

Chile and Peru where he spent some years; but much contrast to Newfoundland where he has also resided.

Judge Frank B. Ingersoll is seen again after arrival from a round-the-world trip, and the realm of athletics in particular welcomes his return.

Another visitor to Europe was A. Beckerleg, Marsman vice-president, who spent some time there in the interests of his organization.

Metropolitan Insurance director Ramon Abotiz and family returned from a European vacation.

Back to the managing partnership of Inhelder Welch, Hermann Inhelder brings views of the present turbulent European situation.

Any reader is hereby authorized to submit a list of the ten highest-paid Manilans, following Congress' list of high-salaried homeloft. The first ten of the Congressional report were, in order, William Randolph Hearst (\$500,000), Mae West, C. W. Gutzzeit (steel executive), A. P. Sloan (president of General Motors), Marlene Dietrich, Winfield Sheehan (Twentieth Century-Fox), William Knudsen (vice-president of General Motors), Bing Crosby, B. D. Miller (president of Woolworth interests), Thomas J. Watson (International Business Machine Corporation). Unless the arts of Thespis and Apollo rank along with business, our fair city would seem to be a trifle behind the times.

W. F. McCandlish of Engineering Equipment and Supply left Manila via clipper after some months of special technical advisement in the islands.

As manager of KZRM and KZEG, Tommy Worthen will again be heard on the air, and has already announced sizeable improvements for radio audiences.

Dr. Murray Bartlett, former president of University of the Philippines, is again here, busily fulfilling invitations to address gatherings at campus and club.

Manila Electric's H. A. Deymek and J. G. Owen return to their desks after invigorating vacations in America.

Colonel H. H. Andreas brought back both tiger and leopard skins from a 2-months hunting trip to French Indo-China and South China, but those trophies were practically insignificant compared to the size of the "ones that got away".

J. R. Carmichael of J. P. Heilbronn Company spent most of a 6-months' leave in England, arriving back via the United States.

Of the Boston publishing house—Little, Brown—L. H. Putney came to visit this farthest-flung American reading public and school system.

J. F. Berkenkotter is visiting brother "Ben" Berkenkotter, plans to stay indefinitely.

To be with Union Management, H. N. Johnson arrived from Los Angeles, home stamping grounds when not in Australia or New Zealand.

J. M. Forbes joins the mining crowd, will work under Jimmy Baker who directs the Opiapo mining interests.

Polo and the opening of Los Tamaracs brought

to Manila sundry American and Australian riders of note—Hopping, Blockey, Finlay, Henderson, Allison, Bragg—but to the brothers Elizalde went first-game honors.

Larry Enos of Kelvinator spent 2 weeks in the islands during holiday season, and to the festivities of Christmas, Rizal Day and New Year's added his birthday merry-making.

In Manila for a short stay was C. I. Barr, manager of Canadian National Railways' office at Hongkong.

S. Greilsamer of Paris made his annual visit to Manila in the interests of trade.

A. T. Gillespie visited his company's quarters here, found things thriving.

New arrivals for the National City Bank staff are R. C. Russell and George L. Hill, who with their families will be permanent residents.

Sidney Baxter and Mrs. R. off to Hongkong where he will be manager of L. R. Nielson branch.

British Consul-General Blunt was welcomed back to Manila but announced he remains for a short time only, pending other assignment.

## Consul General Willoquet Returns

Eight months of traveling bring the Consul General of France back to his post in Manila. Rested, freshened and even more genial—that be possible—Mr. Willoquet reports a delightful trip.

Leaving the new French motorship on which they journeyed from Hongkong to Suez, the Willoquets motored to Cairo, and after viewing Egypt entrained for Jerusalem. They arrived in the midst of the Arabian riots. Nothing daunted, the Willoquets set out by car to see Nazareth.

Time after time, Arab bands stopped the car. Repeatedly the Arabian driver explained who the occupants were, and they were allowed to proceed. Finally, along the road, a British officer hailed them, and marvelled that they had been unharmed.

"Courage?" questioned Mr. Willoquet, with a shrug of the shoulders. "It was the same as in the war. When you returned, to your surprise you found yourself a hero!" (Traditionally, he wears in his lapel the inconspicuous crimson thread that proclaims him of the Legion of Honor.)

In Syria, which has just been declared independent by the French government, the Willoquets enjoyed a jolly reunion with French officers and nationals. From Beirut they journeyed "by the schoolboy's way—the longest", seeing Tripoli, Cyprus, Rhodes, Smyrna, Istanbul, Athens, Naples, and finally Marseilles and home.

The *Front Populaire* had just achieved victory. A series of strikes began; newspapers abroad gave them the coloring of red. Actually the outbreaks were mastered by a Trotskyist faction always at crossed swords with Moscow. Though new-baked, the *Front Populaire* government cleverly averted real rioting by a socialist program that pleased the people.

"When the social disturbances were taking place, we motored all over France," said Mr.

Willoquet. "We had the opportunity of talking with all classes of people, found them quiet and optimistic. Contrary to opinions spread abroad, the French are getting along with the clear and calm consciousness that they are on the right way. They stand for social justice, liberty, democracy and peace, leaving to others the smelly theories that confuse the brain."

The French peasant is like his radishes, Mr. Willoquet continued—red outside but white inside. And the analogy is further important because the French are a great nation for gardening. A man with a garden to tend and reap is never a fanatic.

Recently the French premier said, "Democracy will have right because it is right." The nation has definitely exposed agents provocateurs and clings to its ideology of republicanism. Actually, in France any political differences are considered a sign of vitality and proof of the workability of democracy.

"An European war began 3 years ago. Political troubles in various countries, civil war in Spain, are mere chapters of that war. How will it end? Nobody knows. But a country with a real philosophy of life—and a sense of humor—can turn the drama into good comedy."

