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Editorials and Business Reviews

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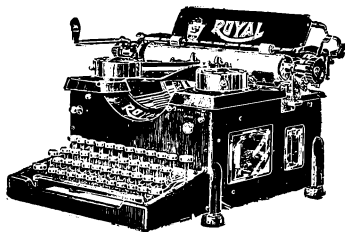


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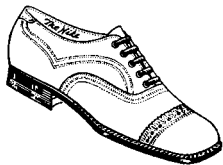
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BY

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THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE JOURNAL

APRIL, 1927

Vol. VII, No. 4



From Jagor to Major General Wood

An Opinion and Impressions of the Local Situation

By HENRY J. ALLEN, Former State Governor of Kansas

NOTE:—Governor Allen of Kansas is the publisher and editor-in-chief of the "Wichita Daily Beacon," a leading midwestern paper of wide circulation and influence. He is active in public life and a well-known national figure—the "Henry" of William Allen White's "The Martial Adventures of Henry and Me." But he too is the author of several books; the following, from the Beacon of February 6, will no doubt form a chapter in still another. It is one of four crisp articles on the islands written by Governor Allen for his paper after his visit to Manila late last year on the Ryndam, the "University Afloat." It speaks for itself, and shows how one distinguished Republican leader stands on the Philippine issue—hence its value in the islands.—ED.

Fully fifty years before Dewey visited Manila Bay, Jagor, a German traveler, wrote, in his "Journeys Thru the Philippines," these prophetic words:

"As the navigation of the west coast of America extends the influence of the American element over the South Sea, the magical and captivating influence exercised by the great republic upon the Spanish colonies will not fail to make itself felt in the Philippines. The Americans are doubtless destined to bring to its full development the seed sown by the Spaniards. As modern conquerors representing the era of free citizens, in contrast to the era of feudalism they go with the hoe and the ax of the pioneers where the Spaniards went with the sword and under the sign of the cross."

It is doubtful if any man who had to do with American occupation in the Philippines had ever read this keen prophecy of a German traveler, uttered a half century before we were catapulted into Manila Bay. It is doubtful if many of our statesmen have possessed a full consciousness touching the significance pointed out by Jagor, although all realize that we did bring the ax and the hoe, likewise the tractor, the motor car and the electric crane, the radio and the airplane.

We have always regarded ourselves as being in the Philippine Islands by the design of Prov-

idence. As Dolliver of Iowa used to say, "They blew us up in Havana Harbor and, obeying the laws of gravitation, we came down in Manila Bay." Our first instinct upon discovering that we were in possession of an ancient people who to disavow any intention of keeping sovereignty over them, after they had reached a point of capacity to govern themselves with honor at home and safety abroad.

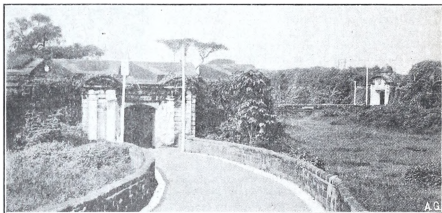
McKinley himself, with the gift he had for making eloquent phraseology, used these words as pledge for the future: "Forcible annexation is criminal aggression." He added that it was his desire that "the American flag, symbolical of liberty, be not less beloved and respected in the fertile plains of Luzon and the mountain fastnesses of Mindanao than it is in America."

In twenty-five years, nearly everybody at home has forgotten all this, but they remember it in the Philippines. The first question they ask an American visiting the Islands is as to whether he still believes in the McKinley pledge, and very frequently the good natured American, forgetting what the McKinley pledge was, says "Yes," and then tries to remember.

We landed at the modern dock of Manila at a time when the controversy over independence is more acute than it has been since Aguinaldo signed the treaty of peace and surrendered his position as president of the Philippine Republic. Undoubtedly much of the present national consciousness of the Filipino is due to the Asiatic unrest which characterizes the entire Far East. They are weary of being governed by the West; irritated at the gunboats that rest gesticulating up and down the shores of the

islands of the far oceans and of China. Some of this reaction is that which would be natural to any people. Just now it is perhaps being given direction from organization by Russia and China, as well as the organized propaganda of Japan, thru her new irritation over our Exclusion Act. This, however, could not explain altogether the almost unanimous sentiment among the Philippine people, which approaches a point of frenzy when discussing independence.

There have been no acts of tyranny, no citizen has been deprived of his right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness"; in no instance has any property right been despoiled. The freest press I ever saw and the widest latitude in freedom of speech I ever encountered are here; yet they talk bitterly of their oppression. I believe that some of the present excitement has been due to lack of tact in handling a purely civil administration as though it were a military matter. Governor General Harrison, in his interpretation of the Jones Act, gave to it a latitude not contemplated even by the Filipino people. In creating the Council of State, which made the President of the Senate, just then



Parian Gate into the Walled City Before the Most Was Parian into a Public Playground

substituted for the Commission, and the Speaker of the House equal members with the Governor-General of the Administrative Board of the Philippines, Governor Harrison allowed the establishment of a governing authority which took final powers out of the hands of the United States and lodged them within the legislative leaders of the Islands. He retained, it is true, under the provisions of the Jones Act, limited powers of veto, but this power he used only three times during the several years of his govern-



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ship. Senator Quezon, the President of the Senate, and Speaker Osmeña, the head of the House, not only controlled the Council of State, but likewise directed the legislation. They created a condition held to be unconstitutional in our national and most of the states in our own country, which rendered the intermingling of legislative, executive and judicial powers. Harrison apparently was an easy-going, good-natured man, who devoted much of his time to pleasure, and he gave extensions of authority which able Filipinos themselves admit were unwise. He created a condition whereby the National Bank of the Philippines lost \$100,000,000 and the Board of Control was also financially ruined. Senator Osmeña was the promoter for the development of industry. He fed them a freedom more rapidly than they were able to digest the same, so far as capable business administration was concerned.

Then came General Wood, an able administrator, with a priceless record of service to a subject people in Cuba and with an accurate knowledge of the Philippine Islands, gained first as an officer over here in the early days and later as a member of a commission appointed to investigate conditions, which instigation was concluded just before he was appointed Governor General by President Harding. In a people such as the Filipinos, rather small things often weigh more than larger issues. General Wood, trained all his life in the military, and coming out of army life, brought with him a military staff grown accustomed to regard the Filipinos as an inferior race, and exhibiting somewhat tactlessly the superiority complex familiar wherever the white man sets himself up to govern the Asiatic. These officers, having little taste for history and less for diplomacy, ignored entirely the three hundred years of cultural background which the upper class of Filipino society has enjoyed. There are in the Islands several thousand graduates of a university established in the sixteenth century. They are people of culture, yet they were ignored socially at the government house. One of their leaders tells me they were not invited to receptions and social affairs by the members of the military staff. It had been different under Governor Harrison, who, however reckless and impetuous his administration, affairs, was treated the Filipinos with great comradeship. There is no doubt of the fact that General Wood confronted at once the need of checking the riotous waste established under the criminally careless administration of Governor Harrison. Probably his first mistake was in not checking it at once. He condemned it and let it drag along. Whether this cautious policy was dictated from Washington or was due to an unexpected indecision on his own part, no one over here knows. Finally, when General Wood acted, by dissolving the Board of Control, it was like the sudden visitation upon a spoiled child of a discipline too long delayed. President Quezon, a brilliant orator and a cunning politician, and Senator Osmeña, a statesman of genuine ability, who had been working some what apart, the former being a radical and the latter a conservative, joined forces in common complaint, and they have made this thoroughly justifiable act on the part of General Wood seem like an act of tyranny to the Filipino people. Several of the thoughtful Filipino leaders, who pretend to believe that the Filipinos should have immediate freedom, yet endorse General Wood's abolishment of the Board of Control as a necessary act for the checking of a program of waste and extravagance.

We have probably been somewhat responsible for the extravagant ideas so far as the use of money is concerned, which expressed themselves in the acts of these Filipino leaders so unexpectedly made potent by Governor Harrison. We have had able men in the early days of our occupation—T. H. Wright, E. C. Corbin and Forbes—accustomed to the bit and used to conceiving everything on a large scale, they did not adapt themselves to the capacity of the country.

As a proof of the prodigality of the government in the Philippines, you notice the superb palace of the Bureau of Science. This edifice, planned by Burnham, the Chicago architect,

evokes the grand figure of that artist, but it seems rather out of place in its native setting in Manila. The new Senate Building, just constructed at a cost of over \$4,000,000, bears the same stamp of prodigality. We are perhaps somewhat responsible for the feeling that the number of dollars spent in government are not important. However, we are not responsible for the very evident graft which accompanied the administration of the Board of Control. Our expenditure has been lavish, but without corruption.

One cannot visit the Islands today without the very conscious feeling that there has been a costly retrogression, and that both the Filipinos and the American government are paying heavily and will continue to pay heavily for the Harrison administration.

A dozen years ago, Dr. Masujima, one of the most prominent lawyers in the Japanese empire, who received his brilliant education in Great Britain, and who represented the Bar Association of Japan at an annual meeting in the Philippines, paid America this great compliment. He was addressing the House of Representatives of the Philippine Legislature. At that time the Philippine Legislature, the Commissioners and the Governor-General represented the legislative and administrative functions of the government in lines of properly separated functions.



Afternoon Shadows: Santa Lucia Gate into Walled City

Said he, "I understand that this House has been in operation for a period of eleven years and that it has brought invaluable blessings to the people of these Islands. Permit me to congratulate this government for having established a popular system of government in these Islands. If the history I read does not err, this country had for three centuries labored under a very oppressive system of Spain. I would like to take advantage of this opportunity to congratulate the people of the Philippines for having this system of popular government implanted here and in realizing the needs of this government under the protection of a people so generous as are those of the United States. For more than one hundred and forty years the people of the United States have governed themselves, and according to my best knowledge and belief they now have a form of government which guarantees and protects the interests of all the people. With a similar form of government here with you, I am certain that this popular system which you have implanted in your country will reach its culmination in a short time. The idea of democracy is embodied in the famous document—the Declaration of Independence of the United States. Looking at the subject from that viewpoint, we, the Japanese, should look upon you as a model for a popular system of government.

For example, Great Britain is a democratic country, though ruled by a king. Great Britain has been in possession of India for about one hundred and fifty years now, and yet after so long a period of English régime in India, the results obtained by that government can ill be compared with those accomplished in the Philippines by the United States in eleven years. For this reason, I declare and maintain that the United States of America understands better and is better imbued with the spirit of true democracy."

This whole hearted compliment, from a Japanese statesman, was just when it was uttered. In its essence it is even more just today, but we have lost ground because we did not continue in the ways and careful policies through which progress was being made under the predecessors of Governor Harrison. Following his maladministration of the Jones Act, in itself an able organic law, native school teachers displaced the real teachers from the United States, trained to establish the program mapped out under the spirit of McKinley's original pledge. Native judges supplanted American judges and the most ruinous result, which brought the crisis, was that native administration of the fiscal affairs of the Philippines supplanted American control.

One of the misfortunes of the situation is that the checking of the reign of demoralization set loose by the Harrison administration created a definite split between the Philippine influences and the American influences and no tact has been employed to soften the strained relationship. Against the vituperation and extravagant misrepresentation of the brilliant Quezon no effort has been made on the part of the American administration to protect its side of the controversy before the public. Every military aide stiffens when the word Philippines is mentioned. Every Filipino goes about regarding himself as oppressed, though in reality an abundant prosperity prevails and the people have no individual wrongs so far as the government is concerned. In the meantime, there is growing consciously and rapidly a sentiment on the part of the Americans not only in business but in the administrative circles that America should hold the Islands forever. They hark back to the extravagance and dishonesty prevalent under the Harrison administration as proof of a lack of self-governing qualities, and they have been making on the part of the American administration for the establishment of a territorial relationship similar to that we have in Hawaii as the permanent form of retaining the Islands. At present, under the Jones Act, with a Council of State, the government of the Philippine Islands has been much freer from federal authority than that of the Hawaiian Islands. I do not believe that such able statesmen as Senator Osmeña believes that the Filipino people as a people are capable of this self-government at this time. He doubtless believes that they are capable of being governed by men of his wisdom and leadership, but so far as the presence of a conscious middle class in the Islands is concerned, it does not now exist. However, this situation is growing hopefully and rapidly, under the excellencies of a school administration which was not hopelessly crippled under the Harrison administration. I believe that the purpose of the present turmoil, so far as the leaders themselves are concerned, is to obtain from the United States a showdown of future intention. These men are perfectly conscious of the power in the United States of the propaganda that is growing out of the present revolt in favor of permanent retention of the Islands. Therefore, their keenest anxiety is for a restatement of our future policy in definite official terms, so as to check the growth of the sentiment for retention.

There are in the controversy three schools of opinion touching public policy. The one of them, doubtless, will grow more rapidly at home is that being organized by the American Chamber of Commerce. This is for retention of the Islands. The hostile attitude of the Filipinos is crowding the business men here all into this school. Joined with them likewise are most of the officers of the army and the members of various executive positions from the United States.

The other outstanding school is led by President Quezon and Senator Osmeña. I should judge that it contains practically all the so-called body politic of the Filipino people, and is demanding immediate independence.

Then there is the middle school, which is more sensitive of the sanctity of the pledge made by the United States to the Filipinos touching their independence as soon as they are capable of self-government. Aguinaldo himself belongs to this class and has a following which includes most of the veterans who fought in the war for Philippine independence, continuing their battle even under American domination until they were finally conquered by the United States. Aguinaldo takes the position that the Filipinos are not yet ready for self-government, and that the period of preparation will move forward more rapidly under the able administration of such leaders as General Wood than under an autonomy which gives wider latitude to Quezon. The followers of Quezon dismiss Aguinaldo with the declaration that he has a personal feud with Quezon.

Joined to this class who take middle ground are the missionaries from the United States, most of the teachers from America who still remain in the service, and a minority of the American population of various vocations now amounting altogether to some three thousand people. (Governor Allen is below the figure here, which should be between 5000 and 6000).

It is believed that the declaration of a definite policy touching the future of the Philippines and setting a term of years for fulfillment would settle the present furor. The people of the Islands will not continue long to worry about the fact that President Quezon has lost his job on the Board of Control. When the supreme court finally holds, as undoubtedly it will, that the Board of Control was illegal under the organic act, this will cease to be an influential element in the present uproar, but the anxiety for a definite statement of purpose will continue. As I get it, from the cautious interviews which were accorded me with Senator Osmeña and other members of his party who represent the better elements of Filipino leadership, their desire is for a relationship similar to that we hold in Cuba. They do

not want the United States to give them their independence and sail away, leaving them naked prey for other powers of Asia to quarrel over. Even the realization of this danger comes down to the people themselves. I asked the chauffeur who drove me about in Manila what he thought would happen if the United States gave the Filipinos their freedom and disavowed further responsibility. He said that he was afraid that in a short time it would mean that he would be "pulling a ricksha with a Japanese inside, rather than driving an automobile."

There is also a conscious feeling on the part of the better leadership that the Filipinos would need a fiscal censorship, under a law somewhat more comprehensive than the Platt Amendment, to keep the Islands from bankruptcy under any thing like present conditions of leadership in case we adopt a program similar to that in Cuba.

Much interest is manifested in the forthcoming report of Colonel Carmi Thompson. From every source I heard the wish expressed that his report might lead to a definite policy, thus setting at rest controversies over future possibilities.

We have obligations to meet in justice to the Filipinos, in justice to ourselves and in justice to the freedom we have relations in other parts of the world. We cannot sail away and leave them dependent upon their own resources.

"We would be shirking a duty," said one prominent American. "It would be like throwing raw meat to hungry wolves and leaving them to devour it."

We cannot be deaf to the ominous note with which the Asiatic news challenges every person whom he classifies as a foreigner. This international obligation to others who have builded and sacrificed over here must be protected. It is hoped that Col. Thompson's recommendation will lead to a fixed policy and that a procedure involving tact, consideration and patience will be adopted for it. Doubtless it is not impossible to create a condition where the Filipinos will trust the United States again. It is also possible to find some contacts among Philippine leadership that will be capable of our own confidence and which apparently have been ignored somewhat in recent years.

