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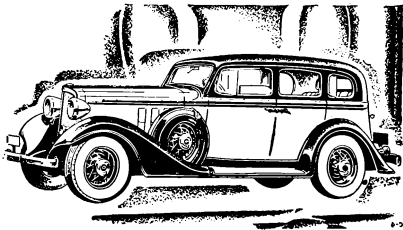
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Other Features and the Usual
Expert Reviews of Commerce

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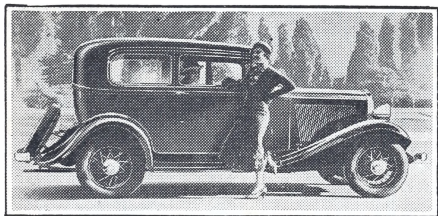
*the horse he rides
during the game—
and the drink he calls
for after the game—*



**San Miguel
Pale Pilsen**

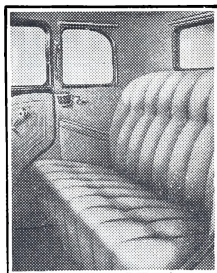
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(RIGHT) THE REAR COMPARTMENT

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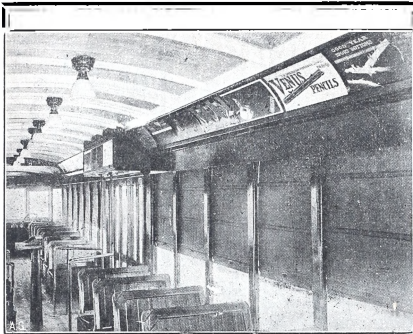
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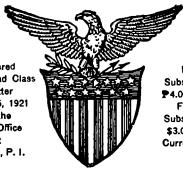


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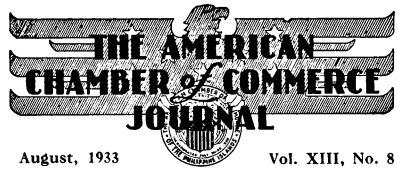
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Single Copies:
35 Centavos
—
WALTER ROBB
Editor and
Manager



August, 1933

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Philippine Market Grows for American Tobacco

Use of American wrapper for cigars sold in the United States is rapidly increasing

Philippine Imports of U. S. Tobacco and Products

Type	Year 1931		Year 1932	
	Kilograms	Value	Kilograms	Value
Leaf.....	348,470	P604,705	836,562	P704,812
Cigars (No.)..	4,100	930	78,000	4,807
Cigarettes (No.)..	1,131,299,900	3,816,781	1,053,483,207	3,889,884
Chewing.....	405,949	867,389	295,000	607,440
Pipe.....	17,574	47,967	30,742	45,357
Totals.....		P5,337,772		P5,252,300

The above table shows the value of American tobacco and tobacco products imported into the Philippines in 1931 to have been P5,337,772, and P5,252,300 in 1932. It is interesting to compare these figures with the value of Philippine cigars sent to the United States, shown for 1931, in the latest printed report of the internal revenue bureau, to have been P6,022,834. This is but P685,062 more than the value of American tobacco and tobacco products sold in the Philippine market that year.

Ratios are running as well, from the American viewpoint, this year, while the Philippines market a considerable quantity of cigars in the United States, they spend practically all they get for these cigars for American tobacco and tobacco products. Especially is there a tendency among Philippine cigar fac-

tories to use American leaf tobacco, and the trend now, in these factories, to use Virginia tobacco for cigarettes to be sold in the Philippines and perhaps in the China market increases the demand for American leaf tobacco. In applying the industrial recovery act to Philippine cigars sold in the United States these facts will surely be taken into consideration—as they surely should be. After all, the chief objective of the industrial legislation of the new-deal era in the United States is betterment of prices for farm products and indexing these products as nearly as possible opposite the manufactures the farmers have to buy.

The market the Philippines now offer American growers of tobacco is not insignificant. Confining comment to American leaf tobacco bought in the Philippines for use as wrappers, such leaf makes up the wrappers on 40% of the Philippine cigars sold in the United States, this for the year 1931; in 1928 it reached 56.72%, but in 1916 it was only 3%. Sumatra wrapper is used only on 2.58% of Philippine cigars sold in the United States, figures for 1931, and Philippine wrapper on 57.88% of them. The making of better domestic cigarettes in the Philippines of late, by use of Virginia leaf, makes small inroads upon the market here for American cigarettes. The use of American pipe and chewing tobacco, on the other hand, steadily increases in the islands.

The tobacco trade between the Philippines and the United States is almost ideally reciprocal.

First Philippine Americans

Captain Arlington U. Betts of Albay shares with a few other Americans, Judge James C. Ross one of them, the distinction of having been elected governor of his province. He was first made governor by appointment, Taft appointed him in 1901 in the transition period from the military régime. When the election for the office came, and the town mayors and councilmen exercised their suffrage right, he was elected governor and remained in office until 1905. His first report as governor shows he built a road, on which bicycles were popular and the first automobile imported into the Philippines seems to have been used, 1902.

Going about in Albay and the adjoining Bicol provinces, Captain Betts has had an interest in tracing traditions of the Americans who were in the Philippines a century ago, and up to the Civil war, as agents ashore of the sailing-ship trade of New England. Some of these Americans lived in the Bicol region. Confederate privateers outfitted and even built in Britain obliterated American shipping on the Pacific during the Civil war, but three trading companies who established British connections kept on in business in the Philippines until 50 years ago: Peele, Hubbell & Co., now Warner, Barnes & Co., Russell & Sturgis, now Smith, Bell & Co., and Endicott & Co., of which records are meager indeed.

Endicott & Company may have operated in the Bicol region only, where Betts has found traditions of it. There

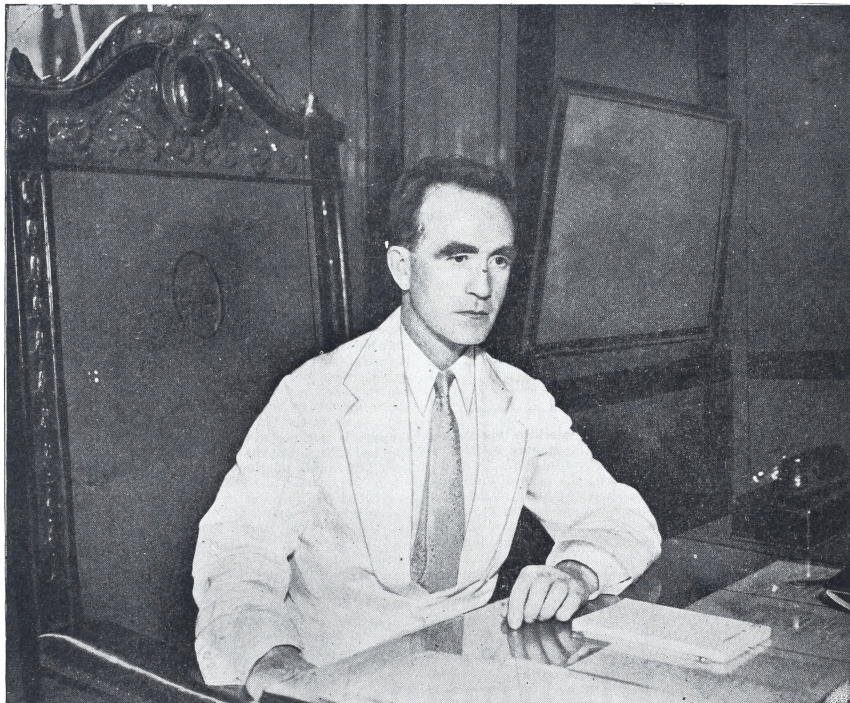
was an Endicott daughter, tall, blonde, slender, of whom Betts has seen photographs and whose husband was a Spanish planter of the region. She is said to have been the last of the Endicott family in the islands.

Fourth in the line of Russells, of Boston, in the islands is the well known broker in Manila, J. J. Russell, a member of the chamber of commerce and once on its board of directors. None of the Sturgis family is traced, but George W. Hubbell (as the *Journal* brought out years ago), of Peele, Hubbell & Co., was American consul in Manila in 1830 and his monument, found in a hemp warehouse by the American soldiers when they occupied Manila, fittingly stands today on Cervantes plaza, in the heart of the banking and wholesale district and not far from where his company's offices must have been.

At the port of Tabaco in Albay ships anchor with their poops toward shore and are loaded and unloaded over temporary runways of planks laid between rows of poles set in the water and rising from the shore to a level with the ships' decks. Over these runways carriers port the cargo. Betts traces this convenience to a Yankee origin of clipper-ship days. When storms sweep Tabaco bay the ships find safety in the open roadstead; the owner of the runway has the planks hastily piled ashore, and if the storm sweeps away the poles they are finally tossed back on shore and easily set in place again, when the storm passes. These conveniences, common

(Please turn to page 15)

Governor General Murphy Eulogizes Veterans



Governor Frank Murphy at His Desk at Malacañan

Sun Studio Photo

Office of the Governor General of the Philippine Islands

Dear Mr. Robb:

Manila, July 7, 1933.

Thank you for yours of July 3rd. I am very glad to comply with your suggestion that I write a few words of greeting to the surviving Veterans of Foreign Wars.

This is your authorization to make use of the following as you see fit:

It is a pleasure to respond to the suggestion of the Editor of the American Chamber of Commerce *Journal* that I address a few words to the Veterans of Foreign Wars and particularly to those Veterans of the Spanish-American war and subsequent campaigns in the Philippines.

The story of the American occupation of these Islands is a creditable chapter in American history. Just as the soldiers of the North and South, veterans of our Civil War, are friends and march side by side today, so those who fought on either side in the Philippines respect each other now. The Americans were good soldiers in those campaigns and earned the respect of their adversaries, who later became their friends. Just as they were good soldiers, the many who remained in the Islands have become good citizens, and to them a great deal of credit for the present satisfactory conditions here is due.

I consider it an honor to greet these good soldiers and good citizens and to express my pleasure at the opportunity which has come to me of knowing them and working amongst them.

Very sincerely,

Governor-General.

Mr. Walter J. Robb,
Editor, American Chamber of Commerce Journal.
Manila.

A Small Tribute to Herbert Lee Heath



Ralph H. Heath, H. L. Heath, J. C. Young

Herbert Lee Heath and Mrs. Heath have left Manila for the United States with purpose not to return to the islands but to make their permanent home in America, somewhere in the west. It is hard to bid a citizen such as Captain Heath goodbye. Formally, it is rather impossible, he evades it; he is a man who all his life has reasoned sentiment sternly down, perhaps because his blood is Celtic and therefore full of sentiment; instinct told him indulgence of it might bowl him over. He won't like anything being said about his leaving. Down deep he won't like leaving, which he does on account of his health, but he will make his words belie this feeling—he will boast that he is glad he is going away, going for good.

Nevertheless, he shall have a farewell in our pages. It has often been necessary to dare his disapproval in the *Journal*, founded under his presidency of the chamber of commerce, and to which he contributed the first feature story, *The American Community in the Philippines*. There used to come up questions about which it was suggested stories might be made, sometimes there were doubts that this would be wise. Once someone thought the material under discussion too little for a story.

"Oh, hell!" demurred Heath. "There's nothing to that. Why, just say Heath went downstairs, for example—that's all he'd need to write a page about!"

Ten years have passed, ten and more.

On a May day in 1898, when the young editor, H. L. Heath, of a McMinnville, Oregon, newspaper had got out the day's edition, he left his desk and went downstairs into Main street where all was talk of the land forces Dewey wanted to reinforce his position at Manila. McKinley had called for volunteers, militia regiments in the western states were to be federalized and sent to the Philippines. That movement brought the young Oregon editor and promising Democrat to the islands as captain of Company A, 2nd Oregon U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

The Oregon regiment was of the *First Expedition* under Major General Thomas A. Anderson and two battalions sailed to the islands on the *Australia*, landing at Cavite June 30, 1898. Passing Guam, where the Spanish garrison was unaware war existed between Spain and the United States, fire was opened to compel surrender. It was taken as a salute, a polite boarding party went out to the transport to explain that, wanting ammunition, the garrison couldn't return the Americans' salute—and the party learned that it was war,

the Americans would have to take formal possession, make the garrison formally prisoners of war.

A landing party went ashore, Captain Heath commanded it. On sailed the *Australia* to Cavite, and soon, because of having Guam, an American cable line stretched across the Pacific and America had her own permanent communication with the Far East.

In the occupation of Manila August 13, 1898, the Oregon regiment, ferried over from Cavite, marched a distance down Malecon drive, now Bonifacio drive, along the west wall of the city—a wall bristling with cannons that were not to be fired. The regiment proceeded to Major General Wesley Merritt's headquarters at the Ayuntamiento; the Spanish were coming in from the trenches where the Americans were being sent to replace them, and the Spanish were giving up their arms. The drama of this did not escape Captain Heath. He saw a gallant officer, riding in front of his men as if on dress parade in celebration of victory. By no gesture did this officer betray his feeling, except that the tears coursed down his cheeks.

