month's Editorials.—Monthly Features, Special Articles and the Customary Commercial Reviews

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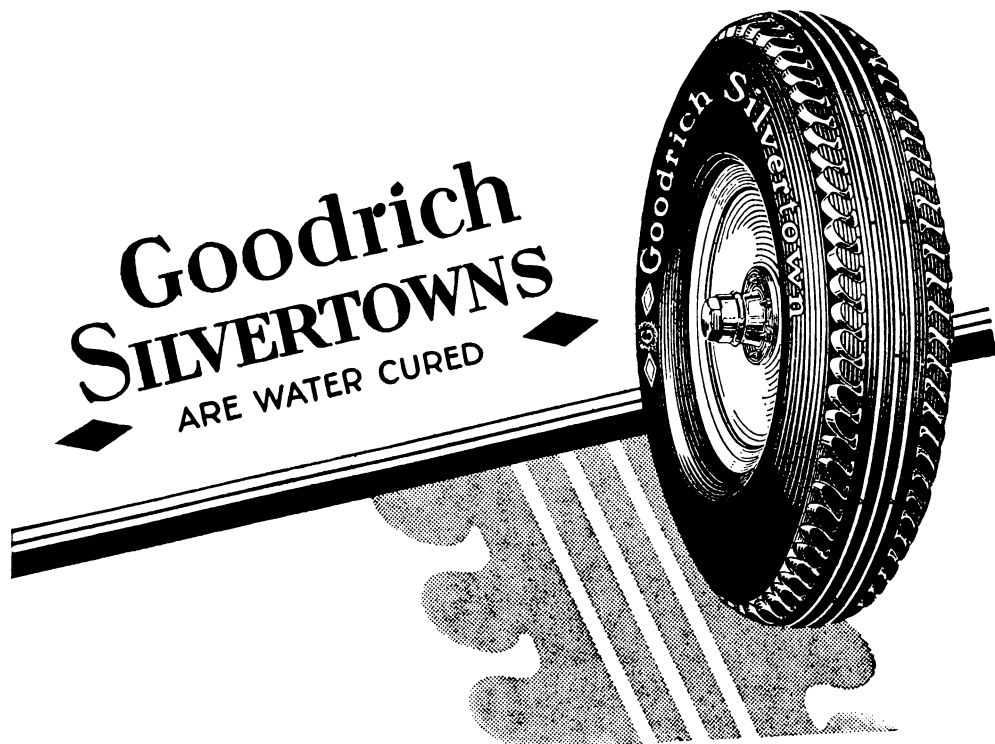
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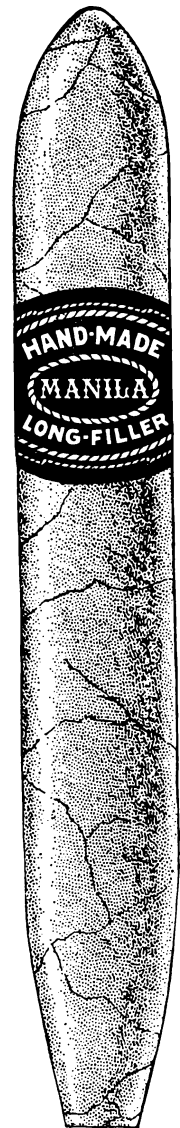




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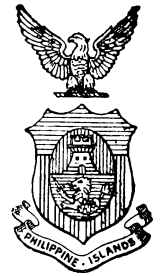
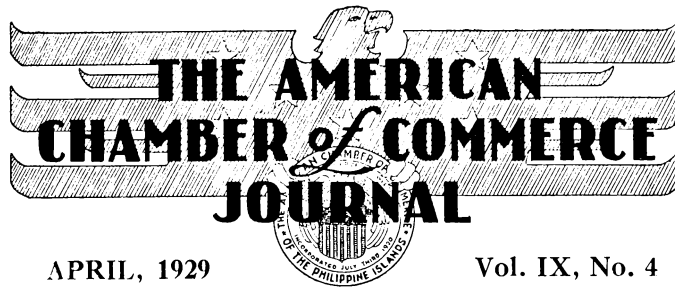
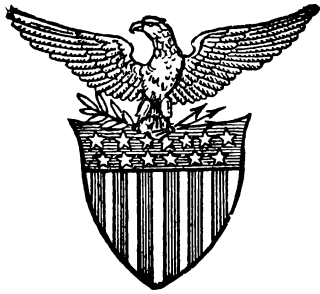
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## Certain Sulu Informalities Corrected

John Hackett of the *Mindanao Herald*, pursuing his habitual pioneering for progress, applauds Colonel Stimson's appointment of James R. Fugate governor of Sulu. In a manner of speaking, according to Hackett, Fugate has brought home the bacon in Sulu, and that alive, kicking and on the hoof. Of course, in Sulu, it isn't really bacon at all. In Sulu, land of the proud Mohammedans, the swine runs wild and is contemptuously left to remain forever in a state of swinish nature: to break trail at will, scurry down into the branch, trouble it with his tusks for all get out, and show himself to be the devil's private sedan, preford model, all he wants to: the Moros of Sulu leave the swine that makes the bacon religiously alone.

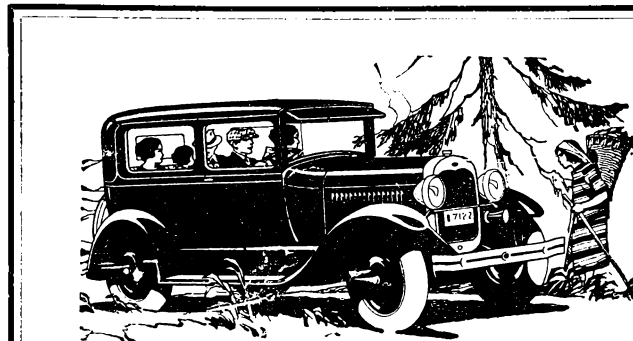
No, it isn't the bacon that's been brought home by the wily shift in the gubernatorial chair at Jolo. It's the beef. And there may be, later, a good deal of *beefing* about it.

It seems a lamentable fact that the stalwart subjects of Sultan Hadji Mohammad Jamalul Kiram have not, all of them, that fine sense of discrimination between their own and other chaps' chattels that ought to be presumed to be an ingrained attribute of character in disciples of the Prophet. Briefly, Suluanos will sometimes steal. Such is the naked (or at least partially and somewhat scandalously nude) truth. Stealing, a very informal practice, has always been eschewed by civilization—if for nothing else than on grounds of inconvenience; it is inconvenient for the husbandman to lie down at night in the comfort and enjoyment of that which is his, only to awaken in the morning to the realization that what is his has been purloined by another. Even if it is a matter of no greater consequence than harem inmates, still it is often annoying. Much more so when it enters, as it seems to in Sulu, into domestic and local commerce. Even if one go back a long way, he will find it took a good deal of skillful writing to rehabilitate Jacob in public repute when he acquired Esau's patrimony by almost . . . almost . . . well, it was *nearly* getting something for nothing, call it what you will.

It was the more execrable, too, for being done to one of the tribe, instead of to an outlander who might have been fairer prey. And that's the low-down on the informalities complained of in Sulu. Your Suluano will steal from another Suluano in the same way he was wont to steal, not so long ago, from his credal enemy the Christian. That is to say, he will steal up in the night to an unsuspecting *rancheria* and steal away again with all he can hastily lay his stealthy hands on.

To his peculiar genius as a thief, he finds cattle lend themselves—cattle and carabaos. Such chattels, in a land such as Sulu, both transport and sustain themselves. Surreptitiously slaughtered, they and their hides are readily vendable in Sulu markets. They also make good marriage dowers and presents, and burial feasts. Left to breed and bear, they stock wisely isolated pastures. It is a regrettable truth that the untutored acquisitive faculties which, on the American plains, led to the branding of mavericks and the inducement of twins in one's own heifers, to the bereavement of one's neighbors' cows, is acutely manifest in rural Sulu. Though east is not west and the twain may not meet until the promised divine audit and physical inventory is made, cattle rustling is cattle rustling in Sulu just as it was in the days when it provoked wagon-tongue justice in the Pánhandle.

This vice of cattle rustling is reported by Hackett to have been the most popular outdoor sport in Sulu when Governor Fugate took office



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a few months ago. The wholesale robbing of Peter's pastures to benefit Paul's had grown to be a nuisance often provoking manslaughter and sometimes cold-blood murder. In the absence of pistols and Winchesters, the kris and kampilan, excellent meat spits, were adroitly wielded in the cause of vengeance.

Then, too, a thief can kill a little now and then in his own behalf; if a raid has been planned and a rural householder is found unseasonably wakeful, a deft stroke to the midriff will often prove to be a sufficient soporific. Altogether—that is, taking one thing with another, especially cattle and carabaos—law and order on the jungle border in Sulu were not, until Governor Fugate's advent, all that good manners and right conduct might have dictated. Something was rotten, allegedly, and it was far this side of Denmark and not much beyond the immediate environs of Jolo.

And how has Governor Fugate expunged from Suluano conduct what Hackett describes as the cattle-stealing industry? Why, very easily.

Last August, when he was acting Sulu governor, he gathered all the best people of Sulu into a conclave which they call down there a *bichara*. There, some plain talk established distinctions among the guests. Some, in the opinion of their host, might be better than others, and even these others no better than they should be, but all were capable of manly renunciation of objectionable conduct and of going straight in future. To go straight, Governor Fugate proposed to give every man a chance—up to January 1, this year. "Every holder of a stolen animal who turned it into one of the government pounds, established in various parts of the island (of Jolo), would not be prosecuted unless he repeated the offense, in which event he would be soaked to the limit." After January 1 the probation period would expire; "a determined campaign would be started by the authorities to recover stolen animals, many of which had been definitely located, and to punish the thieves."

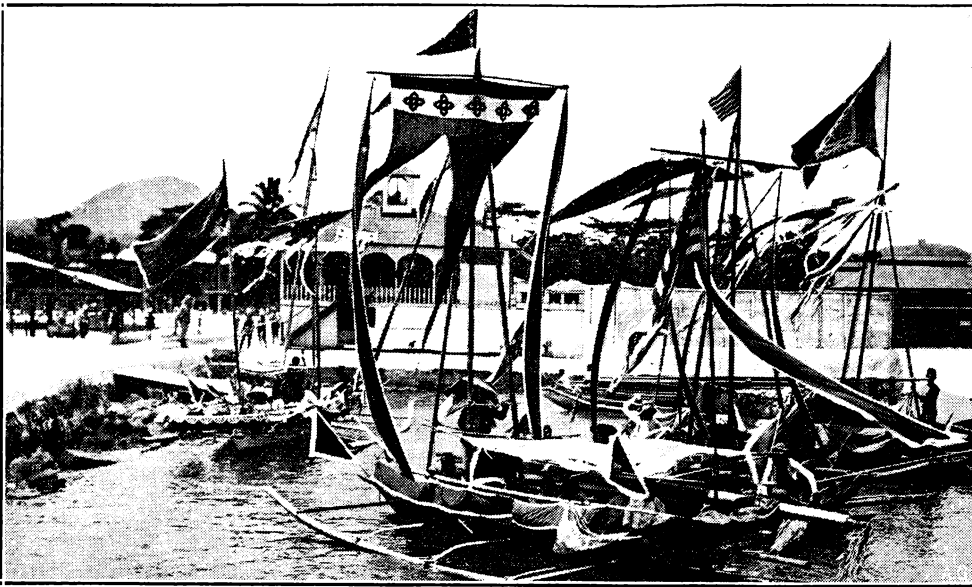
At such words, the assembled Suluano looked askance, and some were really worried.

The result seems to have been that about half the cattle and carabaos in Sulu once more informally changed hands; men found that the night had restored to them animals long lost, and taken from them other animals which they had

seized in just reprisal; so that accounts were squared all round in hundreds of cases. Many cutthroats *voluntarily* gave themselves up for trial, and Hackett thinks their number includes *the last Sulu outlaw*, who has been the standing joke of Manila newspapers for decades.

border informalities and to make settlers out of men whom easy means of rendezvous and escape tempt into a roaming thieving daredevil life.

It is certainly cheering to learn of the instant apparent success of Governor Fugate, but maybe there will be backsliders among the good people



A Gala Day in Jolo

That is the passing of cattle rustling in Sulu, if you care to believe so, and it doesn't take into very thorough consideration some of the dogmatism of Governor Fugate's immediate successor, ex-Governor Carl M. Moore, now of the Indian bureau in Washington. After all, Moore too was an old hand in Sulu and a man of pretty keen intelligence and quite cool nerve. His dogmatism was roads and bridges, now followed by the dogmatism of the letter of the law—not that it ought to be inferred that Moore neglected the efficacy of the law. But it appears to have been his experience in Sulu, as it certainly was American experience on the cattle plains at home, that means of transportation and of getting readily about tend mightily to correct

of Sulu, who will return to the wiles of the defenseless border, until the Sulu jungle is made accessible by more roads and bridges. There seems just one way to rid a country of border characters permanently, and that's to obliterate the border. It is hoped that the new administration really begins where the Moore administration left off, that what has been built is not destroyed or abandoned but only added to and continued in use for the public weal of one of the world's last and most stubborn borders. Hackett avers that livestock in Jolo is now as safe from being stolen as it would be in the backyard of the senate president's Pasay home. That is encouraging. So are roads and bridges.

—W. R.

## The Revolt of Youth

By RAFAEL PALMA,

President, University of the Philippines.

One of the many persistent problems of the day is that which refers to the new manners and customs of youth. Among the young men of today there is noticeable a sort of rebellion against certain standards of conduct and habits of action generally accepted and firmly believed by past generations. On numerous occasions, our pedagogues have remarked, in more or less censorious vein, that our youth have stampeded from their wonted bounds, and have become ungovernable and disobedient; that they

have lost their cherished attachments to the home, and their age-old respect for their parents and elders has become a thing of the past; and that, totally unsubjected to the discipline that comes from religious and moral training, they are daily becoming the victims of disbelief and immorality. Adherents of the old system of education have endeavored to attribute the so-called licentiousness and disorderly conduct of modern youth to laical education which, according to them, has prostituted all that was

good in the old system.