About Life Insurance for U. S. Veterans

By FRANK S. HINES

Director, U. S. Veterans' Bureau

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4. The Five Year Convertible Term Policy was authorized by law and has been issued by

the Government for the special benefit of those ex-service persons who desire to carry Government Life Insurance but at this time find it financially difficult or impossible to secure any one of the more expensive forms of insurance hereinbefore mentioned. The premium rates for this plan of insurance for the five year period are but slightly higher than for yearly renewable term insurance for the same period.

5. All the policies which are issued by the Government provide for permanent total disability benefits and no premium is charged therefore; neither is there any age limit fixed by the Government policies beyond which total permanent disability benefits will not be paid. This is liberate a clause providing permanent total disability benefits can be found in any contract of life insurance. The policies, however, do not provide for the presumption of a permanent total condition after the lapse of any fixed period of time.

6. None of the policies contain any restriction against service in hazardous occupations. Many contracts of life insurance do contain such restrictions but the law enacted by the Congress grants the right to Government Life Insurance to the ex-service persons of the World War who carried war time insurance and to those in the military and naval forces of the country subsequent thereto without such restriction and therefore there are no limitations with reference to occupation.

7. Up to December 1, 1926, the Government had paid out as benefits to the veterans of the World War, or to their widows, children, fathers, mothers, and other relatives within the permitted class on account of war time or term insurance

the sum of \$819,018,461.95, and had paid to the same class of persons on account of Government Life—Converted Insurance—benefits in the amount of \$45,958,362.13.

8. On December 31, 1926, there were 566,405 persons carrying Government Life Insurance, which amounted to \$2,774,936,077.29. During the year 1926, 89,461 reinstated and converted, or converted their war time insurance into one or more of the forms of insurance provided by the Government. These conversions amount to the sum of \$457,639,077.

9. It is estimated that about three million men and women who carried Government insurance during the World War have allowed it to expire, which insurance amounts to approximately thirty billion dollars.

10. Section 304 of the World War Veterans' Act of 1924 as amended grants to the disabled the right to reinstate their term (war time) insurance or Government Life Insurance upon compliance with its terms and provisions. Under this section, the veteran must be unable to comply with good health provisions of Bureau regulations; his disability must have been contracted in or aggravated by military service during the World War, and it must be less than permanent total in its nature. He is also required to pay all back premiums with interest at 5% per annum compounded annually. If financially unable to pay all the back premiums and proof to that effect, satisfactory to the Director of the U. S. Veterans' Bureau, is furnished by the veteran, the back premiums may be charged against the face of the policy and later deducted in any settlement thereunder.

11. Under existing law, all yearly renewable term insurance then in force ceases on July 2, 1927, and all such insurance in a state of lapse cannot be reinstated or converted after that date. It is imperative, therefore, that all those who value the insurance privileges which have been afforded by the Government should take advantage of existing law at once.

Comrade Bartlett G. Long of Fort Lauderdale, Florida, who weathered the hurricane that devastated portions of that state last year, wrote to the bureau, saying: "Sorry this was delayed, but the hurricane was a 'buster'. When I was embracing a cypress tree and couldn't breathe in the teeth of the wind—and when it seemed inevitable that I'd go west—"my gravest concern was that I'd not paid my September premium!"

NOTE.—The above is published at the request of Dr. J. E. Reed, jr., Manager, Philippine Sub-Office, U. S. Veterans' Bureau, Old Custom House, Muelle de la Industria, P. O. Box 438, Manila, P. I. Ed.

AFRICAN PALM GROWING IN PHILIPPINES

Four years ago 3,000 African Palms were planted in Tarlac, and 2,000 of them are reported by the Bureau of Agriculture to be growing but not as yet bearing. The grove is opposite the railroad station in Tarlac, capital of the province, so it could be conveniently inspected by planters interested in learning how the palms are thriving. The soil is poor and very sandy. The palms are five meters apart each way. For three years they were cultivated without intercropping; the paddles were simply kept plowed clean of weeds. All suckers and sprouts on the palms were removed last year, to stimulate growth. The Hacienda Luisita has promised to fertilize the soil of the grove this season.

The Journal has this data from the Director of Agriculture through the farm extension agent at Tarlac, Leon M. Romero, who might be addressed for more detailed information supplemented with photographs. It would seem that a much wider experiment with the African Palm might be undertaken; it is certainly important to ascertain the advantages, if any there may be, of growing these palms in the Philippines.

President Emeritus Hadley of Yale spent a day or two with Mrs. Hadley in Manila in March. He had been looking about in the Far East. He thinks the Philippines most valuable to the United States and that their place is with America.

Governor General Upheld in Bank and Coal Cases

Resumé: During the Harrison administration of the Philippines a sum equal to the present total insular annual tax revenues was put by the government into majority-stock ownership in corporations organized to undertake banking and the exploitation of the United States public domain in various parts of the islands, valuable mineral deposits. One of these companies was the National Coal Company, which has now absorbed about P5,500,000 of public taxes and enjoys a franchise encroaching upon opportunities in coal mining that in the absence of this governmental instrument would be open to private initiative. Another is the Philippine National Bank, enjoying a franchise that includes the privilege of circulating its notes as legal tender, and the exclusive right in this territory (by ruling of the executive general) to the word "national" in its name. It has dissipated an unknown sum, possibly 1 1/2 times the annual insular tax revenues, in its adventures.

The insular tax revenues are around P60,000,000. The bank still operates and indeed asserts a profit on its transactions last year, and hopes eventually to collect on considerable portions of its frozen credits and to recoup its losses altogether. It has about P50,000,000 involved in the sugar-making industry, representing loans for capital purposes to six sugar mills and other loans to planters served by these mills, or whose stock the bank holds about nine per cent to the ostensible owners' one peso. So the bank is deeply in the sugar business. Similarly, and thus far unprofitably, the coal company is in the coal-mining business. It has surveyed valuable deposits at Malangas, Mindanao, but that it has mined coal profitably is officially disputed.

Investigating the government by order of President Harding early in 1921, the Wood-Forbes Commission found a great deal wrong with its adventures in business, and when Major General Leonard Wood became governor general he advocated getting the government out of business—which he perhaps intended to come about through a conservative process of liquidation. Whatever his attitude was, it was opposed by the two other members of the stock-taking committee, the board of control. These members were the senate president and house speaker, members of the legislature which had created these executive posts, which also exercised control of the Manila Railroad Company. Such important executive functions having been lodged in a board of three wherein he had but one vote against two, were effectively out of the hands of the governor general until late last year, when on November 19, 1926, by his action upon opinions rendered by the judge advocate general of the United States Army and by the United States attorney general, the governor general issued an executive order, No. 37, series 1926, suppressing the board as constituted by the legislature and arrogating to himself all of its functions, in accordance with islands' organic act, the Jones Law of August 29, 1916.

He thereupon caused stockholders' meetings to be held for the bank and coal companies, voted the government's stock at these meetings and effected reorganization of the companies' directorates. By action at other meetings called in the name of the voting committee or board of control, the senate president and house speaker voted the government stock for slates of their own; and in both companies the company officials recognized their action and took no official cognizance of the governor general's action. *Quo warranto* proceedings had to be instituted in behalf of the governor general (the plaintiff being stated as "The Philippine Government") to oust the company directors chosen by the senate president and house speaker so as to seat those chosen by the governor general.

Finally it may be stated as of general interest that a cabal has been effected, which has offices in the legislative building, that seeks to force

withdrawal of American sovereignty from the Philippines by at least every possible moral pressure. This cabal is known as the National Supreme Council, and its decrees on public matters are supposed to prevail upon its adherents. The senate president and house speaker are subscribers to this cabal and presumably amenable to its dictates. The fact has a bearing both upon their character as free agents in undertaking public duties, and as mere agents of the legislature itself, which in theory is to put into effect the cabal's conclusions.

In the *quo warranto* decisions the supreme court upholds the governor general's action restoring to his office the executive function of voting the coal company stock by holding unconstitutional and void "so much of section 4 of Act 2705, as amended by section 2 of Act 2822, as purports to vest the voting power of the government-owned stock in the National Coal Company in the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives," and in the case of the bank, wherein the original charter law placed the voting power in the governor general, the court held invalid subsequent amendments which "attempted to transfer this power to an illegally constituted Board of Control."

Justice George A. Malcolm's majority opinions were concurred in by Justices Thomas A. Street, James A. Ostrand, Norberto Romualdez and Charles A. Johns, while Justice E. Finley Johnson wrote separate concurring opinions. Justices Antonio Villareal and Ignacio Villamor and Chief Justice Avanceña dissented, Justice Villareal, who as attorney general had earlier ruled that the board of control was legal, writing the minority dissents.

The *Journal* must content itself, because of the exactions of space, with quoting Justice Johnson's summary of what the high court decided, together with the syllabus prepared by Justice Malcolm that will introduce the decisions into the reports.—ED.

"The Supreme Court held that Milton E. Springer, Dalmacio Costales and Anselmo Hilario are unlawfully and illegally holding positions as members of the Board of Directors of the National Coal Company and should be ousted and excluded therefrom, and that Romario Acoagoin, H. L. Heath and Salvador Lagdameo had been duly and legally elected as members of the Board of Directors of the National Coal Company and should be inducted into said position, to take charge thereof and to perform the duties incumbent upon them as members of said Board; that Gregorio Agoncillo, Baldomero Roxas and Catalino Lavadia are unlawfully and illegally holding and exercising the positions as members of the Board of Directors of the Philippine National Bank and should be ousted and altogether excluded therefrom, and that Manuel Iriarte, John Gordon and A. Gideon had been duly and legally elected as members of the Board of Directors of the Philippine National Bank and should be placed in said position, to take charge thereof and to perform the duties incumbent upon them as members of said Board of Directors."

SYLLABUS OF COAL CASE

"The powers entrusted by the Congress of the United States to the Government of the Philippine Islands are distributed among three coordinate departments, the executive, the legislative, and the judicial."

"No department of the Government of the Philippine Islands may legally exercise any of the powers conferred by the Organic Law upon any of the others."

"It is beyond the power of any branch of the Government of the Philippine Islands to exercise

its functions in any other way than that prescribed by the Organic Law or by local laws which conform to the Organic Law."

"The chief exponent of autonomy in domestic affairs in the Government of the Philippine Islands is the Philippine Legislature. The Governor-General on the other hand is the head of the Government and symbolizes American sovereignty. Under such a political system, lines of demarcation between the legislative and the executive departments are difficult to fix, and attempted encroachments of one upon the other may be expected. It is, however, the duty of the Supreme Court, as the guardian of the constitution, to enforce fundamental principles."

"The Organic Act vests 'the supreme executive power' in the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands. The Governor-General since the approval of the last Organic Act has no prerogative powers."

"The Congress of the United States clearly intended that the Governor-General's power should be commensurate with his responsibility. The Congress never intended that the Governor-General should be saddled with the responsibility of administering the government and of executing the laws but shorn of the power to do so."

"The Organic Act grants general legislative power except as otherwise provided therein to the Philippine Legislature. The legislative power of the Philippine Government is granted in general terms subject to specific limitations."

"Legislative power is the authority, under the constitution, to make laws, and to alter and repeal them. The Legislature cannot lawfully exercise powers which are in their nature essentially executive or judicial. The Legislature cannot make a law and then take part in its execution or construction. (Cooly's Constitutional Limitations, 7th ed., pp. 126-131, 157-162.)"

"The authorities on the question, Where does the power to appoint to public office reside? reviewed and certain principles deduced therefrom. The particular wording of the constitution involved, and its correct interpretation predetermines the result. The selection of persons to perform the functions of government is primarily a prerogative of the people. The appointment of public officials is generally looked upon as properly an executive function. Appointments may be made by the Legislature or the courts, but when so made should be taken as incident to the discharge of functions properly within their respective spheres."

"The right to appoint to office has been confined, with certain well defined exceptions, by the Government of the United States to the executive branch of the government which it has set up in the Philippines. Under a system of government of delegated powers, under which delegation legislative power vests in the Philippine Legislature and executive power vests in the Governor-General, and under which delegations of general powers of appointment resides in the Governor-General and a specified power of appointment resides in the Philippine Legislature, the latter cannot directly or indirectly perform functions of an executive nature through the designation of its presiding officers as majority members of a body which has executive functions."

"The Legislature may add to, but may not diminish, the power of appointment of the Governor-General."

"The exceptions made in favor of the Legislature to appointments to office strengthen rather than weaken the grant to the executive. The expression of one thing in the constitution is necessarily the exclusion of things not expressed."

"Appointment to office in the Philippines is intrinsically an executive act involving the exercise of discretion."

"The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Myers v. United States (1926, U. S. Sup. Ct. Adv. Ops. p. 27) followed."

"Membership in the voting committee created for the National Coal Company is an office or executive function."

"The incorporation of the National Coal Company has not served to disconnect the company or the stock which the Government owns in it from the Government and executive control.

"The Legislature is empowered to create and control private corporations.

"The National Coal Company is a private corporation.

"By becoming a stockholder in the National Coal Company, the Government divested itself of its sovereign character so far as respects the transactions of the corporation.

"The National Coal Company remains an agency or instrumentality of government.

"The Government, like any other stockholder, is justified in intervening in the transactions in the corporation, and in protecting its property rights in the corporation.

"The duty of caring for government property is neither judicial nor legislative in character but is executive.

"The striking out may not necessarily be by erasing words, but it may be by disregarding the unconstitutional provision and reading the statute as if that provision was not there.

"A territorial statute invalid when enacted is not invalidated by the failure of the Congress expressly to disapprove it.

"Although there may be a *de facto* officer in a *de jure* office, there cannot be a *de facto* officer in a *de facto* office.

"So much of section 4 of Act 2705, as amended by section 7 of Act 2822, as purports to vest the voting power of the government stock in the National Coal Company in the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Repre-

sentatives, is unconstitutional and void.

"In *quo warranto* proceedings, the failure of the defendant to prove his title does not establish that of the plaintiff. The inquiry may go in *quo warranto* proceedings to the extent of determining the validity of an Act authorizing offices."

SYLLABUS OF BANK CASE

"The doctrines announced in the companion case of The Government of the Philippine Islands v. Milton E. Springer *et al.*, No. 26979, followed and approved. What differences there are between the two cases on the principal question incline to strengthen rather than weaken the case at bar. In the case at bar, there is not alone a provision providing for a "Board of Control," but other provisions directing and authorizing the "Board of Control" to perform many other functions. In the case at bar, also the doctrine relating to partial invalidity is fortified by the rule that where amendments to a statute are unconstitutional, the original statute as it existed before the attempted amendment remains in force.

"The amendments to section 4 of Act 2612, made by section 1 of Act 2747 and section 1 of Act 2938, providing for a Board of Control for the Philippine National Bank, found invalid, and the defendants ousted from the offices of directors of the Philippine National Bank, and the directors selected by the Governor-General placed in possession of those offices."

The Livestock Fair—Manila Carnival, 1927

That there are wonderful possibilities for the livestock industry in the Philippines, was shown in the Livestock Fair, and if I should want to start raising or improving any one particular species of animals, be it cattle, horses, poultry, hogs, sheep, goats, or dogs, I would get the opinion of the bureau of agriculture, college of agriculture, or private veterinarians available in the locality.

Cattle: There were many types represented, but the best two were the beef work type and the dairy type. In the beef work type, the cross between the Indian Nellore bull with the Native cow is apparently the best, because the resulting product is satisfactory either for beef or work purposes. For beef, because the animal averages a good weight, matures young and is highly resistant to rinderpest; for work, because the animal is a fast walker, going twice the speed of the carabao, although unable to pull as heavy a load.

In the dairy type there were Indian cows which would give from one-half to three-fourths as much milk as the Australian type, but this decrease of the quantity of milk offsets the fact that the Indian cow is highly resistant to rinderpest and will easily subsist on native forage. However, the Australian type, particularly the Ayrshire breed, is recommended as the best, provided it is vaccinated with rinderpest vaccine every year or two. It gives an average of 10 to 12 liters of milk daily during the milking period, and it is not so delicate to feed as other breeds.

Carabao: The carabao milk type was also represented in the Indian buffalo cow, which has more of the qualities of a milk producer than the native caraballa and is more gentler. The importance of this is that Filipinos consume mostly caraballa milk, preferring it to cow's milk, because it is richer in butter fat, ranging from 9 to 25 per cent.