It had not been long since Captain Heath, Editor Heath, had gone downstairs at McMinnville, yet he was already seeing these things—the visual acquisition of empire by the United States, by an effort of which he was a part and in which the dullest man could not but sense his usefulness—much less a bright young editor who could sense it all. Presently the Red and Gold were to be lowered at Fort Santiago

(Please turn to page 16)



Courtesy of Captain E. O. Worrick

Some Oregon Men in the Philippines

This picture was taken in Major P. G. Eastwick's house in Manila in 1909. Major Eastwick is seated, center. Captain H. L. Heath is on his left, Captain Elmer O. Worrick on his right. Standing, left to right: Major J. F. Case, Lt. George Wolf, Major Albert J. Brazee. These men were all of the 2nd Oregons. Major Eastwick is now a banker in the United States, in Manila for many years he was manager of the local branch of the International Banking Corporation. A sketch of Captain Heath's career here appears in this issue. Captain Worrick lives at Duet, Camarines Norte, where he is a rancher and lumberman. We owe him much for his old pictures, reclaimed on his moving to a new house. Major Case built the Montalban waterworks for Manila, the Bull Run water system for Portland, Oregon. George Wolf was director of prisons in Manila; he left the islands many years ago and is now a banker in South America. Major Brazee, a staff lieutenant in the 2nd Oregons, has long been a hemp broker in Manila and of late has been secretary of the Elks Club.

World Tourists: How to Please Them

Tourist traffic here increased 56.04% during the year ended July 31, visiting tourists numbered 16,552 and spent ₱2,482,800

The most profitable industry New England has, says Harry Carr of the *Los Angeles Times*, is that of showing visitors historic battle grounds. California spent \$600,000 last year advertising her history to travelers, experience having proved that it pays. Carr believes the natural beauty of the Philippines and their historic fertility—not a few, but thousands of old mission churches and quaint chapels, hundreds with romantic legends clinging to them, the walled city of old Manila, best preserved of all the mediaeval citadels, and Cavite, ancient port of the galleons—are tourist attractions such as no other country in the world can offer. Our experience verifies this. We have accompanied hundreds of resident and visiting Americans through the walled city, about a third as many men as women—more business men than writers and university men. To sum up briefly, unusual interest has been universal. Carr tells the simple truth. But he has not, in our opinion, hit upon what is even a better attraction for tourists in the islands, more unique and bound to make their fame spread quickly over all the world. In not getting all the world to travel to the Philippines, not merely the American world, the islands are blindly, even grossly, neglecting opportunities cheaply to be seized upon and permanently held.

In the problem of pleasing visitors, let us take up historic Manila first.

For an illustrated free booklet, crib the introduction to *Old Manila*. Anyone is welcome to it, credit for authorship unnecessary. Get up a class of tourist-bureau guides and *instruct them in their duties*. The undersigned volunteers to help teach them, with the privilege of weeding out the unimaginative or unfit, and of course without charge; and Father Gloria, at St. Paul's, would no doubt do the same. Four principal things are to learn: How to show the walls, how to show St. Paul's, how to show the Recolect church, how to show Santa Clara convent. This is more, even, than can be crowded into 2 hours, about the time that will be found best. If the museum at the Ayuntamiento is visited, the archives, oldest under the American flag, should not be missed. Guiding at the Ayuntamiento, except in the archives, is superfluous; the attendants there do the work. Legaspi's orders from the king and other Legaspi documents should be translated, got into attractive pamphlet form, and given away or sold at cost.

For the history of the provincial missions, paragraphs on church after church, legends and facts and romance, *Journal files* carrying the record as far as the Jesuits—that is, through the Augustinians, the Dominicans, the Franciscans, the Re-

collects—and only dropped after years of research because serving no immediate purpose. This condensed material is freely usable by anyone without the necessity to acknowledge its source; for its original sources were the monastery chronicles.

Now for the last and best:

Show tourists the Philippine people, their interesting but languishing arts and crafts. They are the only Christians in the orient, and they are orientals who speak a universal modern language, English, while in any sizable group there will be numbers who speak both English and Spanish. With all this, thrillingly unique to any visitor, they have preserved their Malayan customs, folklore, dances and what-not, and they have a charming and distinctive dress. It is such opportunities that are now being absolutely thrown away. There is a practical remedy for this neglect, which is, on the government's part, indefensible.

Arrange some days for tourists in the nearby provinces. The same program, or practically, the same, will serve for at least two days, with returns to Manila of an evening. Choose a central point, where there is a public high school, say, Malolos. Get the use of a large Spanish-colonial house with a sala for dancing and other large rooms for exhibits and booths. Bring to this point and display for sale, native products; which requires aid of local authorities, the schools especially, but the products ought to be mostly from the homes. With each car taking tourists to this place, have someone who can give town names, explain the industries indicated by the fields and otherwise beguile the traveling time. At the house, as hostesses for the day, have bevy of school girls chosen for their facility in English and arrayed in balintawak and mestiza dress. Ask wealthy girls to wear their jewels, since these displays often astonish visitors pleasantly and provoke deluges of gossiping letters. Carefully explain to your tourists that their hostesses are offering the country's hospitality and are all entitled to the same respect as their own daughters are: that they are school girls impressed into service for the tourists' entertainment and to enable the tourists to learn a bit about the country and its people. Insure mutual respect. Have the high-school orchestra, young men in peasant costume, furnish music—the boys will be glad of the holiday and the money for uses of the orchestra or of the school.

In each booth of exhibits for sale have intelligent salesgirls from the high school, with all the articles marked and given their native names. Let those who wish, dance; and between ballroom dances stage the native dances and choruses, especially the peasant songs of planting and harvesting. For luncheon serve the lechon, roast suckling pig, that has been turning on the spit in full sight from the windows since your visitors arrived. Have a proper chef in charge of this, but disguised in peasant garb. After *merienda* in the afternoon, send your tourists back to town; and if you like, repeat, in another province and another town, the same program the next day—in still another province the day following. Actual friendships will derive from this source, letters and word-of-mouth advertising will be endless; for all your guests will be fairly swept off their feet by the delightful experiences they have, *only to be had in the Philippines*. Moral, do it now.—W. R.

Tourist Bureau Elects

At its annual meeting August 1, the Philippine tourist association reelected last year's directors for this year: H. M. Cavender, F. B. Ingersoll, Arsenio Luz, Juan Posadas, John W. Hausermann, Alejandro Roces, Jr., and J. E. H. Stevenot. The directors elected for 1933 are: Cavender, president, Arsenio Luz and Judge Ingersoll vice presidents, Judge Ingersoll, secretary, Juan Posadas, treasurer.

President Cavender's report was a capital showing of the effective work of the bureau last year. To this work the paper on this page is intended to be supplemental. There is a goal to reach: to make the Philippines the prime tourist point in the orient and to make the utilization of this advantage the biggest industry in the islands. President Cavender reports the bureau's executive secretary James King Steele on his fourth office-to-office trip abroad to inform booking agents about the Philippines and distribute the excellent literature he had prepared under the directors' policy. Further, the Cavender report shows the progress possible during hard times, as in the following summary:

During the period under review, 16,552 tourists arrived in the Philippine Islands—an increase of 5,404 or 56.04 per cent over last year. These visitors spent an estimated amount of ₱2,482,800 in the Islands, distributed approximately as follows:

- 41 per cent to hotels, restaurants, and bars
- 31 per cent to retail, stores, shops, and manufacturers.
- 13 per cent to garages, taxicabs, and transportation.
- 12 per cent to miscellaneous enterprises.
- 3 per cent for entertainment.

Through these channels of trade, this money found its way into the business life of the Philippines and thus indirectly to the benefit of the whole country. The Philippine Tourist association has again justified its existence by bringing from outside the islands ₱2,482,800.

Philippines' Contribution to American Gold Nearly \$48,000,000

Islands' mines have repaid America's payment to Spain in the Philippine settlement, \$20,000,000, twice over with \$8,000,000 besides

Gold mining in the Philippines has taken on unusual activity during the past six months without material investment of any capital from outside the islands. The main advance has been in the Baguio district, where the gold fever is running high and progress with new mines promises that gold at least exists in large quantities throughout the mountains of that locality. Among mines already proved valuable, count those of the Benguet Consolidated and Balatoc companies, Antamok Goldfields, Gold Creek, Itogon.

Benguet Consolidated shares are a phenomenon of the mining-share market. Authorized capital of this company is ₱2,000,000 issued in 2,000,000 shares which returns of capital from time to time have reduced to a remaining invested capital of 10 centavos a share. Current market value of these shares is ₱25 a share. The quarterly dividend paid June 30 was 50 centavos a share, the reserve December 31, 1932, was ₱5,099,663.04. May's milling was 15,278 tons of ore from which the bullion was valued at ₱406,367.40; and report is, the production of the mine will be increased in the near future.

The accompanying table of Philippine gold exports year by year from 1899 to 1932 inclusive is of interest. It was compiled from customhouse records and the figures are all in dollars.

Balatoc's capital is in 2 million shares at ₱1 each, for which the current market is ₱23 a share. The dividend paid June 30 was 30 centavos a share. In May, 14,204 tons of ore were milled and the yield of gold was ₱444,729.10. The mill capacity will soon be 600 tons of ore a day.

Baguio Gold Mining Company has a capital of ₱1,000,000 issued in 10 million shares of par value 10 centavos each, for which the current market is 25 centavos a share. The

new mill this company is erecting promises to be in operation in September; latest reports are that the work of installing this mill and starting its operation is moving along as had been anticipated.

Benguet Exploration, Inc. has issued at par value of 10 centavos a share, 4,980,750 shares amounting to ₱498,075 of its authorized capital stock of ₱1,500,000. These shares are now quoted at ₱0.20 a share. Since installation of its mill, the product of gold of this company has steadily increased each month; in March the gold output was about ₱5,000, in May ₱14,292.80, from, it is asserted, or deeper from the surface, with the ore deposits to be developed later.

Antamok Goldfields Mining Co. has issued ₱1,250,000 of its authorized capital of ₱1,500,000, in 12,500,000 shares at par value of 10 centavos each, for which the current market is 36 centavos a share. Installation of a new mill at this mine is practically completed and is expected greatly to increase the mine's monthly output.

Gold Creek Mining Co. has an authorized capital of ₱1,000,000 and has issued 600,000 shares at par value of ₱1 a share, now quoted at ₱3.90 a share. The property is under development, new tunnels are being run, and ore that has been located is reported of a satisfactory nature.

Authorized capital of the Itogon Mining Co. is ₱1,000,000, of which ₱986,495 is paid up in the 986,495 shares that have been issued at par value of ₱1 each, for which the current market is ₱3.90. The dividend paid June 30 was 5 centavos a share. This company has been a regular dividend payer for some time and its prospects are reported satisfactory. Probably stock offerings of about 12 more mines will be on the market before another twelvemonth passes. Many new mines have been staked and a majority of them are in the course of exploration and development.

Philippine Gold Exports

Year	Ore Dollars	Bullion Dollars	Coins Dollars	Total Dollars
1899.....		2,426,655	1,060,395	3,487,050
1900.....	3,550	2,365	587,228	593,143
1901.....	5,950	3,150	848,463	852,663
1902.....	222		314,295	314,517
1903.....	100		63,440	63,540
1904.....	3,085	3,250	80,870	87,005
1905.....	258		10,340	10,598
1906.....	5,010	750	10,000	15,760
1907.....	3,570	90,254	3,982	92,806
1908.....	1,813	215,437	53,183	170,433
1909.....		297,597	486,534	734,131
1910.....	14,746	139,684	345,238	499,668
1911.....	9,398	180,105	90,650	280,603
1912.....	10,410	559,802		570,212
1913.....	8,882	859,480		868,362
1914.....	141,722	1,068,760	7,500	217,982
1915.....	11,848	1,293,143.50	28,500	1,334,491.50
1916*.....	175	1,493,434	3,100	1,496,659
1917.....	12,010	1,348,642	406,357	1,807,009
1918.....		936,969		936,969
1919.....	50,000	921,576.50		971,576.50
1920.....	10,250	1,161,693		1,171,943
1921.....	25,542	1,305,146	5,500	1,336,188
1922.....	15,472	1,433,956		1,450,428
1923.....	27,767	1,653,838	100	1,681,705
1924.....	12,459	1,724,473	790,000	2,526,932
1925.....	7,842	1,931,059	75,000	2,013,901
1926.....	13,175	1,933,380		1,946,554
1927.....	11,534	1,588,600		1,600,134
1928.....	750	1,865,176		1,865,926
1929b.....	19,176	3,281,217	200,000	3,500,393
1930.....	4,100	3,730,641		3,734,741
1931.....	1,452	3,765,675		3,767,127
1932.....	375	6,035,746		5,036,121
34 years.....	434,542	41,692,156	5,520,330	47,747,028

*First dividend paid by Benguet Consolidated, \$50,000. This mine was organized in 1903 by Metcalf A. Clarke and associates. The mine was flooded and equipment lost in 1910, after which the present chief owners, John W. Hausermann and A. W. Beam, re-equipped and refinanced it and began operations in 1914 that have been continuous and fabulously profitable ever since.

bFirst dividend paid by Balatoc (in which Benguet Consolidated has a 65% interest), \$25,000. Balatoc now pays the highest dividends per ton of ore milled of any gold mine in the world. Authority, *World's Work*, June 1932.