Between the youth of today and the youth of yesterday, there is undoubtedly a difference in mentality, brought about not only by the type of education but also by the social and economic conditions of the times. The young man of yesterday was trained to conform absolutely to established dogmas and precepts. He was not taught to assert and to talk; much less to discuss with his parents and teachers. From the very beginning he imbibed in the school a tragic version of life. The axiom that "learning enters with blood" was adhered to with Puritanic persistency and severity. I remember that in the little public school where I studied in my teens, my teacher used various

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...of punishment for different ends: ... (with a handle, ... of the hand) for ... proficiency in writing ... of the times, and a ... who could not recite ... their assigned lessons by memory. At times when the teacher was in ill humor, the key-ring, the inkstand, or any object within his reach, would rend the air with the heads of the poor students as targets. It never occurred to us then that this was not the best system of instruction. As a matter of fact, the more severe and exacting the teacher was the more he was liked by the community, because it was said that the youngsters turned out to be more witty, more quick, and more intelligent. To some extent, the system was vindicated by results. The fear of instant punishment insured on the part of exceptional students a faultless imitation of the letters and numbers of the printed models of Iturzaeta, and when it came to conjugating the irregular Spanish verbs in their various modes and tenses, the ability to do so always evoked admiration and surprise. In the secondary schools, under the direction of religious orders, no instruments of torture were employed, but the youth was subjected to a similar stern discipline. For forwardness and little misdemeanors, they were required to extend their arms in the form of a cross, or to perform the "dip in the well exercise," or kneel before the class. Besides, they were required to hear mass daily; recite prayers at the beginning and end of their classes; confess and take communion as often as possible, especially during Lent; time; and take part in processions and church festivals. Prizes were offered to reward not only scholarship but also good behavior and external demeanor.

In the university, the student was left more at ease, even with respect to religious obligations. The practice of taking communion was only required once a year. Outside of this no supervision was exercised over the scholarship of the students,—the studious and the "beater" had their way. Repetition of a subject in which they failed year in and year out was allowed. Expulsion from school was unknown except for violent disorders within the class-room and for offenses committed against the person of the professor. There were no longer prizes to stimulate studiousness and good conduct. The quizzes were few and far between because the classes were jammed to the limit and the professors cared little for the daily progress of their students, expecting the "show-down" in the final examinations.

The aims and objectives of the whole educational system were evidently to inculcate and force virtue through religious discipline, and to subordinate knowledge and information about the world and Nature, which were considered of temporary and transient character, to the concerns of the eternal life, of the expectations and splendors of the other world.

This system yielded the good results that were expected of it, while our country remained sequestered from the rest of the world and the necessities and ambitions of our people were limited. The structure of society was based on the uniformity of religious dogmas and the moral and social code which controlled our daily life.

Nobody dared to disagree with the precepts contained in these codes or examine whether they were good or bad; they were accepted as irrefutable truths, and whoever departed from their observance was sure to suffer social ostracism if not more severe penalties. However, our contact with the outside world and modern progress, and especially the events during the Revolution, and the consequent transfer of these Islands to the United States, wrought radical changes in our perspective and outlook on life. The rise of human dignity, coupled with new

In the avenues of intellectual research are to be found many opportunities for bringing those of us who are living in the Philippines into pleasant contacts one with another; not precisely for the sake of accord, for we don't stress harmony of views and conduct as much as the government does, but for the sake of understanding the other fellow—knowing him better and learning how and of what he thinks; and to what purpose. For this reason we were delighted to come upon a recent address by President Rafael Palma of the University of the Philippines, on such a vital subject, the reaction of Philippine young folks to modern times, as to deserve being printed in full in our pages. This we herewith do. And by the way, if your children are approaching their university period, it might not be unwise for you to consider the institution which President Palma presides over. Our son took his freshman and sophomore work there. One of two American boys, his relations with his classmates and the faculty were all that could be desired, from the beginning; and he was excellently instructed in all the courses he took. There are many indications that the University is under the best direction it has ever had, and that it is, as a whole, a very efficient institution of higher learning.—ED.

standards and modes of living, has created a less austere view of life and is leading to a process of reformation in the core of our family life and to a spirit of restlessness and revolt of youth against aged norms of conduct and of action.

To this result has undoubtedly contributed the new system of education which permits self-discovery and development of individuality and brings about a sense of responsibility, in contrast with the old uniformity of beliefs and practices and the acceptance of the absolute authority of the parents and teachers. The use of corporal punishment in the instruction of the child has been eliminated and in its place warning, suspension and even dismissal have been introduced. In the various grades of our system of public instruction, the attention and diligence of the students are attracted by objective methods and by a variety of courses and activities which break the monotony of mental exertion. The optional courses, the specialization, the

neglect of the classics and the study of modern languages are the product of the new conditions of our modern life. It is no longer desired to recite the lesson by memory, the main aim being to determine whether the substance of the printed page has been assimilated. No dogmas and moral precepts are imposed, but the principles of good manners and right conduct and civics are being taught, to give a practical notion of the nature of the relationship which a citizen has with himself, with society, and with his government. The school is considered as a reproduction, in miniature, of the community in which he has to live. In the colleges and universities, especially, the student societies and fraternities and the so-called extra-curricular activities place within the reach of the student a reasonably sufficient practical training so necessary for his membership in actual social life. As a part of this training, athletics and physical education and even military science and tactics are required, calculated to endow young men with the spirit of team work and to fit them to survive in the arduous struggle for existence.

To my mind, the principal distinction is made between the one system and the other in the view of life and in the philosophy that lie back of it. Whereas education in the past was guided by the theological conception of the world and undertook to reform human nature in accordance with a certain pattern that was supposed to have come by heavenly revelation, in our day, education simply prepares the individual, tempting in so far as possible to the conditions surrounding human existence. In the education of yesterday was a certain feeling of Divinity, today it is a feeling of humanity. In the past, education was considered as a period of transition to a better life, and a knowledge of the things that surround man was not so essential as a behavior which would please God in this life and make man deserving of the rewards of the eternal life. Now education trains for life on this earth; it helps man to understand deeply what life is and what can be done to harness the varied forces of Nature in the service of man, to determine what are those subtle and invisible forces that govern the mysterious actions of individuals and of societies, and to know how man's control over Nature can be enhanced. In the light of these differences, it may be inferred, with some truth, that a spirit more materialistic than before is pervading the present system of education—in its workings and consequences; but at bottom the idea of God has not disappeared, but it seeks God more at close range in the depths and grandeur of His works, instead of considering Him as an unknowable and unknown Being living in a distant region, divorced from the world and from its institutions.

This new philosophy of education is not as bad as it may seem to those who have acquired the habit of looking at things from the viewpoint of conservatism and the maintenance of the status quo. It is only a new conception of God and His designs toward man. The modern conception is that God is not a Being of Nature or of man; that He is not a Being who lives with us, and although His Kingdom is not

(Please turn to page 11)

# SOCONY

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# "Mister Alloss"

By HENRY PHILIP BROAD

In the regiment from which he had retired after five and twenty years of service, he had been called Walrus, on account of the hirsute adornments on his florid ball of a face; and in the soft palaver of the Filipino, Walrus had become Alloss. As Mr. Alloss he was known to every man, woman and child in barrio Santa Maria, where he made his home. Three times a week he would go down to the post exchange, three miles away, to make his purchases at the army stores. He would trudge down the dusty, coconut-bordered road in his old khaki suit and battered Stetson, a basket swinging from his arm—as unlike his Philippine surroundings as could be imagined.

They always took him the better three-fourths of the morning, these visits to the post exchange. Not that he did not start early enough; he set out regularly at seven, but progress to town was not easy. From their nipa huts the Filipino mothers would nod to him and smile, and he would stop at one dwelling or another and inquire into little Serafin's condition, whether the chills and fever had gone down, and how wee Mariquita had spent the night. Sometimes Lady Marta, the well-to-do widow, would beckon to him. Laboriously he would ascend the steep bamboo stairs and have a look at little Anita's English composition. More than once it would be: "Them ideas are not bad at all, Anita. But them letters!" And his pudgy freckled hand would trace a model letter, to the voluble admiration of his numerous onlookers.

Then down into the street once more, and from many a dilapidated abode that could not be called a house, and yet was a real home, a small tot would scuttle forth, and another and another, as innocent of garments as on the day of their birth. He would stop in his lumbering gait and talk to the smallest and dirtiest of them, stroking with his sunburned hands the straight black hair, patting the small brown faces with flat little noses, the while digging into the

recesses of his khaki coat where lemon drops apparently generated spontaneously. Then he would wave to someone whose shack was set far back in the coconut grove that bordered the road, too far to go for a chat. So he would make a loud-speaker of his two hands and shout: "Hello, there, Mariano! How are them nuts coming on?"

It would be nine o'clock by the time he reached the exchange. Nearly always, too, there were some officers' ladies there and he had to wait, but that did not bother him. He had a way of greeting the ladies, removing his hat with one hand and receiving it with the other as it described a sweeping downward curve, and the ladies liked it, for they always smiled. And the quartermaster would allow him to have a look at the new stores. He would feast his Irish eyes on the tin-foil wrapped bacon, the pyramids of tinned goods in colorful wrappers, and the delicious glow of the oranges and apples.

He would make his purchases, chat a little with the sergeant, add up and go. Once only had he had a little difficulty, and that with a new quartermaster sergeant, just arrived in the islands and therefore knowing it all. Looking askance at Mr. Alloss' stock of goods, he had said: "Now, Sergeant Walrus, tell me, what in blazes do you do with all them things you get here? Six cans of milk again today! Why, man, you had twelve last time! Day before yesterday, that is!"

"You should worry, young man! I pay for it, don't I? My United States Army pension's as good as the next fellow's, eh?" He had taken the heavy basket from the counter, and was making ready to go. But the other was not yet satisfied.

"You are registered a single man, Walrus. So don't you tell me you use all the milk yourself, not saying anything about the other things." Mr. Alloss put down his basket and looked at his officious interlocutor who went on: "I'm under

the regulations, you know! We must check up on people like. . . like you, Walrus! Tell me now, what do you do with them things? Sell 'em, eh? Sell 'em to the civilians?"

Anger shot through Mr. Alloss. Then he calmed down and put a hand on the trim, chevroned sleeve of the young man. "You know damn well I don't even sell a toothpick! Never have. The Captain knows, and that ought to be enough for the likes of you! Want to be smart with me, eh?"

The other shrugged trim shoulders: "Still, that does not tell me what you do with all the stuff, you old codger!"

Mr. Alloss slowly picked up his basket. "Well, if you just got to know. . ."

"Sure would like to know!"

"Listen, then: It's for my children!"

The other man roared: "Now, Walrus, that's the best I ever heard! Your children! And you a single man! Walrus, for shame!"

Holding his sides, which seemed in imminent danger of splitting, he asked between spurts of laughter: "So you have children, Walrus? And how many have you, say?"

"Fifty-three of 'em, Sergeant, fifty-three!" Adding, as he closed the door: "And plenty more coming!"

If Mr. Alloss' progress had been slow in the morning, it held no comparison with his progress back from the post exchange. First of all, he wended his way to the market. It was a flimsy bamboo-and-iron structure near the seashore where, in their wooden stalls, Filipino women sold their wares. He knew all the women, especially the older ones, and they hailed him with undisguised delight.

"Ay, Mister Alloss! *Que tal, Mister Alloss?*"

He would shake hands with them, talking to them in a queer jumble of a language that had once been Spanish. Then he had to listen to Lady Ramona's whispered complaints about her son-in-law, who abused her so; to Lady Amalia's detailed particulars about her latest grandchild's laborious advent. More than once he scratched his bald shining pate during the conciliabula with the rest of them, pondering

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solutions of their troubles. Then he would select his vegetables, buying from one today, tomorrow from another, so as to cause no ill-feelings among them. But bananas he invariably purchased from Lady Stanislawka.

Stanislawka! The very name conjured up youth and freshness and he saw himself again, a trig young warrior, just come from the homeland, and Stanislawka, the brown beauty! Those wonderful days! But the years had slipped by, unmercifully, as years have a way of doing, and Stanislawka, if still brown, was no longer a beauty. But that had not kept her from raising a huge family, by two Filipino husbands, and she and her earthwhile lover had remained good friends. That and no more; for unlike so many of his former companions whom the Islands had retained, he had remained single. He knew the people, he liked them; he had of his own free choice made his home among them; yet at the thought of marrying he had balked. He was not the marrying kind, anyway, he reasoned; it would never do.

At a side booth, after a hearty chat with the lady of his youth, he would purchase a dozen or so native gingerbreads of the fanciest shapes, fat little pigs with pink-icing snouts, horses with flags in place of tails. That would be just the thing for Carlito, who had a touch of t. b., or for Sebastian, the lame boy, or for poor Filomena with the hare lip. Fifty-three of 'em? Why, there were more than twice that many in the barrio now!

He would pile the *dulces* on top of the already over-flowing basket, or stuff them into his gaping pockets. Then, sweeping his hat to the women in the stalls with the same incongruous yet captivating grace as he had to the ladies in the post, he would move on.

Home? No, not yet. He had to take a drink first, over at Johnny's bar. A glass of beer, in this hot country, would not do anybody any harm. So, with the basket pulling heavily at his arm, he would make for the gaily-painted, two-storied frame building at the corner, push open the door with his knee and get his glass of beer; one, sometimes two, never three. Too

much money. He would sit and chat with the elderly owner of the place, or with a couple of sailors who were making a day of it while their vessel was in port. At last, wiping the foam from beard and mustache with the back of his hand, would finally stalk from the barroom and



Mr. Alloss returns from market

trudge homeward.

The nearer he came to home, the lighter grew the burden. The tots would scuttle forth from their dwellings again, a little less naked than in the morning, and their young voices shrill with excitement and expectation, would cut into the

stillness of the fiery hot torenoo.

"Hello, el Mister Alloss! Hello

He would plant himself before the legs.

"Hey, there, Pedro! A apple for the 1. she's got the beriberi. Here, young Marg. a orange for you!" To another: "Say, Lu. that sore sure ain't looking right good to me. Come and get some zinc ointment." "Ah, Lady Maria!" to a buxom young woman who was spreading out some baby linen on a hedge t dry "and how is the new baby? Wait a minut The pudgy hand would delve into the fastness of the basket and hand the young mother two or three scarlet-labelled cans of milk.

Thus it would always be, on Wednesday, Monday and Friday; and noon would not be far off when he got home.

Home was the wooden cubicle he had built himself, of packing cases, covering the "Stow away from boilers" and the "X.X. Brand Soap" with a color worthy of the luscious surroundings. The house stood flush with the road; age-old mango trees swayed dignifiedly behind it. It was not a grand home—oh, no—just two rooms, one that held his narrow army bed, his army locker, and an old *aparador* for his clothes, then the smaller room, his company room, as he called it, with oil stove and table so ingeniously attached that he could cook and eat without getting up. There was also the ice chest in this room, and under the table the round padded box for Sally, the cat. For Sally's benefit, too, the square small opening at the right of the door ethat permitted her to come and go as her felin fancy directed.