The college of agriculture also showed the possibilities of checking horn growth of the carabao by cauterizing the horn growth with caustic potash when the animal is a month old. Caustic potash is applied every two or three days, three times or more, until the growth is stopped. Without the horns the carabao is

SUMMARY OF LIVESTOCK SHOW

Livestock fair expense.....	P11,921.37
Income from all sources.....	5,829.37
Made up by Carnival.....	6,092.00

Officials—

Dr. Stanton Youngberg, Director of Agriculture.
 Fred A. Leas, Chairman.
 Dr. Victor Buencamino, Secretary.
 Dr. G. San Agustin
 Captain R. S. Kelsor, U. S. A.
 Dr. Franck C. Gearhart,
 Captain S. C. Dildine, U. S. A.
 Dr. M. Mondoñedo
 Dr. F. E. Turia
 Dr. Julio Luz
 Mr. Alfonso Tuason

Dr. E. A. Rodier, veterinary pathologist, bureau of agriculture, delivered daily illustrated lectures upon animal diseases and their prevention. Much of the actual work of the exhibition fell upon Dr. Victor Buencamino, practicing veterinarian, the writer of the *Journal* article. Much praise is given him for the success of the show.

harmless, and it does not affect the labor efficiency of the animal.

The use of any other cross-breeds represented, but the above are what can be recommended to breeders.

Horses: There were only three horses represented in the permanent exhibit, and these were the beautiful bay Arabian stallion, the Welsh pony, and the grade Arabian-Kentucky-Native pony. At the livestock fair it was explained that stallions are placed in the different stations of the bureau of agriculture, and service is given gratis, only a report being requested when the mares have foaled. This is a rare opportunity, in most other countries a fee is charged for stud service.

The result of the cross between Arabian and Native was exemplified by the bay grade Arabian Kentucky-Native. Very many tempting offers, from P1,000 to P1,500 were made, although this colt is just coming to be three years old. The bureau of agriculture, however, would not let him go, because they desire to use him for stud purposes. With more pure bred stallions distributed in the Bureau of Agriculture stations and the promulgation of a general castration law, horse flesh in the Philippines would be greatly improved.

There were not more horses represented in the permanent exhibit, because the majority of good horses were racing ponies and the date was in conflict with the holding of the official races of the Manila Jockey Club, where there was an opportunity to win as much as P5,000 in prizes.

Poultry Exhibit: Besides being a practical exhibit, it was also a beautiful display of birds, and it made one realize the great possibilities of poultry farming in the Philippines. I learned that the White Leghorns are the best layers (average of 135-140 eggs in a year), but are not fit for setting, it being necessary to use either native hens or incubators for chick raising. The most popular bird apparently is the combination of Rhode Island Red rooster with Cantonese hens, because they are resistant to disease and serve a dual purpose, both for laying (although not as heavy layers as the White Leghorns) and meat purposes. The Plymouth Rock also serves the dual purpose, but is not as resistant to disease as the former. The other classes of birds were: Black Langshans, Buff Orpingtons, Light Brahmas, Cantonese, Chinese Silkies, and Rhode Island Reds.

Mention might be made of the mestizo Cornish with Joloano—the fighting bird. The fowl is apparently small in stature, but upon picking him up and weighing he proved to be heavier than the year old Rhode Island-Cantonese capon. He is all muscle, and wily at that. Fighting birds bring from P50 to P250.

There was a good exhibition of artificial raising of chicks with incubators and specially trained capons. A capon placed in a small box and made to sit down for three hours more and he is ready to begin to rear chicks. After the second or third day chicks are placed under the capon, and if he does not peck the little ones, it shows he will rear them. This exhibit interested many.

The display of what feeds should be given to poultry, such as chicks, laying hens, and poultry in general, was very instructive. The main basic feeds are *binidid*, palay, ground corn, ground mongo, and *tigui-tigui*, or rice bran. The minerals which poultry should have, such as salt, charcoal, grit, shell, and grass, was not forgotten.

Sheep and Goats: The Shropshire sheep is highly recommended by the bureau of agriculture to raise in Mountain province, and the 25 pure bred specimens at the carnival were distributed to the Trinidad school farm, which is at 5,000 feet elevation, and Heights Place, at 8,000 feet. Some were also sent to Mindanao. The bureau had pure bred and grade Shropshire sheep, which had been in the country for the last three years, and they are apparently doing well. If this experiment is a success, and the inhabitants will ever take to mutton, it might relieve to a certain extent the meat problem.

The Indian-Nubian goat represented in the fair is recommended, because the she-goat will give one to two liters of milk a day, and the humblest Filipino family can be the proud possessor of a couple of these she goats and thereby furnish milk to the whole family and raise better children.

Pigs: There were represented the Berkshire, Duroc Jersey, Berkjalia, Poland China, Yorkshire and Native breeds. The first prize went to the Poland China of the bureau of agriculture, but the Berkshire breed seems to be the most popular among the Filipinos, and the flat-nose characteristic of the hog is what the people want. However, the college of agriculture has started a new breed of pig, the Berkjalia, which is a cross between the Berkshire and the famous native Jala-jala hog of Laguna. This new breed has

(Continued on page 14)



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HUMAN FREIGHT

Last month we demonstrated in this column that the Philippines are vital to maintenance of the American merchant marine on the Pacific. We reckoned the yearly tonnage of outward freight, 1,112,000 tons, but we left out one item which classifies by itself. This is human freight, the steerage passenger traffic. The steerage passenger rate to Honolulu is \$120, to the Pacific coast \$175. Such business is so well worth the having that general agents of passenger lines have been visiting the populous provinces to drum it up—bring it to the maximum. They visited the Ilocos region, where the density of population exceeds 400 inhabitants to the square mile.

No doubt they got new business. Opportunities are pretty limited up in the Ilocos country for young men, but these young men are nationals of the United States and free to go to America where they can certainly find work at good wages. They are principally farmers and unskilled workmen. America can use every honest man of them. Steerage isn't luxurious travel, practically the emigrants go out of the islands as human freight. Ever since America became America, by making human freight of themselves peoples from all lands have sought the opportunities of her mobilized wealth—for she bent her inventive and mechanical genius to the job of making her natural wealth available to mankind. Like the Philippines, she had insufficient capital for the job, but she invited it freely into the country, which is unlike the Philippines. In the course of time, the exigencies arising from popular government operated to prevent oriental immigration and a deal of European too, but the Philippines, favored as always as a territory of the United States, were not affected. Their boys can go to the mother country, where they most certainly will go while the present blind policy persists in the islands.

Yet every man prefers his homeland, and if capital were to be encouraged to undertake the rational exploitation of natural resources here, under the judicious restraint of our conservative laws, few indeed of our young men would freight themselves to the United States or anywhere else. They should find at home plenty of work at liberal wages. Now we have to let them go, they have the right; and the class that excludes them from ample opportunities to work at home, try as it may, cannot deprive them of the right to seek the mother land. Last year 5,046 went to Hawaii, and 4,384 to the United States mainland, a total of 9,430, net 5,491 when returning Filipinos, 3,939, are deducted from those who went away. During the first three months of this year, 2,046 went to Honolulu and 1,552 to the United States mainland, a total of 3,598. The rate of emigration this year, up to date, is about 60 per cent in excess of that of last year for the entire twelvemonth.

The ukase cannot stop this, under the Constitution the ukase *non est*: here are nationals, if not citizens, and they are free to go where the Flag floats in sovereignty. No, the gates are open, wide open, we would advise our law makers, and the outgoing stream cannot be checked save by turning the waters inland, as it were—save, that is, by economic development commensurate with the demands of population and the latent resources of the land. As long as this is not done, men will ship themselves out of the islands as simple human freight.

AN UNPROFITABLE EXCHANGE

In exchange for emigrant labor the islands are receiving immigrant oriental merchants, Chinese, fast bound together by the laws and traditions of their ancient philosophers. Chinese who live as the tribe and work and cooperate as the tribe—and as the tribe conceived by its members to be the most exalted social unit in the world. This is an unprofitable exchange, since these merchants will live, and many become wealthy, from the products of the soil which they do not till. It is true that their eminent consul general urges Filipinos to migrate to China, to marry there and abide there. But have Filipinos the means of doing so? The strangely comforting philosophy, the pertinacity of will, the physical endurance; in a word, have they the capacity to subsist themselves in China? Hardly, for no other race ever has had it: China has even absorbed her numerous conquerors throughout history.

The proffer of hospitality is therefore meaningless, however well intentioned it may be reckoned. If Filipinos could compete successfully with the Chinese in China, ten times more easily might they compete with them here, and the painful experience has been that they cannot do it here, where the Chinese find the pickings so lucrative that they dare all risks and flaunt all restrictions in order to come here and establish themselves. Taking the customs figures alone, we find that in 1925 the net increase in the Chinese community in the Philippines from immigration was 2,189, and that last year it was 4,071, or more than 6,000 added to the merchant Chinese class here in the brief space of two years.

Nor is the movement aimless or haphazard; rather is it well directed and intentionally astute. The Chinese know full well what they are doing, for themselves individually and for China. Why ensure them that? They take the means available to better their opportunities. Men will do this everywhere: Filipinos do it when they flee from unemployment here, to employment in Hawaii and in America's mainland. By every means, of course, the opportunities to the Chinese should be restricted. But the best restriction of all would be a better and more hearty welcome of Americans.

See how advantageous to China the Chinese are in the Philippines. In the five years ending with 1925, the apparent balance of trade against China in her own export-import commerce was \$1,200,000,000. Her actual imports of gold and silver were, however, \$200,000,000 in this same period, so that the true balance of the trade was to this great measure in her favor. Surely no little of that gold and silver derived from this archipelago, surely it was commercial profits made here and sent to China. As a matter of plain fact, to go farther with our economic reflections—for we deal with the subject reluctantly and only in the economic sense—China, feeling nationhood upon her, has already begun her aggressions upon this territory. There can be no doubt of it. The fact must be faced. It is the history of nations that when they achieve nationhood, they become aggressive toward their neighbors. So did Greece, Rome, Spain, France, England, Japan and Germany. So did America, and displaced Europe from her frontiers. China's history, if she achieves forthright nationhood, will not be different. Therefore America, resourceful and yet the traditional friend of China, is and will be needed in the Philippines for a long time to come.

Again and the inhabitants' and America's true and lasting interests are best to mutual. Would that our statesmanship manifest in the big Bagumbayan building might slip its blinkers and view things as they are.

RESTORED CONSTITUTIONAL BALANCE

The most fundamental decisions rendered by the Philippine supreme court since the organic act of August 29, 1916, went into effect, are those of which the syllabi are published elsewhere in this issue of the *Journal*, since they restore a great degree of constitutional balance to the organic law of the islands by returning to the governor general the executive authority over the several governmental companies that had been (the court says illegally) taken from him and lodged in the legislature through its two executive officers that formed the majority in the stock-voting committee known as the board of control—the committee suppressed by the governor general's order of November 10, which action the high court sustained. This is what we see in the decisions. We do not see a vindication of the chief executive, as some have, for courts do not do that; nor a defeat of the legislature, since courts do not do that either. We see the decisions as the court itself viewed them, as an interpretation and clarification of the organic law under which all branches of the government function here.

And we see them five years late, too; valuable as they may be, they are five years tardy, though the fault may lie in Washington rather than in Malacañang. The court divided six to three. From false premises, the minority decision evolved in most logical manner; false premises, we say with the majority subscribing to Justice Malcolm's decisions, because nothing could be plainer than that seats in the board of control were offices, on the one hand, and that the companies are governmental instruments, on the other. We wish to repeat that the official who has labored as Governor General Leonard Wood has for more than five years for the best interests of everyone in these islands, needs no vindication and probably seeks none. We congratulate him that the high court majority's decisions in this vital matter coincide with the view he has consistently taken of the true authority attaching to his most responsible post. Congress did intend to establish an American form of government here, and no other. At last the branches are separate.

EXPANSION

Anyone buying commodities in the Philippines will find the supply each year greater than it was before. Anyone selling here will find the demand each year greater than it was before. We experienced but one boom, to our temporary disaster, but we constantly experience a gradual and persistent expansion of markets. Not a bad place to do business, and the period is but the threshold of the future. Money gradually cheapens, wages gradually rise. The leaven works, the monopolists squirm, the masses slowly benefit.

AFTER FIVE O'CLOCK

Robert E. Murphy, of the Robert E. Murphy Embroidery Company, Inc., is leaving Manila April 16 for a vacation and business trip to the United States. Mr. Murphy is a director of the chamber of commerce and one of the most experienced men in the embroidery business in the Philippines, having the reputation in the trade of maintaining standards of the highest quality in the product of his factory.

Rolfand S. Parker, representing the Garlock Paints Company in the Far East, has been in Manila conferring with the local agents, Edw. J. Nell Co., Ltd. Mr. Parker makes headquarters in Japan but will be making occasional trips to the Philippines, his company enjoying a growing volume of business here.

George B. Wicks died Saturday, April 2, at Sternberg General Hospital, after a prolonged illness. No near relatives are in the islands. Mrs. Wicks died some three years ago. They had no children. Funeral services were conducted at the Army Morgue, Wednesday, April 6, under the auspices of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, of which organization Mr. Wicks was a member, as he was of various clubs in the city. He came to the islands as a soldier during the early campaigns. He was afterward in the bureau of audits, but left the government service when the auditing firm of Clarke (former insular auditor) and Larkin was organized. More recently he had his own business as an auditor and public accountant.

R. M. "Bob" McCrory: Fearless to the End

Neighbors, our old friend—the old comrade of many of you, but to the writer just a friend—R. M. "Bob" McCrory has kept his rendezvous with death. The cable brought the wonderful news, day, March 27, at 9 a. m., that he had died in Lane Stanford Hospital, San Francisco, that day. The body has been cremated, the ashes are to rest in the homeland. Bob had spent many years here, where his most cherished associations are. Mrs. McCrory and their daughter are here. She was Miss Ida Beachman and she and Bob were married in Manila June 7, 1916. Their daughter, Fiola Charlotte, is 3-1/2 years old and was, of course, very much her daddy's idol.

Bob was a Manila Elk, a Mason and member of a number of other Manila clubs and Veteran organizations. He was one of the first directors of the chamber of commerce. His acquaintance in every element of the business community was wide, practically his friends were numbered by those who knew him.

Bob was forty-nine years old. Sprue and pernicious anemia had attacked him in 1920 at the height of his success; he had gone to California helpless from disease and returned to Manila with his health restored but his business impaired, owing to the market break that occurred in 1921, when all he was able to do was to lie on a hospital bed and fight for every breath. His health apparently restored at last, he came back to town and began over again.

There was no quit in Bob.

Men in Manila who knew Bob longest are the men who were in the old 16th U. S. Infantry (regulars) during the Spanish-American War. Wm. J. Ellis is one, and Patrick Shea, chief guard at the treasury bureau, is another. Shea was a corporal and used to drill Ellis and Bob with their company, which was Company H. But Bob rose in rank and was made company sergeant. The outfit, like the others in Uncle Sam's forces of the period, had some nasty engagements in the islands; and Bob was in the worst of them.

One who remembered him in his last illness, as he never fails to remember the veterans, was

Simon Erlanger paid the Philippines a visit in March, and left for the United States two weeks ago after renewing old-time friendship here. He is one of the founders of Erlanger and Galinger, well known American importing and wholesale-retail house.

Leo K. Cotterman, Mrs. Cotterman and their three children left Manila in April for a vacation in the United States and Europe. Mr. Cotterman is the head of the Philippine Acetylene Company, a director of the Philippine Trust Company and one of the city's most enterprising young business men.

His Grace, Michael J. O'Doherty, archbishop of Manila, was ill from bacillary dysentery some of going to press, but his physicians were sanguine as to his recovery. He has been overworking, visiting the parishes of the diocese. Manley O. Hudson, professor of international law in Harvard, spent the greater part of March in the islands as a station on his world itinerary to which he is devoting his sabbatical year. He was an adviser to Wilson at Versailles and has since been prominently associated with the League of Nations, on which he delivered lectures in Manila.

The New Orleans Association of Commerce is desirous of getting a comprehensive exhibit of Philippine products for its new commercial museum, according to Colonel J. N. Wolfson, who came to the islands from New Orleans and addressed the association on the importance of Philippine and general oriental commerce when he visited there recently. He is now trying to get the government to aid the project, which it is understood has the approval of the governor general.

Major General Leonard Wood, the governor general. Bob was grateful for General Wood's interest in getting him into Sternberg General Hospital, and for the time being patients in adjacent rooms. But Bob didn't care for friends, both high and low. Bob deserved them, and anyhow it is Manila's way.