Practical Steps Possible in Collecting the Sales Tax

Less than 200 field agents too few for the task of checking up 285,851 sets of books and detecting practiced evasions

The merchants' sales tax is currently bringing the government about P12,000,000 a year. This is about 25% of all insular taxes collected, the merchants' sales tax is therefore the most important branch of the taxing system. There is much complaint about this tax, mainly because it is often evaded by arrant subterfuges that enable one merchant to escape it while his competitor pays it. Investigation of some of the more apparent facts, conversations with Collector Juan Posadas of the internal revenue bureau, and with merchants, and a study of the revenue reports all lead to the conclusion that the law prescribing this tax could be advantageously amended and the tax administration put in a position to enforce the tax more justly and effectively.

In other words, if the bulk of illegal evasions of this tax could be stopped the tax would pay the government a much larger revenue. But methods taken to stop illegal evasions are important to wholesale merchants, who ought not to be placed in the position of forced informers upon their customers; this is the case when information gleaned from a wholesale merchants' books of account is made the basis of probes and complaints getting their customers into tax troubles with the revenue bureau.

The agency of every merchant in the collection of this tax properly ceases with accurate reports of his own sales and due payment of the tax to which he is legally liable. It jeopardizes his business to make his books mute stoolpigeons. The temptation to do so comes of the common use of fictitious or erroneous names in plans to evade the tax, and also use of wrong addresses. A merchant buys from a wholesaler, say for cash, gives a fictitious name and perhaps not his own address, for the date on the sales record, but tips the wholesaler's driver as to where and to whom really to deliver the purchase. (Revenue regulations require that in all cash sales in excess of P50 the name of the purchaser be shown.)

One voluntary informant of the revenue bureau has argued in the press of late, and argued wrong, that this evader of the sales tax should be traced by the wholesaler's books, and that his driver should be made to divulge the real name and place of business of the man who bought the goods. This is not defensible, however excellently it serves a desirable end, because it drives trade away from the wholesaler from whom the information to detect an evader is forced under the government's police powers; and of this evader the wholesaler himself may, and probably does, know nothing. If a case were thus made out against the evader, the wholesaler's books and employ's would be forced sources of evidence, all to the wholesaler's injury.

Such frauds, reported to be common enough, ought to be detected and punished by other means; and the means taken should only involve the evader's business correspondent when collusion is evident or there is strong suspicion of collusion.

On the other hand, it is very strongly suspected that by such subterfuges the government is defrauded of millions of pesos

every year. The evader who gets his goods under such false pretenses has them safe from the tax: he need not record the purchase in his books, and therefore not the sales he makes of the goods; and, as the law stands, if his recorded sales run below P5,000 a quarter he need not keep a formal set of books at all—mere jottings of sales, or perhaps purchases and sales, must suffice for the government's whole information on his business. Here is a flagrant looseness in the law, very tempting to take advantage of, and crooks will seize upon it at all times.

There should be a stricter requirement about the keeping of books. Perhaps it should be based upon the nature of a business rather than on the amount of sales. Two men are in the same line of business. One has sales of more than P5,000 a quarter and keeps books; the other claims his sales don't run to P5,000 a quarter, keeps no formal books—and it is clear that he is given an unfair advantage over his competitor. Or it may be imagined that a man organizes a single business under several names; for each name, though the business is all his, he claims sales of less than P5,000 a quarter, keeps no formal books and plays fast and loose with the revenue collector. Here, without question, is a fertile source of sales-tax evasion—even of income tax evasion.

It is understood that Filipinos now pay 1/4 of all the merchants' sales tax, Americans and other foreigners than Chinese pay 1/4, and Chinese merchants pay 1/2. This is not the ratio of the total business done by Filipinos, by Americans and other foreigners than Chinese, and by Chinese.

The law does not require merchants' books to be kept in a language familiar to the revenue agents, and the classes in the Chinese language formerly taught at the revenue bureau have been discontinued, so few agents can get far in that language. But the *bookkeeping law* that would have had all books of account kept in languages intelligible to the revenue agents was held unconstitutional by the United States su-

preme court—that remedy is out. It is proposed to try again, in a slightly modified direction: to provide by law that all books kept in other languages than English, Spanish or a Philippine dialect shall have, as an integral part of them, translations either in English, Spanish, or a Philippine dialect.

Essentials of such translations would be dates of purchases and sales, names of firms from whom purchases were made, amounts of purchases and sales, and the nature of transactions—what was bought, what sold. There are said to be few merchants in the islands who could not conform to such requirements without employing translators. This is thought to be true. The recommendation therefore merits the legislature's early attention.

Proposals to collect the sales tax at sources, at the customhouses on imports, at factories and other central points on domestic products, seem impracticable. They involve a large volume of imports from the United States; however a customhouse tax might be named, courts might style it an

(Please turn to page 9)



Anniversary of General Wood's Death is Remembered in the Philippines—His Labors Are Bearing Fruit

By ALVA J. HILL

On August 13, 1927, the deceased body of Major-General Leonard Wood was placed with military honors in the Arlington Cemetery. Numerous memorial services were then held. The newspapers printed eloquent addresses and eulogies which were delivered by eminent men and prominent officials. Biographies of the deceased filled many pages of the leading magazines. Flags were flown at half-mast, and great tributes were paid to the memory of the departed General. The histories of future generations will tell of his life and deeds. Still, after all those speeches, and eulogies, and biographies, and volumes have been studied, those who knew the great General and his labors in the Philippines will truthfully declare that much in his favor will still remain unsaid. The eulogies will all fall short of giving sufficient praise to the real man within the uniform; and the biographers will all fail fully to portray the deeds of heroism and unselfishness, the fidelity to duty; and the love and concern which the deceased manifested for the poor and needy, for the sick and unfortunate, for the uneducated too timid or unable to speak for themselves, and especially for the Philippine lepers.

There are only a few characters in all history with whom one might appropriately compare the departed General. Few persons can be recalled whose self-sacrifice, devotion to duty, and unceasing labors for the diseased, defective, dependent, and delinquent members of society were more intense than those of Major-General Leonard Wood. The Scriptures tell us that Jesus of Nazareth was mocked, and misrepresented, and reviled, and tortured, and finally nailed to the cross, and that he suffered all this that he might bring comfort and peace to the meek and the mild, to the lowly shepherds of the hills, and to the fishermen by the sea. History also tells us that Abraham Lincoln had the wisdom to choose the right, and that he then fearlessly defied the attacks of his political enemies, and remained deaf and mute to their slandering and vilifying attacks.

The words of our Master, "Blessed are ye when men shall revile you and persecute you and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely for my sake," must have been comforting indeed to the early disciples who were being stoned and imprisoned for their loyalty to Christ. So likewise, those same words must have been a wonderful comfort to the great Lincoln, and to the patient and long suffering Governor-General Wood during his unselfish struggles for the welfare of the Filipino people despite the slander and abuse heaped upon him by the shortsighted.

The people of Iloilo will never forget the last time Governor-General Wood stepped ashore at that place. He let it be known that he would like to have an impromptu gathering at the Provincial Building so that he might talk with the people on pressing economical and sociological questions. Those who were there will recall how emphatically yet politely he silenced a young man who wanted to argue politics in the short space of time during which the General wished to learn about the local courts of justice, the jails, the poor houses, the hospitals, the water works, the irrigation plant, and the lepers.

He never came to Iloilo that he did not visit the prisoners in the jail to see if there were any unfortunates there whose cases were not being promptly dispatched, or who were deserving of Executive clemency. The last time he was there he brought gladness to a man claiming to be over a hundred years old who had been confined for taking a few mangoes from a tree which he believed to be his own. Likewise an old lady with snow-white hair who had been many months confined in jail by order of the Court

to remain there until she should produce a document, which she insisted the white ants had eaten, was made glad by an order of the so-called Military Governor, who, though a soldier, still, like Lincoln, had a heart full of tender compassion.

The orphanage, the poor house, the Mission Hospital, the contagious disease hospital, and similar places were always visited by the late General on his trips to Iloilo. Why? Simply because his heart and life were filled with the Christian spirit; the desire to be practical and useful. Good roads, bridges, wharves, school-houses, hospitals, growing crops, and a full plate of rice for the poor meant more to his practical mind than political arguments, and visionary ideals.

In what more fitting campaign could a great General be engaged at the time of his death than in a war to exterminate that most dreaded

the scourge of leprosy which is still in your midst". I am sure he unselfishly would turn all conversations away from himself and his achievements, and would plead the cause of the poor lepers, and request that we minister unto them. He would undoubtedly quote the words of our Master and say, "Inasmuch as you have done it unto the least of these my brethren you have done it unto me." His greatest satisfaction would unquestionably be in the new hospitals for the cure of lepers which are now under construction in the Philippines, and the 200 patients which they at present are annually curing.

The impossibility of paying adequate tribute in the space of a few lines to the life of such a man as Major-General Wood is readily apparent. Instead of attempting fully to express our admiration for his useful life and our grief over his death, and instead of trying to recount all of the praiseworthy deeds of his life in a short period of meditation, we might better on the anniversary of his death bow or heads in humble silent communion with the Great Creator of the Universe, and thank Him for the blessings bestowed upon us by having given us the life of so great and good a man.



Boys Free of Leprosy by Leonard Wood's Work

of diseases,—leprosy? During the last weeks of his life, knowing that his labors were nearly at an end, he spent the last of his reserve strength in a mammoth drive to raise several million dollars to wipe leprosy out of the world; a disease which has been a scourge during all history. That herculean task is not the dream of a visionary, but is a great practical undertaking, a job comparing in magnitude with the building of the Panama Canal, and in importance with the freeing of the slaves by Lincoln; a job to be accomplished only by such big men as Abraham Lincoln, General Goethals, and General Wood.

I am sure if Governor-General Wood could broadcast a message to the world today, he would say, "if you people wish to honor me get busy and help carry out this plan to wipe out

Practical Steps

(Continued from page 8)

import levy and declare it void. So the way of levying the tax must, it seems, remain what it is today. Betterments must be sought in reduced evasions. It will never be altogether a just tax, and no tax ever is.

The question of adequate personnel affects the problem. How wide a field is left open to practiced evaders by the few agents the revenue bureau is permitted, the few the legislature provides for. The bureau has 189 agents all told, its whole budget is below \$800,000 a year. We understand that the sum of collections and penalties by the bureau's 189 agents increases all the time, and that these collections average per year at least 3 times an agent's salary. So why not provide the bureau more agents? There are 285,851 business establishments in the islands subjects to the sales tax. These are in 13 revenue districts (1 district to every million inhabitants, though districting is not on this arbitrary basis). In these 13 districts the 189 agents operate, an average of 1,513 business establishments under each agent's jurisdiction. It is obvious that with most of the business written up in Chinese characters, adequate inspection and detection of frauds upon the revenues is out of the question. The conclusion is that the revenue service needs stepping up, through amendment of the law in the way Collector Posadas suggests and by providing agents enough to see to its better enforcement. The worst evil of having too few agents is that naturally they cover their districts in the most productive way, collecting where they know they can collect and leaving hard collections and detection of evasions to be done last—if at all. In the legendary and actual history of the world only one chap, and he a demigod, has ever been known to have cleaned the Augean stables: all others took the easiest way, therefore even a government can't expect Herculean tasks to be done for it.

In this paper, we think, we have laid finger on the main weaknesses of the sales-tax and have endorsed effective remedies. The question is not one of what ought to be done, but of what can be done without increasing the per capita cost of collection. Agents and more agents should be employed, as long as the per capita collection cost keeps falling and the volume of sales tax in relation to imports and domestic production keeps rising; or in other words, as long as the government remains the gainer and the people get their laws better respected.



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OF ECONOMIC INTEREST

How Japan manages her mandate islands in Polynesia ought to be some economic interest in the Philippines, lying west of the mandate groups—the Marianas, the Carolines, the Yap group. Land in these islands comprises 2,149 square kilometers; the population is about 80,000, of whom 30,000 are Japanese, and while natives don't inherit Japanese citizenship they may be naturalized. Trade between Japan and the islands is free, yearly balances greatly in favor of the islands and against Japan, which buys more than 99 1/2% of all the islands self overseas and sells the rest 92% of their imports, 70% of which are purchases of the resident Japanese. When these islands were under Spain they produced practically nothing and the missions were regularly supplied from Manila. All sects are encouraged to religious effort in the islands now, and are financially aided by the government for the good they do. 78% of the resident Japanese live on the island of Saipan, where a sugar industry has been so rapidly developed that it will bring this year about Yen 20,000,000 (estimated) compared to Yen 2,538 in 1918. The administration is already self-supporting, the budget got into balance from local revenue alone in 1932. Harbors, roads and ship subsidies are main budget items; 1 ocean line, to Japan, and 3 interisland lines are subsidized. The government exploits a phosphate deposit, which cost Yen 938,878 in 1922, sells 50,000 to 60,000 tons of phosphate a year to Japanese buyers in Japan and has 2 million tons in reserve. Communications, transport, industrial subsidy and experimentation precede education and sanitation in the budget. Yet schooling is not neglected, there are even vocational schools. *Crop experimentation* is emphasized. Bonito and tuna fishing hold possibilities and are in view for the future. Subsidized farm industries are sugar growing and manufacturing, vegetable culture, coffee growing, marine products exploitation, palm cultivation, grazing; and miscellaneous shop industries, such as laundering and shoemaking, were subsidized Yen 31,995 in 1930. Arable land on the islands comprises 70,000 hectares, about 200,000 acres, of which 30,000 hectares, 75,000 acres, yield copra. Sugar's yearly subsidy is about Yen 500,000, which has extended cane plantings from 20 hectares in 1916 to about 7,000 hectares now. It is obvious that Japan ties her administration of these islands in with merchandising and shipping. The great port is at Saipan. In 1926, 6 years before industrial development balanced the budget, the subsidy from Japan for harbors in the islands, for Saipan chiefly, was Yen 307,896, but now the harbor work, along with all activities, goes on entirely upon local revenue. In Yap the native population is rapidly dwindling, there is little native industry anywhere. Basically the native inhabitants are Indonesian, with Malay, Papuan and other strata laid on. Saipan, where the initiative of the native folk broke down a

hampering barrier reef before Japan began there, could harbor the fleets of the world and is strategically situated in relation to the Philippines.