One morning late in May, when he returned from town, Mr. Alloss became aware from a distance that something was amiss at his house. Sally was wailing pitifully from within. Small wonder, he found. Sally's little exit had been obstructed, someone had placed a board against it from the inside. Kittredge, surely, or Deniston—up to their tricks! That some poor asses could not take care of a monthly check Each time they came into town from their littl

(Please turn to page 12 col. 2)

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## Spending \$7,000,000 Monthly With America

Lanao, P. I., March 23.—Customs figures released show that every month last year the Philippines bought from America manufactures valued at upward of \$7,000,000; from the world as a whole the islands bought to the tune of \$135,000,000 during the year, and their purchases from America are 62.2%, or \$84,500,000 the year as a whole. Thus America now buys less than 2/3 of the purchasing trade of the Philippines; the Philippine tariff, which averages about 20% *ad valorem*, does not prevent a great deal of buying from Europe and Japan.

Here are a few of the countries from which the Philippines buy:

United States.....	\$84,500,000
Great Britain.....	5,638,000
Belgium.....	1,500,000
France.....	1,564,789
Germany.....	4,624,951
Switzerland.....	1,657,775
China.....	6,559,744
Br. East Indies.....	3,002,338
Dutch E. Indies.....	3,035,135
Fr. East Indies.....	2,401,348
Japan.....	12,935,876
Australia.....	2,433,780

Australia, not a leading manufacturing country, sells the Philippines chiefly beef and coal. Twelve more countries trading with the Philippines sell them less than a million's worth of goods a year, respectively. But in pesos, half the value of dollars, the islands bought more than a million's worth last year from each of the following, Spain, the Netherlands, and Japanese-China.

Single items in the purchases the islands made last year which each totalled more than a million dollars are: rice, flour, bread stuffs other than flour, automobiles, other vehicles, chemicals and drugs, coal, cotton cloths, other cotton products, eggs, electrical wares, fertilizers, fiber manufactures, fish, leather, meats, dairy products, crude oil, gasoline, lubricating oil, fruits and nuts, rubber manufactures, machinery, iron and steel, paper and books, silks, soaps, tobacco and cigarettes, vegetables.

Other items coming to more than a million pesos, but less than a million dollars, are: auto parts, cacao, chocolate, etc., coffee, precious stones, porcelain, glass and glassware, hats and caps, nonelectrical instruments, matches, minor oils, paints and varnishes, perfumery and cosmetics, liquors, wood and rattan manufactures, woolen products.

Some items bought chiefly or principally from the United States are pretty large: Flour, 5,325,000; automobiles and parts, \$5,028,000; cotton cloths, \$2,117,000; other cotton products, \$8,018,000; electrical wares, \$2,185,000; fish products, \$2,201,000; fruits and nuts, \$1,645,000; rubber manufactures, \$2,325,000; dairy products, \$3,765,000; petroleum products, \$10,000,000 in round numbers; tobacco and cigarettes, \$3,101,000. And possibly silks should be included, about \$4,000,000, as a great deal of American silk goods sells in the islands in competition with oriental silks.

Of course America is the chief customer of the Philippines, as she is their chief merchant and manufacturer. She gave \$116,000,000 to the islands last year for their products, and from all their other customers they received \$39,000,000, to make a rough approximation of the exact figures.

Here are a few of the countries which bought from the Philippines last year:

United States.....	\$116,000,000
Japan.....	6,972,000
Great Britain.....	7,896,000
China.....	3,504,000
Germany.....	3,154,000
Spain.....	5,091,000
France.....	2,703,000
British East Indies.....	1,678,000
Belgium.....	1,398,000
Netherlands.....	1,466,000
Italy.....	1,523,000
Hongkong.....	1,343,000

No other country bought from the islands during 1928 as much as a million's worth. America's purchases were chiefly fiber, sugar and

coconut products, the last being copra, coconut oil and desiccated coconut meat. In value, the import-export trade of the islands in 1928 was \$289,711,444, exceeding that of 1927 by \$18,285,887, an increase of 5.5%. Per capita it was an increase of \$1.50; imports outvalued those of 1927 by \$19,000,000, but exports fell slightly below the value of the exports of 1927, the price of sugar especially being quite low.

Another important phase of the trade to the general reader is the shipping it involves. What is the nationality of the vessels taking so many products from America and other points in the world to the Philippines, and carrying such heavy cargoes away from the islands? Of what the

islands bought, American vessels carried cargoes valued at \$61,229,879, of which \$48,500,000, nearly, was from the United States. Of what the islands sold for delivery abroad, American vessels carried cargoes valued at \$75,526,739, of which \$67,500,000, nearly, went to the United States. British vessels were about the only material competitor, the imports they brought to the islands were valued at \$48,916,732, and the exports they hauled away at \$49,228,163. German ships brought the islands imports valued at \$9,155,199 and hauled away exports valued at \$5,201,458. The corresponding figures for Japan are \$6,017,771 and \$14,107,139 respectively. Considerable values are in the mails, which in bulk pass between the islands and the United States: imports by mail were valued at \$3,650,380, and exports at \$5,605,332.

## Two More Philippine Poems by Gilbert S. Perez

### Paradise

I drifted into Rosario  
Last Saturday  
Night,  
And in one of the cubicled  
Cathayan cloth marts  
I saw  
Old parchment faced  
Tan Gon  
Toying with his sweat-grimed,  
Ebony balled  
Abacus  
And listlessly clip-clapping  
The profits  
Of another day.  
And I remembered  
The wedding feast  
Years ago  
In the provinces  
And I knew  
That mellowed friendship  
Could risk  
Familiar queries.  
How is the wife, Tan?  
He turned to me  
With that mirthless,  
Heart sick  
Laugh of Oriental  
Grief.  
"You no hear?  
Too bad! too bad!  
She gone to the hell  
And she leave me  
Alone  
With nine kids."

Alone,  
With nine kids.  
And the wife  
Hopelessly  
Beating her hands  
Against an unseen  
Impenetrable  
Wall,  
Haunted  
By heart-breaking  
Terranean memories  
Which refuse to die  
Even  
In Paradise—  
Oh, the subtlety  
Of Oriental  
Jests!

Manila, May 10, 1927.

### Sarangani Bay

I did not love Rudyard  
But I liked his verse  
And many were the times  
When I sailed away  
Across the Seven Seas,  
But that night  
The southern monsoon  
Groaned and moaned  
In Sarangani bay.  
Between the lightning flashes  
I could see  
The kneeling palms as they prayed  
Their unending orisons  
To the moon-starved  
Celebes sea.  
So I closed the windows  
And I thought that I was  
Alone  
And I opened the book  
And put on my heavy  
Tortoise shell  
Glasses.  
But they did not stay on  
And they slipped and slipped  
And dropped as I nodded  
And dreamed of the Moulmein pagoda  
In far-away Burmah.  
Then it was that I saw  
The flash  
Of the two-edged  
Campilan  
Mirrored on the dark green surface  
Of the flask of native gin  
On the table.  
Then the light went out and...  
Darkness...  
As my head rolled over  
The open book of verse  
And the crimson viscid lake  
Spread itself slowly  
Over the pages  
And on  
And over  
The Road to Mandalay.

Lanao, March 1, 1927.

Danish, Dutch, Norwegian and Swedish ships regularly call at Philippine ports and participate in the ocean carrying trade of the islands, and the Spanish mail line counts in the commerce with Spain. American vessels do not carry all the goods America sells the islands; of these goods last year the amount carried by British vessels was valued at \$30,000,000, and Norwegian vessels

carried another three millions' worth. All this was offset but little by the shipments to Great Britain and Norway by American vessels, or from those countries by American vessels to the Philippines. There's still a gap between what America sells and buys overseas, and what vessels of her own nationality are carrying for her.

strange things have I seen in the bondok of San Juan del Monte.

Like the tigbalang, the matanda sa punso have a language which, so far as I have learned, no human being understands. True, there once lived a man here who claimed that he had talked with the spirits of the bondok, but it is well known that he was a notorious liar, and his wife is believed to have been a witch. Many of the matanda sa punso have I seen rolling about the footpaths in the darkness, and menacing me with weird mouthings and their terrifying eyes; but when I have attacked them with staff or bolo, they have invariably escaped with incredible speed and agility. And as they fled they looked like very fat sheep. "Even thus, Señor, I told the story of the evil spirits to Don Sebastian; and then, as now, I spoke only of the things I have seen with my own two eyes. Now I shall tell you of Don Sebastian."

He was a very great man and very war, generous and proud; and terrible was his wrath. He stood high in the favor of the Captain General, and the Director de Aguas.

## How the "Tigbalang" Fought the Waterworks

FRANK LEWIS MINTON

*This is the story of the excavation and building of the "old reservoir" in San Juan del Monte, as told by Juan Javalan, one of the few laborers still living who were employed on that great project. His wife, Aquilina, and an old friend, whose name the writer has forgotten, contributed several bits of forest lore. In order to bring the scene more vividly to the reader, I have used as nearly as possible the style of the narrators.*

It was many years ago, Señor—in 1877, to be exact—that the great Don Sebastian (Don Sebastian Jube, a noted Spanish engineer) came to the bondok for the purpose of carving in the solid rock of San Juan del Monte, this great chamber of waters which you have just seen; so the people of Manila might have pure, fresh water during the time of drought. I was very young then, Señor, yet I remember that day as if it were but yesterday.

The people were greatly worried over Don Sebastian's project; for, they argued, if it were God's will that the people of Manila should have fresh water during the season of dryness, other than that of the great river, which they had used for centuries, then why had He not, in His omnipotence, caused such a receptacle to occur in his own way? Or why had he not caused springs of pure water to flow in convenient places about the city? And perhaps the people were right, for several times those who have drained and cleaned the great chamber have found the skeletons of dead men, who were doubtless thrown into the water by the angry tigbalang. At any rate, you will admit, Señor, that had God so willed, he could easily have supplied Manila with pure water himself, and saved all that great labor and expense, and perhaps the lives of many unfortunate people's well.

The people were much worried, and many of them refused to help with the construction of the huge chamber; for it was believed—and his belief later proved to be well founded, Señor—that the building of such a receptacle would offend the spirits of the bondok. The great rock crest of San Juan del Monte is the home of the tigbalang. 'Tis said it was constructed these spirits at the beginning of the world. But there were other evil spirits, Señor, the matanda sa punso, which infested the trails and footpaths. "You know not of these evil spirits, Señor? Strange! Then will I tell you of the tigbalang and the matanda sa punso, Señor, so that you may realize the dangers faced by the great Don Sebastian, and all who helped him in the construction of the great chamber.

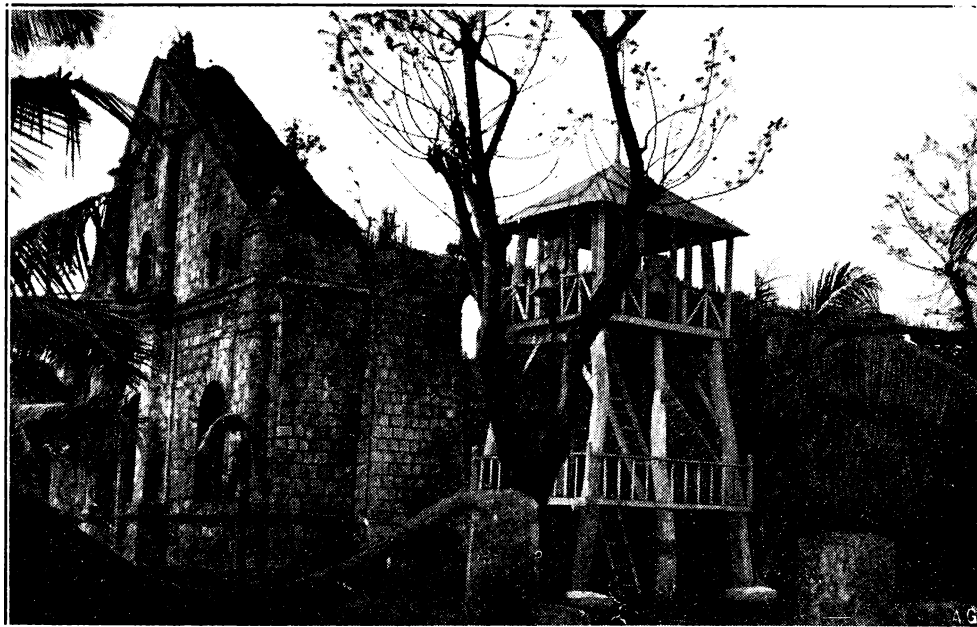
The tigbalang, Señor, sometimes appears in the form of a great dog, with a long red lolling tongue, but usually he shows himself in his natural form, that of a very tall, thin creature, man, half beast, with most extraordinarily thin legs, and long ears like those of an ass; he also favors that of the horse, although certain human features at times. It is said sometimes the legs of the tigbalang are as tall as the total height of the terrible man; but those I have seen were not more than three times the height of a man.

The spirits do not kill men outright, Señor; when they have successfully cast their spell upon a human being, they lead him off into the depths of the wood. Losing his bearings, he stumbles helplessly through the jungle. When he falls entirely beneath the spell, they never wake him; but wander on at the call of the tigbalang until they die. Some say that those who are thus eaten by the spirits, Señor; but I have no proof, and I incline to the belief that it is a mere superstition. Seldom indeed do they overcome the spell of these evil ones, Señor, except in cases where the tigbalang

about the size of a large dog. Their hair sometimes grows so long that they resemble great balls, rolling hither and yon, in the darkness, menacing the pedestrian with their great round fiery eyes. They change shape with ease, and often the front feet become hands, with which

## The Old Parish Church Apostrophises

BY VERNON J. SNAPP



*Stand and look at me. Ponder. Well may you wonder. But do not think me dead. Think of yourself as you are, dreadfully young and giddy. My walls are stone, they will perish only with the hills.*

*A typhoon took my roof. Then my bells were taken from me and placed on those pillars of wood—pillars the ants will gnaw down. Worst of all, puny men of this puny age have built a puny structure of nipa palm and bamboo inside me—and they call it a church! How dearly they must love their god, that they build such a temple to him!*

*Where are the worshipers who once thronged through my doors? Where are the children? For of such is the kingdom of heaven.*

*There they are, romping out of school over my neglected plaza. They are saturated with the idea of progress, imbued with the myth of change. But the truth they get is only confused discussion, and their understanding is the understanding of the present only.*

*At those buildings and at those builders, I scoff. For I shall see them waste into the mud out of which they have come, and die with the men who made them.*

*And the wise shall speak of them, and say, "Art thou also like the church the Spaniards built? What, no?"*

*Thy walls, O school, shall also be covered with cloying vines. From thy corners shall the baliti grow. In thy deserted portal shall spring up a woody growth. Thou shalt not be inhabited, nor resorted to from generation to generation. Neither shall the American teach in thee, nor shall the Filipino learn from thee of life. But the wild birds shall sing about thee, and vines shall hide thee from view. Thy gable shall be the haunt of bats. Trees shall crowd against thy fallen walls. For thy time too shall come. Thy days shall not be prolonged forever.*

they hurl missiles at those with whom they are angry.