Bob enlisted in the 16th infantry in January, 1898. The regiment landed in Cuba June 24, 1898, and participated in the Santiago campaign. In this action Bob was stricken with yellow fever while on the field. He had a long convalescence, from this malady of the western tropics that kills most men, and it was January, 1899, before he rejoined his regiment, then at Huntsville, Alabama. From Huntsville the regiment went to Fort Crook, at Omaha, and later in the spring of the same year it came out to the Philippines. It campaigned in the north and Bob's company was stationed for some time at Aparri, the islands' northern seaport. He left the regiment at the end of his enlistment, January, 1901.

After that he served in the ordnance department, then for a time he was a yeoman in the navy; and then, after leaving the navy, his Manila business career began.

He became manager of the Hike Shoe Company when its factory, the first little one, was in the old block opposite the Kneeder building where a concrete office building is now being erected. He drew enormously successful business for R. A. McGrath's ownership and Bob's faithful management, so that for many years it has been rumbung prosperously away in the big place on Calle San Marcelino.

Afterward, Bob entered the partnership of Roberts and McCrory and managed their Ro-Mac store on the Escolta. After becoming the principal owner, he disposed of his interests to enter a larger field of trade. He was alone in the ownership of R. M. McCrory, Imports and Exports, on Plaza Moraga where the offices of the American Express Company now are. When the German properties were sold, he also acquired Froelich and Kuttner, and Struckmann and Company. Bob knew the trade, the volume

of business was large, he became a wealthy merchant. Then " " his first attack of anemia came on. He had to leave the islands, on a stretcher and in a hospital berth, at a very critical business period.

After his health seemed restored he once more took up the management of the Hike Shoe Company. This was in January, 1923. His old trouble came back after a business season of 1925; it took him to the hospital, after the middle of last year, and in October he went to San Francisco to make his last stand. He was never discouraged; when friends called at the hospital in Manila, he told of the proaxioms through which he had passed as if they were so commonplace incidents of the day; and he smiled through it all. Death never took quarry more sane, and game to the very last.

Bob had talents other than those of business, though he excelled in business capacity. A son of Indiana soil, he was a writer with the magic point to his pen. From a very early age he had made his own way, his self-reliance was astonishing.

One of Bob's several admirable hobbies was the collecting of carved elephants. A giant of a man himself, with kindly indulgent strength, the effigies of the big pachyderms seemed to intrigue him. He came to have more than eight hundred in his collection, including many rare and valuable examples of the carver's art—some of gold, some of silver, some of bronze or brass, and others of oriental hardwoods, ebony, ironwood and the like, but perhaps the finest of them of ivory. They were of all sizes, grand and diminutive.

He was also a capital raconteur. Here is a delightful boyhood incident:

Back in Indianapolis they were having one of their typical white Christmases and at the Benjamin Harrison home a big children's party was romping around a Christmas tree in the basement. Bob came by, a newsboy plowing his jaunty way through the drifts, and was singularly attracted by the merriment in the basement. He watched the children, enjoying their fun, and finally clambered over the chain-loop fence and squatted outside a window, the better to see the fun. He laughed with the children inside, until presently a flunk of some kind came out, bearing a dish of something hot out to the summer house; and this fellow cuffed Bob away.

Bob's papers were scattered, and the party had to go on without him. Boy-like, he would have revenge on the flunky. As he gathered his scattered papers he spied out the place and concluded that the Harrison's Newfoundland bitch must have a litter of pups in the summer house, which was probably serving as her kennel. That night the best boy pup of the litter transferred its affections from its mother to Bob, and grew up in another part of town. No one, after that, cuffed its young master or scattered its papers. If Bob took an errand job, the dog's paw was on it. Bob was a good boy, but men coming along and dropping any silver money could have a paper, though coppers didn't go.

James Whitcomb Riley was great friends with both Bob and his dog. He would tease Bob by asking him how much he would take for the dog, and Bob would say:

"No." Bob would say, "No, Mr. Riley, I don't know how much \$100 is. I never saw so much and it seems a lot, but all the money in the world can't buy that dog!"

Then Riley would laugh, his poetic spirit highly exuberant that faithful dogs and faithful boy masters were still to be found. Once the dog, after being petted and made over by the Hoosier Poet, was missing. Bob thought if he could find Riley he could find the dog. It turned out to be true. Riley wasn't at the moment quite in condition to take care of himself, and Bob's dog had risen to the emergency.

But, Bob! You can't hear you tell these tales anymore. You don't come back, Bob. Where shall we settle for you? Ah, by the way, we know after all! Where the Hoosier Poet sleeps, where the bravest souls lie down as if to pleasant dreams. That's where our friend and neighbor Robert M. McCrory is tonight! That's where God has laid him. That's where his friends will find him.—W. R.

Rambling Through Our Interisland Seas

Lazy Boats, Weary Boatmen, and Somnolescent Ports
By PERCY A. HILL

NOTE.—Hill writes of interisland travel in the Philippines 25 years ago, but the reader may see from the accompanying table that improvement has practically been confined to the ports, for the ships are for the most part just the same old ships. The ports too are wretched enough, their partial awakening has come chiefly from the outpost calls of ocean steamers.—ED.

Twenty-nine years is not a long period in the life of a country in the process of evolution, but it is quite a part of an ordinary lifetime. That far back in things Philippine brings us to the time when Spain ceded the territory to the United States lock, stock and barrel, without any more reservations than attached to Mexico's ceding California with its Mexican *hidalgos* and Indians, or to Russia's cession of Alaska, with its gold washings and the Aleutians. American ideas and ideals began making their impression from the first; such things as freedom, equal opportunity and liberty, and there was much to be learned both by Americans and Filipinos. Liberty is a word popularly supposed to justify all things, but as many crimes are committed in its name as in the name of autocracy, for the reason that human nature is the same in an uncrowned demagogue as in a crowned autocrat.

In those old days the coastwise ports of the archipelago were still slumbering in the sun, and the coastwise trade was done by the small schooners, piled high with *lorchas*, or brown sugar and grimy copra. Visiting them was like stepping into another world or back into forgotten centuries. Characters now dead with their memories were landmarks, as much as were their godowns, or *camarines*, bulging with plantation commodities. The big and handsome sailing vessels that they do now, the thousands of islands and islets that make up the Philippines, were enchanted waters in calm weather; but under stress of storm were as wild and fickle as the uncharted seas of chance.

Reefs, sandbars and typhoons took their annual toll of shipping, a much larger toll than they take today. Seas that when calm changed from sapphire to beryl and emerald; skies through which floated whole argosies of fleecy clouds before the monsoon winds; long monotonous days, and nights when the lambent stars hung low over the brooding waters. Old crazy steamboats, of the vintage of the seventies, their most modern equipment a screaming whistle, proved their way along to the distant ports as feeders to the big tramp freighters which loaded only at Manila.

There was nothing unusual, save their decrepit apathy, about the Santa Catalinas, San Pedros and Santa Teresas, or other ports with other Castilian cognomens. Their common and most distinctive feature was a rambling area of sun-warped, wind-twisted nipa shacks, countless cocoanuts in nondescript groves around a weather-beaten church centuries old, and possibly a bit deserted *cantina* that harked back to the *empire days*, the period of the American military régime.

A few *Chino* general stores, with bamboo bars to prevent customers filching anything bigger than a peanut, an all-pervading reek of copra, the pungent odor of wet-bamboo smoke, and a few fishing cart rising and falling on the tide typhoid and illustrated the industry of these ports. Brown *caballeros* in threadbare drill represented the governing class, and a larger listless mass of scantily clad natives the main population. Few things happened save the recurrent clanging of the cracked bells in the *campanario*. Simious lines of the *mananabes* beaten in coconut milk to make the ready tuba wine. Discussion confined to the chief, to the price of hemp, copra or sugar, depending somewhat upon the locality.

These old Philippine towns were ports of many *mañanas* and innumerable *siestas*—disease-

ridden with hookworm and fevers. Though the Stars and Stripes might be seen, drooping from a tall bamboo flagpole, yet they held nothing American within their confines. The ports were Malayan, with a slight Spanish flavor. The rust-pitted docks caught vagrant wafts of breeze. Leaving one of these docks, one landed in a swaying banca or baroto, and was

leisurely sculled ashore; or he might mount the shoulder of a man and be carried like a child to tierra firma. Here the sun, a furious tyrant beneath whose brassy glare the sandy beach fairly covered, made helmets a real necessity. The breathless heat of the little ports had to be felt, for it could not be imagined. Drink, drink: the thought became an obsession in the mind of the thirsty traveler melting in the terrific glare. No whisp of indifferent natural beauty in the towns diverted him from the cool, but it gave no second look at the blood-red hibiscus against their green foliage, for the bloom and leaf alike were scorching.

Dust devils congered by whirlwinds would swirl furiously at intervals, and suddenly die in

Ancient Mariners of Our Philippine Coastwise Shipping

The data below cover coastwise steamships in the marine register of the Bureau of Customs for 1919. The number of steamships listed in the register is 147. Of these, 24 are below 100 gross tons, 29 between 100 and 200 tons, 13 between 200 and 300 tons, 22 between 300 and 500 tons, six between 500 and 1,000 tons and 22 above 1,000 tons. Fifty-seven are wooden ships, 16 iron, 40 steel and three of mixed materials. Only 14 were built in the last decade, and only 25 in the last fifteen years. Eighty-four are more than 20 years old, 73 more than 25 years old, 41 more than 30 years old, and 19 more than 40 years old. With coastwise shipping in such a shabby state, Mr. Hill's story, though it dates some time ago, really has a current and unsavory application. Those who travel into the provinces by sea may pick out in the list their favorite ships:

Steamship	Material	Tonnage	Built	Steamship	Material	Tonnage	Built		
Alabama	wood	50	47	1902	Samar	mixed	301	1913	
Albay	steel	1114	79	1883	San Antonio	steel	104	79	1913
Antonio	wood	73	59	1897	Research	wood	67	39	1897
Antonio Lopez	unstated	136	09	1886	San Nicolas	wood	385	06	1896
Antipolo	wood	178	59	1895	San Pedro	wood	814	98	1899
Aurora C.	wood	287	98	1918	Serantes	wood	158	57	1924
Bataan	steel	190	74	1925	Giantino	iron	2639	87	1919
Betite	wood	352	61	1917	Sorsogon	iron	1236	06	1880
Bicol	steel	367	65	1901	Sugbo	steel	560	17	1898
Bohol	iron	895	38	1882	Tadagito	steel	105	73	1902
Bolinao	iron	247	46	1884	Tamaraw	wood	168	07	1901
Bucinal	steel	105	73	1901	Tong Yek	wood	446	25	1906
Cebu	iron	1408	67	1900	Ulises	steel	461	68	1912
Cia. de Filipinas	steel	797	91	1890	Ventura	wood	41	74	1899
Doña Dominga	wood	190	74	1891	Ventur	steel	1050	53	1889
Doña Paula	wood	198	15	1893	Vigilante	iron	99	20	1909
Doña Ramona	steel	183	67	1914	Visayas	steel	516	74	1884
Dos Hermanos	iron	838	21	1882	Vizcaya	steel	1248	99	1890
Euskadi	iron	866	59	1884	V. Sontua	steel	1027	65	1892
Florence D.	steel	2638	72	1919	Ebisu Maru	steel	215	69	1907
Gral. Lawton	steel	124	67	1909	Anita	wood	8	95	1914
H. S. Everett	steel	2638	72	1919	Asturias II.	wood	136	47	1900
Isidoro Pons	steel	1027	06	1896	Camiguin	wood	59	57	1899
Islas Filipinas	iron	1014	33	1886	Dalapon	wood	92	83	1902
Jolo	iron	825	31	1887	F. Escano	wood	453	21	1911
Kim Kiat	wood	107	58	1909	Gifford Jones	steel	208	51	1875
Kabigan	wood	123	53	1901	Hawaii	wood	99	69	1904
Leyden	wood	76	59	1922	Isabela	wood	179	98	1893
Luzon	steel	1679	78	1905	Mariano Yaptico	wood	98	20	1898
Mañila	steel	105	73	1890	Mindanao	mixed	341	95	1903
Madala	wood	105	73	1901	Mingay	wood	22	49	1895
Magallanes	iron	1375	52	1880	Moncada	wood	99	17	1865
Magapit	wood	135	09	1901	Pelayo	steel	147	59	1915
Masbate	wood	305	23	1924	Picket	wood	99	41	1899
Mauban	steel	1252	61	1900	R. Molliza	wood	181	03	1889
Mayon	steel	277	24	1911	Robert L.	wood	9	11	1914
Micaela	wood	166	16	1899	Ortiga Hermanos	iron	474	96	1874
Midget	steel	448	20	1925	San Rafael II.	wood	135	78	undated
Mindoro	iron	91	54	1888	Tingo Lizarraga	wood	54	06	1893
Montañes	steel	385	06	1889	Victoria	wood	13	74	1886
Naga	wood	51	13	1900	Campeador	steel	392	10	1916
Negros	wood	312	43	1924	H. I. R.	wood	249	90	1902
Nel Macleod	steel	1076	85	1875	Hoiching	wood	199	30	1912
N. S. de Alba	iron	1343	85	1873	Maria	wood	44	30	1901
N. S. de Beñona	steel	496	51	1899	Palita	wood	66	36	1887
N. S. de la Paz	steel	105	73	1925	Palawan	wood	69	29	1898
N. S. de la Soledad	wood	107	05	1921	Rinita	wood	54	06	1893
N. S. del Carmen	iron	316	76	1890	Salvador II.	steel	322	51	1904
Pañay	steel	1871	92	1913	San Fernando	wood	237	36	1908
Pañay	steel	2218	24	1895	San Isidro	steel	367	65	1901
Paz	steel	3563	27	1913	San Jacinto	wood	331	68	1925
Peking	wood	152	82	1901	San Miguel IX.	wood	244	91	1902
Perla	iron	325	58	1912	Trueno	wood	24	36	1894
Pomoy	steel	1303	52	1897	Yng-An	steel	91	63	1901
Restlegon	wood	29	88	1898	Calala	steel	172	48	1892
Roger Poizat	wood	497	13	1903	Mindanao III.	wood	86	67	1901
Samal	wood	320	86	1905	Saban	wood	211	86	1904
					Saban (Jolo)	wood	211	11	1904

a scattering of dead leaves, straw and settling grime. One such port left behind, another would presently come into view down the torrid coast. A wooden pier sprawling like a gigantic centipede across the mud flats left by a receding tide, corrugated iron roofs fringing a perspective of feather-duster palms—these denoted the new town. If the hour was near noon, a few listless figures on the ambling wharf, rubbing sleep from their eyes and frowning a natural dissent to the scolding whistle, spoke vividly of the sliphod commerce.

By plodding through the sandy streets, keeping safely to the shady side, one eventually reached the dwelling house and office of the local factor, or agent, and climbed the creaky stair.

These factors were often fat dyspeptic men, always in soiled whites, despondent and depressed.

A fat man in the tropics seems more impressive than a fat man anywhere else. The factor's graceless form would bulge over the narrow arms of easy chairs built by local craftsmen for men of average weight. He might be an Englishman, or a Spaniard of the former régime, or, more often, a mestizo. He would have a numerous household, heard but not always seen. After all, the civilized man, the product of modern centuries, may be tossed back into the primitive by a single year of misfortune; for it is easier to retrograde than to progress in climes where the struggle for existence is not competitive.

The visit to the factor being a fact, drinks were in order. With a "Pat! Pat!" he would summon a sliphod servant. It is the perpetual call of the "Pat! Pat!" Sybilant, soft, penetrative and peremptory.

The servant would materialize with sloppy tray and generous glasses parked around a quart of whiskey. From its convenient place on the verandah railing, the *gorgoreta* could be reached—the universal earthen waterbottle—by a languid sweep of the arm.

Contentment. The latest news from Manila would be discussed between drinks. Business would be attended to, papers signed and exchanged, and the visitor, responsive to the boat whistle, would take his departure.

In other ports to the south, on the shadowy border of Mindanao, agents were a more aggressive type. They had to be, to transact business, endure the climate and combat their surroundings.