A REMARKABLE PROBE

When California's margarine tax bill was up and riding public opinion hard, the Los Angeles chamber of commerce chairmanned a probe committee with the president of the city's stockyards and threw a spotlight on the bill that revealed it as a stacked piece of class legislation injurious to the state.

It was claimed the bill would give California revenue. The probe found "the bill would not produce any revenue. . . since the amount of the tax would serve to prohibit use of coconut oil."

It was claimed the bill would benefit dairymen. The probe found "from the dairyman's standpoint, margarine must be margarine. . . Any claim that nut margarine lowers the butter price but the animal fat margarine would not affect it is absurd and untrue." The probe quotes the federal tariff commission, headed by the able Dr. Coulter who has been holding the sugar-quota conferences, in a report congress demanded "on the effect of imported oils on domestic fats and oils and the relation between them." The tariffers said, "insofar as use of coconut oil merely involves a change in the character and not in quantity of the margarine, it clearly does not affect the production and consumption of butter."

Hearings at Sacramento brought it out that much whole milk is used in animal fat margarine, leaving the interest in this is not true of oil fat margarine. The probe found "no more whole milk in animal fat margarine than there is in vegetable oil margarine. As a matter of fact, however, neither margarine has any influence on the consumption and price of butter." Secretary A. M. Loomis of the American Dairy Federation, headquartered at Washington, said in 1930, "A duty on copra would be without appreciable benefit to the American dairyman."

It was claimed the bill would benefit California grazers by expanding the market for California animal fats. Grazers fell for this, but the probe found they would not have so had they known it was the purpose of the bill's authors to tax animal fats for margarine "from the eastern states via the Panama canal. This charge was made by those opposing the bill and was not denied by its supporters."

Illinois had a similar bill up and it was claimed the price of beef cattle would be raised \$1 a head. Governor Horner asked packing-house representatives if they would guarantee this, "but no promise was made and the governor vetoed the bill." But the best authority is again the tariff commission: "Oleo oil alone represents about 20% of the weight of the whole of oleo animal fats of slaughtered cattle and of oleo stearine it represents approximately 3% of that weight. Any change in the price of oleo oil could therefore not be expected to affect appreciably the production of beef cattle." The probe cinched the point. It was claimed 20,000,000 pounds of margarine are consumed in California during a year. Best grades of animal fat margarine are 50% animal fat, the bill would have made a market for the fat from 500,000 more cattle a year, which would have put 280,000,000 more pounds of meat on the live market. "Where," asks the probe, "is the market for 56 pounds more meat for every man, woman and child in California? The 1932 per capita consumption of beef was only 47.4 pounds."

The probe's conclusion was that it would be folly to produce 280,000,000 pounds more meat for a glutted market, in order to produce 10,000,000 pounds more of oleo fat.

It was claimed California cotton growers would benefit from the bill, but the probe points out that satisfactory margarine has never been made from cotton-seed oil and that a responsible margarine manufacturer demands which would mean 500,000 bales. "The cotton farmer was not informed that all his cotton-seed oil is already consumed in California, nor was he told that the cotton-seed oil brought in from Texas and Arizona during the present crop year will probably be 5 times as much as California produces."

California's 1932 cotton was 126,000 bales, oil 9,000 tons, oil imports 22,000 tons from 352,000 bales of cotton. The probe's figures are that California would have to grow 520,000 acres of cotton to supply present demands for cotton-seed oil in California plus the margarine demand which would mean 500,000 bales. Against which the tariff commission says, "Any increase in the production of cotton-seed would involve a corresponding increase in that of cotton and would thus affect the price of cotton." Asking, finally, whom the bill would hurt, the probe alludes to all the California industries, mainly of the farm, who sold the Philippines \$15,000,000 worth of products last year. The report of the probe is printed in pamphlet form by the Pacific Coast Oil Seeds Association. It was a splendid thing for the Los Angeles chamber of commerce to undertake and fight through to a successful finish, with its reverberatory effects in other states; and it is hoped that from Manila and Cebu and Zamboanga, letters of appreciation will be sent Los Angeles that will help cement the new understanding of that city's and our mutual interest in transpacific trade.

THE LONDON CONFERENCES

The whole world is materially interested in the economic conferences at London recently broken off without coming to point, but to be convened again this fall. Immediate accord was not to be expected, with countries like Britain and the United States still worshipping the golden calf. The British press, too, chose to be captious; in fact there were a good many lessons to be learned

all round, until the fact that American diplomacy is no longer Anglophilic, but independently American, should penetrate British and European consciousness. Garver of the Manchester *Guardian* had written months ago the warning, "If America goes off gold England is ruined and France bankrupt," and America was off gold when the conferences opened. No wonder there was fidgeting, and much whistling to keep up courage; while President Roosevelt chose to be ambiguous and elusive as long as talk centered on currencies and avoided his main point, national economy everywhere and the balancing of budgets. We believe the United States will not be willful with her power, born of her new diplomatic independence, but she will hold the whip hand to the end; and when the conferences again convene America will propose concretely international planning much of a piece with her own national planning. It will then be evident to all that the

dollar can't be raided whether on gold or off. This means much to the Philippines. Lower tariffs universally would boost commodity prices and reopen markets, while cheaper pesos in exchange for fairly stabilized currencies might open more import trade here to Britain and Europe permanently, as it now does temporarily. Watch the conferences, where Roosevelt has indeed sold Russia 5,000,000 bales of cotton and started 41 Russian buyers to New York, but has not as yet played a single one of his trump cards. He is not only well represented at London, whether fashionably or not, but represents himself well and has the country dynamically behind him. We never won a conference isn't true. We never lost a conference that we didn't enter under somebody else's coat-tails is about the fact, and that at least we aren't fawning on anyone at London is a present consolation—and even the just hope that America at London works for our interests as well as her own.

Murphy Submits Report Showing Cash Position Of Government

A report submitted by Governor General Frank Murphy to the Philippine legislature last night shows that the insular government at the end of last June 30 had cash amounting to ₱43,750,443.65 as against ₱39,831,415 for the same date last year, or an increase of ₱3,919,028.65.

Of the total amount of cash, however, only ₱9,959,161.17 in Philippine currency and ₱3,586,071.30 in U. S. Currency were kept in the insular treasury vaults and ₱30,205,211.18 was on deposit with the United States banks. The corresponding amounts for June 30, 1932, were ₱11,180,169.50, ₱6,349,323 and ₱22,301,922.50.

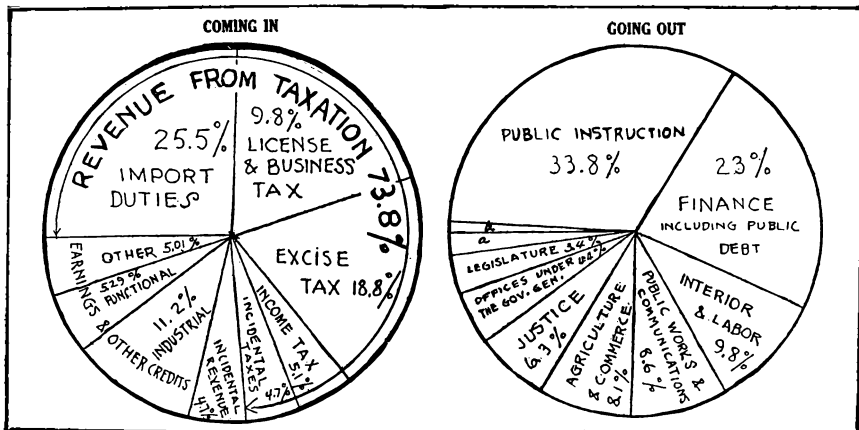
The report indicates that the total assets of the Philippine government under the gold standard fund on June 30, last, amounted to ₱44,140,983.97 as against ₱41,624,489.95 for the same date last year. The report contains a detailed statement of the resources and liabilities of the gold standard fund and the treasury certificates fund and of all the operations

of the Philippine treasury from July 1, 1932: to June 30, 1933.

A statement of the operation of the gold standard fund proper shows that total receipts during the 12-month period ending June 30, 1933, amounted to ₱2,506,237.78 against ₱3,587,157.36, or a decrease of ₱1,080,919.58. The decrease is attributed to that of deposits in the gold standard fund and in the treasury certificate fund with banks in the United States and also to the decrease in sale of telegraphic transfers and demand drafts during the period under review.

It is also explained that the decrease of ₱157,328.15 in the expenses of the gold standard fund proper is due to the small quantity of engraved and printed Philippine treasury certificates ordered in the United States bureau of engraving and printing at Washington, D. C., and also to the forced savings made by the government. It is also indicated that the operation of the mint under the gold standard fund constitutes an important source of income of the fund.

The 1934 Budget Governor Murphy Submitted



SOURCES OF GOVERNMENT REVENUE

Import Duties.....	₱183,800,000
License and Business Tax.....	10,721,440
Excise Tax.....	10,164,330
Income Tax.....	2,750,000
Incidental Taxes.....	2,484,830
Incidental Revenues.....	2,558,300
Industrial operating income.....	8,036,200
Functional income.....	2,859,100
Other credits.....	2,707,500

ALLOCATION OF EXPENDITURES

Public Instruction.....	₱18,286,749
Finance.....	12,465,997
Interior and Labor.....	5,295,959
Public Works and Communications.....	4,636,989
Agriculture and Commerce.....	4,386,688
Justice.....	3,415,834
Offices under the Governor General.....	2,381,532
Legislature.....	1,324,461

Bulletin Drawing.

How the American Community Has Influenced the Philippines

This community is predominantly of pioneer character disciplined by soldiering, "with a heart for any fate."

When civil government was established in the Philippines, July 4, 1901, it manned its service very largely with men who came to the islands as soldiers, many of them with the volunteer regiments. Thus the body of what was to become the permanent American community was formed. The men were from the western and southwestern states almost to a man. Their parents as homesteaders had occupied the public domain of the west, acquired in treaty after treaty with the Indians, and the line of settlement steadily reached out toward the sunset. The mandate of Horace Greeley was eagerly obeyed, "Go west, young man, and grow up with the country."

It meant in actual operation, going west and taking possession of the country with Anglo-Saxon institutions for an Anglo-Saxon pioneer stock that, presently selling cleared farms to bands of European immigrant farmers, still moved westward. It meant the country school, the rugged individualism of rural communities in which neighbors lived miles apart and school districts were three miles square. It meant easy graduation from the farm to the professions and business, since it meant the founding of state and small colleges, the latter usually religious foundations maintained by the sectarian churches—in themselves manifestations of the individualism that marked the period.

On this page is reproduced a page from the muster roll of one of the volunteer regiments that made a part of the command of Major General Wesley Merritt in the occupation of Manila, August 13, 1898. Every man in that regiment could sign the roll, every man was literate. Yet hardly one had been born in the state where he enlisted, but had come there with his parents from farther east—where improved land had been sold for the capital for a new adventure. Mark Sullivan's second volume of *Our Times* reviews the character of the books these men studied in school, McGuffey's Eclectic Readers, Barnes's United States History, Ray's Arithmetic. The readers and history idealized America and the destiny of Americans; it was an idealistic age.

"That country (America) has come about like a dream," the Duc de Croy exclaimed to Franklin in Paris in 1783. Pennsylvania settlers were then engaged against the Indians in the western part of the state. Like a dream the country grew from ocean to ocean, until it was the German observer Jagor's natural prophecy, 60 years ago, that America would come to the Philippines. When she did, with her 100,000

young pioneers out of the border states, an era ended in America and a new era began here. In the Philippines, for the first time, the Anglo-Saxon settler encountered an indigenous population that was not to be supplanted. Always, during centuries of the steady march westward, it had been only a matter of pushing opposing forces and civilizations out of the way and giving individualism full swing at virgin natural resources. In the Philippines the indigenous population was to remain, with it the American was to make his way.