It is a peculiar fact, Señor, that these bits of earth and stones, hurled by the matanda sa punso, have never, so far as I know, actually touched those at whom they were thrown. Usually they go whistling past one's head, or fall nearby. I have heard that should they actually strike the person at whom they were thrown, the result is death; but a friend of mine, Señor, and I have heard the story told of a man who was struck and put this in

had a knowledge of the spirits of the air, and of the stars, and of the water, and of the earth, and he feared nothing. Ah, he was a great caballero, Señor. He also knew much of magic, as you shall learn.

So great was his influence that despite the displeasure of the tigbalang and the matanda sa punso he succeeded in gathering a force of laborers to aid him in carving the chamber in the solid rock of San Juan del Monte. How many, Señor? Perhaps ten or twelve. Some of them worked by day, others by night.

(Please turn to page 14)

### MEHR LICHT!

If a final touch were needed, then, in Foch's death, it has been supplied, to demonstrate that science is driving the ghosts of glory from the field of arms. On Flanders fields behold the regimented hosts of men too young to die. Behold them swept away. The fields are fairer where they pour out the last full measure of patriotic devotion. But Marshal Foch, who commanded ten million men engaged in five simultaneous battles along a front of three hundred miles in 1918, when he was already sixty-seven, lives on as the master strategist—to die of senility ten years later, as prosaically as any citizen Jacques in the humblest arrondissement. The great memorials of his career are not of his death, but of how he, already an aged man, could send hundreds of thousands of men to death, and equal numbers there, to hold his lines and write a page or two of history in the weird annals of mankind. The ensuing peace rankled exceedingly. Veterans of field and forum fell into lugubrious disputes as to who caused the war and who really brought about victory. The World War therefore fell short of success as a war ending war and making democracy secure. Hence war we shall have again, sculptors may as well prepare pedestals now for heroes who will soon claim them for their effigies. Nevertheless, the day will dawn when their chisels will have a more imaginative theme when they deal with Mars, and when heroes of steel and iron and *t-n-t* will be put to rest in the classics with Jove and his javelins, Caesar and his chariots, Alexander and Bucephalus.

Humble as we are, yet we dare, in noticing the occasion of the passing of Marshal Foch, master hero of the world's most heroic epoch of carnage, to say that war is obsolescent right now; that this world will find other ways of retaining in youth the attributes of manhood, and so, in the fullness of time, will make war obsolete. To hold otherwise is to despair of human progress, and vainly controvert even the rules of physics: for as men continue exercising their faculties in research on the problem of war, these faculties will expand in scope until they encompass the solution of war.

*Mehr licht!* cried Goethe, and his light will shine to illuminate our dark ways of life long after the flames of war have been snuffed out. It will be science that makes war too terrible to endure. The first law of life will at last assert its privy dominion over the affairs of men, and parliaments will sit whose envoys sign open covenants worth something more than the current pound price of old paper: worth indeed the honor of the nations, felt then to be better preserved in the unbroken word than in the dispatching *west* of hordes of conscripts. For if France gives Foch a national funeral, the apogee of the people's commendation, which he deserves, Hugo had one, Pasteur had one. To vision war dead by its own implacable hand is not to dream of Utopia, it is merely to put the bench and the law above the bludgeon and the blunderbuss. The latter are the weapons, the former a rational refinement of man's force is called violence, and begins to be judged dissipated," said Hugo, on the centennial of the rational conclusion of a conflict in the episode, Foch's dashing and stupendous cost. Not so for the popular son of martial France, who inspired himself that war confronted him, as the Germans did, rally his own defense will inevitably be broken. Foch's cry echoes forever in the human heart, with the retreating drums. *Mehr licht!*

### WE "TAN" SEE IT COMING

By mandamus, the insular auditor has been hailed before the supreme court by Tan C. Tee, contractor for seven units of the Iloilo marginal wharf, and told by the court to certify that funds for the work are available, if they are, and sign on the dotted line. The matter are ministerial, not discretionary: it is the auditor's duty to say who is

the lowest responsible bidder: moreover, and as against what the auditor believed, acceptance of a bid on a job is not, the court holds, a contract. An offer is made, this offer is accepted, still it is not a contract, and the time for the auditor to perform his merely ministerial function concerning funds available for the job, which fact the law enjoins it upon him to certify, is when the formal agreement, later to be signed by the contracting parties, is drawn up and sent to his office in proper form for the certificate to issue.

But the court takes occasion to say that whereas decisions of the auditor are binding on the executive, when not reversed by the secretary of war, they are not binding on the courts; numerous precedents are cited and the statement made that by a series of decisions the authority of the auditor has been materially modified from what it once was. It is, therefore, timely to inquire if the islands aren't getting away from safe financial anchorage, and into dangerous waters which they have not sounded and where pilots will be required. Checkmating the auditor may be a fine show, but it's a costly one. Shall we not soon arrive, at the rate we are going, at the time when special agents will come out to Manila to administer the proceeds of our government loans, and contractors in their good graces will come along with them? This, right now, is the humiliating and costly experience of ten several countries in South America. The difference between our present credit and theirs is about 50% in our favor. As this largely comes about through the powers the insular auditor has had heretofore but seems to have no longer, if Congress wishes to do us a friendly act it will redefine without further delay the powers it intends the auditor shall exercise. The auditor's original powers were none too great. The government that has so radically curtailed them has already written *finis* to its independence of its creditors.

### SUGGESTIONS

As soon as the government gets around to advertising the islands, the tourist traffic will become important. To spend a matter of \$10,000 a year with two or three of the *Big Seven* magazines—*Harper's*, *Atlantic*, *Review of Reviews*, *World's Work*, *Scribner's*, *Century* and *Golden Book*—would do it. To this end the Ayuntamiento should be converted into a permanent museum and art exhibit, with its courts, two spacious ones devoted to orchids and ferns. For a time at least, offices could remain housed on the upper floor, or part of it, but immediate steps in the utilization of the lower floor, particularly Marble Hall, should secure this building forever to the uses of art and history. Functions, such as banquets, interfering with this purpose should be held elsewhere. Going farther the government should take a leaf from Java's ledger and designate a certain number of buildings in Manila, which should not be destroyed save by official consent. Proper memorial tablets should be placed on them. The cooperation of the monasteries should be obtained, that proper historical notes in English inscribed on tablets be placed in all the monastery churches, the chapel of the Clare nuns, and the Cathedral. Fort Santiago might come in on this. Then there's the beach question. Manila lacks a first class beach in her immediate environs, but has one half an hour away on the Cavite road, where the sun is all anyone could desire and the bottom shelving sand. Here a suitable pavilion should be built and a concession let, when thousands of Manila as well as tourists with either no time nor means for Baguio, would patronize the place as one of healthful seashore recreation. There is ample parking space. Cavite might well share the expense of this project, for the price of maintaining a market there. No wonder tourist ships come and between daylight and dark, for we keep concealed or only half accept all the wonders and pleasures we have to offer. This costs us more than the natural disappointment of many hundreds of visitors. We have formerly said about Mehan Gardens we don't repeat. It stands with us now added. It is time for the government to be practical about the tourist trade and the pleasure and comfort and health of the city.

### DR. QUEZON

We are able sometimes to disagree with the senate president in grudging him the doctorate in law conferred upon him by the University of the Philippines. We heartily congratulate him, and the university well. The incident marks another step in scholastic progress here, and appropriately coupled with similar honors for a woman, an educated girl, Miss Librada Avelino, founder of Centro Escolar, cannot be gainsaid. They will conduce to the endowment of the islands and to men's and women's educational matters. They at once dignify the institution.

She exploded again into uncontrollable sobs and wringing of hands and stampings of feet, till he could not help but remonstrate firmly, yet soothingly: "The neighbors, child! They might hear you!" Whereupon she stopped abruptly, turned her tear-stained eyes upon him and whispered hoarsely: "No, no neighbors! Nobody must know where I am, nobody..." and went on, hands joined in pitiful imploration: "You help me, Mr. Alloss? Good Mr. Alloss, you help me?"

"But, girlie, you must tell me how!" He sat down on the locker, beside her. She threw off the fringed scarf from her shoulders. The heat in the small room was intense. Then she turned to him and said in a broken stammer: "I have run—run away from home." He said nothing. Instead he began to stroke her arm. Run away from home! She was not the first, nor the last to run away from home! Many had run away from home. He knew. He edged a little bit nearer.

"My father," she said, "wants me to marry... an old, old man... old Eusebio... and he will beat me if I don't! He beats me, Mr. Alloss!" She peered at him through eyes splashed with tears.

Deep pity filled him. He withdrew his hand from her arm. Beating a child! Unconsciously he rolled up his sleeves, ready to fight. And who, he wanted to know, was that brute of a father, that skunk not fit be mentioned? His eyes glittered like angry blue flames. "He is my stepfather. He beat my mother, too; now she's been dead for more than a year."

"He keeps a stall in the market, not far from Lady Stanislaw's where you always buy your bananas. I've seen you many times, Mr. Alloss." She put a crumpled tiny kerchief to her eyes. "He is terrible to me... I do not know what to do... Mr. Alloss! Last night he said that I must go to old Eusebio's house this morning and... I stay there! I—I could not. I know old Eusebio! So, very very early this morning I slipped away from the stall in the market and came here to you, Mr. Alloss! You are a good man, Mr. Alloss! I have no one but Mariano, my sweetheart, and his boat will not be in until Monday or Tuesday. I wanted to hide so that no one could find me, till he comes. You will help me, Mr. Alloss, surely?"

"I wish I knew how!" he said, scratching his head. It was getting uncommonly hot in the house, he felt.

She fanned herself with the fringed scarf. Let me stay here with you, Mr. Alloss. Just a few days until Mariano comes back. I'll look for you. But no one must know. Oh, please let me stay with you, please! I cannot go back to my father. Have pity on me, have pity! This morning, coming here, I hid in the trees. And when I knew the women had gone down to the shore to do their washing, I ran in here."

"So you think nobody has seen you come in?" With bated breath he waited for her answer.

"I am sure no one has."

He heaved a sigh of relief. He surely was in a pickle, he was! There he sat on the locker, purple from heat and perplexity, thick drops of sweat standing on his furrowed white brow. What to do? What to do for the poor child? He resumed scratching his head for ideas.

All of a sudden, from the company room, came a violent protest from the oil stove; like all things sensitive it has resented being ignored so long. Mr. Alloss rushed out headlong, and so did the girl.

"Let's have a bite first," he said when the stove got quiet. Eat first, and the thoughts come trooping, someone had said once. "Here, niña, this is good American chow. Come, it will do you good." She fell to with the easy appetite of the young. But Mr. Alloss was far too upset to eat. He kept on scratching his glossy bald pate and wondered and wondered how the devil he would get out of this.

For under no circumstances must she be seen, either at his house or coming out of it; under no circumstances. Mr. Alloss knew what he meant when he laid no claim to sanctity. He hoped no one had seen her come in, he thought. Lord! Now it was up to him to see that no one saw her go out.

At the tiny sink she was standing now, cleaning up after the meal, placing pots and pans on their shelf on the wall. She had removed her scarf and the gauzy hempecloth of the tight bodice more revealed than concealed the youthful form. The firm shoulders, spanned with glowing golden silk. The tiny curl on the round, strong nape. The arms, dimpled and young. Mr. Alloss standing there by the door saw her now as she really was. No, no longer a child—a young woman. In a flash he saw that he must not remain here any longer; and in the same flash he saw a way out of the dilemma.

Not a saint, Mr. Alloss was yet a man of honor.

With a swift motion he took from its nail

the battered Stetson hat, gra... from the back of a chair. Ou... perhaps from sheer perturbation, he picked up the now empty market basket. She, intent upon her work and otherwise too much engrossed in her own matters, took no notice of him, and he had to go to her. Very lightly, very tenderly he touched the plump shoulder. She spun around, facing him with surprise. "I have to go to town, girlie," he said, eyes fastened on the Stetson in his hand "I... I forgot... I have an important engagement." But she looked at him, uncomprehending. So he said it once more, and slowly her eyes began to fill. He patted her hand and made her listen to him as he rambled on in a husky, subdued voice: "Be sure no one sees you when you come out of here—except Mariano. He knows me, you say? Well, I'll write him a letter. He will understand."

He wiped his forehead. How hard it was to make her understand! "So you see, little woman, you stay here... stay right here! And leave the door well locked! Two days and

With a swift motion he took from its nail

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...ing, then  
 "And... and, he sputtered as she wrung his hands in gratitude, "here is chow for you—enough; and on the shelf are some magazines to look at."

"But what about you, Mr. Alloss?" She queried as he drew nearer to the door. "What do you mean—you go away?"

"I must! I absolutely must!"  
 Before him, under the scorching midday sun, lay the road; and nowhere a sign of anyone. They were all taking their siestas. Blessed siesta! They would not see him go to town at this inordinate hour. He did not want anyone to know that he was not also taking his siesta. Safely in town, he first went to the post office. Slowly, painfully, unobserved, he wrote the

let... mailed...  
 way for Johnny's bar. For an honorable way to get out of the... would get drunk—gloriously or ingloriously did not matter. Plenty of beer and... tuba would put him just where he wanted... He'd remain there all afternoon; and in the evening, when the sailors would come on shore—leave, he would start a fight. Easy enough, with the beer and the tuba in him. He would make it a lively fight, they would take him to the police station, and he would refuse to be bailed out even if his barrio friends, hearing of it, were financially able to offer bail, which he much doubted. So he would have to spend the night there, two nights, this being Saturday. Mariano would be back on Monday.  
 It worked fine.