This first-hand report of Mr. Willoquet's gives rise to two reflections. One, the serious student of world affairs must be on guard against the obscurantism, as well as deliberate propaganda broadcast, that tends to muddle happenings and issues even as camouflage does warships. Two, the peace and commercial well-being of the Orient depend rather directly on the European situation.

Whether nations of the Orient will heed the lesson, what does the balance sheet of Europe's last 3 years show? A definite loss! The credit side of the ledger lists—only munitions.

Autarchically, or dictator-type government, violates the principle of division of work. For instance, Italy tries to produce all her necessities, whereas she would do better by buying in America such a crop as wheat, then sell to America her wines. Of course, Italy now begins the development of Ethiopia; but the cost will be tremendous. Kipling's words have found a new interpretation. The white man's burden is the foreign-expansion tax load inevitably shouldered by the folks at home. When the colonial harvest is ready, as in South Africa the native—by that time progressing—wants a goodly share.

Of the first-class powers probably those that can be self-subsistent are the United States and Russia. Since the United States is geographically aloof, the great Russian bear is the shadow over Europe, with one gigantic paw in the Orient. Russia's adoption of a democratic constitution amazes the world. Is she eventually to become the bulwark of European and Asiatic democracy?

From Maxwell S. Stewart's *Can Europe Afford War*, the following résumé of Russian strength is quoted: "As compared with the Western powers, the economic strength of the Soviet Union is practically untested. Its enormous population, its vast area, and its tremendous store of raw materials make it potentially the most formidable power in Europe. In the past few years its industrial growth has been unprecedented. From the 5th country in Europe in the production of steel in 1926, it has become

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## RAIL COMMODITY MOVEMENTS

By LEON M. LAZAGA

Traffic Manager, Manila Railroad Company



The volume of commodities received in Manila during the month of December 1936, via the Manila Railroad Company, are as follows:

Rice, cavans .....	107,935
Sugar, piculs .....	504,015
Copra, piculs .....	50,530
Desiccated Coconuts, cases .....	17,525
Tobacco, bales .....	379
Lumber, board feet .....	496,641
Timber, kilos .....	1,420,000

The freight revenue car loading statistics for four weeks ending December 26, 1936, as compared with the same period of 1935 are given below: NOTE:—Figures in parenthesis indicate decrease.

## FREIGHT REVENUE CAR LOADING

COMMODITIES	MEMBER OF FREIGHT CARS		FREIGHT TONNAGE		Increase or Decrease	
	1936	1935	1936	1935	Cars	Tonnage
Rice.....	533	418	5,704	4,741	115	963
Palay.....	82	110	810	1,221	(20)	(372)
Sugar.....	308	1,112	28,576	34,536	(148)	(5,960)
Sugar Cane.....	6,959	6,812	123,411	120,134	317	3,277
Copra.....	353	823	2,379	6,109	(480)	(3,730)
Coconut.....	47	73	491	751	(280)	(263)
Molasses.....	55	71	1,532	2,098	(16)	(566)
Henip.....	—	1	—	1	101	(1)
Tobacco.....	—	8	—	23	(1)	(23)
Lumber.....	—	108	—	35	125	24
Mineral Products.....	310	283	3,363	3,762	56	(109)
Lumber and Timber.....	102	138	2,398	3,285	150	(1,597)
Other Forest Products.....	2	3	17	16	—	—
Manufactures.....	212	105	2,890	1,726	107	1,164
All others including L.C.L.....	2,579	2,698	14,932	16,434	(29)	(1,703)
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>12,215</b>	<b>12,402</b>	<b>186,761</b>	<b>195,708</b>	<b>(187)</b>	<b>(9,007)</b>

## SUMMARY

Week ending December 5.....	2,104	3,390	29,793	56,718	(1,292)	(26,955)
Week ending December 12.....	2,954	3,158	44,337	48,319	(204)	(3,986)
Week ending December 19.....	4,025	3,582	63,541	54,809	443	8,742
Week ending December 26.....	3,182	2,266	48,391	35,862	800	13,192
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>12,215</b>	<b>12,402</b>	<b>186,761</b>	<b>195,708</b>	<b>(187)</b>	<b>(9,007)</b>

## Consul General

(Continued from page 44)

2nd only to Germany. It has the good fortune to be the one country in the world which possesses within its boundaries an adequate supply of all three of the essentials of steel making—iron ore, good coking coal and manganese. It is also among the great powers in possessing an adequate supply of chromium, which is likewise of considerable importance in steel. Certain other of Russia's recently-developed industries are of strategic importance. The chemical industry has received special attention in the 2nd Five-Year Plan, and is believed to be nearly adequate. The U.S.S.R. leads the world in the production

of tractors—a fact of great significance in considering the relative effectiveness of a mechanized army. Automobile production has grown many fold in the past 5 years.

With apparently no imperialistic ambitions, as a democracy Russia undoubtedly will be interested in the maintenance of the *status quo* in the Orient. Here is another constitutional democracy—the Philippines. Are they to be big brother and little sister in the future alignment of Oriental powers?

## Shipping Review

(Continued from page 41)

The following figures show the number of passengers departing from the Philippines during

November, 1936:

	First	Inter-	Third
China and Japan.....	94	92	107
Honolulu.....	1	6	8
Pacific Coast.....	36	17	11
Europe via America.....	2	2	0
Strait Settlement and Dutch East Indies.....	19	4	0
Europe and Mediterranean ports beyond Colombo.....	49	1	8
Australia.....	6	0	1
America via Suez.....	0	0	0

Total for November, 1936.....	207	122	135
Total for October, 1936.....	168	152	207
Total for November, 1935.....	182	135	165

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