Filipinos were accustomed enough to dealing with strangers, but these rugged and untiring pioneers were a new experience for them. On their part the Americans displayed a remarkable adaptability; without destroying what existed, they set to building upon it and to patterning for the Philippines a government of the American type that was effective against a Latin background. Practically everything was to be done, but McGuffey's compiled heroics were a sufficient inspiration—together with the hope of personal reward that is the soul of the pioneer and border settler.

Now it is a truism that on the border the arts decline. Pioneers are craftsmen of the arts without being masters of them. With pioneers, utility is the first consideration and commonly the last. This has markedly affected the American period in the Philippines. There was nothing the pioneers could not do, nothing they would not undertake to do; but they had not in their experience the best standards before them as to how to do things well, how to do them best. In improving cities, Baguio and Manila, no chances were taken on the government's part; resort was had to the man who had replanned Washington, Charles Burnham of Chicago, and the ends of good appearance as well as utility were both secured. This is the unique exception.

In general, the architecture of the islands, even of Manila, remains plainly utilitarian and little else. Infinitely better than what it supplanted, the modern building is still so short of what it might have been that future generations must surely date it unsatisfactory. Americans have influenced the islands to build usefully, with good materials; they have been in too much haste—as if they should build, sell and move on west—to devise ways of building beautifully with the natural materials abounding in the country; and much of modern Manila is built of perishable timber even where native stone must be quarried and moved aside to make place for

Fred W. Booth

Frank R. Colford

Arthur O. Lambert

Roy L. Colford

Amos W. H. Witt

Wesley C. Cooper

Thos J. Hansen

Paul R. Hooper

Frederick R. Case

John H. Davis

Edw. Becker

Thomas V. Damm

W. Basely

Dillard R. Atkins

H. B. Blough

L. D. Curing

R. C. Blough

Charles France

Hawwin Booked

Daniel Satch

Harold Carroll

H. S. Gallagher

August Blough

J. S. Gallagher

From an 1898 Volunteer Infantry Muster Roll, Celtic and Anglo-Saxon names dominant, and all men in the entire regiment literate.

the timbers.

In business blocks downtown in Manila, substantially built, it is usual that heavy sustaining pillars, little relieved even with ornament, enumber the space; and the best effects in the arrangement of stores can't be obtained. These buildings are incomparably better than the dark careening structures they have replaced; they are even better than the buildings most boasted of in country towns in America, but they don't exhibit application of the arts of fine construction and they bear no particular aspect identifying them with the country—as if they were really of the country.

In its residence districts Manila (like all Philippine towns) is a city of low, ugly roofs. Most houses are two stories high. Their roofs are an inescapable feature of them that, beyond concern for their utility, have been given such small attention that they spoil the outward appearance of many otherwise good houses. At a later day Manila will build better than this, which is simply utilitarian betterment of what is older: the house of today, with its porches, surpasses in usefulness and healthfulness the Spanish colonial house of yesterday.

This pioneering practicing of the arts without mastery over them largely built America and is surely building the Philippines. It has given the Philippines many public works of great usefulness at very moderate cost. Thus the American pioneers found the Spaniards had planned a harbor for Manila that they had not built. These plans were carried out in conjunction with projects of sanitation that filled the moats around the city walls with silt sucked from the bottom of the harbor, and built an area of 140 acres west of the walls that is being occupied with useful and unornamental buildings, mainly warehouses.

Roads in the provinces were built, and streets in Manila either built new or improved, for use; and bridges and culverts were made, to plain designs. In the interest of health, thousands of artesian wells were drilled; where the flow was not from the plainest design were put on them to make them useful. Schools were so badly needed that the education bureau early adopted a standard plan for concrete school buildings with iron roofs; and in any setting, in the midst of trees, or on the open prairie, or on the wooded bank of a stream, without respect to their environment, these ready-to-wear school houses are seen today everywhere in the islands—built in a low cost, answering their utilitarian purpose. There was hurried need of them, so the need was quickly supplied.

No pioneers from any other country of the world could have built so well in the Philippines as have the Americans, it is safe to say, and so much in so short a time. Audacious in application of the arts, as apprentices where they could not be masters, their haste to accomplish was in their souls; so a transformation has taken place in the islands that astonished the world—a transformation almost solely the work of the pioneers who put war aside for peace when the country was ready to accept peace.

The same spirit of derring-do, the same bold

Three Musketeers of the 45th U. S. Infantry



Courtesy of Captain E. O. Worrick

Captain E. O. Worrick, left, Lieutenants Fred Cook and Fred Shiras in front of their quarters at Daet, Camarines Norte. These men soldiered actively throughout the Biol region, particularly in Camarines, where Captain Worrick still lives. One of his trophies of the war is a pin-fire pistol, about 12 gauge, the barrel grooved—a menacing piece of machinery. Captain Worrick's life as soldier and civilian in the Camarines country would make a popular American book. Some writer ought to visit him at Daet and write it.



At the Bishopric of Naga, 1909

Spanish friar priests released to the American soldiers by the Filipino troops and restored to liberty after some months of captivity especially trying to the older men.

individualism, made many of the pioneers audacious in business. It was seen at once that a remarkable trade was to develop between America and the Philippines. Business executives were needed, and were found among the pioneers who have since become the islands' outstanding business men. Those branches of the civil service that had to do with accounting, the treasury, the auditor's office, the tax office were training schools for men who could take command of business. The progress of invention, turning up the typewriter, the automobile, office conveniences and equipment, the phonograph, and at last the radio, gave these men valuable agencies to exploit in a territory of 8 million, now 13 million or more, inhabitants.

Here was that opportunity the individualist seizes, upon most heartily: new demands of a growing population enjoying increased yearly production of wealth and constantly expanding markets under a system of free trade established by co-gress between the islands and the United States in 1909. These conditions, with pioneer initiative intensely applied, made the American fortunes in the islands; incidentally, the fortunes of many people native to the islands, while they

likewise spread prosperity in all the foreign communities domiciled in the islands and engaged in trade.

The American business man in the Philippines both stimulated his environment and was stimulated by it. From the outset he grew in stature of business capacity. His associates demanded leadership of him, he responded with pioneer courage. He mastered intricacies of exchange, for dealing with bankers. He gathered information from high sources; his frequent world trips and the large orders he placed gave him intimate contact with men of the grandest affairs, the heads of great distributing and manufacturing houses as well as of great banks. Mature sagacity and long experience have made this oldtimer of the campaign days, who was oftener of the ranks than of the files, a business man the peer of the best practitioners of that gainful craft; his success, derived from his adaptability to circumstances he could not set aside, repeats the old idealization of the border and its material blessings waiting only the alchemy of the bold hand of the pioneer.

The American pioneer, when he came to the Philippines, had one more trick in his bag. Though it was a trick his forebears never had had to resort to, adaptation, it worked just the same. Mahomet went to the mountain.

The American community in the Philippines has profoundly influenced society in the islands, always in the direction of democracy: schools, courts, highways, marts, standard currency, trademarks, joint stock companies exploiting both agriculture and commerce, exploiting mining too. Materially the old-time pioneers have rebuilt the islands from farm to factory, all the islands do bears the chop of American practice and follows American forms—but with that certain adaptation, of course, of the new to the old and the familiar.

American brought to the islands their facility for organization, their government soon provided a corporation law. Those who were big Masons negotiated for a charter, got the Maryknoll Lodge and regimented local Masonry under its administration. Those who were militantly religious carried on militantly, either in the Roman or the Protestant churches. With the sectarian churches came seminaries, hospitals, schools; into the service of the Roman church went self-sacrificing young priests and teachers, notably Jesuits and the Maryland fathers. The American government at once separated government from religion, provided a law of civil marriage even early in the military administration of the islands.

An adaptation was the respect given by the courts to precedents of canon law.

All that Americans took hold of, which in fact was everything, they bettered. If they fell short of the finest application of the arts, often even of satisfactory application, they abundantly achieved betterments. They modernized mining and now are about to reveal the Philippines as one of the leading gold countries of the world; they are tapping the cordillera of Luzon from Abra north to Ipo south; two

mines, Benguet Consolidated and Balatoc, at Baguio, have put into America's monetary circulation \$26,000,000, thereby repaying her the \$20,000,000 she paid Spain in the Philippine settlement, with \$6,000,000 by way of interest. The capacity of both mines is still being increased. On ranches, Americans improved Philippine livestock, horses, cattle, carabao, poultry, swine; in the science and agriculture bureaus they found remedies for animal diseases, practically eradicated rinderpest. They modernized the lumber industry, cheapened and bettered the product of hardwood lumber mills and found export markets for the surplus the domestic market doesn't consume.

Americans in Davao and Cotabato pioneered in Manila hemp, planting and cultivating it instead of depending upon wild growth. They were followed by Japanese planters, and Davao with its use of machinery is now the principal hemp district of the islands that has hope of its hemp industry surviving Sumatra's intensive competition. Americans bettered the copra industry both by cultivated plantations and by mills for extracting the oil in the islands and exporting only this essential part instead of the crude copra; the surplus exported is now divided between Americans and Filipinos. Americans took the lead in founding sugar centrals in the islands that have led, since free trade with America was decreed for the islands by congress in 1906, to upping the yearly yield of sugar in the islands from 300,000 tons or so to 4 times as much (promised of the crop coming on for harvest) and to the enrichment of skillful Philippine planters, and their cousins who follow in the American example and organized sugar centrals of their own. The sugar industry has come to bring the islands \$100,000,000 a year, from the surplus sold in the United States. The industry estimates that 1,500,000 people in the Philippines are dependent upon it, that its taxes are \$20,000,000 a year, 43% of all insular taxes collected.

Twenty-five years ago the American attended to the future of the professions in the islands by founding a state university, the University of the Philippines, whose undergraduate body now numbers 7,000 students. Seventeen years ago an American vice-governor, Henderson S. Martin, of Kansas, induced the founding of a national bank by submitting to the legislature a suitable charter for such an institution; the Philippine National Bank was thus founded that was soon to capitalize six large native corporations whose sugar centrals have made a preeminent place for themselves in that industry. Similarly, Martin wrote a rural credit law for the islands, the best work of which is still to be realized—because every adaptation will not work on one.

Dean C. Worcester, while his colleague on the Philippine Commission, W. Cameron Forbes, built roads and bridges and provided a permanent road tax, fought epidemics and diseases: fathered the science bureau, the agriculture bureau, the general hospital, a system of provincial hospitals, segregation and treatment of lepers, the public health administration where Dr. Victor G. Heiser fitted himself for his present worldwide work with the Rockefeller foundation. Worcester put the islands in that state of health whereunder, now, the natural increase of the population is about 2% a year, accumulative. His roads and trails in the nonchristian territory destroyed the isolation of the settlements, and with it their sanguinary laws enforced with the headaxe—laid aside now for town meetings and municipal codes.

All this, the whole American influence, was distinctly in the direction of democracy. With the franchise, for illustration, the Americans began where Spain left off, adapting their desire to compelling facts. The franchise was at first limited to town mayors and the boards of councilmen, in choice of provincial officers, but congress decreed male suffrage with liberal qualifications when the census of 1906 should have been taken. There are now more than 1,200,000 voters in the islands, and American governors generally consistently advocate votes for women. Literacy, rather than property, tests the voter. Democracy in the Philippines marches on; the Americans were bound to establish it, without a philosophic reflection on

what its effects might be or where it would lead—but with profound faith that it was better than royalism, would be better for any race.

The American community in the Philippines has, as a community, never thought of the political separation of the islands from the United States as practical or desirable, but has felt that the two countries should somehow be kept permanently united. This is still another manifestation of its kinetic democracy, for it has always felt its own roots to be lightly planted here, and individuals have counted upon a pulling up of stakes and a return to the homeland.

This community, which has scarcely written a book, has produced almost no poetry, no music, no paintings, no novels, hardly a bit of fiction of any kind, though there are elements of stirring romance in almost every man's career. The rule of life has been the rule of the Anglo-Saxon border, essentials first; dalliance at unessentials frowned down as almost an open confession of weakness in the face of grave and immediate undertakings. No, from the outset the community has had useful tasks at hand that had to be done at once and as well as possible, yet done at once: of personal benefit, of benefit to the town, to the islands, to the homeland—of material benefit. To this the American community in the islands has addressed untiring energy and wrought the respectable edifice of a remolded

civilization that challenges the world's admiration. Though this subjective study of the achievement runs to some length, its limit to matters of general fact falls short of the epic in which the tale of the pioneers of the last American border should be told.

Every life, almost, has its glories that should be imperishable, but the liver of it is too busy making it useful to the present generation to allow himself to feel for a moment that it might have some worthwhile interest to posterity. Nothing more marks a community as pioneer than its indifference to historical record. The border calls, men respond, do their work idealistically and . . . generations of small memory for what they did live after them. The important thing is this, the pioneer character of the campaigners and teachers whom America sent here with uniforms and flags, rifles and school books 30 and 35 years ago, conditioned all but absolutely the character of the Philippines today, succeeded where men of less stern stuff would have failed; and these settlers, of no more than prosaic talent, making places for themselves in a culture that could be modified but not uprooted, amid a people that could be readily influenced but not supplanted, have lived, though withal they have failed to write, a glowing chapter in their country's annals. They have triumphed on the last frontier.