...ing of the...  
 spirits would bring misfortune... and even the children's children of all who were engaged in the carving out of the chamber. For the evil spirits never forget, Señor.  
 For a long time after I finished telling Don Sebastian of the evil spirits he sat silent, and I wondered if he, too, was afraid of the tigbalang; but at last he arose and made the sign of the cross, and I could see that he was not afraid. Then he addressed me, saying: "Juan, I do not fear these spirits. They will not harm me, nor those who help me carve the chamber in the rock. Heed you well my words. Tomorrow, after the siesta, there will occur a rainstorm, and a bolt of lightning will destroy that tree."  
 He pointed to a huge sampalok tree which stood at a distance of some fifty meters from the house.

## How the "Tigbalang" Fought the Waterworks

(Continued from page 9)

But the laborers soon lost courage, for every night they were harassed by the matanda sa punso, and frequently the tigbalang appeared. Many were the strange and frightful happenings. The laborers began leaving, surreptitiously at first, and then openly. Don Sebastian grew very wroth. I, Señor, never lost faith in him; so great was my admiration for him that I would have faced death in his service. Juan Jaralar is not a coward, Señor; I was young then, the hot blood of youth and adventure was in my veins. Besides, Señor, it is doubtful if the wrath of the spirits could have been as bad as that of Don Sebastian.

One day Don Sebastian called me to the great house at the edge of the bondok where he then lived, and I sat facing him on the veranda even as I now face you, Señor; and after he had spoken of other things, he said to me: "Juan, do you trust me?" "Absolutely, Don Sebastian," I answered.

"But there are those who do not, eh?"  
 "They are afraid of the spirits."  
 He nodded, and for a long time was silent; lost in contemplation of the great difficulties which faced him. Finally he arose and looked

at me frowningly, and I could feel the power of his spirit as he spoke.

"And you, Juan, are you afraid?"  
 I knew not what to say, Señor. Of course every sensible man is afraid of evil spirits. One would be a fool to deny that. And, anyway, it was useless to lie to Don Sebastian; for by looking in a man's eyes he could tell whether or not he was speaking the truth.

"It is well known that there is danger, Don Sebastian," I said. Then I arose and looked in the great man's eyes, and he knew that I would not run away like those others. Laying a hand on my shoulder, he said: "Juan, you are a brave man." Ah, Señor, I know not his exact meaning to this day, but that was the proudest moment of my life.

"Come then, Juan," he commanded, "and tell me more of these evil spirits, and of how they frighten my laborers."

And so, there on the veranda of the great house, I told Don Sebastian of the anger of the spirits of the bondok and how they were attacking the laborers at night, and how they were determined to avenge themselves upon those who were destroying the great rock of San Juan del Monte, which has been the home of the tigbalang

"Go you to the laborers and tell them of my words; tell them that I do not fear the evil spirits. Say to them that the evil spirits are jealous, but that they cannot harm us, because this project is pleasing in the sight of God. An tell them that the destruction of the sampalok tree is the sign by which they may know the good spirits, more powerful than those of the bondok, are helping us in our work."

So I went to the laborers and told them the words Don Sebastian had bidden me. Many of them scoffed, saying: "How can Don Sebastian, being but a man, foretell the time an place a lightning bolt will strike? If he can do this, then he too must be a sorcerer, or witch. But I explained to them that the good Don Sebastian had but prayed for the lightning strike the great sampalok tree, and that fulfilment of his prophecy would be merely a sign that God was pleased with the work in which we were all engaged.

There was much muttering among the laborers, but their curiosity was aroused, and they at last agreed to stay and see if the words of the master came true, and if so, to continue their work.

Don Sebastian went down to the sampalok tree at sunset, carrying strange looking bags, and candles. Far into the night he knelt pray-

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The old San Juan reservoir which figures in the story concluded below has become antiquated, with the development of Manila's modern water system, but remains of peculiar historical interest.—The grilles cap the ventilators.—The large building was, in earlier years, the offices of the water administration.

ing beneath the tree. Many of us watched him from a distance, but none venture near, for they were afraid that perhaps he, too, was in league with evil spirits. Finally, at a very late hour, we all fell asleep. In the morning the laborers all gathered about the plaza of the temporary village, and anxiously awaited the rain and the lightning bolt which our master had promised as a sign. And as truly as I sit before you, Señor, at midday clouds began to appear. At about the fourth hour in the afternoon, the rain began to fall, and there was thunder and lightning. Then, suddenly, a great sheet of flame shot up from the sampalok tree, and there was a deafening explosion. The great tree was thrown high in the air, and torn into fragments. And though most of us were much frightened, we did not run away, but fell to our knees and prayed. Then the great Don Sebastian came out and, kneeling in the rain before the great house, gave thanks to God for the sign which had restored the faith of the people.

Thus was the confidence of the people in Don Sebastian reestablished and made absolute. Those who had left, returned to their work; still constantly harassed by the tigbalang and the matanda sa punso, they continued steadily, until at last, in the year 1883, their task was finished.

The great tube was laid from the foot of the chamber down to the fountain of Carriedo, in Manila. Then pure water from the mountains was let in until it filled the twenty-four galleries of the great chamber, and the work of the great Don Sebastian was done.

There was a great fiesta in Manila, a fiesta which none of us who were employed by Don Sebastian will ever forget. There was a very magnificent parade, Señor, headed by the *Arzobispo* and the *Gobernador General*. The *Arzobispo* himself turned the spigot of the fountain, and blessed the pure water as it sprang forth, the water which was ever to supply the people of Manila in the seasons of dryness.

Ah yes, it was a proud day, Señor. The great Don Sebastian sat in the carriage with the *Director de Aguas*,—there were no automobiles then, Señor, and our master made a speech, and praised all of us who had helped him build the chamber. There was plenty for all to eat and to drink; we all gave thanks to God. Much honor was conferred upon the *Director de Aguas* and upon Don Sebastian.

Thus, Señor, was built the great water system which should really have been called the *Aguas Don Sebastian*, but which was named the *Aguas Carriedos*, in honor of a great man who died long ago, and who left money to pay the expenses of the work. The people of Manila should thank Don Sebastian, rather than this other man, for only he could have succeeded in completing so great a task. But many strange and frightful things have happened in the bondok since the completion of the *Aguas Carriedos*, Señor. The evil spirits are still angry, and they still strive to avenge themselves upon the descendants of the builders of the chamber of waters, who destroyed their home. And of these things also will I tell you, Señor, some day when you have an hour to waste in listening to an old man's tale. They shall be all true tales, Señor, for I do not believe in the superstitions of the ignorant folk; and I tell only of the things which I have seen with my own two eyes. Adios, Señor. May you walk with God.

## Missions in Old "Distrito del Príncipe"

Of Baler, in the old political division of north-eastern Luzon called the *Distrito del Príncipe*—west and the Caraballo range west. The church, dedicated to San Antonio de Padua, the great healer, is of mixed materials. Good timber abounds.

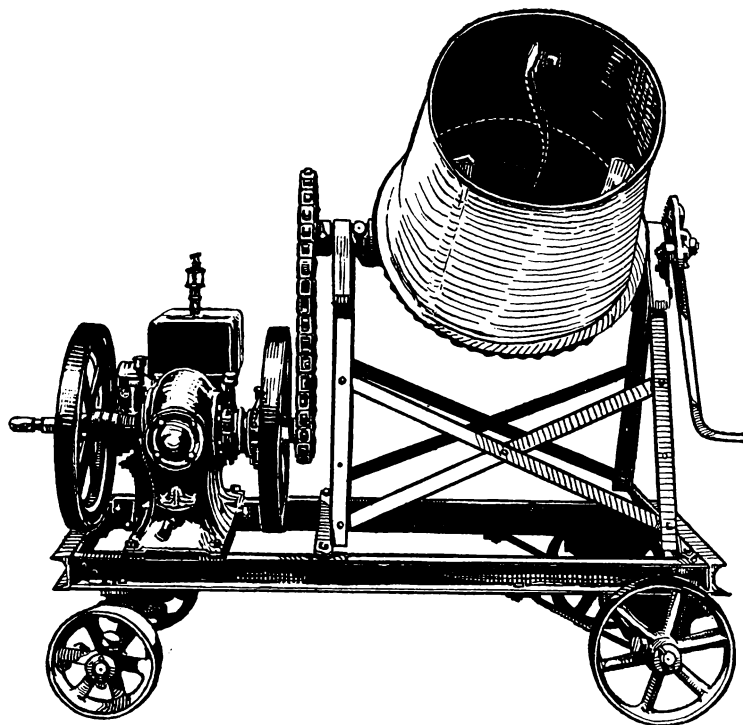
Of Baler, in the old political division of north-eastern Luzon called the *Distrito del Príncipe*—west and the Caraballo range west. The church, dedicated to San Antonio de Padua, the great healer, is of mixed materials. Good timber abounds.

"It is not easy to estimate the area of land pertaining to this pueblo, surrounded as it is (Huerta wrote in 1865) with infidel inhabitant which is the reason why few explorers have visited it. But all the religious, whether few or many, have penetrated the jungle in an effort to reduce to the Christian faith the infidel tribe and all affirm in one accord that these mountains so generously irrigated by numerous streams, produce all that may be produced from the most fertile lands in the world. The coast is a secure harbor even for vessels of the deep draft, and the entrance to the harbor is in no wise dangerous of navigation."

*Casiguran*.—Founded by Fr. Blas Palomino and his companion missionaries in 1609. First parish priest, Fr. Pascual Serrano, 1616. Administration ceded to the Recollects, 1658, "because of the great scarcity of religious in our province of St. George the Great," Father Huerta says, our readers all understanding, of course, that to the Franciscans the Philippines are the province of St. George. Returned to the Franciscans by the Recollects, 1703. Situated on the east coast of Luzon at Cape San Ildefonso, mountain border of Isabela on the north, Dipaculao on the south, Casiguran south-

The rich region which Huerta thus describes still remains but little developed, but unquestionably it cannot be long before its variation

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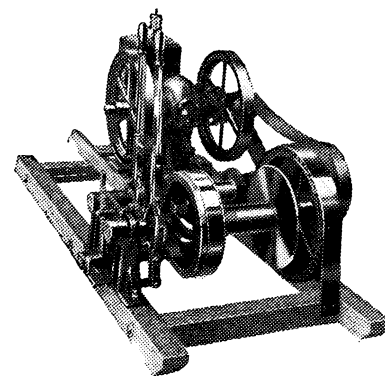
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 will, in conjunction  
 with its salubrious climate,  
 attract the attention  
 of enterprising farmers  
 and planters. Presently,  
 luring the rious traveler,  
 the role region is little  
 advanced from the primal  
 conditions which  
 Franciscans found  
 here in 1609, only  
 years after the  
 ending of Jameson.

**Dipaculao.**—Founded  
 in 1719 by Fr. Sebastian  
 de la Madre de Dios,  
 who was then the parish  
 priest at

Baler. Patron, San José. "Enjoys a cool and healthful climate and lands suitable for crops of all kinds. It is supplied with water from numerous perennial springs, pure and crystaline. Several times, the missionary fathers have contrived to build churches of bamboo and palm, which only lasted while the fathers remained in the pueblo; as soon as they absented themselves even for a day, the people themselves tore the churches down." Fr. José de Esparragosa gathered 300 people at the mission in 1851, but they did not remain there after he was called away to other work, and the mission was again placed under the jurisdiction of the parish of Baler.

Why should the people of such a rich region so sparsely inhabited, have cared to settle down in little pueblos? They cared rather to fish and hunt, as men anywhere would have under similar circumstances.

Huerta speaks repeatedly of the abundance of game in the mountains and the excellence and abundance of fish along the entire coast.

**Casignan.**—Founded in 1753 by Fr. Manuel de Olivencia; erected into parish in 1761, with Fr. Francisco Ferreras as priest. "It is situated in a tall valley eastward of the Caraballo de Baler, on the banks of the large river which gives it its name." Patron, San Vicente.

So closes the account of the missions in the *Distrito del Principe*, Baler, Masiguran, Dipaculao, Casignan, with total inhabitants of but 2,957 in 865, and only 690 tribute payers.

Between this district and Laguna bay, was created the *Distrito de la Infanta*, in 1856, from territory theretofore pertaining to Laguna. It included the island of Polillo. The sea was its eastern boundary, Tayabas was on the south, Laguna on the west. The Franciscan missions were Polillo and Binangonan.

Fr. Esteban Ortiz raised the cross aloft at Binangonan de Lampon, but Fr. Blas Palomino was the founder of the pueblo, in 1609, and the first parish priest. From 1658 to 1703 Binangonan was under the Recollects, then it was returned to the Franciscans. Baler is on the north, the island and town of Polillo on the east, Mauban on the south, and Siniloan 20 miles across the mountains to the southwest. The pueblo is built on the banks of the Agos near its confluence with the Pacific opposite Polillo.

The common means of communication with neighboring towns, all distant, is by sea; in calm weather, Polillo is reached from Binangonan in eight hours; land ways, in 1865, were confined to the single precipitous trail over the mountains to Siniloan, 24 miles away. "To reach Mauban it is necessary to go by sea (the distance is 60 miles) and the voyage is very dangerous or quite impossible during the period from October to March that of the northeast monsoon, constantly lashing the Pacific coast; to reach Baler (the distance here is 81 miles) to the risks of the coastal voyage are added the necessity to make no intermediate stops, because of the infidels inhabiting the region." So it is an error to suppose the friars neglected to venture into the remote and isolated parts of the islands, rather it should be said that they went everywhere it was possible to go, and they established and maintained missions in places where the task is all but hopeless.

Huerta records Binangonan as primarily a grazing and forest region; here are many varieties of palms, rattans and edible roots, and game grounds.

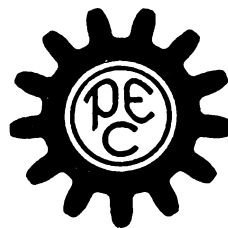
**Polillo.**—On the island of that name, opposite Binangonan de Lampon, made a parish in 1635; in the hands of the Recollects from 1658 to 1703; patron, San José; church and parish house of stone. "The jurisdiction of the pueblo is extensive with the island, which is quite mountainous, with the Malolo valley cutting through the center." Products are of many varieties, the mountains are heavily forested and yield hardwoods, rattans and bamboos. In Huerta's time the cultivated lands were producing rice, corn, sugar cane, cotton, cacao, coffee, fruits and legumes. Industries were rice, farming, fishing and hunting. The market towns were Mambulao and Paracale, Camarines Norte, where truck, timbers and rattans from Polillo were exchanged for gold dust.