One of these was indeed a type to remember, a swarthy man of immense build, whose bull neck and deep chest told of his tremendous physical strength. His eyes were small, and as cruelly direct in their gaze as the eyes of a bird of prey. His grizzled hair, dense black moustache and full lips showed sensuality and power. He was a Moslem, however, and this power was rather implied than tangibly expressed. Woman he held, of course, a very inferior creature. A cautious glance into his quarters revealed prayer rugs and mats, and out of the gloom exhaled the stifling smell of incense—so heavy as to be almost narcotic. Drugged though he might be, he never failed to have the regular shipment ready. This could always be confidently relied upon.

Other coast ports clung uncertainly to unhealthful saline flats matted into solidity by the stilt-like roots of mangroves in the swamps of estuaries.

In every one of these queer halting places there would be a sprinkling of white men, more ambitious than the easy-going Malayers. There was an infusion of Caucasian blood down through the ages, from the army, the state, and even, the tale runs, from the church. Sons of the army became *de Leons* and *Castillos*. Sons of the state, *de los Reyes* and *Martins*, while a *de la Cruz* sprang from other loins. So the stories go, some mischievous and perhaps more malicious—mingling with the truth.

It was but natural that in these far-away islands and far-flung ports of Spain, there was never lacking the adventurous and pioneer element in search of the fabled El Dorado. This contributes, perhaps, to the explanation of the decline suffered by the great mother country, her best sons extracting themselves over such a prolonged period. For the most part, the men who sailed from Spain never returned to Spain again. Their eager eyes were upon horizons that forever receded, seeking the pros-

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perous tomorrow just beyond the soul-trying present. They may have chased rainbows, may be all this reaching after the future is more or less of an illusion anyway; but in all the wide and secluded places of the earth they left the signs of their passing.

Getting back to the shabby Philippine coasts, the cargoes awaiting the little steamboats would be lightered out alongside to the accompaniment of terrible Castilian oaths. Ashore, at the factor's, the cumbrous bills of lading would be duly signed. Later all hands ashore got into the bancas and were paddled out to the littered ship, rising and falling lazily on the groundswell. After a long delay—cost sheets being unknown in the islands then—the old hooker hauled up her moorings chains and throbbed along to another smoldering port.

The steady lap of the waves upon the prow would keep up a monotonous rhythm, broken by the clanging gong's announcement of dinner. The strange soup, the hard salt-rising buns, the plates for each course stacked at each place, the audible gusto of every appetite, the general want of strict confidence in the galley—manifested in each passenger's massaging his cutlery and china with his napkin—the tinned butter, the multiple courses of fowls and meats indifferently prepared and more indifferently served, the *vino tinto*, really a godsend with so much grease, finally the bananas, the guava jelly and coffee, with *leche condensada*, and the London cigars.

This on the most pretentious ships. Upon moonlit nights the pathway in the sea became silver, a shimmering stream through the broken waves. Shoreward at intervals, below the shadowy bulk of forested mountains, the faint beams of a lonely light told of another squallid village on a cove, too small as yet to command a *vapor's* services.

GAS COMPANY BOUGHT IN U. S.

Press despatches bring the news that the United Utilities Service, Inc., a United States public utilities finance corporation, is buying the Manila Gas Corporation, the stock of which has been chiefly held in Switzerland and has paid dividends of eight per cent for 1925 and 1926. The company enjoyed nearly an eight per cent increase in its sale of gas last year, and gained 1386 new customers. Its capital stock is \$1,500,000. It also carries a long-term debt of \$3,000,000 in twenty-year first mortgage bonds bearing 6 per cent, issued July 1, 1926, to absorb the former thirty-year five per cent bonds and other indebtedness.

Phil C. Whitaker is president of the company, M. H. O'Malley is treasurer, and Erich Odlich is managing director. It is likewise announced in the press that additional capital will be put into extensions of the company's service to Manila suburbs. The company was organized in 1912, and got underway in 1913, but 1914 was its first full year of operations, when it sold 1,183,000 cubic meters of gas to 1,700 customers. In 1923 business had increased to 8,173,000 meters of gas sold to 8,700 customers, while last year the output was 9,607,000 cubic meters of gas and customers numbered 12,400. The service has recently been extended to Pasay, but new business in considerable volume should be available in other thriving suburbs. The despatches say the present officials are to be retained. Mr. Odlich as managing director spares no pains to maintain satisfactory service.



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LIVESTOCK FAIR—(Continued)

the size of the Berkshire without the short nose and is more resistant to disease than the pure Berkshire. It offers a very good prospect, and the college of agriculture has already established the Berkjala as a distinctive pure bred hog.

The hog industry in the Philippines is a large one, and it could be built up into a two million industry. Right now there is a daily slaughter of 300 hogs in Manila alone, outside of the large amount of cured meat from abroad.

Horse Show: It is a pity that the horse show was not better attended, but it was held from three to six o'clock, under scorching sun and when people were still in their offices. The horse show should have been held at night, with proper lighting distribution, but unfortunately the place was also being used by the Army for their show, *A Night in Flanders*. However, the Army horse show was one of the best ever given here. The other horses were fair.

Other Exhibits: There were two other important sections which the observer should not have left out. One was the veterinary research laboratory of the bureau of agriculture exhibit of rinderpest vaccine manufacture. The control of infectious diseases (rinderpest, anthrax, foot and mouth disease, surra, hemorrhagic septicemia, glanders, hog cholera, etc.) revealed that it will not be long before the above diseases can be either controlled or eradicated if the people will only cooperate. The other was the exhibit of the college of veterinary science of Los Baños, Laguna, showing the different diseases encountered in the provinces.

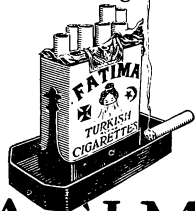
The livestock fair was made possible by the whole-hearted cooperation of Director Youngberg of the bureau of agriculture and his staff, and the college of agriculture. These two government entities made known to the carnival visitors the great work now being undertaken and justified their existence to the legislators and the people.

As a whole, the livestock fair was a very instructive exhibit, and all who took the time to spend an hour or two there, learned the large possibilities of the livestock industry in the islands.

—Dr. Victor Buencamino.

March port collections were P2,005,911. In March last year they were P1,922,535. This year's March collections were below last year's at Cebu, Iloilo and Zamboanga, and more at Manila, Jolo and Davao.

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FATIMA

Three judges of the court of first instance are under administrative investigation on charges of grave misconduct including immorality, neglect of official duties and bribery. Upon petition of leading members of the bar association at Iloilo, Judge Fernando Salas of that district is being investigated at the instance of the governor general by the justice department. A year ago, the *Journal* recalls, Justice E. Finley Johnson of the supreme court was assigned to a general survey of the courts of first instance. He examined one court, found enough to stagger the blind maiden, and was called away to China upon the Shanghai riot cases.

Internal tax collections are off P1,068,564 for the first two months of the year as compared to the same period last year. Sales tax (the rate is 1-1/2 per cent, and cumulative with every change of hands), P3,607,485 this year against P4,550,630 last year, decrease in collections during the first two months, P943,145; and income tax, P116,507 this year against P242,456 last year, decrease in collections during the first two months, P125,449. These are the main slumps, but all; and the collector is circularizing agents to ascertain the causes of the decreases.

A Brief Summary of Artesian Wells Sects Activities from 1904 up to and including August, 1926

From one drilling machine in 1904, the Government has gradually increased its drilling activities, and now keeps an average of two-drilling machines continuously drilling artesian wells throughout the year in the different provinces of the Philippine Islands.

From 1904 up to and including August, 1926, there have been 2,049 artesian wells drilled, aggregating a total depth of 695,853 feet, at total cost of P5,124,276.78, or an average P736 per foot.

Artesian Wells Drilled

Province	Number of Successful Wells	Number of Successful Wells
1. Antique	3	1
2. Albay	29	1
3. Agusan	9	1
4. Bataan	81	1
5. Batangas	155	2
6. Bohol	63	2
7. Bulacan	129	2
8. Cagayan	2	1
9. Camarines Norte	15	1
10. Camarines Sur	69	1
11. Capiz	17	1
12. Cavite	99	1
13. Cebu	298	1
14. Cotabato	2	1
15. Davao	0	1
16. Isabela	0	1
17. Ilocos Norte	36	1
18. Ilocos Sur	8	1
19. Iloilo	27	1
20. Laguna	72	1
21. Lano	7	1
22. La Union	6	1
23. Leyte	33	1
24. Masbate	0	1
25. Manila	35	1
26. Marinduque	17	1
27. Mindoro	8	1
28. Misamis	2	1
29. Mt. Province	4	1
30. Nueva Ecija	136	1
31. Nueva Vizcaya	4	1
32. Occidental Negros	128	1
33. Oriental Negros	29	1
34. Palawan	4	1
35. Pampanga	20	1
36. Pangasinan	178	1
37. Rizal	128	1
38. Surigao	0	1
39. Samar	3	1
40. Sorsogon	31	1
41. Tarlac	20	1
42. Tayabas	6	1
43. Zamboanga	5	1
44. Zambales	1	1
Total	1,919	2

Railway—Material

Locomotives—(Steam and Alcohol)
Track—(Permanent and Portable)
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Switches, Etc., Etc.
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Iloilo

Lumbang Oil: A Local Product: Rivals Linseed

By E. M. GROSS, Commercial Chemist



A tree is found throughout the Philippines known as the candle tree, botanically Aleurites Moluccana (L.). It produces the lumbang nut. For many years the Chinese in the islands have been pressing out the oil of these nuts manufacturing in a primitive way. They put the product on the market as what it is, lumbang

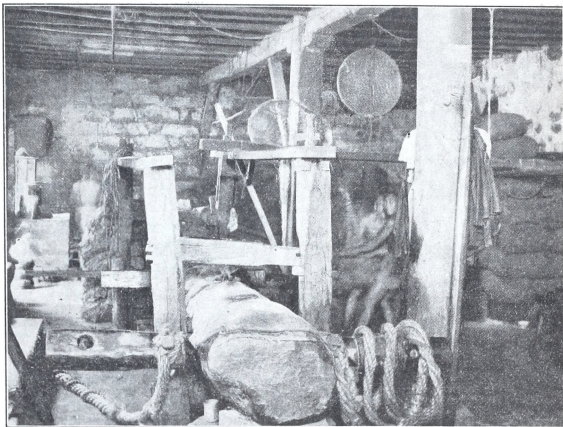
oil, used in the manufacture of paints. As manufactured by the Chinese, this oil is dark and ill smelling, often containing as much as 16 to 18 per cent of free fatty acids which impair its quality. The dark color, odor and high acidity are due to the defective methods of extraction.

To save labor, the nuts are pressed hot instead of cold: and before the pressing is undertaken the nuts are crushed and may be left in the mealy state for some time. One method is to spread the nuts on the ground, cover them with straw or other dry rubbish, which, when fired, heats the nuts. Heavy rollers, crushing the nuts, are then pulled over them by means of carabaos. The meal resulting is subjected to pressure in a hollow log by means of wedges and a windlass device. The yield is generally about 30 to 40 per cent.

Recent studies by a group of investigators in Manila, most notably Dr. A. P. West, professor of chemistry in the University of the Philippines, bring out the fact that the nuts should be cold pressed, when the yield of oil is about 50 to 60

per cent of the whole weight of the kernel. When the nuts are pressed in this way, the oil obtained is pale yellow with an agreeable smell. It is a high quality drying oil, favorably comparing with linseed oil for use in the manufacture of varnishes, paints, stamping inks, etc., in fact for all purposes to which linseed oil is put.

Analysis has shown that the nuts as they come from the trees are about 66 per cent shell and 34 per cent kernel. Due to the high nitrogen



Chinese Lumbang Oil Mill in Calle Tetuan: Hand Power and Long, Patient Hours

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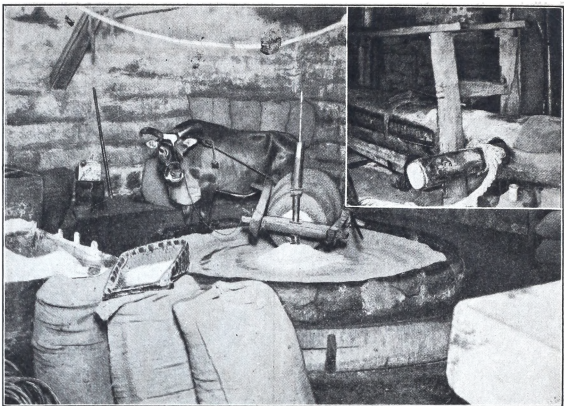
MANILA, P. I.

content the oil cake compressed in the process of extracting the oil is a valuable fertilizer. It is not a suitable stock feed, however, since it contains a poisonous glucoside.

Lumbang trees begin bearing within four or five years after planting; they reach maximum production in about eight years from the time of planting, when the yield from a single tree is 150 to 200 kilograms of nuts. This is equivalent to 20 to 30 kilograms of oil and about the same amount of press cake. At present the oil sells at about 20 to 25 centavos per kilogram, the cake at ten centavos.

Commercially, lumbang oil can be made more profitable than coconut oil. There is an advantage, too, in the fact that lumbang trees are more resistant to disease than coconut palms are, and require even less care and cultivation. They are also less subject to typhoon damage. They will thrive in any soil, and forest investigators assert the tree has a fruit-bearing life of about fifty years. Two species are found in the islands: *Aleurites Moluccana* (Lumbang), and *Aleurites Trisperma* (Bagilumbang). The former yields the better nut.

Lumbang oil makes a very useful and good strawhat varnish, in substitution of gelatin, of which latter substance the Philippines are now consuming some 20 tons annually in their strawhat industry, the average cost being P1.20 per kilogram. To use lumbang oil instead of gelatin in stiffening strawhats, the following formula is recommended: Castor oil, 15 grams; copal, or almáciga (spirit soluble, that is, surface resin, not fossil), 16 grams; alcohol, 51 grams. Macerate by gentle heat and add lumbang oil, 15 grams. Dip the hats into the heated varnish mixture described in this formula, drain, and dry. The process takes about two hours. The lumbang varnish imparts to strawhats a brilliant glossy finish which is not affected by humidity and doesn't become sticky; and its cost is materially less than gelatin. Lumbang nuts should not be shelled until just before pressing, as oxidation takes place rapidly when the naked kernels are exposed to the air. The shelled nuts are also readily attacked by



Calle Tetuan Lumbang Oil Mill: Crushing the Nuts. Inset shows meal being pressed in hollow log.

insects, which causes acidity and a loss in oil content. The release of the fatty acids darkens the color of the oil, as already explained.

The commercial demand for lumbang oil is at present much greater than the supply. An American firm has recently offered to contract for 5,000 tons monthly over a long period of time. A local manufacturer is utilizing lumbang oil, exclusively of linseed oil, in the making of paint and with excellent results. Varnishes and paints made with lumbang oil give a more elastic

and glossy coating than those made from linseed oil. Lumbang oil has also a great advantage over linseed, in that once planted and in bearing it will continue regularly to yield oil for many years—the lifetime of a man, almost. Flax has of course to be planted and cultivated annually. The forestry bureau of the Philippines is planting lumbang trees in some of its reforestation areas, from which there may be hope that in the not distant future the product will come into its own.

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ANOTHER OLD TIMER GONE

W. J. White, "Capitan Blanco," who came to the islands in the early days as the captain of Company "H," 31st U. S. Infantry, died of apoplexy April 4 at St. Luke's. Funeral services were at the Army Morgue Sunday, April 10, under the auspices of Stotsenburg Camp No. 2, United-Spanish War Veterans. White was widely known in the islands. He made a recent visit to the United States in a futile effort to regain health.

MONEY CIRCULATION

Report of March 12 from the insular auditor: Philippine coins, P21,326,063.11; treasury certificates, P86,626,389; bank notes, P35,999,233; total circulation, P143,951,684.11.

Government reserves: Gold standard fund, treasury, Manila, P5,162,267.32; same, New York, P16,667,288.26; treasury certificate fund, Manila, 21,251,281; same, New York, 65,375,105; total reserves, P108,455,943.58.

U. S. (P. I.) PUBLIC DOMAIN

The insular auditor's reports carry the United States public domain in the Philippines at one peso, adding a statement from the 1918 census containing the following data: Extent, 86,000 square miles, or nearly 3/4 of the area of the archipelago. Commercial forest, 16,609,000 hectares; noncommercial forest, 2,097,000 hectares; cogon-grass and open lands, 4,553,000 hectares; mangrove swamps, 262,000 hectares; unexplored, 1,541,000 hectares. A hectare is 2.471 acres. There have been accretions to the public domain since 1918, land reverting because of unpaid taxes, and also some decrease on account of homesteading, leasing and purchasing; but the figures quoted still remain approximately correct.