But in the grass and scope of mine opinion
This breeds some strange metaphors to our State.
Shakespeare

Shakespeare

YE ARE
4-11-33

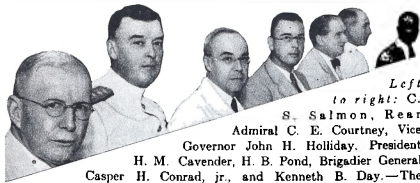
KNOW YE ALL, that ye able-bodied males of the Township are warned to labor on ye Highways of this County for five days in each Christian Year.

And after ye warning is given by ye Supervisors, ye Men who fail to do ye work, as warned shall be fined by ye Goods, and Chattels to the extent of five full Days labor, the same to be expended by ye Board Supervisor for the Good of the Township.

Courtesy of Captain E. O. Werrick

Page from the menu of a banquet enjoyed by the men attending the first insular meeting of district supervisors, now designated district engineers, 1904, in Manila. Note how Shakespeare is made use of at the top, and note the way labor was to be recruited for the building of roads and bridges, in the proclamation. Instead of being printed, though the governor-general was a banquet guest, this menu was blueprinted. These men were pioneers who built roads and bridges and repaired old ones at very low cost to the taxpayer.

Holliday Leaves Islands Next Month



Left to right: C. S. Salmon, Rear Admiral C. E. Courtney, Vice Governor John H. Holliday, President H. M. Cavender, H. B. Pond, Brigadier General Casper H. Conrad, jr., and Kenneth B. Day.—The picture was taken on the occasion of the luncheon given by the chamber of commerce in honor of Vice Governor John H. Holliday, March 28, at a time when Vice Governor Holliday was acting governor general of the Philippines.

Vice Governor and Mrs. John H. Holliday are leaving the Philippines for the United States about September 1, after having gained many friends throughout the islands during Vice Governor Holliday's service here. This service won general approval and it was generally desired that Vice Governor Holliday either continue in the service of Philippine government in that capacity, or take a place on the islands' supreme court. This, however, was more than could be expected and Vice Governor Holliday followed out his desire to return to the United States by submitting his resignation and refusing to be a candidate for the court. Good wishes of the Philippines will follow the Hollidays home. It is hoped that they will at least return to the islands for an occasional visit.

A PIONEER'S STORY SMITH OF THE ENGINEERS

Walter A. Smith of Iloilo, who was prominent in the lumber industry there until his mill in southern Negros burned down a few years ago, is among the American veterans of the islands who served both in Cuba and the Philippines. In Cuba, in 1898, he was with the 5th army corps. He arrived in Manila August 13, 1899, as a member of Company B, Battery of Engineers, U. S. A., and took part in campaigns in northern and southern Luzon until detailed to construction work in Manila, August 1900. At the end of his enlistment, January 23, 1901, he took his discharge. His rank was a corporal's. In August 1901 he joined the Philippine constabulary as a third lieutenant and was the first constabulary officer to land in Negros. When he left the constabulary service in 1908 he was senior inspector of Occidental Negros, the rank now designated provincial commander.

Colonel John R. White, author of *Bullets and Boles*, was Smith's predecessor as senior inspector of Occidental Negros and mentions Smith repeatedly in his book.

Getting into civilian life in 1908, Smith organized a lumber company in Iloilo and sold, from the Insular Lumber Company's plant at Fabrica, Occidental Negros, the first mill-sawed lumber used in that market. Smith's company later operated sawmills on its own concessions and Smith branched into other activities. He built a lime hydrating plant on Guimaras island between Iloilo and Negros, with 3 rotary kilns, and gave the Negros sugar mills their first local supply of this product. In 1912 associated with John Boardman and Judge Edmund Block, he founded the Iloilo Enterprise-Press, a daily newspaper in English and Spanish that gave Iloilo its first substantial cable news service and gained a well distributed circulation in Pansy and Negros. Smith ran this paper 4 years. Boardman ran it several years more.

Captain Smith, to give him his constabulary rank at time of quitting the service, has been a member of Major Oliver B. Warwick Camp No. 8, United Spanish War Veterans, since 1922; except during the period the camp had no charter, when he associated himself with Lawton-Engbert camp. His industrial pioneering in the Bisayas has been very extensive.

First Philippine Americans

(Continued from page 3)

to the Bicol region, are operated as concessions and sometimes bring their owners more than ₱1,000 a month. They are supplemented at Tabaco with high-wheeled carts, pulled by carabao, that can place cargo alongside ships at low tide; and it is to be surmised that these very carts are a product of some ingenious Yankee mind—if they were of Spanish origin their use ought to be more general.

Betts reports old hand presses from New England, with factory dates as early as 1834, still in use here and there in the Bicol region for baling hemp. (The region has been so tardy in modernizing its hemp industry that it is likely to lose it altogether, yet it was there, in 1830, that Father Despallarguez, a friar, devised a hemp stripping tool that first attracted New England and British traders to the region and made it rich from its fiber and copra). The Yankees in Bicol in those far-off days beguiled the time in many ways. Gold at one period was in common circulation, cock-fighting and horse racing were not despised as diversions. Old Bicolanos tell even today of traders from Albany junketing to Naga for the yearly fiesta with boxes of gold coins and favorite racing ponies, even fighting cocks; and they add that these men were sure to return to Albany either with all of Naga's money or none of their own.

There are family names in the Bicol region clearly traceable to a New England origin. One such name is Tomas, sometimes still spelled Thomas.

COPRA AND ITS PRODUCTS

By KENNETH B. DAY AND LEO SCHNURMACHER

The modified inflation, coupled with impending effects of recently passed American legislation, had its influence on copra products in July, together with almost all other world commodities.

COPRA—At the beginning of July, copra was selling in Manila as low as ₱5.20 resacada, with comparatively little interest on the part of buyers. The month had no sooner begun than the increase in the Sterling cross rate, which reached as high a point as \$4.90, changed the entire perspective, by making Philippine copra attractive to European buyers. American copra importers seeing their supplies slipping away from them, were forced to put their prices up and this, in turn, had its effect on the oil market. Thus, by the middle of the month, the average copra price was ₱5.70 to ₱5.80 and a few selective parcels changed hands as high as ₱6.20. When the bubble burst about the 20th of the month, the market started to decline again, and by the first of July was back at around ₱5.50, which still showed an advance over June copra. Arrivals in Manila totalled 464,000 sacks, a 10% increase over June and an 87% increase over July 1932. Cebu receipts, while heavy, totalling 331,000 sacks was slightly lower than June but far heavier than the previous year. July weather was uniformly good and nothing has happened yet to destroy the prospects of a heavy copra crop.

Pacific Coast copra buyers raised their prices from 1.57-1/2 cents to 1.75 cents, at which figure considerable business was done. The market then declined gradually and at the end of the month buyers would not pay over 1.65 cents.

European prices increased from £9/15/0 to £10/12/6, the latter figure being very attractive with exchange so high. Probably 20,000 tons were shipped to Europe in July and this, naturally, brought the market down again towards the end of the month. July was a profitable month for copra exporters, most of whom are carrying long positions with the expectation of gradually increasing markets.

July shipments of copra totalled 26,000 tons, of which over 15,000 were shipped from Cebu and the balance scattered between 13 different ports. Of this amount 14,000 were shipped to the Pacific Coast, including a shipment of 1,200 tons to Mexico. European shipments totalled only 5,800 tons, but August shipments to Europe will be heavy. Copra stocks on hand continue to increase and totalled nearly 50,000 tons at the end of the month, a tremendous quantity for this season of the year.

COCONUT OIL—We left coconut oil at the end of June with the market very dull and buyers showing no interest in three cent offers c.i.f. New York. By the 10th of the month, the market tightened up and instead of being a buyer's market, it became, for a week or two, a seller's market with business done as high as 3-1/2 cents c.i.f. New York. Consumers, whose supplies had been small, considered this an opportune time to protect themselves, which they did and after they had bought what they wanted, they lost interest in everything except very late shipment, with the result that the market eased off and at the end of the month sales were registered at 3-1/4 cents for February-March shipment. Shipments for the month jumped to 14,000 tons, of which over 10,000 went to the East Coast, 2,800 to the Gulf and 1,000 to New Orleans. For a few days it looked as though European buyers would be able to come into this market, but freight rates were too high and by the time that these freight rates were reduced, buyers had withdrawn. Most mills were producing throughout the month and stocks on hand August 1st were just about the same as they were July 1st, in spite of heavy shipments.

COPRA CAKE—In sympathy with other commodities, copra cake advanced early in the month to as high as \$20.00 c.i.f. Hamburg. Local buyers increased their prices to ₱19.50 ex-warehouse, but were only interested in September-December shipment. Sellers were slow in making contracts, expecting higher prices. Shortly after the middle of the month, however, the whole market flattened out and very little business was done thereafter. Meal on the Pacific Coast improved and a moderate amount was sold from the Philippines at prices ranging up to \$18.50 per short ton. Exports of copra cake and meal were heavy, totalling 11,500 tons and this served to bring local stocks down and relieve the congestion of June. At the end of the month, buyers were very uncertain while sellers were waiting hoping for an upturn in the market later on.

DESICATED COCONUT—Unlike other commodities, desiccated prices went up in June. Therefore, there was no appreciable additional increase in July. Demand improved due partially to the approach of the Christmas season and partially to general conditions and by the end of the month all mills were running full blast with more business in sight than for a considerable period. Shipments increased to nearly 1,800 tons and the business seemed to be in a healthy condition, with buyers at 7-1/4 cents or a shade better.

GENERAL—July was a month of furies with transient opportunities for doing profitable business. These conditions resulted from very special causes and as soon as the causes were removed, the conditions vanished. Even so, copra products registered a net advance of the month which advance was relatively less than other staple commodities. The future on August 1st was most uncertain.

A Small Tribute to Herbert Lee Heath

(Continued from page 6)

and Old Glory run up in their stead, its first official raising over Philippine soil. Bromley brought a flag from the *Olympia*, a little ceremony was improvised. Captain Heath commanded the color guard, that remained on duty throughout the night. An artillery colonel's red-headed daughter came running like a banshee, like a righteous fury. She would have interfered with the business. In scornful Castilian she cursed the Americans when they laid hold of her country's flag. Captain Heath grinned at her. She was a fighter and had won his instant admiration. But not he hers, she tried to spit in his face, he laughingly warderd her off, reluctantly had her led back to the same officer's quarters on the parapet occupied today by an American officer, who perhaps himself has a daughter who believes in him and would defy his enemies.

"Well, it was history," Heath says of it. He took into his own possession the Spanish flag. It is of the finest of stuffs. He still has it. When they sent for it, because some ranking officer was of course expected to get it, he nonchalantly delivered them another. Not for nothing had he walked downstairs in McMinnville that fateful May day. He was soon on provost duty in Manila with headquarters, as commander of the district, in what is now the internal revenue building. Here he anticipated an uprising that was to be sanguinary. But when actual hostilities with Aguinaldo began on the night of February 4, 1899, he and his company were quartered at Cuartel de España and when he heard the first shots at San Juan bridge and grabbed his blouse and pistol and went downstairs, his company was already in formation.

Omit the activities of the Oregon regiment in the campaign, until regular troops substituted them and they were sent home and mustered out at San Francisco. Oldtimers know all about such things. When Captain Heath came back to the islands, in 1901, he was a civilian, soon he represented the business he has represented ever since, the Tubbs Cordage Company. On his own account he bought the Masbate ranch he still owns and began breeding better cattle and horses on that island; and for many years he had a business there in the buying and the sale of Manila hemp and copra. He tried to warehouse his fiber and copra well and give dry weights; he did this, too, but the trade was indifferent to such swardedaling and it never really paid.

Heath raised his family here, his son Herbert Lee Heath, his daughter. Blessed beyond the lot of many men, he leaves here both a grand-daughter and a great grand-son; when he went downstairs that day in McMinnville, he was getting ready to make his home in the Philippines for 35 years. See him in front of the pup tent with the lieutenants of his old company, and see that other stolen picture of him in 1909, too good not to let his old friends see. In business life Captain Heath pursued an inconspicuous way until the old *Manila Merchants Association* advised Washington against extending the American coastwise laws to the Philippines. It was in 1920, and the last act of the association. Captain Heath and others equally responsible busied themselves at once to organize an island-wide chamber of commerce for Americans alone, who could cooperate with other merchants and associations when interests were mutual, but who could express in their own organization an American viewpoint.

As the first president of the chamber of commerce and its president for several years after, Heath laid down uncompromising views opposed to the separation of the Philippines from the United States and the theory of the homogeneity of the Philippines. When his views could not

altogether prevail, he didn't sulk; he let others take the reins and he remained in the organization to help it, presiding daily at its round-table at lunch time.