Next comes the *Distrito de Burias*, comprising Burias island, where Colonel Stimson went on the *Apo* to enjoy the last politico-piscatorial trip he made in the islands. (He said he wished to persuade Speaker Roxas to give up trolling, for the rod and reel is a waste of time.) Luzon is on the north and east, Masbate south; the straits are 10 miles wide. The surface of the island is quite broken. Much of the center. Up to 845 Burias was reckoned uninhabited as a place of rendezvous; it was then utilized

### The Manila Archdiocese

The Archdiocese was established as a Diocese in 1581 and as an Archdiocese in 1585, and has been in continuous existence since that time. It includes the city of Manila, seven provinces and a part of two other provinces comprising a total of 9,276 square miles. It has a Catholic population of 1,450,000 a larger Catholic population than that of the Archdiocese of either New York City or Chicago. Within the Archdiocese there are 188 churches and 62 colleges, academies and schools with 15,300 students. Among the educational and charitable institutions are the University of Santo Tomas, established in 1611, Santa Catalina College for Girls, founded in 1693, and a hospital, San Juan de Dios, founded in 1596.

Precision

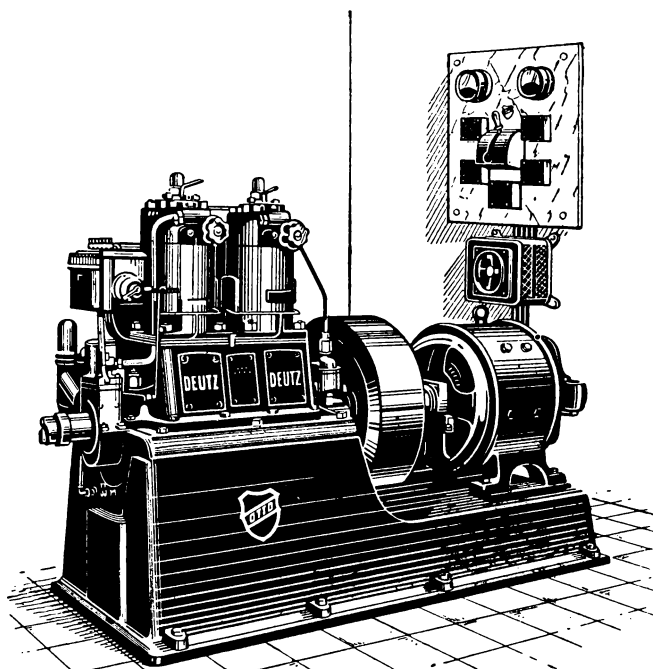


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# The Manila Stock Market During March

By W. P. G. ELLIOTT

Generally speaking, the close of the month witnessed a healthier financial tone than was apparent at the end of February. To begin with, the shortage in money referred to in our last issue has practically disappeared, and banks are now all buyers of foreign exchanges, instead of sellers, indicative of the liberal cash reserves.

**The Tariff.**—The status quo remains unaltered. The advance guard of the Philippine mission to fight the question of tariffs and all restrictions on importations of islands products has already left for Washington, and it should be gratifying to all concerned here to note the sympathetic interest being displayed by so many chambers of commerce and trade organizations in the U. S. A. towards the Philippine side of the argument. Such bodies as the Merchants' Association in New York, the American Exporters and Importers Association, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and others have all gone on record as vigorously opposing the Timberlake resolution and other restrictive measures against Philippine products.

**Customs Receipts.**—The gross customs collections for February this year at all ports of the Philippines amounted to ₱1,671,992.06, an increase of ₱94,380.67 over February of last year. But the internal revenue receipts for all ports were ₱241,345.82, against ₱407,501.56 for the corresponding month in 1928, a crop of ₱166,155.74.

**Stocks and Shares.**—There was a steady business in all sections of securities, with the exception of sugars, which are completely neglected, and sales aggregated 21,600 shares.

**Banks.**—Hongkong banks were placed at \$1292 to \$1285 and values have declined to \$1260. Mercantile Bank's changed hands at ₱44 and China Bank's at ₱87, with sellers asking ₱90 for large lots. Bank of P. I. are wanted at ₱165. The Chartered Bank have recommended a dividend for the past half-year at

the rate of 14% p. a., free of income tax and a bonus of £-/6/3 per share, free of income tax. ₱40,000 is set aside to meet contingencies and ₱186,656 carried forward.

**Insurances.**—Unions of Canton were traded in freely at \$387 and Hongkong Fires were placed at \$800. Filipinas, Insular Life and Philippine Guaranty are firm, buyers at ₱3,100, ₱310 and ₱310 respectively.

**Sugars.**—Trading in sugar shares was exceptionally dull, which is not surprising, in view of the depressed state of the industry. The old issue (₱1000) Pilars went at par; these are now split up into ₱100 certificates. Pasudeco's were taken at ₱45 at which more can be had. The Hawaiian Philippine Company have issued their report for the year ending 30th September 1928. The net profit for the year was ₱1,013-667.42, which was ₱617,323.20 less than the previous year. Surplus at ₱3,979,461.39 is now about equal to capital stock, ₱3,948,560. Carlota's were sold at ₱235. Central Luzon's at ₱150 Malabon's at ₱30 and Tarlac's at ₱170. The Malabon company declared a 10% dividend for 1928.

**Plantations.**—Polo's are now held at ₱500 and the plantation paid a 5% dividend for 1928. Pamplona's are wanted and ₱85 would probably be paid. Prospects for both these plantations are said to be very good.

**Industrials.**—There was a large turnover in La Urbana 8% liberadas, at ₱200 and Philippine Education preferred were taken at ₱103. The Isuan corporation announced that they have deferred payment of the semi-annual dividend on the 7% preferred stock until some later date. They have spent during 1928 the sum of ₱156,000 on advertising and ₱39,000 on new plant and machinery. They look for increased business for some time and remind stockholders that as all dividends are cumulative, this semi-annual dividend will be paid in addition to all

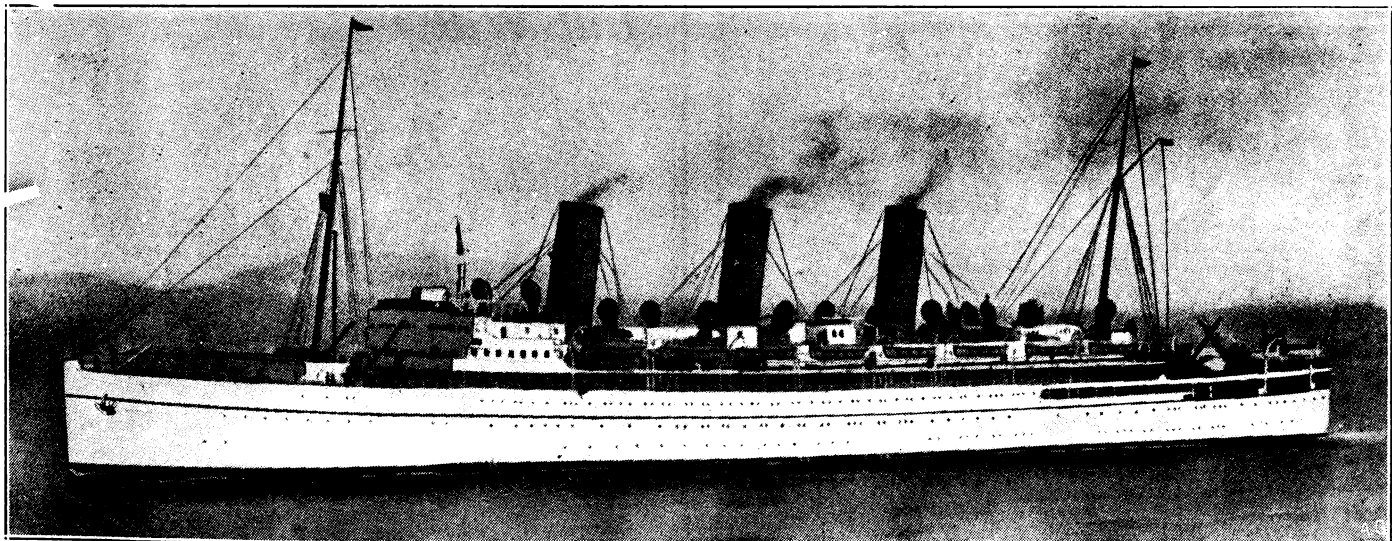
future dividends.

**Mines.**—There was again a fair buying interest shown in these mining shares. Benguet's changed hands at the advanced price of ₱2.75 with still buyers. The company had a successful year, finishing up with a net profit of ₱1,239,074.16. Balatok's were traded in on a large scale at ₱2.40 to ₱2.45, and at the close there are no further sellers. Prospects for this company seem bright; a clean-up of ₱82,000 was reported for 17 days operation. The shareholders at the annual general meeting decided postpone till the next meeting the proposition merge with Benguet. Itogon's on small transactions were placed at ₱10. This company also has good prospects, operating profit for 1928 being ₱149,163.25, compared with ₱42,442.02 for 1927.

**Bonds.**—The demand continues for all first class bonds. During the month fair quantities of Tarlac's 8% were placed at par, and a large parcel of Carlota's 8% changed hands at ₱1,020 plus interest.

**New York Market.**—As we go to press, cables in from New York report the stock market there collapsed, with call-money pushed up to 20%, and heavy waves of selling orders pouring in from all over the country—sales reported over eight million in one day. Prices appear to have dropped 10 to 30 points, although a partial recovery took place later. This state of affairs has been looked for some time, and speculators who have been caught in the avalanche have only themselves to blame. Until the market shakes itself free from the effects of the churning process now going on, the only sensible course appears to be to look on and stand prepared to reenter the market later on at a lower and safer basis. Undoubtedly, there will be lots of good bargains available shortly. Buying outright for cash has recently become a fashion in New York, especially with small investors, and such purchases increased 100% in 1928. This partly accounted for by the larger margins now required by brokers.

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MANILA, P. I.

## Davao Damned With Neglect

William H. Gohn, pioneer and prosperous planter of Davao, has been up to Manila, and the *Journal* has been in conversation with him about the port situation there. The situation, seems, is very discouraging and costly; the government's flare of anxiety to build Davao a port for ocean steamers has subsided until it seems by way of dying out altogether, as it has lately reached that dwindling degree of real earnestness manifest in the repetition of assurances.

"Some three years ago," Gohn told us, "construction of a concrete pier was begun at Davao. A portion of the pier approach about 9 meters wide and 90 long has been completed; it is about 20 meters off shore, and as an aid to shipping is practically useless except in the loading and unloading of lighters. It connects with shore by means of the portion of the old wooden approach still standing, and a contract has been let to replace this wooden structure with a stone causeway. The contract period is 40 days, and work began in January. The causeway partly completed, out will have to come the wooden structure, the use of the approach will be stopped; after four years of waiting, when this causeway is completed we will only have an approach to a projected pier extending into 32 feet of water.

"If the pier including the head were completed it would be none too large to accommodate the shipping this year, estimated at 350 tons daily.

"Various technical objections are made to going ahead with the work. One is that even if there were a pier at Davao ocean vessels couldn't use it during the southwest monsoon. We have never known a time when the harbor was so rough for an interislander to tie up at the old wooden pier, provided the pier was not too rotten to hold it. It is also said that the harbor would fill in around the new pier so much in a year or so that steamers could no longer dock. The old wooden pier was built in 1909, when there was a depth of 19 feet, and today the depth is 15 feet; silting has amounted to 4 feet in 22 years.

"It is generally believed the public works bureau has done everything possible to advance the port works at Davao, but has been blocked in its efforts by politics and wire-pulling. Small launches of from 5 to 15 tons capacity numbering upward of 30 ply Davao gulf the year round, and the Luzon Stevedoring company tow lighters around the coast with small launches. All these small vessels load and unload at the wooden pier the year round, often work day and night. If such small shipping can use the pier, interislanders and larger ocean ships could surely use a new substantial one.

"Davao requires a pier for her growing commerce. Interislanders have been severely criticized for slow and inefficient service, but they are so many years in advance of the port works in many important harbors that the government ought not to be too severe until it catches up with them.

"The total overseas trade of Davao in 1928 was P13,752,805, of which P927,255 was imports and P12,835,550 was exports. This ought to show how important a good pier at Davao is to Manila.

"Davao's production of Manila hemp last year increased 63% over 1927; it amounted to 38,000,000 kilos and was 22% of the islands entire crop. To the value of P11,683,750 it was shipped overseas direct or on through bills of lading. Davao's copra production last year increased 51% over 1927; it was 6,900,000 kilos of which 5,656,564 kilos valued at P1,063,675 were exported direct or on through bills of lading. Timber and lumber exports, a new industry in Davao, totalled 4,345 cubic feet valued at P80,210. All other exports were valued at P7,915. Davao, in overseas trade, is the fourth port of the Philippines by a wide margin. The expectation is that our hemp crop this year will be 25% in excess of that of 1928, and the copra crop 35% over that of 1928. Although the hemp market was unusually low during 1928, still Davao registered a favorable

trade balance of P11,908,295." In other words, Manila is interested in Davao's getting an adequate pier to the extent at least of this 12 million pesos, which, not spent for imports directly from overseas, is nevertheless spent. But provide Davao a good pier, and soon she will be buying by the 20 million instead of 12.

It ought to be possible for a Manilan to visit the provinces and not be ashamed of the manner in which they are being neglected. Gohn invites attention to the fact that the Davao resident pays all the excessive cost of a pierless harbor. Cargoes are frequently water damaged, and the interislanders are subjected to heavy claims; and cargoes are carried ashore on men's backs, which causes losses and delays of sometimes 3 or 4 days. "The Davao producer, who is the consumer of imports, must bear all the expense caused by the lack of portworks, whether or not is incoming or outgoing cargo. The expense on a bale of hemp, including the freight differential, is P1.20 at present."

### RAIL COMMODITY MOVEMENTS

By M. D. ROYER

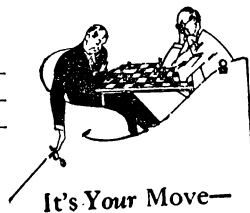
Traffic Manager, Manila Railroad Company

The following commodities were received in Manila February 26, 1929, to March 25, 1929, both inclusive, via Manila Railroad:

	1929	
	March	February
Rice, cavans.....	206,625	272,500
Sugar, piculs.....	516,768	584,752
Tobacco, bales.....	360	240
Copra, piculs.....	131,500	186,100
Coconuts.....	2,725,800	2,186,800
Lumber, B.F.....	318,600	434,700
Desiccated coconuts, cases.....	16,810	20,664

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A man died recently in Manila with whom things had been going the wrong way for some years. His ordinary assets were encumbered, the clean-up went to his creditors. He had had insurance, but payments were behind. His dependents were left with nothing at all. This man's circumstances were such that he might have kept up his insurance; no doubt he intended to get round to doing it; he was in robust health, there really seemed plenty of time; but there was not plenty of time, an acute intestinal attack carried him off within a few hours after the first symptoms appeared. His policy was examined. It was still in force!