NEW NAVY BUILDING JOB

A letter from the Cavite Naval Station, Commandant (Rear Admiral) Sumner E. W. Kittelle's office, refers to "Specification No. 5326, Junior Officers' and Nurses' Quarters, Naval Hospital, Cavite." The letter says:

"The Commandant invites your attention to the proposed work mentioned above. The work includes plain and reinforced concrete; asbestos shingle roofing and sheet metal work; steel and iron work; mastic flooring; metal lathing and furring; plastering; wood framing, doors, sash and trim; and plumbing and electrical systems.

"In the event that this work is of interest to your firm, you should forward to the Commandant, Naval Station, Cavite, P. I., a check or postal money order for \$20.00 payable to the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks as security for the safe return of the drawings and specification.

"Inasmuch as the specifications and accompanying drawings are expected to arrive from the Bureau of Yards and Docks in the near future, it is suggested that you submit your application as soon as practicable in order that the bidding data may be forwarded immediately upon receipt at Cavite."

RAIL COMMODITY MOVEMENTS

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



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

	1927	
	March	February
Rice, cavans.....	281,250	320,125
Sugar, piculs.....	300,480	296,000
Tobacco, piculs.....	6,300	6,580
Copra, piculs.....	95,700	175,845
Coconuts.....	2,261,000	2,926,000
Lumber, B. F.....	335,000	197,500
Desiccated coconuts, cases	9,900	12,150



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MARCH SUGAR REVIEW

By GEORGE H. FAIRCHILD



New York Market: With the exception of a slight improvement on the 8th when the quotation for Cubas advanced to 3-5 32 cents c. and f. (4.93 cents landed terms duty paid for Philippine centrifugals) caused by the substantial purchases of Cubas by foreign countries, the American sugar market was quiet and practically inactive

throughout the first half of the month under review, with small sales of Cubas on the basis of 3-1 8 cents c. and f. equivalent to 4.90 cents landed terms duty paid for Philippine centrifugals. The course of the American sugar market in the latter half of March was irregular with a downward trend and quotations for Cubas fluctuated 2 7 8 cents c. and f. equivalent to 4.65 cents and 4.77 cents landed terms duty paid for Philippine centrifugals. At the end of the month the market closed weak after being strong, undoubtedly due to the report that there would probably be an increase over last year of 12 per cent in the European beet crop sowings.

Quotations on the New York Exchange followed the fluctuations in the spot market. Compared with those of the previous month, these are as follows:

	High	Low	Latest
May	3.22	2.91	2.92
July	3.33	3.02	3.04
September	3.42	3.11	3.14
December	3.28	2.95	3.12
January, 1928	3.04	2.85	2.95
March, 1928	2.94	2.74	2.82

Trade demand for refined continued poor and as a consequence there was a further decline in the quotations, the latest ranging from 5.75

cents to 5.90 cents.

The decline in prices during the month under review was puzzling to many in view of the reported decrease of over 1,000,000 tons in the world's sugar production this year as compared with the production last year. Authorities claim that the importance of this decrease as a market factor is due not so much to the reduction in the world's production as it is to the fact that the decrease in sugar supplies exists almost wholly in producing countries having an exportable surplus after supplying domestic requirements and their permanent markets. The following statistics show the decrease of 1,000,000 tons in the exportable surplus this year as compared with that of last year:

	1926	1927
Cuban Crop	4,500,000	
Less local consumption	150,000	
	4,350,000	
Plus carry-over Jan. 1st, 1927	70,000	
	4,420,000	
Est. requirements U.S.A. (1926-3,750,000)	3,500,000	1926
Available for countries other than U.S.A.	920,000	1,600,000
Central and South America	190,000	100,000
San Domingo	320,000	335,000
Java (1,954,957)	5,000	250,000
Czecho Slovakia	0	200,000
Poland	10,000	50,000
	1,445,000	2,535,000

As compared with

	previous month	High	Low	Latest
" " "	" " "	3.28	3.18	3.18
" " "	" " "	3.39	3.29	3.29
" " "	" " "	3.46	3.37	3.38
" " "	" " "	3.34	3.18	3.28
" " "	" " "	3.16	3.08	3.12

According to a New York firm, the foremost reason for the decline in the American sugar market is the over-stimulation it received for

some time past; first, by a decree from the President of Cuba forbidding the cutting of cane before the first of January of this year, and then limiting the Cuban crop to 4,500,000 tons. This firm states: "A commodity market, in some respects, is similar to a human being: over-stimulation is fine as long as the stimulant is actively at work; but once the effects have died out the patient becomes depressed. Another feature that has added to this overstimulation depression has been the per diem production of sugar this year in Cuba, which is now the equal, if not in excess, of previous records." There is a very considerable amount of sugar en route to New York at the present time, and certainly all scarcity so far as this market is concerned is a thing of the past for the present campaign."

It is interesting to note that the sugar stocks at the Atlantic Coast at the end of the month were still abnormally large, there being 218,000 tons as compared with 207,987 tons in 1926 and 127,529 tons in 1925, which naturally had a depressing effect upon the New York market, despite the fact that the stocks in the world's statistical countries at the same time were 4,282,000 tons as against 4,512,000 tons in 1926 and 3,394,000 tons in 1925.

During the month under review 18,000 tons of Philippine centrifugals, near arrivals and afloats, were sold in the New York market at prices ranging from 4.65 cents to 5.10 cents landed terms. Approximately one-third of the Philippine 1926-27 sugar crop was already sold at an average price of 4.82 cents. The monthly sales of the Philippine 1926-27 sugar crop in the New York market with the corresponding average prices are as follows:

Month	Quantity Sold (Tons)	Avg. Sales Price (Cents per pound)
1926:		
September	32,000	4.51
November	65,000	4.68
December	18,000	5.02
1927:		
January	24,000	5.15
February	42,500	5.04
March	18,000	4.82
Total and Average	189,500	4.82

Local Market: The local market for centrifugal sugar was moderately active during March. Fair quantities of centrifugals exchanged hands at prices ranging from \$10.75 to \$12.25 per picul. The market for muscovados however was quiet with small transactions on the basis of from P6.05 to P7.25 per picul for grade No. 1, the Chinese doing most of the buying in Manila and Iloilo.

The milling season of 1926-1927 is almost over. Mindoro Sugar Company was the first to finish milling on February 19 with an output of 5,321 metric tons of sugar. Other Centrals will complete their milling operations by April. According to the last estimate of the Philippine Sugar Association, the final output of the crop being harvested will be 8,504,194 piculs or 537,892 metric tons of sugar. This will be a record crop of the Philippines, exceeding the bumper

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crop of 1924-25 by 40,000 metric tons, and that of the previous crop of 1925-26 by 157,000 metric tons. The following is the estimated individual production for the 1926-27 of the various Centrals in Negros, Luzon, Panay and Mindoro.

Miscellaneous: Cable advices received from Cuba state that three Centrals have already stopped grinding and it is expected that a further eleven Centrals will similarly close down during the next few days. Reports also indicate

REAL ESTATE
By P. D. CARMAN
San Juan Heights Addition

NEGROS

	Piculs	Metric Tons
Bacolod-Murcia Milling Co., Inc.	550,000	35,420
Binabagan Estate, Inc.	550,000	34,790
Central Azucarera de Bais	400,000	25,300
Central Azucarera de La Carlota	900,000	56,925
Central Bearin (Kabankalan Sugar Co.)	167,000	10,560
Central Palma	130,000	8,223
De la Rama Centrals (Bago, Escalante and Talisay)	90,000	5,693
Hawaian-Philippine Co.	660,000	41,745
Isabela Sugar Company, Inc.	360,000	22,770
Ma-ao Sugar Central Co.	500,000	31,625
North Negros Sugar Co.	500,000	31,625
San Carlos Milling Co., Ltd.	450,000	28,462
San Isidro Central	120,000	7,590
Talisay-Silay Milling Co.	550,000	34,790
Victorias Milling Co.	339,920	21,500
	6,276,920	397,018

LUZON

Bataan Sugar Company	18,000	1,138
Calamba Sugar Estate	374,700	23,700
Central Luzon Milling Co.	70,000	4,427
El Real	47,430	3,000
Luzon Sugar Company	64,000	4,047
Mabalacat Sugar Co.	60,000	3,795
Mansueto Sugar Mills	25,000	1,581
Nueva Ecija Sugar Mills, Inc.	14,000	886
Pampanga Sugar Development Co.	426,880	27,000
Pampanga Sugar Mills	699,730	44,258
Roxas Centrals—Nasugbu	16,000	
Calatagan	62,000	78,000
		4,934
Phoenix Central	31,500	1,992
	1,909,240	120,758

PANAY

Asturias Sugar Central	173,913	11,000
Central Azucarera de Pilar	60,000	3,795
	233,913	14,795

MINDORO

Mindoro Sugar Company	84,121	5,321
	8,504,194	537,892

Reports received from various sugar districts of the Islands indicate that the condition of the young cane plant is more promising than it was last year at this time. It is, however, too early to make estimates of the 1927-28 crop since much depends upon the weather from now on until September.

According to the recent compilation of the Philippine Sugar Association the average Philippine sugar yield for the year 1925-26 was 53 piculs of sugar per hectare as compared with 75.21 piculs in 1924-25, 60.52 piculs in 1923-24 and 37.99 piculs in 1922-23. The average comparative yields by islands are as follows:

	1925 1926	1924 1925	1923 1924	1922 1923
Negros	56.55	88.94	71.63	63.08
Luzon	47.57	51.34	38.24	48.27
Panay	58.37	84.80	77.10	—
Mindoro	29.91	36.00	48.66	46.20

The following reasons were given for the decrease in yields for the 1925-26 crop:

Unfavorable weather conditions during the planting season.

Inefficient planting, cultivation and fertilization, due to unduly prolonged milling season with previous "bumper crop" year.

Financial difficulties of the planters.

Shipping statistics from the Philippines from January 1, to March 25, 1927, are as follows:

	U. S. Active	U. S. Pacific	China & Japan	Total
Centrifugals	143,087	36,562	—	179,649
Muscovado	—	43	5,741	5,784
Refined	—	282	—	282
	143,087	36,887	5,741	185,715

that rain is much needed in Cuba for the planting of next season's crop.

The proposed revised import sugar duties for the Japanese Empire were recently passed by the Imperial Diet and made effective April 1, 1927. The new import tariff schedule is as follows:

Sugar under No. Dutch Standard duty at Yen 2.50 per picul.

Sugar under No. 15 to 21 Standard duty at Yen 3.95 per picul

Europe reports considerably increased sowings for the 1927-28 crop. Italy with a prospective increase of 35%, Russia of 25%, and Germany, Belgium, France and other countries of 10%.

Apparently influenced by the American sugar market, the Java market ruled quiet throughout the month, latest quotations for Superiors being as follows:

Spot	Gs. 12	—	P10.24
May	Gs. 19-1 4	(per 100 kilos)	10.09
June	Gs. 18-5 8	(per 100 kilos)	9.76
July & forward	Gs. 18-1 2	(per 100 kilos)	9.70

The first estimate of the present crop was issued placing it at 2,150,000 tons of which 1,235,000 tons were Superiors and 684,000 tons head sugar. This compares with the output of the 1925-26 crop of 1,955,000 tons, or an increase of 195,000 tons in this season's crop over that of last year.



This is the largest month's business since 1920 with only two exceptions:

January, 1924, P1.-879,030; July, 1926, P1,843,930.

	Sales, City of Manila	
	February	March
Sta. Cruz	P' 143,885	P'292,082
Malate	39,538	200,663
Paco	54,883	178,576
Sanpalo	53,022	239,377
Ermita	14,559	288,593
Tondo	11,587	77,231
Sta. Ana	15,560	59,791
San Nicolas	31,000	81,800
Binondo	208,000	141,000
Quiapo	853	70,900
Intramuros		93,000
San Miguel	26,400	7,418
Pandacan	616	2,500
Sta. Mesa		174
	P' 594,903	P'1,733,105

The following are the yearly totals for the months of January, February and March:

1921	P' 2,979,880
1922	2,621,551
1923	2,499,948
1924	3,856,879
1925	3,539,851
1926	3,421,002
1927	3,543,539

Sales of P'50,000 or over during March:

Intramuros	P'60,000
Ermita	175,000
Sta. Cruz	65,000
San Nicolas	55,000
Binondo	66,000
Paco	150,000

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THE RICE INDUSTRY

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



There has been no change since last review relative to either prices or supply. Prices for both the unhulled and milled product will remain approximately the same for the next thirty days. Terminal storing facilities are rather congested by the arrival of the bulk of the crop and shipping to distributing centers is the order of the day.

With the banner crop at hand and with prices approximately 20% to 25% less than last year, it is expected that there will be a considerable carryover both as to storers and in the producer's granaries. This we may say is the sign of a healthy industry. If the carryover is held yearly it will help stabilize stocks and do away to a certain extent with the lost motion of ship-

ping out palay and shipping in rice in the provincial regions. The depression in other agricultural crops due to the values of the last two years has caused many farmers to embark in the rice industry. However a rise in values may cause them again to plant sugar, copra, or tobacco.

The rice regions which have the one crop per year are at present beginning to utilize part of the area for the secondary crops of tobacco, legumes, vegetables and watermelons, all of which tends to help the food supply, with a consequent gain to the producer. Transportation, however, is the greatest factor in this multiple cropping, a quick and stable market being necessary, which is solved by the motortruck more than by the railroad.

Several of the local producers' associations are intending to reduce to a nominal number the varieties of rice planted, with a view to finding the kind which will produce the most cash per hectare, and with the additional urge of selecting the ones that will supply from 67% to 70% of milled rice from the unhulled product. This is a most praiseworthy effort. The combined labors of each community ought to have an effect in standardizing production. It is a task ignored by the entities that should take the lead, but which are woefully deficient in doing it. It is for this reason that no one takes the bureaucratic reports with any seriousness, for they are not only ignorant of field conditions, and regional climatic differences, but know nothing of cost production, milling values, and the diverse factors that obtain to make a crop profitable or not.

Part of the success of the handsome trade balances of the countries of Indo-Asia are due to the painstaking efforts of that function which we style bureaucracy. In the Philippines, on the contrary, we have the bureaucracy without the effort, hence the actual producers are solving their problems, and incidentally carrying the bureaucracy as an extra burden. This could not be otherwise in a country whose prime slogan is "Let George do it." The Economic Council called the *Amigos del Pais*, a century ago, was infinitely superior to all the modernized bureaucratic attempts to get on the right track. And the humorous part of it lies in their eternal surprise because the actual producers of our two hundred million peso crop do not take them or their reports seriously. Summed up they have a long, long way to travel before they can do anything to benefit the industry, although to be sure they have good intentions.

REVIEW OF THE EXCHANGE MARKET

By **STANLEY WILLIAMS**
Manager International Banking Corporation.



Telegraphic transfers on New York were quoted at 1 1/2% premium with possible sellers at 3 8% premium on February 28th. The market was unchanged until March 5th when the rate was nominally called 5 8% premium although there were possible sellers at 1 2% premium. On the 7th the market rate was raised to 3 4% premium and there were a few sellers at 5 8% premium. On the 8th and 9th important lots of export exchange for both near and forward deliveries were thrown on the market and on the 11th the selling rate was lowered to 5 8% premium with possible sellers at 1 2% premium and buyers not keen. On the 12th the rate was called 1 2% premium and there were sellers at 3 8% premium. On the 15th the rate was lowered to 3 8% premium and there were sellers at 1 4% premium. By the 22nd the market was slightly firmer and sellers would not do better than 3 8% premium. The market then firmed up by easy stages being called 1 2% premium on the 25th, 5 8% premium on the

30th and 3 4% premium on the 31st, with buyers at 3 8% premium at the close.