Americans can be wrong often enough in Captain Heath's opinion, but they can't do wrong unless they do what is a leader. (Among Filipino leaders he has always reckoned Quezon the best, because most squarely opposed to him!) He has always wanted the Philippine question put squarely before the American people, by both sides. His opinion has never given the Philippine people the capacity they have claimed, but has always applauded the capacity they have proved). Whether men have wanted to go all the way with Captain Heath or not, it can't be argued down that his proposals for the islands were for their practical benefit. He wanted an organized territory made of the islands, that in effect would have evolved into a kind of commonwealth. He wanted this territory federated in three divisions, Mindanao, the Bisayas, Luzon, each with its divisional government, and the costly and superfluous provincial governments abolished. He wanted every ton of freight passing between the islands and the United States to be hauled in American ships; not excluding Philippine ships, but he would have had them registered American. If he could have got what he wanted, it would have permanently and legally established free trade between the islands and the United States; it would have given each region of the islands a responsible government not very expensive to maintain, and general laws for the islands from a general assembly of the federation of divisions.

If primary aims of government are security of life and property, thence the welfare of the people governed, Captain Heath's formula for the Philippines was good from the ground up.

Captain Heath's vigorous support of his views made an epic period in Philippine history. But to him it has become just that, history. Habitually he gives to yesterday yesterday's cares, all of its affairs.

It was characteristic of him never to have gone back to Fort Santiago, where he put his men to guard the flag that first night, until a few years ago when he showed the Daughters of the American Revolution where they should place a tablet noting the event, and it was characteristic of him not to attend the ceremonies they arranged. It was characteristic of him to manage the Manila Hotel, as he did at one period, without salary and paying for his own board and room: the hotel was a part of the American effort here and deserved, he thought, that kind of service. It is characteristic of him now, though his affections are here, strictly to write up the books of life to date, strike a true balance and close the Philippine account. With a bent for figures, even a verve for mathematics and philosophy, Captain Heath never deceives himself nor allows others to deceive him.

Captain Heath's 35 years here were constructive years. His activities were constructive, the ideas he broached in business and politics were constructive. His influence on his generation here was definite, firm and unexceptionably beneficial. No one who knew him says goodbye to him without poignant regret, all would much prefer that it merely be *till we meet again*—that it be just one of the occasional trips that have always brought him back again. If years were not upon him, and a dangerous asthma tormenting him, that the humid climate aggravates, so it would be. The *Journal* owes much to him, freely acknowledges its debt, calls to him goodbye and good luck.

—W. R.

Manly Returns to Naga

Judge Robert E. Manly, who has been ill and under treatment at the Manila Sanitarium on Calle Vermont recently, has recovered his health and returned to his home in Naga, provincial capital of Camarines Sur. Judge Manly enjoys a wide practice in the law at Naga, where he has been located for 32 years and now owns considerable land. He came to the islands, a graduate in law from the University of Minnesota, after practicing his profession for a time in North Dakota with the 1st North Dakota U. S. Volunteer Infantry. This outfit, 2 battalions, was of the 3rd Philippine Expedition and most of the Dakota men were on the *Valencia*, though some were on the *Indiana*. There were 5 ships in the expedition, the *Morgan City* and *City of Paris* among them, besides those just mentioned. Major General Wesley Merritt, on a cruiser, started with the expedition but soon went on ahead of it to take as early charge as possible of the general command of the American army in the islands.

The expedition arrived at Manila in the night of July 30, 1898, and could see the Astor and Utah batteries in trench action, by the flare of their fire, south of the city. Landing was made next day. Manly, sergeant of his company, was in active service with his regiment until it was ordered home in July 1899, but before he was mustered out he had hung out his shingle as an attorney in Manila and resolved to make the Philippines his home.

The pace in Manila was a fast one, socially, Manly preferred the provinces. Having to try some cases at Naga, he stayed on there. This was about September, 1901, 2 months after civil government under Civil Governor Wm. H. Taft had been established. Soon, with offices at Naga and Legaspi, the firm of Manly, Gallup and McMahon was organized. Wm. W. Gallup, who left the islands many years ago, and Wm. E. McMahon, later a land-court judge and now chief counsel in Mexico for the Standard Oil Company, were Manly's associates in this firm. Later the firm was Manly, Goddard and Lockwood, dissolved when L. D. Lockwood moved to Manila a few years ago to take charge of A. L. Ammen's interests. Judge Leonard S. Goddard, of Manila's court of first instance, was the other member of this firm. Manly's present partner is Jaime M. Reyes, a nephew of the well-known Manila, Jaime C. de Veyra, and the firm name is Manly & Reyes.

Since 1912, Judge Manly has been Democratic national committeeman for the Philippines and has attended Democratic national conventions beginning with the 1912 convention at Baltimore that nominated Woodrow Wilson. A bachelor, he has a beautiful home at Naga, where his hospitality is on the gracious order of a maternal estate. At Democratic conventions in Manila he sounds the key note.

Scholar Wants Philippine Material

Will all bureaus and departments of the government, granted they are so minded, and others who have printed material from time to time about the Philippines, mail such material to—

I. B. Powell
Llanfihangel, Lallylln
Brecon, Great Britain

I. B. Powell made a close personal study of the Philippines for more than two years before settling down where he now is, in a university position in Wales. He lectures sometimes on the Philippines, sometimes writes about them for the British press. The purpose of keeping him supplied with new material as it may appear is to keep his voluminous references up to date.

—W. R.

Johnson's Fights: The Broader Aspects

Johnson was from California and must have come to the Philippines with the 1st California U. S. Volunteer Infantry, but we pick him up in one of the regiments of regulars recruited in Manila, from among the discharged volunteers, and soon find him on duty in the Bicol region as a company sergeant. The trouble with Johnson was his size; he was well set up but only about 5 feet 4 inches tall, a handicap he seemed never to have made himself aware of.

In the campaigning in which Johnson's outfit was engaged in the Bicol region there was one day a skirmish between an American patrol armed with Springfields and a force of Filipinos armed with Mausers. Between the skirmishing parties was a road. Everybody lay flat on either side of this road, and fired as chance offered—everybody but Johnson with his Springfield and a Filipino with his Mauser; they were not flat on their bellies, but flat on their feet in the middle of the road, about 75 yards apart, firing at each other like duelists. Mauser against Springfield, it was a kind of David and Goliath proposition. The men in the skirmish lines watched it intently.

The Filipino, as game as Johnson, had the drop on Johnson; his Mauser was of course a repeating arm and its bullets whined all around their intended target while Johnson calmly made ready to fire. But when Johnson put his Springfield to his shoulder, he discovered that in wading a mudhole a dab of mud had got on the muzzle and sight of the thing; and so, the Mauser still pecking at him, its bullets whining death, he calmly brought his gun down again and cleaned it, giving the sight a final swipe against his trousers. Then at last he aimed, fired.

The antiquated Springfields America sent her volunteers to the Philippines with made awful roars when they went off, and a lot of smoke, but they were effective. Johnson was a first rate shot either with rifle or pistol. That day, when he had dropped the man with the Mauser dead in his tracks, he got back with the skirmishers on his side and cleaned his piece more carefully.

"Did you see that fellow?" he asked. "God, he was game! He took an awful chance!" The fellow's fellow-skirmishers dragged his body away and that fight faded out. The Americans went on to where they were going.

There were a good many outlaws in that region, roving and robbing in bands and not stopping at murder. Johnson's detail had the job of cleaning them out; they were a stumbling block to the government's policy of attraction, because they were lawless rogues preying on their own people. Johnson found, after a while, that whenever he went still-hunting for these

desperados, with men with him, he could never bring them to quarter. He then began going out alone, armed with his pistol. By this means he exterminated the outlaws, to the last man.

Doing this he had some exciting duels. Once he was going along a road on a bicycle. It was a narrow and overgrown road. Outlaws, with boloes, who had planned an ambush, leaped out upon him from both sides of the road and almost fatally wounded him. He was terribly cut up by these first blows, but managed to get out his pistol and use it, making his bicycle a shield. When that was over he tried to make his way to camp, walking, but of course he soon fainted from loss of blood and a searching patrol picked him up. His shots had been heard, it seems. Some of the patrol went back along the road to ascertain what had happened.

Six men lay dead in the road, 8 in the brush. Johnson had had to reload his pistol twice.

When Johnson went into the Philippine constabulary, as such a man inevitably would, he was put in the same regiment under command of a huge and overbearing captain. Johnson obeyed this man in everything and gave him no lip, until he, Johnson, resigned his constabulary commission—probably just because he was boiling over to get even with his tormentor, a man who weighed more than 200 pounds and was about 6 feet 4 inches tall, broad in proportion. As soon as Johnson was independent of this man's orders, he insulted him and tried to make him fight. But the man wouldn't fight. Johnson then publicly and consistently pelted him with fighting words, on the street, in the *tienidas* where men gathered to drink and while the time, everywhere and every time they met.

But Johnson never got this fight. His itch for it merely drove the man out of the province.

One night, in a *tienda*, a 12th infantry giant wanted Johnson to fight. Johnson pushed him aside and told him it wouldn't be fair to fight him. Then the man said he would go and get his knife and cut Johnson into ribbons, and Johnson told him to go and get it. He did. He came back to the *tienda* with the long knife open in his hand, and lunged at Johnson and slashed open his right cheek. Johnson, who seemed not to feel the cut or notice the blood, then knocked the man down and, not bothering to take the knife away from him, swung his neck with the plain intention of breaking it.

Bystanders had quickly to end this fight before tragedy came of it. The bulldozing soldier had made Johnson thoroughly angry, whereas usually nothing made him angry. He was always the best natured of men, with a quick smile and a ready laugh. And though he was so short, he was stocky and very good looking.

In 1902, when cholera swept the Bicol region, Johnson and two other Americans were one day going down the Naga river in a dugout and whiling away the tedious time drinking beer, passing the bottles from one to another. After

hours of this weary pleasure, Johnson said he felt a cramp in one of his legs and asked one of his friends to rub it. The two other Americans exchanged glances, rather terrified, they knew Johnson's cramp was probably cholera. They rubbed his leg, but had the bootmen make back for Naga. Almost at once, in going back, the cholera was upon Johnson. He dealt with it over the side of the boat, turned green and seemed to lose 50 pounds of weight in 15 minutes. When his friends got him to Naga, they dragged him between them toward the doctor's house at the military post. From time to time he whispered, "Halt! It took all his strength even to whisper and when they started out with his legs dangled on his toes as if they carried a dead man. He murmured, however, that he was all right, and he actually tried to help himself along a bit before they got him to the doctor's house and laid him out on a cot, expecting him to breathe his last.

Then the doctor examined Johnson, told him he had cholera and would die and asked what, if anything, he wanted done. Johnson told the doctor he exaggerated; it was only true that he had cholera, not that he would die. They fell into an argument about it, and the doctor told Johnson that 12 men out of the 12th infantry had got cholera and had all died. But Johnson whispered in final rebuttal, "That's no argument, Doc—they were only 12 men and they were all out of the 12th infantry!"

Well, as Johnson wouldn't die at once, he had to be quarantined in an isolated shack, and the two men he had exposed to cholera along with him. Captain E. O. Worrick attended to this. Captain H. L. Heath, who tells all this about Johnson, was one of the men—Worrick's closest friend then and now. Worrick got a gallon of Hunter's Rye and case of soda water for Heath and the other well man quarantined with Johnson and told them to drink hearty and be merry, for tomorrow—and they so drank and so were merry because they thought Johnson would surely die first and they soon after. But in 3 days Johnson stubbornly got better and eventually able to prop himself up on an elbow and twist his companions in durance.

"Well, I've had the cholera and I'm getting well," he chortled. "You fellows haven't had it yet, but are sure going to get it, and you won't get well!"

They loved Johnson, but his brand of cheer wasn't the best.

"I've got the best of you, I've got one on you," he insisted.

They consoled themselves with rye. But somehow they didn't get cholera, the ordeal passed and in due time Johnson was really well and the doctor released them all from quarantine. They went their several ways.

Johnson, after a while, went up to Bauang Sur to work on the Baguio road, which the Philippine

(Please turn to page 20)

Judge James C. Ross Now Chamber's Counsel

Ross, Lawrence & Selph. They know him too as chairman of the Democratic committee of the Philippines, a former judge of first instance, a good club man and yet a lover of good literature outside that of the law—in short they know him as an outstanding and influential citizen. Few will recognize Judge Ross in the picture printed here, enlarged and engraved from a group photograph of the officers of the old 45th U. S. Infantry in which Ross was a captain. We have the picture by courtesy of Captain E. O. Worrick, who joined the 45th infantry after his earlier service in the islands with the 2nd Oregon.

The temptation to show the youthful Ross to the generation of today was too much to resist. Ross was in Manila and going home with his regiment when he was told Taft wanted to see him. Taft was governor of the islands. Ross wondered what he wanted, which turned out to be that he wanted Ross to go to Naga as provincial governor of Ambos Camarines. Ross demurred, Taft talked duty, Ross weakened and went to Naga, where, after being an ap-

pointive governor, the people elected him to the post by the votes of the town mayors and councilmen. On March 3, 1902, the elected Governor James C. Ross of Ambos Camarines assumed office and made an inaugural address. This address put education first among the objectives of the Ross administration—"go back to your towns and impress it upon your people."

With the permission of Captain Worrick, Judge Ross is being sent a copy of that address. His good friend Worrick preserved it 31 years. Succeeding his partner Ewald E. Selph, Judge Ross has been appointed general counsel to the chamber of commerce, which is grateful to Attorney Selph for services so long and well done and grateful to Judge Ross for accepting the post. Of course Judge Ross did not go to Naga for Taft without assurances as to his future in his profession. Taft told him the first good place open should be his, kept his word by making him supervisor of fiscals when Trent, who had been supervisor, went to the supreme court; afterward, Ross was appointed judge and the place of supervisor of fiscals abolished.