The hazards of existence are casual, fate a quixotic power. The main point in life insurance is to keep it in force. Plainly the purpose of it is to circumvent fate. It can and will do this, when kept going. It is an excellent means of saving, but its homely virtue of sheer protection is what makes it *insurance*.

Meet premiums when due.

Once a premium-due notice to a conscientious policy holder in Manila went astray. It was the second notice,

too—the last that would be sent. Maybe the mails were at fault, maybe something in the office. Anyway, at the proper time the man was told by the company that the time had gone by, the policy had lapsed. But he was told at the same time that there was a

been? Having experienced this call, he made better arrangement is now notified by telephone as well as by card. There seems to be no lack of detailed attention to which reliable insurance companies will not go in order to keep policies in force for policy holders in unbroken enjoyment of the protection they have sought.

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provision whereby he could be reexamined by a physician and reinstated at the old rate; that is, the policy could be revived. He lost no time in having this done. But what a risk! everything depending upon another physical examination. This he was fortunately able to pass. Suppose he had not

Sometimes it pinches to meet premiums, but it's similar to remembering Mother's birthday—it gives you a lot of satisfaction. More, the just conceit it gives you adds an element to your reputation that the actual money put into premiums could never bestow.

Leaving the payment of premiums in the charge of another than yourself places him vicariously between yourself and your family. And maybe he doesn't think as much of that family as you do. Called hurriedly out of town, a man left the payment of his premium to his partner, who, not vitally interested, allowed the days of grace to expire. The policy was impaired, could not be reinstated: ill-feeling between business associates, anxiety at the aggrieved man's home, new insurance at the higher rate for a more advanced age.

Husband:—"What would you do if I should die and leave you?"

Wife:—"Leave me how much?"

He:—"I haven't seen much of you lately, what's been the matter?"

She:—"I can't wear an evening dress all the time, can I?"

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## Moon Will Hide Sun's Face May Ninth

sun which warms the earth, quickens the life in the planted seed, and ripens the harvest, therefore a beneficent god, will engage in a life and death struggle with celestial demons during the afternoon of May 9. Such is a long-held belief among remote and primitive peoples of the Philippines, who know nothing of eclipses and have not heard of the one that will occur on May 9, when these peoples, according to man's ways with things he does not understand, must ascribe the phenomenon to natural causes and do all in their power to drive the devouring demons away from the earth—as on similar occasions their forefathers have done. They must beat upon gongs and drums, rally their warriors, and menace the moon with their weapons. They must make their allegiance to the sun manifest, that he and his cohorts may take heart and escape the danger where the moon swallows him up; and so it will come to pass, and the moon, frustrated, will retire from the combat ignominiously. Joy will reign in mountain villages, where the medicine will have been made, and the sacrificial feast will be spread and the wine jar patronized. There will be ceremonial dancing, and thanksgiving to ancestral spirits who will obviously have aided in the triumphant rout of evil spirits. Sagas will be chanted, sagas exalting the sun's creative power, fecundity and procreation. There will be a grand holiday and tribal rejoicing. Much is rural credulity, which will be surprised by the activity at 3:30 p. m. May 9, mid-eclipse, as Father C. E. Deppermann, S. J., writing in *Cultura Social*, quotes from Father Miguel's manual on the subject. But science weighs differently, thanks the moon for getting in the sun's way for a few minutes, and proceeds to make the most of its opportunity to discover new secrets of the universe and verify its theories. We quote:

The darkness of night approaches in early afternoon, the sky and landscape are garbed in strange colors, even the animals are uneasy, and the chickens go to roost. It is getting cooler; the air is quivering, ripple-like shadows are seen to flit in bands across surfaces that are white. A monster shadow, like that cast by a thunderstorm, comes rushing on with awful speed, a thousand miles per hour. . . No, we are not describing the end of the world, only the coming of a total eclipse of the sun. Behold, the last vestige of sun is now disappearing, with its so-called Bailey Beads, the effect of light seen through the irregularities of the moon's limb; now only a narrow circle of red fringes the dark moon, it is the sun's chromosphere;

and outside this, in startling contrast, is the pearly whiteness of the corona, glowing with about half the brightness of the full moon, while first and second magnitude stars with the planets become plainly visible. It is an inspiring sight. If your vantage point be elevated, you may even see the brightness still hovering around the horizon, from place where the sun still reigns. Scarcely have you time to realize the wondrous event, when again come

of the ancient Chaldeans. They knew that eclipses were natural phenomena, occurring in cycles of eighteen years and some eleven days; i. e., they knew that if an eclipse occurred at any time, they could expect another at the end of this period, the so-called Saros. The usual number of eclipses in a complete Saros is about seventy-one, and several series of these are going on at the same time, so that eclipses are fairly frequent at some place or other on the earth.

"The exact calculation, however, of the time and place of totality for a given eclipse is quite

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the tantalizing shadow bands, then the first fleck of the sun, looking for all the world like a gleaming diamond of which the ring setting is formed by the sun's brilliant atmosphere. But the brightness soon dazzles, you withdraw your eyes, and the eclipse is over, while the attendant astronomers already begin to think about packing their instruments and to dream about home in distant lands!

"It is indeed a spectacle to fill the mind of man with awe, for 'the heavens and earth are filled with God's glory,' but yet on the other hand it may beget some confidence in the powers of mind and its triumph over mere matter. For it should be remembered that even in the

intricate, but with our present day knowledge of the orbits of the earth and moon relative to the sun, what is to the layman a surprising degree of accuracy can be attained. \* \* \*

"So sure are astronomers of the correctness of their calculations that they will travel half way around the world to a little out of the way corner of the earth, set up their instruments in a very definite position, and have all their preparations made for a very definite minute on a very definite day, with physical certitude that the eclipse will be observed as planned, provided that: Oh humiliating reflection, the fly in the ointment of the proud calculations of man! provided only that the weather be propitious! So many variables control the elements of the sky that a little cloud, hardly 'bigger than a man's hand' can unexpectedly spoil a half year's patient preparations. Sunny California frowned at the wrong time and ruined one eclipse; stormy, wintry New England smiled at a propitious moment, and blessed another.

"But why do astronomers take all these chances? Not surely for aesthetic, but for scientific reasons. Eclipses afford opportunities for still further refining and defining the orbits of the moon and of the earth. They permit the photography of stars whose light on its way to us just shaves the sun's disc; the bending or non-bending of this light from its straight line course is a test of Einstein's general relativity theory. They allow the solar corona to be seen and studied for its exact nature is even yet full of tempting mysteries. Then there are spectroscopic measures to be taken of the light from various layers of the sun's outer shell, observations of the curious shadow bands that flit across the earth's surface at beginning and end of totality, meteorological changes during the progress of the eclipse, effects upon atmospheric electricity, upon the transmission of radio signals, etc., etc. It is interesting to note, however, that, though the problems are still very numerous that seem to require the actual eclipse time, still one after another of the phenomena at first thought capable of being studied only then, have by man's ingenuity yielded to daily scrutiny. Excellent examples in point are the daily examination of solar prominences, those gigantic

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...gues of its face, and just lately the photography of the corona in broad daylight by means of infra-red light.

"What of the present eclipse? It is really going to be a good one, with a long duration of totality, the maximum being about five minutes, seven seconds; but in the Philippines it will range from about three minutes fifty-four seconds around Palawan, to three minutes twenty-eight seconds near Siargo Island. San José de Buenavista and Iloilo in Panay, Catmon and Sogod in Cebu lie near the center of the path of totality. At Cebu, Cebu, and Tacloban, Leyte, the eclipse will also be total but the duration shorter, since these places are nearer the southern and northern limits respectively. Capiz, Panay, is just north of the northern limit, while Surigao, Mindanao, is just south of the southern limit. At Manila and Zamboanga about ninety per cent of the sun's disc will be obscured, at Aparri only seventy-seven per cent. Mideclipse will occur about 3:30 p. m. (Philip. Standard Time), but the moon starts to obscure the sun one and a half hours earlier, and finally leaves it near forty-five minutes past five o'clock.

"Where are the various eclipse parties from different countries going to be stationed, and what do they expect to do? It is still a little early to state exactly, but the following will give some idea of present plans. In Sumatra, a Dutch expedition expects to take spectrograms of the chromosphere and corona, and to study the solar radiation near and through totality; a German expedition will study the Einstein shift already mentioned; an Australian party will consider the outer coronal spectrum. Two British expeditions will go to Kedah and Siam, both to study the Einstein effect and the coronal spectrum. Two German expeditions favor Siam for spectral and photometric work.

"One American expedition is heading towards Sumatra, while Italian, French and even Russian expeditions are planned, with sites not yet definite.

"Who are coming to the Philippines? \* \* \* The Naval Observatory, Washington, which intends to go to Iloilo. \* \* \* Their program will be astronomical. In connection with them, the local naval wireless experts intend to study wireless signal fading across and in the totality zone. A German expedition from the Hamburg Observatory will station themselves around Catmon or Sogod in Cebu to take direct photographs of the inner and outer corona, and to study the spectrum of the sun's outer atmosphere. \* \* \*

"What of the Manila Observatory itself? At present it is planned that Father Selga go to Iloilo to study meteorological changes during the eclipse and also the changes in the solar radiation. The writer hopes to go with the German expedition to Catmon, Cebu, to take comparative photographs of the corona in the red and green light of the corona, and also spectrograms of different parts of the corona. In addition, a recording electrometer will be used to study any variations there may be in atmospherical electricity during the eclipse. It may be added that the observatory was also instrumental in suggesting the plan of studying wireless fading to the local navy men and amateur radio fans. The observatory's master clocks will be connected to the Cavite wireless to broadcast accurate time signals to help the astronomical parties. \* \* \*

Over in America scientists have taken advantage of the proximity of Mars and Venus, to study them. Surmises concerning both are now better defined, and Mars, more than ever before, encourages the conjecture that it is inhabited. It is found that the atmosphere will support life such as exists on earth; changes in the surface appearance are ascribed by one authority to new vegetation. In this wonderful age of progress in the sciences grouped loosely under the head of physics, it is a pleasure to note the esteem in which the Jesuit scholars who conduct the Philippine weather bureau (at the observatory which pioneers of their order founded) are held by their colleagues in

science throughout the world. As this article has delved into legend, it may as well add a word of history: Jesuit mathematicians gained imperial Chinese support for their missions and the Christian doctrine when they confounded the soothsayers at Peking in the 16th century and

accurately forecast an eclipse. The emperor thereupon gave them the places which Aral scholars had been occupying at his court, and they founded the Peking meteorological station which is still functioning. They themselves have a station at Shanghai.

## Ucudo!

By H. G. HORNBOSTEL

*Ucudo!* in the Chamorro language of Rota, an island of the Mariana group, means, in its not-too-liberal English translation, *Tell it to the Marines!* In other words, *You don't mean it; you are only trying to fool us.* The word was particularly interesting to me, hearing it often, as I did, in conversations between the natives during my recent exploration of Rota. Then, quite naturally, when I finally came across the legend concerning the word, an even greater interest developed, that of its association with the prehistoric burials at the foot of the giant latte stones on the island and its connection with the habits and customs of a long-departed race.

As is the case with most antiquities of the Mariana group, the legend quite palpably antedates the period of habitation of the present native peoples.

"On a stormy night many years ago," the story runs in Chamorro, "long, long before Magellan made his voyage, the principal chief of the island of Satpana (Rota) lay dying. Around the finely woven pandanus mat upon which he lay were gathered the minor chiefs and the wise men of the tribe, for the great one had ruled justly and they were anxious to have him live.

"Long they pondered upon what should be done to save their beloved

master's life. All known medicines and mystic ceremonies had failed, and each succeeding sunset saw a greater decline. The great chief was indeed so ill that the native high priest had ordered that he be so placed upon his mat that his feet might face the east—a last desperate attempt to save him. One must face the rising sun in order to gain strength, it was believed.

"Secretly, the ill one's wife had gathered together his many ornaments of pearl shell, his polished stone weapons and his implements in order that they might be ready to be placed beside him in his grave beneath the colossal latte stone. His pottery was also carefully collected, ready to be broken into fragments and to be scattered over his body when it should be lowered into the grave.

"Then, as was the habit of those bold seafaring men, one of the minor chiefs left his place among the watchers and, at the first blush of dawn, strode toward the beach. He looked upon the sky with a mariner's critical eyes. As he glanced in a southeasterly direction, he discerned a large, oil-polished canoe approaching the island from the direction of Guhan (Guam). A strong southwest gale was howling over a stormy sea, and in such weather, he noted,

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ly the boldest of the bold would venture out to attempt the passage.

"The priest at once regarded the coming of this canoe during such a gale as a good omen. Presently, it shot through the perilous entrance of the reef and grounded on the sand of the beach, and then out stepped Ucudo, a chief from Guam, his magnificent brown body glistening in the rays of the sun as he saluted the chiefs of Rota.

two chiefs and give him this life-giving drug. After he has taken it it will only be a matter of a few hours before he will again take his normal place among his people.' The priest assured Ucudo that his instructions would be strictly obeyed.

"During the interview between Ucudo and the priest all the people had gathered around the two, so that no one saw the maiden who had accompanied the

the Rota

as they sa

"The members of the Rota navy had a tactical advantage over Ucudo in that, in addition to the driving power of their sails, they used their paddles, each canoe being manned by several men, but they had forgotten their artillery, and Ucudo had not.

"In his canoe was a basketful of highly polished and sharp-pointed slingstones. As his swifter enemies approached he handed the steering paddle to his mate. Taking deliberate aim at the helmsman of the nearest enemy craft, he hurled a slingstone with terrific force, striking the man between the eyes and killing him. Then for the next few minutes the slingstones did their work to such deadly effect that the men of Rota, realizing that it was impossible to capture Ucudo on the high seas, maneuvered so as to sail parallel with him on both starboard and larboard quarters and well out of range of his deadly missiles.