Sterling cables were quoted at 2 0 5 8 on February 28th, buyers at 2 0 3 4. The market was unchanged until March 5th when both rates were lowered 1 16th. Rates were unchanged until the 11th when buyers would not do better than 2 0 3 4 and there were possible sellers at 2 0 5 8. On the 15th buyers' ideas were raised to 2 0 13 16, but on the 19th were again lowered to 2 0 3 4. On the 24th sellers would not do better than 2 0 9 16 and buyers would do 2 0 11 16. On the 30th the market was down 1 16th on both sides and it closed on the 31st with sellers at 2 0 1 2 buyers at 2 0 5 8. Three months sight credit bills were quoted at 2 1 1 4 and 3 m s D P bills at 2 1 3 8 at the close on February 28th. On March 2nd these rates were raised 1 16th and on the 5th lowered 1 16th. On the 15th they were again raised to 2 1 5 16 and 2 1 7 16 and remained unchanged until the 25th when they were again lowered to 2 1 1 4 and 2 1 3 8 at which level they were unchanged throughout the balance of the month and closed on the 31st.

The New York London cross rate closed at 485 1 8 on February 28th, touched a low of 485 1 16 on March 1st and rose gradually through the month to a high of 485 3 4 on the 25th, 26th, 28th and 29th. It closed at 485 11 16 steady on the 31st.

London Bar Silver closed at 26 1 8 spot 25 7 8 forward on February 28th, touched a high of 26 1 4 and 26 on March 1st, a low of 25 3 16 and 25 on March 16th and closed at 25 7 8 spot 25 11 16 forward on March 31st.

New York bar silver closed at 56 1 8 on February 28th and after touching 56 1 2 on March 1st fell away to a low for the month of 54 1 8 on the 16th and reacting it touched a high for the month of 56 5 8 on the 30th and closed on the 31st at 56 1 4.

Telegraphic transfers on other points were quoted nominally at the close as follows: Paris, 11.85; Madrid, 183 1/4; Singapore, 113 1/4; Japan, 99 1/2; Shanghai 79 3/4; Hongkong, 100; India, 136 1/4; Java, 123 1/2.

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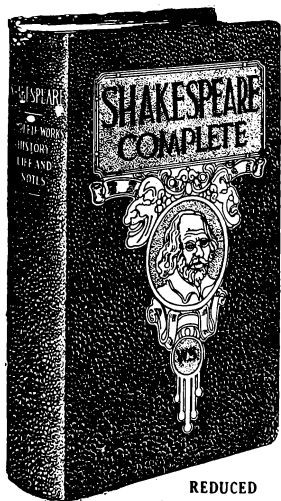
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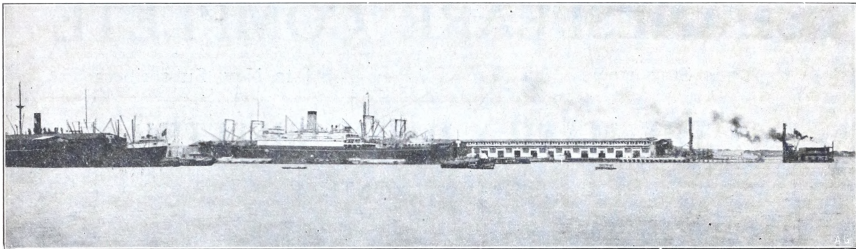
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SHIPPING NOTES



SHIPPING REVIEW

By H. M. CAVENDER

General Agent, Dollar Steamship Lines



The freight market in the Philippines is firm. While there has been occasioned no increases in rates, there is an upward tendency and increases in several of the more important commodities exported from the Philippines are expected. There continues a heavy movement of cargo to the Atlantic seaboard. Cargo offerings somewhat ex-

ceed the tonnage available. The reverse is true to the Pacific coast, however. Many ships are returning to the Pacific coast with small cargoes. As reported in the last issue, during February there was excess tonnage on the berth to the

United Kingdom and Continent. This was likewise true during March.

Passenger ships are returning to the United States and Europe loaded to capacity. This period compares with the post war traffic to and from the Far East in that it is difficult to arrange any accommodations whatever. This condition has arisen wholly as the result of conditions in China. In some instances hundreds of people, foreign to China, are traveling in steerage accommodations in order to return to native lands.

During March a total of 2613 passengers, all classes, are reported to have departed from the Philippines (first figure represents cabin passengers, second figure steerage): To China and Japan 205-590; to Honolulu 3-709; to United States 142-744; to Singapore 12-37; to Europe and miscellaneous ports 51-116. Filipino emigration during the month to Honolulu increased somewhat and the movement to the Pacific coast is nearly double the number in February. The comparison shows Honolulu February 612—March 709; Pacific coast, February 496—March 744.

From statistics compiled by the Associated Steamship Lines there were exported from Philip-

pine ports during the month of January, 1927: To China and Japan ports 8242 tons with a total of 36 sailings, of which 5585 tons were carried in American bottoms with 13 sailings; to Pacific Coast for local delivery 35,861 tons with 13 sailings, of which 28,481 tons were carried in American bottoms with 11 sailings; to Pacific Coast for transhipment 1266 tons with 10 sailings, of which 1199 tons were carried in American bottoms with 8 sailings; to Atlantic Coast 69,864 tons with 16 sailings, of which 44,243 tons were carried in American bottoms with 8 sailings; to European ports 19,608 tons with 14 sailings, of which 146 tons with 2 sailings were carried in American bottoms; to Australian ports 548 tons with 5 sailings, of which American bottoms carried none, or a Grand Total of 135,393 tons with 62 sailings, of which American bottoms carried 79,654 tons with 42 sailings.

From statistics compiled by the Associated Steamship Lines there were exported from the Philippines during the month of February, 1927: To China and Japan ports 10,027 tons with a total of 32 sailings, of which 3742 tons were carried in American bottoms with 11 sailings; To Pacific Coast for local delivery 31,081 tons with 12 sailings, of which 27,472 tons were carried in American bottoms with 10 sailings; to Pacific Coast for transhipment 1569 tons with 7 sailings, of which all were carried in American bottoms; to Atlantic Coast 69,366 tons with 15 sailings, of which 31,211 tons were carried in American bottoms with 4 sailings; to European ports 13,431 tons with 12 sailings, of which 120 tons were carried in American bottoms with 1 sailing; to Australian ports 1-216 tons with 3 sailings, of which none were carried in American bottoms; or a Grand Total of 126,690 tons with 81 sailings, of which American bottoms carried 64,114 tons with 33 sailings.

Shippers, consignees and transportation men in the Philippines observe with much interest the recent trip of the President of the Emergency Fleet Corporation to the Pacific Coast as it is expected the result of his visit will be mergers or change in control of the Shipping Board lines from the Pacific coast serving the Philippine Islands. The Government shipping lines operating out of the Pacific coast are American Oriental Mail Line, the Oregon Oriental Line and the American Australian Orient Line. The American Oriental Mail Line, which includes seven cargo ships, is being operated by the Admiral Oriental Line. The Oregon Oriental Line, which includes ten bottoms, is operated by Columbia Pacific Shipping Co. The American Australian Oriental Line, of seventeen craft, is managed by Swayne & Hoyt. While no changes have been intimated or announced, it is expected, following the return of President A. C. Dalton to Washington, after he has had an opportunity to complete his survey, there will be reassignment of Shipping Board Lines on the Pacific Coast.

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SHIPPING PERSONALS

R. C. Morton, Director for Orient, U. S. Shipping Board, is spending a three-week holiday in Baguio with his family. Mr. Morton left Manila Saturday, March 26.

Geo. J. McCarthy, Asst. General Passenger Agent, Dollar Steamship Line and American Mail Line, with headquarters in Shanghai, together with H. M. Cavender, returned to Manila Saturday, March 26, from a ten-day's automobile trip through the northern provinces, having visited the principal provincial towns as far north as Bangui.

A. H. Terry, formerly connected with the Los Angeles office of the Dollar Steamship Line, has been transferred to the Manila office of the Dollar Steamship Line and occupies the position of chief clerk. Mr. Terry, accompanied by his wife, arrived at Manila aboard the *President Cleveland* March 17.

C. C. Black, representative of the Prince Line in Hongkong, was a recent visitor to Manila. W. J. Adam of the firm of W. F. Stevenson & Co., Ltd., accompanied by his wife, left Manila March 25 for a holiday in England and the United States. Mr. Adam is being relieved by F. M. Chalmers.

Geo. J. McCarthy is leaving Manila Wednesday, March 31, for Cebu, where he will look over the territory in the interests of the passenger department of the Dollar Steamship Line and American Mail Line. Mr. McCarthy expects to return to Manila April 4.

Ralph Applegate, son of "Bill" Applegate of the Luzon Stevedoring Company, accompanied by his bride, arrived at Manila March 31 aboard the *President Hayes*. Mr. Applegate will be connected with the Luzon Stevedoring Company.

H. M. Cavender, General Agent, Dollar Steamship Line and American Mail Line, Manila Office, left the city on a business trip to China and Japan, Saturday, April 2. Mr. Cavender expects to be away from Manila three or four weeks.

Officials of the *Compañía General de Tabacos de Filipinas*, the *Tabacalera*, have been investigating prospects in Cotabato for the growing of fine wrapper leaf. The party included the Conde de Churruca, general manager of the company's interests in the Cagayan valley, the company's secretary, D. Adrian Got Insausti, and Mr. Husselsman, soil expert from

Sumatra. The *Tabacalera* officials were impressed with the possibilities in the Sarangani bay district, according to the *Mindanao Herald*. In Zamboanga they were guests of Major Fletcher, at the suggestion of Malacañang, and they returned to Manila on the tourist ship *Resolute* as the guests of the captain. They have announced no plans.

Laguna is issuing P196,000 in bonds for public improvements and the governor urges the inhabitants to take up the bonds so as not to increase the islands' bonded debt to the United States.

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COPRA AND ITS PRODUCTS

By E. A. SEIDENSPINNER

Vice-President and Manager, Copra Milling Corporation

COPRA



The Manila copra market has been unusually quiet during the entire month of March at prices varying between P12.25 and P12.625 for resacado stocks. There has been a decided lack of interest displayed by sellers in future business at current prices due primarily to the very short supplies from the Laguna-Tayabas district.

The arrivals from this section during the month were almost 5,000 tons less than for the month of February, with every indication that April receipts by railroad will be still further diminished. On the other hand, anything in excess of P12.25 for Warehouse stocks amounts to speculation on the part of buyers, as compared with quotations from the Continental and U. S. markets. There seems to be no doubt but that the local market will be extremely spotty during the next several months. Total arrivals at Manila for the month of March were 229,250 sacks as compared with 307,368 sacks for February and 165,619 sacks for March, 1926. The U. S. copra market remained practically unchanged during March, opening at 4-13 16 cents and closing at the same figure. Scattered sales were reported at slight premiums but the bulk of trading passed at 4-7, 8 cents or under.

The London market has likewise ruled quiet but at this writing it is reported steady at £25 12 6 for Cebu sundried. Latest advices follow:

San Francisco, 4-13 16 cents to 4-7 8 cents; London Cebu, £25 12 6; Manila, Buen coriente, P11.00 to P11.125; resacado, P12.25 to P12.625.

COCONUT OIL

The U. S. market for this item continues to be characterized by narrow trading, which is quite unusual for this time of the year. While nearby oil was sold as low as 7-7 8 cents f.o.b. tank cars West Coast, the greater part of the month's business was done at prices ranging between 8 and 8-1 4 cents. The month's outstanding feature in connection with the market for competing fats and oils was the bullish Government report on March 15th, showing Cotton seed oil consumption for March as 346,000 barrels and a later reduction in the estimated Cotton Crop of 700,000 bales.

Although the month closed with the majority of fats steady at current prices, there has been very little business to test the volume that consuming buyers will absorb. Coconut oil stocks in America are well maintained and despite local conditions as regards copra supply, sharp advances in coconut oil cannot be hoped for. Latest advices from U. S. and foreign markets follow:

San Francisco, 8 cents f.o.b. tank cars; New York, 8-1, 4 to 8-3, 8 cents f.o.b. tank cars.

COPRA CAKE

There has been renewed activity in the Continental market for copra cake during the month of March with increased inquiry at slightly better prices. A fair amount of business was done for shipment to Hamburg at prices ranging from £7 to £7.5, the latter figure being freely offered for futures. The U. S. market is reported quiet and unchanged. Latest quotations follow:

Hamburg, £7; nearby, £7 5 for futures; San Francisco, copra meal \$27.70 per short ton, nominal.

Manila, P. I., April 5, 1927.

TOBACCO REVIEW

By P. A. MEYER

Alhambra Cigar and Cigarette Manufacturing Co.



Raw Leaf: In those sections of Isabela and Cagayan where the transplanting of the tobacco was delayed too much, the plants have suffered somewhat through the prolonged dry spell. Unless the usual afternoon showers set in soon, the 1927 crop will, as far as quantity is concerned, be below the average. Any prognostication regarding quality would be too premature at this time. Of importance to the local trade is the recent invitation for bids of the Spanish Monopoly Office, Madrid, calling for about 27,000,000 kilos of Philippine tobacco for the next 2 years, from September 1st, 1927, until August 31st, 1929. This quantity amounts to about one-fourth of the average 2 years' production. Shipments abroad during March, 1927, are as follows:

	Lo of Tobacco and Stamps Kms.
Belgium.....	38,085
Germany.....	123,568
Holland.....	16,937
Hongkong.....	22,590
Japan and Korea.....	36,874
United States.....	46,195
Various.....	2,107
	286,356

Cigars: Export to the United States continues very unsatisfactory, with no prospects of improvement in sight. Compared with the corresponding last year's period, shipments during March, 1927, show a decrease of about 20%. To what reasons at least the greater part of this slump is attributed, has been indicated repeatedly in these columns. Comparative figures for the trade with the United States are as follows: March, 1927, 14,151,294; February, 1927, 13,558,309; March, 1926, 17,699,008.

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REVIEW OF THE HEMP MARKET

By T. H. SMITH

*Vice-President and General Manager,
Macleod & Company*



This report covers the markets for Manila hemp for the month of March with statistics up to and including April 4th, 1927.

U. S. Grades: A dull market in New York featured with offerings with values nominally on the basis of F, 15-1 8 cents; I, 13-3 8 cents; J1, 9-7 8 cents, business being transacted in small lots at 1 8 cent to 1 4 cent

lower as buyers appeared from time to time. The market in the second week steadied up somewhat principally owing to more reserve being shown by shipping houses in their offerings, prices being firmly held on the basis of F, 15-3 4 cents; I, 13-3 4 cents; J1, 10-1 4 cents. Business at the advance was of quite a retail character, the advance checking business. A quiet period then set in. More offerings appeared on the market which declined to a basis of F, 15-1 2 cents; I, 13-1 2 cents; J1, 10-1 8 cents. In the last week of the month a much improved demand was experienced in the U. S., there being more business doing and values steadily appreciated to a basis of F, 16 cents; I, 14 cents; J1, 10-3 4 cents at which prices the market at the close developed a rather quiet tone.

Business in high grade hemp has again been very restricted, D Good Current being sold from 16 cents at the opening to 16-3 4 cents at the close. F Midway 15-3 4 cents to 16-1, 8 cents.

The Manila market for U. S. grades opened steady on the basis of D, P38; E, P37; F, P32; G, P21; H, P19.50; I, P31; J1, P22.4; S1, P35; S2, P30; S3, P23. Buying on the part of export houses being general, dealers advanced prices 4 reales; a restricted business passing at the advance as offerings were in a small compass. By the middle of the month values were nominally D, P38.4; F, P34; G, P22; H, P20; I, P31.4; J1, P23; S1, P35.4; S2, P31; S3, P24.4 but business actually transacted was mostly at an increase of 2 reales on these prices. The latter two weeks of March featured a fully steady to firm market on dealers refusing to sell except at high prices. At the close one or two attractive parcels changed hands on the basis of D, P39; E, P38; F, P37; G, P22; H, P20; I, P32; J1, P23.4; S1, P36; S2, P31; S3, P24.4 at which prices the market closed firm. Sales of single grades have been made here and there during the month at very substantial premiums over prices ruling for similar grades in combined parcels.

U. K. Grades: Opened very quiet with sellers in London market at J2, £42.10; K, £41.15; L1, £41.15; L2, £39; M1, £39; M2, £36, March-April shipment. Some shipping houses took advantage of this range of prices but not to any extent. "Bear" coverings then firmed the market up from 15 to £1 per ton and, demand continuing, values quickly appreciated to a basis of J2, £44.5; K, £43.5; L1, £43.5; L2, £39.5; M1, £39; M2, £36.10; business being restricted even at this level owing to firmness of sellers, shippers holding off from offering. By the middle of March the market turned quiet to dull with buyers holding off but shipping houses only offering small quantities at full prices. "Bears" then took the market in hand again offering down to J2, £43; K, £42; L1, £42; L2, £39; M1, £39; M2, £36, March-May shipment. The last week of March shows a further reduction in prices, a fair business passing in London at J2, £41; K, £40; L1, £40.5; L2, £36; M1, £38; M2, £36 April June shipment. The market closed steady at the last prices for early shipment but rather quiet for distant shipment at 10 - per ton discount.