"The chase continued until the pursuers and pursued approached the strand of Letegyan on the island of Guam. There two canoes of the men of Rota left their position in line and landed a few moments before Ucudo and, after

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"Upon being told of the great chief's illness, the stranger expressed his sorrow and asked permission to be admitted to his presence in order, as he said, to suggest a cure. The people of Rota were pleased to grant the wish.

"Ucudo sat down near the sick man, assuming a very learned air and, after many minutes of apparently deep meditation, spoke as follows: 'If you, the people of Rota, will allow me to select the most beautiful maiden of your island and will allow her to accompany me into the jungle for three days, I will be able, with her help, to find certain herbs that will, I am sure, restore your beloved chief to health.' The people readily consented to the plan and brought before Ucudo all the handsome maidens of their islands.

"From among them Ucudo selected the most beautiful and asked her if she was willing to go with him upon his errand. The maiden looked upon him and coyly consented. The herbs were secured, and after three days the pair returned to the village. It was noted at the time that the maiden cast many admiring glances at Ucudo.

"The stranger brewed the potion that was to restore the chief's health and gave it to the priest with instructions. 'When I pass through the entrance of the reef with my canoe and I have raised my sail, let your king be brought forth from his house between

Guam man into the jungle, cautiously approach his canoe and hide herself under covered bow.

"Several young men helped Ucudo to launch his canoe, and as he raised his sail the king was brought forth and given the potion. But instead of gaining strength he fell dead.

"Then the people of Rota became enraged and called out: 'Ucudo, man

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of Guam! What medicine should we give to a dead man?' The answer came: 'Bury him or he will have a foul odor!' The men of Rota called back: 'Your advice will be followed and that medicine will be given to you!'

"At the word of the senior chief they ran toward the beach, hastily threw their fighting spears, pointed with barbed points of human bone, into their canoes and pursued Ucudo. As they

a short tussle, the Guam man was in the hands of his enemies.

Realizing that he was about to die, Ucudo said to the men of Rota: 'We have had a glorious chase and it takes good men to catch a man like me. Will you not grant me one last wish? It is the custom of my people to allow a captured enemy to walk 100 yards to the north and 100 yards to the south before he is killed.'

"This wish they foolishly granted. Ucudo walked 100 yards to the south and returned, then walked 100 yards north and bolted into the jungle along a trail leading up a precipice. The Rota tribesmen followed, but, not knowing the short cuts, were hopelessly out-distanced.

"Ucudo rested at the top of the cliff, having placed a large boulder ready to roll down upon the first Rota man to show his head, but instead of a man he beheld the beautiful face of his loved one as she toiled up the steep grade to join him. Great was his joy and

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**REVIEW OF THE HEMP MARKET**

By **L. L. SPELLMAN**

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This report covers the Manila hemp market for the month of March with statistics up to April 1st, 1929.

**U. S. Grades:**—The first of the month found the U. S. market firm but quiet owing to lack of buyers. Shippers were offering at D, 17-3/4 cents; E, 16-1/2 cents; F, 14-1/8 cents; G, 8-1/2 cents; I, 13-1/8 cents; J1, 10 cents; S1,

13-3/4 cents; S2, 12-1/2 cents; S3, 10-1/8 cents. The market remained quiet with prices practically unchanged until the middle of the month. Shippers then commenced to show some anxiety to get on with business and prices began to decline. By the 20th sellers were asking: D, 17-1/4 cents; E, 15-5/8 cents; F, 13-7/8 cents; G, 8-5/8 cents; I, 12-5/8 cents; J1, 9-7/8 cents; S1, 13-1/2 cents; S2, 12 cents; S3, 10 cents. For the remainder of the month the market remained dull with prices gradually declining and at the close nominal quotations were as follows: D, 17 cents; E, 16 cents; F, 13-1/4 cents; G, 8 cents; I, 12 cents; J1, 9-1/4 cents; S1, 12-5/8 cents; S2, 11-3/8 cents; S3, 9-1/2 cents. Probably a small quantity of hemp could have been purchased at even lower prices but certainly any demand on the part of the consuming market would have had the immediate effect of strengthening the market and advancing prices.

The market in Manila for U. S. grades opened firm with sellers inclined to hold for better prices but a fair amount of hemp was changing hands at D, P38; E, P34; F, P31; G, P19; I, P29; J1, P21; S1, P30; S2, P28; S3, P20. For the first two weeks all the hemp arriving found ready buyers and prices moved up to D, P41; E, P38; F, P32; G, P18.50; I, P28.50; J1, P21.50; S1, P31; S2, P28; S3, P21.50. By the 20th the market was slightly easier and prices were from P0.25 to P1.00 lower. From then on the market was rather quieter and the end of the month found buyers rather reluctant to take hemp due to the unsatisfactory selling conditions in America. A few purchases were made at D, P38; E, P35; F, P30; G, P17.6; I, P27; J1, P20; S1, P28.4; S2, P26; S3, P20. These prices showed an average decline of about P1.00 a picul during the month.

**U. K. Grades:**—At the beginning of the month the U. K. and Continental markets were firm with buyers paying J2, £37; K, £34.5; L1, £34; L2, £29; M1, £30.10; M2, £28.10; DL, £28; DM, £26. The market eased off almost immediately but owing to the fact that shippers were offering very little hemp, prices strengthened and toward the middle of the month were up from 5/- to £1 a ton. A week later the market was easier and prices were about 10/- lower than at the beginning of the month. The latter part of the month found the market ruling quiet to dull with nominal quotations as follows: J2, £37; K, £33; L1, £33.5; L2, £29.10; M1, £30; M2, £27; DL, £27.10; DM, £24. It is doubtful, however, if any quantity of hemp could have been bought at these prices. The London market closed the last of the month on account of the holidays.

The market in Manila for U. K. grades was quiet at the beginning of the month with very little fibre offering. Shippers were quoting: J2, P17; K, P16; L1, P15.4; L2, P12.4; M1, P13.4; M2, P12; DL, P12; DM, P11. During the first week of the month the market was firm and prices moved up from P0.50 to P1.00 a picul but during the second week prices declined somewhat but the market regained strength almost immediately. By the middle of the month a fair amount of trading was going on at J2, P17.4; K, P15.4; L1, P15.2; L2, P13; M1, P13.4; M2, P11.6; DL, P12; DM, P11.

During the latter part of the month it became apparent that receipts would remain heavy and prices declined somewhat. The holidays no doubt restricted business somewhat but a fair amount of hemp was sold during the last week and closing prices were: J2, P17.2; K, P15; L1, P14.6; L2, P12.4; M1, P13; M2, P11.4; DL, P12; DM, P10. Some of the grades lost P1.00 a picul during the month but on the whole the average was about the same.

**Japan:**—The demand from the Japanese market has been fair but it is apparent there is more damaged fibre than they are willing to take at this time. The hemp plants blown down by the typhoon have now all been cleaned and the actual production of low grades, specially from Legaspi, will show a material decline. However, there is a good deal of loose fibre in the provinces still to be baled.

**Maguey:**—Prices for both Manila and Cebu Maguey remain abnormally high. The demand from the local cordage mills accounts for the Manila Maguey prices and shortsals in Europe are no doubt keeping the Cebu market up.

**Production:**—Receipts continue high and averaged 37,000 bales per week during the month and the estimates for the next two weeks are at the rate of 32,000 bales per week. Stocks in the hands of the exporters are higher than for some years and undoubtedly the province dealers and speculators are holding a good deal of fibre.

Immediately after the typhoon it was estimated that the year would be short anywhere from 150,000 to 250,000 bales. Some authorities now claim the year's crop will be slightly less than 1,300,000 bales while others are equally confident that production will be fully equal to last year.

**Freight Rates:**—There is no change in rates on hemp since the last report.

**Statistics:**—The figures below are for the period ending April 1st, 1929:

Manila Hemp	1929 Bs.	1928 Bs.
On hand January 1st.....	158,452	139,632
Receipts to date.....	459,494	348,334
Supply to date.....	617,946	487,966
Shipments to—		
U. K.....	78,164	99,631
Continental.....	43,925	50,898
U. S.....	139,228	89,687
Japan.....	124,862	70,650
All Others.....	9,735	14,319
Local Consumption.....	9,000	15,000
	404,914	340,185

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### MARCH SUGAR REVIEW By GEORGE H. FAIRCHILD



*New York Market.*—At the beginning of the month, the brisk demand for refined sugar led to a better tone in the New York market, resulting in liberal offerings of Cubas at 1-31/32 cents c. and f., equivalent to 3.74 cents l. t. for Philippine centrifugals. The New York sugar market weakened about the middle of the month owing to the

publication of a revised Guma Meyer estimate of over 5,000,000 tons for the present Cuban crop. The market, however, reacted shortly thereafter, and prompt shipment Cubas changed hands at approximately the same prices as during the beginning of March. In the third week the spot market in New York again slumped due to accumulation of stocks in storage ports, when prompt shipment Cubas were sold at 1-15/16 cents c. and f., equivalent to 3.71 cents l. t. for P. I. centrifugals. The abundance of near supplies in Cuba and Atlantic Coast ports during the last week of the month under review caused a further decline to 1-7/8 cents c. and f., equivalent to 3.65 cents l. t. for P. I. centrifugals.

The number of centrals working in Cuba has been reduced during the last week of March by 8 centrals, the total now operating being 153.

The visible stocks in the U. K., U. S., Cuba, and European statistical countries at the end of March were 6,083,000 tons as against 5,513,000 tons last year and 5,143,000 tons in 1927.

*Futures.*—Quotations on the New York Exchange during March fluctuated as follows:

	High	Low	Latest
March, 1929 . . . . .	1.95	1.88	1.92
May . . . . .	2.05	1.88	1.90
July . . . . .	2.15	2.00	2.00
September . . . . .	2.19	2.10	2.10
December . . . . .	2.24	2.18	2.18
January . . . . .	2.25	2.19	2.20
March, (1930) . . . . .	2.29	2.24	2.24

*Philippine Sales.*—During the month under review, sales of Philippine centrifugals in the Atlantic Coast—afloats, near arrivals, and for future deliveries—amounted to 62,000 tons at prices ranging from 3.64 cents to 4.00 cents landed terms, as compared with sales amounting to 85,000 tons during the same period last year.

*Local Market.*—The local centrifugal market has ruled firm and small quantities have changed hands at from P8.875 to P9.00 per picul ex-godown. The muscovado market is weaker owing to a falling off in the Chinese demand due to political complications in China. Chinese dealers are inclined to buy muscovados on the basis of P6.50 for No. 3.

*Crop Prospects.*—Milling operations on Negros will come to an end in most districts next month. The outturn will be approximately the Philippine Sugar Association's estimate of 400,000 tons for Negros, while the estimate for Luzon may be exceeded.

The advices from the United States are more encouraging with respect to the enactment of discriminatory or restrictive legislation against Philippine sugar at the special session of Congress.

*Philippine Exports.*—Exports of sugar from the Philippines for the 1928-29 crop from November 1, 1928, to March 31, 1929, amounted to 245,951 tons, segregated as follows:

Centrifugals	237,084 m. tons
Muscovados	5,027 " "
Refined	3,840 " "
<b>Total</b>	<b>245,951 m. tons</b>

*European Market.*—Advices from Europe are not encouraging, since the practice established shortly after the war of utilizing sugar as a

means of indirect taxation by imposing a series of taxes on sugar has increased its price to such an extent that it has become a luxury, resulting in consumption in Europe again declining.

While Europe is still an importer of foreign grown sugar, notwithstanding the fact that it produces over 8,000,000 tons annually, from an authoritative source it is reported that the imports this year are likely to be less than last year since there is still a substantial quantity of hold-over sugars still unsold and that this year's crop will be from 300,000 to 400,000 tons in excess of last year.

The unexpected increase in yield from Cuba over last year and also from Java due to the wonder POJ 2878 cane makes the outlook for prices for the balance of the year far from reassuring.

*Java Market.*—During the early part of the month, the Java market showed an improvement, owing to speculators buying near positions and covering local requirements. This improvement was maintained until the latter part of the month. The following are the latest quotations:

March-April shipment Superiors Gs. . . . . 16 3/4 =	₱8.96	
May Shipment Superiors Gs. . . . . 15	8.05	per P. I.
June Shipment Superiors Gs. . . . . 13 3/4	7.40	picul f. o. b.
July-August shipment Superiors Gs. . . . . 13	7.02	

The first estimate issued by the Trust gives the following figures for the present crop of Java:

Trust mills, 2,755,000 metric tons; outside mills, 280,000 metric tons; total, 3,035,000 metric tons.

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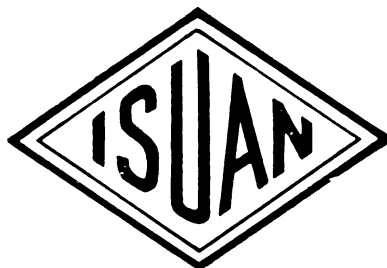
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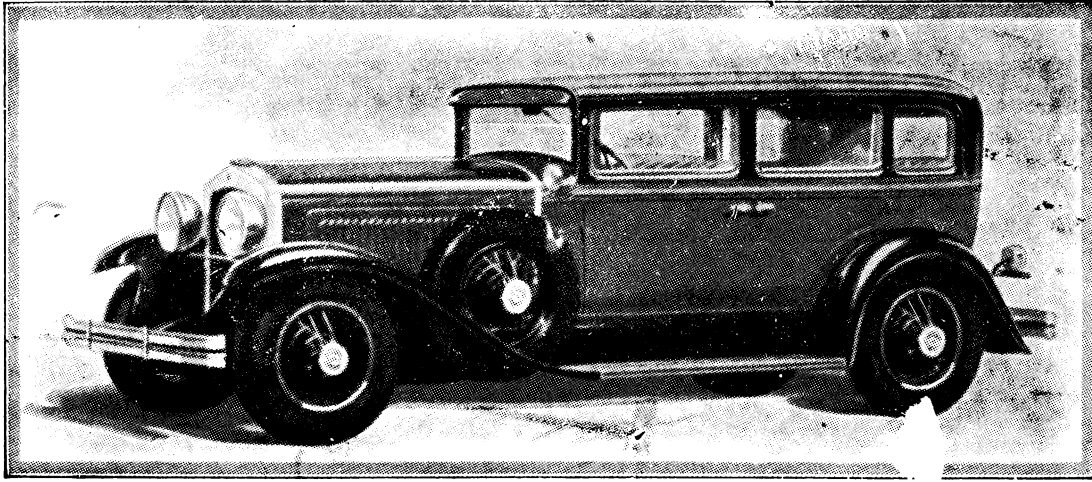


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