Manila market for U. K. grades ruled quiet but steady, values being on the basis of J2, P21.

K, P20; L1, P20; L2, P18.4; M1, P18.4; M2, P16.4; DL, P15; DM, P13; there being rather buyers thereat. Very little business passed on this level owing to firmness of dealers and by the middle of March the market was firm at from 4 reales to P1.00 advance according to grade. The market soon turned quieter, however, in sympathy with the London market, values declining again to a basis of J2, P21; K, P20.4; L1, P20.4; L2, P18.4; M1, P18.4; M2, 16.4; DL, P15; DM, P13. The closing weeks registered a further decline in values, prices being on the basis of J2, P19.4; K, P18.4; L1, P18.4; L2, P16.4; M1, P16.4; M2, P15.4; DL, P14.4; DM, P13 to 4 reales more.

Enquiry on Japanese account has been quiet but prices fairly well sustained.

Freight Rates: Nothing fresh to report in this connection.

Statistics: We give below the figures for the period extending from March 1st to April 4th, 1927, in bales:

	1927	1926
Stocks on January 1st	112,382	153,181
Receipts to April 4th	323,741	345,901
Stocks on April 4th	109,325	180,947

Shipments

	To April 4, 1927	To April 5, 1926
To the -		
United Kingdom	91,937	74,507
Continent of Europe	36,627	44,488
Atlantic U. S.	84,060	106,126
U. S. via Pacific	30,048	31,419
Japan	57,451	39,527
Elsewhere and Local	26,675	20,068
Total	326,798	318,135

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STATISTICAL REVIEW

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

Nationality of Vessels	Period	IMPORTS				EXPORTS		
		Atlantic	Pacific	Foreign Countries	Total	Atlantic	Pacific	Total
American Monthly	February, 1927	2,221,330	5,452,742	34,474	7,708,546	8,225,261	6,603,022	14,827,283
	February, 1926	3,198,908	4,732,640	1,388	7,932,936	3,953,023	2,716,683	6,669,706
	Average for February, 1926	3,674,012	3,994,623	46,605	7,715,239	4,236,413	4,869,055	9,105,468
British Monthly	February, 1927	2,559,810	289,667	27,939	2,877,416	6,110,478	482,046	6,592,524
	February, 1926	2,926,711	355,524	1,201	3,283,436	6,333,923	6,333,923	6,333,923
	Average for February, 1926	3,484,810	379,034	1,795	3,865,640	3,669,503	319,208	3,988,711
Japanese Monthly	February, 1927		1,424		1,424	1,367,870	1,766,936	3,134,806
	February, 1926		4,970	34	5,004	3,155,064		3,155,064
	Average for February, 1926	7,786	1,936	1,616	11,338	1,853,659		1,853,659
Swedish Monthly	February, 1927						1,134,711	1,134,711
	February, 1926						487,569	487,569
	Average for February, 1926							
Norwegian Monthly	February, 1927			22,380	22,380			
	February, 1926					1,615,156		1,615,156
	Average for February, 1926					889,671		889,671
Finnish Monthly	February, 1927							
	February, 1926							
	Average for February, 1926							
Philippine Monthly	February, 1927			20	20			
	February, 1926			57	57			
	Average for February, 1926							
German Monthly	February, 1927							
	February, 1926							
	Average for February, 1926							
Spanish Monthly	February, 1927							
	February, 1926			263	263			
	Average for February, 1926							
Dutch Monthly	February, 1927							
	February, 1926							
	Average for February, 1926			30	30			
Mail Monthly	February, 1927		304,164		304,164		331,366	331,366
	February, 1926		579,739		579,739		1,009,308	1,009,308
	Average for February, 1926		418,856		418,856		904,848	904,848
Total Monthly	February, 1927	4,781,140	6,047,997	84,792	10,913,930	15,702,609	9,183,730	26,885,979
	February, 1926	6,125,619	5,652,873	2,643	11,781,135	15,057,166	4,860,702	19,917,868
	Average for February, 1926	7,166,608	4,793,616	50,389	12,010,612	10,745,081	2,451,827	13,197,709

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

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

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

Commodities	February, 1927				February, 1926				Monthly average for 12 months previous to February, 1927			
	Value		%		Value		%		Value		%	
	Quantity	Value	%	Quantity	Value	%	Quantity	Value	%	Quantity	Value	%
Sugar		68,873,010	71.998	44.2	63,653,881	7	9,766,378	39	38,073,603	7	6,078,575	26.2
Hemp		12,419,451	5,298,158	17.4	10,343,872	5	2,560,565	20.9	12,761,694	5	5,261,584	22.6
Coconut Oil		13,444,695	4,939,084	16.2	7,341,234	2,995,379	11.9	20,125,417	3	3,797,443	16.3	
Coffee (Number)		10,304,324	16,879	0.5	6,948,840	1,589,461	6.3	15,948,465	3	3,329,143	13.3	
Cigars (Number)		17,657,116	71,850	2.5	18,658,578	884,954	3.5	20,481,758	3	931,766	3.9	
Embroidery		1,084,107	626,582	2.0								
Cordery		271,843	181,842	0.9	2,048,419	58,142	0.3	1,633,470	0	892,046	3.7	
Leaf Tobacco		791,137	385,814	0.2	2,416,059	990,920	3.9	1,801,229	0	450,717	1.8	
Desiccated and Shredded Coconut		1,541,565	497,010	1.6	1,485,577	563,027	2.2	1,186,045	0	436,332	1.8	
Cocoa Beans (Number)		166,879	0.5	68,609				39,232		239,826	0.8	
Lumber (Cubic Meters)		16,476	19,174	1.6	9,181	364,057	1.5	29,538		415,934	1.6	
Copra Meal		9,857,524	465,221	1.5	1,562,578	81,852	0.3	5,956,105		298,266	1.1	
Knotted Hemp		10,304,324	314,393	1.0	518,900					398,232	1.5	
Pearl Buttons (Gross)		65,770	24,001	0.8	14,186	44,471	0.2	50,361		173,060	0.6	
Cordery (low grade cordage line)		71,268	64,490	0.2	70,222	62,447	0.3	78,841		78,919	0.2	
All Other Products		359,489	1.2	32,133	7,725	1.2	18,122		49,419	2.3		
Total Domestic Products		90,366,465	99.8		72,504,283	99.7		47,218,447	99.6	7,351,812	31.6	
United States Products		56,642	0.2		9,208	0.2		72,857	0.3	6,078,575	26.2	
Foreign Products		33,724,823	37.0		63,275,975	87.3		41,139,872	87.0	1,293,237	51.4	
Grand Total		124,091,288	100.0		135,780,258	100.0		88,358,319	100.0	13,670,811	53.8	

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

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

Articles	February, 1927		February, 1926		Monthly average for 12 months ending February, 1927	
	Value		Value		Value	
	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value
Cotton Cloth	1,764,296	1.5	2,534,182	13.7	3,360,691	16.7
Other Cotton Goods	582,429	3.5	785,749	4.3	1,199,176	5.9
Iron and Steel, Except Machinery	1,208,546	7.9	1,558,814	8.5	1,480,280	7.4
Rice	2,206,946	1.3	3,714,600	2.0	761,080	3.7
Wheat Flour	1,236,247	8.2	950,996	5.2	834,876	4.1
Meats and Parts of	715,817	4	586,559	2.7	685,624	3.3
Dairy Products	4,101,316	2.7	5,287,770	2.9	484,574	2.3
Gasoline	496,652	3.2	391,535	2.1	684,126	3.3
Silk Goods	409,594	2.6	532,866	2.9	588,086	2.8
Automobiles	691,758	4.5	747,592	4.1	587,085	2.8
Vegetable Fiber Goods	283,681	1.8	377,158	2.0	393,290	1.9
Textile Goods	372,497	2.3	416,410	2.2	429,060	2.0
Illuminating Oil	642,644	4.1	386,658	2.1	408,933	1.9
Fish and Fish Products	432,734	2.4	569,561	3.1	444,590	2.2
Crumbs, Etc.	202,638	1.3	260,068	1.4	283,483	1.0
Coal	1,020,026	0.7	446,496	2.4	431,935	2.1
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, Etc.	237,975	1.5	362,378	2.0	259,446	1.3
Fertilizer	155,177	1.0	317,173	1.7	205,697	1.0
Vegetables	235,708	1.5	358,567	2.0	316,214	1.5
Paper Goods, Except Books	221,983	1.4	375,623	2.0	362,064	1.8
Tobacco and Manufactures of Electrical Machinery	647,940	4.2	450,303	2.4	359,680	1.8
Other Electrical and Other Printed Matters	659,509	4.3	256,212	1.4	303,403	1.5
Cars and Carriages, Except Automobiles	87,708	0.6	119,665	0.7	228,436	1.1
Automotive Tires	74,457	0.5	98,106	0.5	60,652	0.3
Fruits and Nuts	97,202	0.6	118,712	0.6	208,764	1.0
Shoes and Other Footwear	332,334	2.3	451,926	2.4	172,056	0.9
Woolen Goods	47,952	0.3	147,453	0.8	162,958	0.8
Leather Goods	220,359	0.8	185,291	1.0	219,195	1.1
Books and Other Printed Matter	145,911	0.9	132,169	0.7	171,548	0.9
Coffee	133,622	0.9	174,397	0.9	156,427	0.8
Textiles, Except Woollen Goods	148,292	1.0	142,424	0.8	207,845	1.0
Eggs	126,274	1.1	137,020	0.7	143,454	0.7
Perfumery and Other Toilet Goods	56,297	0.4	124,758	0.7	118,766	0.6
Lubricating Oil	44,294	0.3	125,551	0.7	65,509	0.3
Cocoa Manufactures, Except Candy	64,611	0.4	192,646	0.8	108,035	0.5
Glass and Glassware	96,650	0.6	165,360	0.9	141,163	0.7
Paints, Pigments, Varnishes, Etc.	71,948	0.5	147,747	0.8	149,496	0.7
Other non separately listed	79,571	0.5	102,655	0.6	122,097	0.6
EARTHEN STONES & CHINA	88,680	0.6	119,202	0.6	120,370	0.6
Automobile Accessories	100,078	0.7	126,379	0.7	120,465	0.6
Diamond and Other Precious Stones	24,126	0.1	84,827	0.5	49,177	0.2
Wood, Bamboo, Reed	69,569	0.5	114,054	0.6	92,558	0.5
India Rubber Goods	74,498	0.5	112,612	0.6	135,613	0.7
Soap	106,861	0.7	106,013	0.6	146,694	0.7
Minerals	37,998	0.2	93,446	0.5	74,616	0.4
Cattle and Carcasses	600	0.0	47,941	0.2	49,121	0.2
Explosives	34,960	0.2	176,982	1.0	51,851	0.3
Canned Goods	4,608,336	3.1	8,815,678	4.8	5,564,263	2.8
Sugar and Molasses	50,921	0.3	49,039	0.3	41,984	0.2
Motion Picture Films	11,438	0.1	34,006	0.2	26,031	0.1
All Other Imports	1,189,132	7.6	1,370,786	7.4	1,971,257	9.9
Total	15,531,166	100.0	18,447,634	100.0	20,183,264	100.0

CARRYING TRADE

Nationality of Vessels	February, 1927		February, 1926		Monthly average for 12 months ending February, 1927	
	Value		Value		Value	
	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value
American	9,290,213	57.4	9,631,336	52.2	10,247,971	51.1
British	4,074,394	24.1	5,164,383	28.0	6,182,077	30.8
Japanese	753,077	4.6	1,067,125	5.8	1,087,854	5.3
Dutch	239,822	1.4	491,060	2.7	528,415	2.6
German	605,087	3.7	582,176	3.2	685,840	3.3
Norwegian	86,693	0.5	85,371	0.5	237,882	1.1
Italian	8,277	0.05	32,434	0.2	171,813	0.8
Spanish	74,412	0.1	255,891	1.4	169,225	0.8
French	8,476	0.05	115,984	0.6	40,174	0.2
Swedish					102,485	0.4
Finnish					13,886	0.1
Russian					11,125	
Danish					19	
By Freight	15,140,829	97.7	17,632,159	95.6	19,693,865	97.7
By Mail	390,337	1.3	815,475	4.4	489,409	2.3
Total	15,531,166	100.0	18,447,634	100.0	20,183,264	100.0

EXPORTS

Nationality of Vessels	February, 1927		February, 1926		Monthly average for 12 months ending February, 1927	
	Value		Value		Value	
	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value
American	116,198,810	53.1	117,875,840	32.5	101,771,020	45.4
British	9,411,699	30.8	8,182,165	31.2	6,893,382	29.1
Japanese	3,500,261	11.4	3,353,523	13.3	2,162,785	8.9
Philippine	803,359	2.7	2,028,076	7.7	2,006,711	8.4
Norwegian	72,072	0.2	1,616,256	6.4	835,260	3.3
Spanish	171,831	0.6	1,940,450	7.8	1,904,704	7.6
Philippine	23,565	0.1	422,536	1.7	189,115	0.5
Chinese					1,877	
French					510	
Belgium					11	
By Freight	130,909,977	98.9	124,135,787	96.0	122,142,626	94.0
By Mail	334,450	1.1	1,011,228	4.0	1,482,760	6.0
Total	130,544,507	100.0	125,147,015	100.0	123,625,386	100.0

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Countries	February, 1927		February, 1926		Monthly average for 12 months previous to February, 1927	
	Value		Value		Value	
	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value
United States	336,152,257	80.4	331,884,826	73.1	229,775,863	68.4
United Kingdom	2,192,025	0.9	1,569,620	0.3	2,055,164	4.0
Japan	1,149,033	0.3	2,491,747	0.5	3,153,789	4.4
France	1,006,691	0.3	1,583,899	0.3	2,502,928	3.4
Germany	235,759	0.06	338,124	0.08	774,021	1.0
Italy	903,287	0.2	560,554	0.1	1,072,590	1.4
Switzerland	410,519	0.1	1,246,512	0.3	893,008	1.2
Australia	244,733	0.05	667,763	0.1	656,538	0.9
British East Indies	422,440	0.1	619,295	0.1	612,956	0.8
Dutch East Indies	133,510	0.03	340,511	0.08	506,614	0.7
France	241,220	0.05	663,007	0.1	699,579	0.9
Netherlands	295,257	0.07	268,665	0.06	357,480	0.4
Hongkong	300,615	0.07	487,142	0.1	930,581	1.2
Belgium	389,531	0.08	341,506	0.08	786,881	1.0
Other Countries	224,299	0.05	239,862	0.05	298,667	0.4
Japan-China	105,864	0.02	102,933	0.02	143,272	0.1
Siam	71,747	0.01	68,586	0.01	73	

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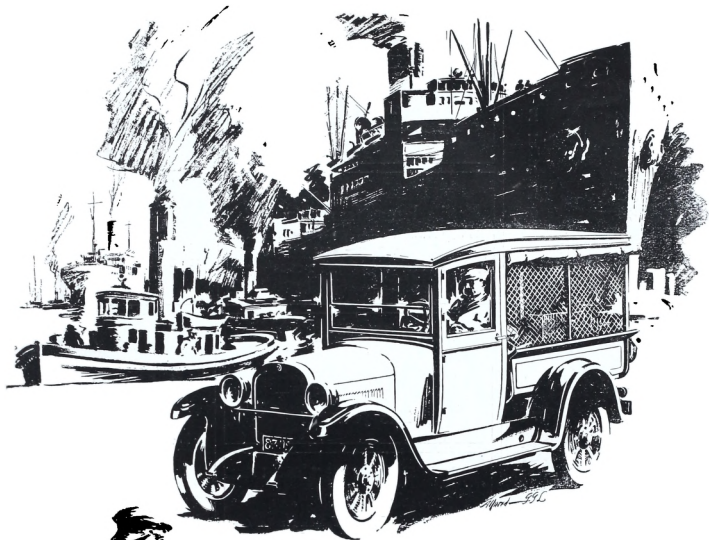
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