Judge Ross left the trial bench 20 years ago, to build up the lucrative legal practice he enjoys.



JAMES C. ROSS

Did you know him when...?

Men of Manila today know Judge James C. Ross as a portly, dignified and leading member of the Philippine bar, senior member of the firm of

Effort for Justice for Veterans Here



Wm. C. BRADY,

Department Commander, United Spanish War Veterans

The March legislation in Washington on pensions fixed at 50% of the normal pension or compensation the pension or compensation to be given in future to veterans of American wars living outside the United States, and in this reduction veterans living in the Philippines were unjustly, perhaps by oversight, included. High officers of veteran organizations in the Philippines are now trying to get this corrected, and are spending on cablegrams and other correspondence their own funds liberally. They include Attorney Wm. C. Brady, department commander, United Spanish War Veterans, John L. Headington, Deputy Commander-in-Chief, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Colonel Louis J. Van Schaick of the governor-general's advisory staff, and others.

Parts of a recent pension circular pertinent to the interests of veterans in the Philippines appear below:

"The rate for non-service connected permanent and total disabilities for war veterans is increased from \$20.00 the rate provided by the original Executive Orders under the Act of March 20, 1933, to \$30.00 per month the rate provided by the latest Executive Order.

"Spanish-American War veterans (including the Boxer Rebellion and Philippine Insurrection) who served 90 days or more, were honorably discharged, are 55 years of age or over, are 50% disabled and in need, will receive \$15.00 per month.

"Spanish War veterans over 62 years of age who were in active service before cessation of hostilities, served 90 days or more and were honorably discharged, will receive \$15.00 per month. Likewise, Spanish War veterans over 62 years of age who were on the pension rolls March 20, 1933, are entitled to \$15.00 per month unless the pension being paid on March 20, 1933, was less than \$15.00, in which event the rate then being received will be continued.

"Widows, children and dependent mothers and fathers of deceased veterans who died as the result of disease or injury incurred in or aggravated by active military or naval service

during the Spanish-American War, Boxer Rebellion, or Philippine Insurrection, receive the same rate as that paid to the dependents of deceased World War veterans.

"Widows, children and the dependent mothers and fathers of deceased veterans who died as the result of disease or injury incurred during time of peace are entitled to receive pension approximately 75% of that paid for dependents of veterans who died as the result of war service.

"Widows and children of deceased veterans who served for a period of ninety (90) days or more and who were honorably discharged from a period of service entered into before cessation of hostilities during the Spanish-American War, or who actually participated in the Boxer Rebellion, or Philippine Insurrection, and who served for a period of ninety (90) days or more and were honorably discharged and who died from disabilities not the result of service, are entitled to a pension of approximately one-half of that paid to dependents of veterans who died as the result of war service.

"Pensions paid to widows of veterans are not reduced even though the widows be employed by the Federal government.

"Pension is now payable to the child of a deceased veteran up to the age of 18 years and if such child is in an approved school or college, pension may be continued up to the age of 21, providing in all cases that the child is unmarried.

"Burial and funeral expenses for deceased, honorably discharged veterans of the war, occupation, or expedition, are liberalized so as to authorize the payment of a \$75.00 allowance, including transportation, if the veteran's assets at the time of death are less than \$1,000.00. In determining assets, accrued benefits such as compensation, pension, and insurance are not to be included.

"In addition to the pension provided, the Administrator is authorized within the limits of existing Veterans' Administration facilities to furnish to men discharged from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, for disabilities incurred in line of duty, during time of peace, and to veterans of any war, including the Boxer Rebellion and Philippine Insurrection, domiciliary care where they are suffering with permanent disabilities, tuberculosis, or neuropsychiatric ailments. Medical and hospital treatment is also authorized for diseases or injuries but hospital and domiciliary care for veterans suffering from other than service connected disabilities, must be predicated upon the following:

- service of 90 days or more in a war, including the Boxer Rebellion and the Philippine Insurrection,
- an honorable discharge,
- the veteran having no adequate means of support and suffering from a tuberculous or neuropsychiatric ailment, or a permanent disability which incapacitates him from earning a living.

"The claimant's entitlement to hospitalization may now be determined at the facility to which the applicant presents himself.

"The Veterans' Administration will continue to furnish prosthetic appliances where they are necessary as a part of the treatment being given, and in addition will furnish special clothing made necessary by the wearing of such prosthetic appliances."

Officers, Lawton Post No. 27 Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U. S., Manila, P. I.

C. S. Lounsbury, *Commander*
Henry Herman, *Senior Vice-Commander*
E. E. Littlewood, *Junior Vice-Commander*
Major A. J. Brazee, *Chaplain*
E. I. Totten, *Quartermaster*
John P. Flynn, *Adjutant*
Ernest E. Voss, *Officer of Day*



CAPT. JOHN L. HEADINGTON,
Deputy Commander-in-Chief, V. F. W.

Captain Headington was recently awarded the "Silver Star Medal for Gallantry", the third highest decoration bestowed by the United States Government upon her soldiers. The citation follows: "John L. Headington formerly private 1st class, Signal Corps, United States Army. For gallantry in action against Boxer forces at Yang-tsun, China, August 14, 1900. Residence at enlistment: Mount Vernon, Ohio."

Captain Headington served in Porto Rico, the Philippines and China in 1898, 1899, and 1900 respectively. He was also cited for bravery June 30, 1900, for "repairing the line (telegraph) under dangerous conditions between Vigan and Loang". Captain Headington is now vice-president and manager of the Philippine Button Corporation. Director and Treasurer, American Chamber of Commerce; Elks Club, Army and Navy Club; University Club; Golf, and Wack Wack Clubs.

List of Past Department Commanders United Spanish War Veterans

1908—General James G. Harboard
1909—Major Thos. I. Hartigan, Dead
1910—Geo. L. Armstrong
1911—Milton W. Lazansky
1912—Sydney C. Schwarzkooff
1913—Captain Robert H. Page, Dead
1914—E. W. Wilbur, Dead
1915—Chas. A. Tansil
1916—Judge W. L. Goldsborough
1917—Albert Mars Easthagen
1918—Allen B. Burkholder, Dead
1919—Major Albert J. Brazee
1920—J. E. Northrup, Dead
1921—E. I. Totten
1922—John Arville, Dead
1923—Major Leo Fischer
1924—Capt. W. W. Weston
1925—Charles P. Jarman
1926—E. Criss
1927—Andrew Bruce Cresap
1928—Col. Joseph N. Wolfson
1929—Joseph H. Schmidt
1930—Col. Louis J. Van Schaick
1931—Fred C. Stevens
1932—Judge William C. Brady

Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U. S.
National Headquarters, Kansas City, Mo., U. S. A.
Commander in Chief, Rear Admiral R. E. Coontz,
U. S. N. Retired, Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

Adjutant, Capt. R. B. Handy, Jr., Natl. Hdqtrs., Kansas City, Mo.

Philippine Department Officers
Deputy Commander-in-Chief, Capt. John L. Headington, Manila, P. I.
Deputy Commander, Maj. Leo Fischer, Manila, P. I.
Department Aide-de-Camp, Capt. Joseph Schmidt, Manila, P. I.

Department Headquarters
 Veteran Army of the Philippines
United Spanish War Veterans
 P. O. Box 1264, Manila, P. I.

List of Camps in Department of Philippines
 United Spanish War Veterans, their
 location, names and addresses
 of Commanders, Adjutants
 and Quartermasters.

Department Officers—1933-1934

Department Commander, William C. Brady.
 Senior Vice Department Commander, Henry R. Andrews.
 Junior Vice Department Commander, Fausto Fronda.
 Department Chief of Staff, Henry Gilhouser (P.C.C.)
 Department Adjutant, Higinio Pasis (P.C.C.)
 Department Quartermaster, E. I. Totten (P.D.C.)
 Department Inspector, B. H. Brown.
 Department Judge-Advocate, William F. Mueller.
 Department Surgeon, H. Eugene Stafford.
 Department Chaplain, Albert J. Brazee (P.D.C.)
 Department Patriotic Instructor, Mamerto Garcia (P.C.C.)
 Department Marshal, J. F. Townsend.
 Department Historian, Frank C. Jones (P.C.C.)
 Department Pension Officer, Ernest Criss (P.D.C.) (N.A.)
 Department Chief Musician, Moses Reynolds (P.C.C.)
 Assistant Department Quartermaster, Juan Cunan.
 District Inspector, Fred E. Baughman.
 District Inspector, Thomas G. Henderson (P.C.C.)
 District Inspector, Bernard H. Brown (P.C.C.)
 District Inspector, Joseph A. Bunch.
 District Inspector, Wm. Ludwig (P.C.C.)
 District Inspector, Chester Sanders (P.C.C.)
 District Inspector, Juan Saacalan (P.C.C.)
 District Inspector, C. E. Dibble.
 District Inspector, Wm. B. Young (P.C.C.)
 Department Aides-de-Camp, Albert M. Easthagen (P.D.C.)
 Department Aides-de-Camp, Henry McDaniels (P.C.C.)
 Department Aides-de-Camp, Leo Fischer (P.D.C.)
 Department Aides-de-Camp, Felix Balinguit (P.C.C.)
 Department Aides-de-Camp, Martin B. Anderson.
 Department Aides-de-Camp, C. E. Rice (P.C.C.)
 Department Aides-de-Camp, Alejandro Cayiao (P.C.C.) (N.A.)
 Department Aides-de-Camp, J. Benton Clausen.
 Department Aides-de-Camp, R. E. Sullivan (P.C.C.)
 Department Aides-de-Camp, Gregorio Salgado.
 Department Aides-de-Camp, A. T. Hill.
 Department Aides-de-Camp, Alva J. Hill.
 Department Aides-de-Camp, Rodrigo Vallejo.
 Department Aides-de-Camp, Bonifacio Dizon.

**LOCATION OF CAMPS
 AND
 CAMP OFFICERS 1933**

Generals Lawton-Egbert Camp No. 1
 Manila, P. I.

Membership 197

Commander: Martin B. Anderson,
 424 Quiricada, Manila, P. I.
 Adjutant: William A. Hubbard, (P.C.C.)
 P. O. Box 168, Manila, P. I.
 Quartermaster: Edw. D. W. St. Clair,
 P. O. Box 168, Manila, P. I.

Colonel John M. Stotsenburg Camp No. 2
 Manila, P. I.

Membership 66

Commander: Fred E. Baughman,
 P. O. Box 1593, Manila, P. I.
 Adjutant: E. I. Totten, (P.D.C.),
 P. O. Box 1593, Manila, P. I.
 Quartermaster: E. I. Totten, (P.D.C.),
 P. O. Box 1593, Manila, P. I.

(Please turn to page 21)

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Undivided Profits - - - - -	5,859,464.04

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 Telephone 23758—Export & Import Dept.

Telephone 23756—Account & Cashier
 Telephone 23768—Deposit & Remittance Dept

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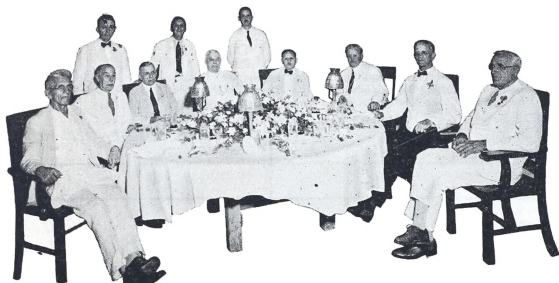
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"First Expedition" Men Who Celebrated This Year



Annual First Expedition Banquet. June 30, at the Army & Navy Club, Manila.

Left to right, seated: W. E. McCamus, 1st California U. S. Volunteer Infantry; Captain F. M. Duarte, secretary to the Spanish governor of Guam when the expedition took that island for the United States; Carl C. Swanson, 1st California U. S. Volunteer Infantry; J. T. Maddy, 2nd Oregon U. S. Volunteer Infantry; J. P. Heilbronn, 1st California U. S. Volunteer In-

fantry; Joseph De Burgh, 2nd Oregon U. S. Volunteer Infantry; Captain Elmer O. Worrick, 2nd Oregon U. S. Volunteer Infantry. Standing: James M. Coyne, Battery A, Heavy Artillery, California volunteers; Charles E. Cull, 2nd Oregon U. S. Volunteer Infantry; Lieutenant Albert J. Brazeo, regimental staff officer, 2nd Oregon U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

Of the more than two regiments of men of the First Philippine Expedition transported to the islands on the *Australia*, *City of Sydney*, and *City of Peking* and landed at Cavite June 30, 1898, some 15 of the men of the ranks and files still live in the islands and gather yearly on the evening of June 30, as guests of J. P. "Joe" Heilbronn at the Army & Navy club to banquet together, recall old times and celebrate the distinction of having been among the first American soldiers to touch Philippine soil.

Captain H. L. Heath was not in this year's picture, he was ill at the time and under treatment at the Manila Sanitarium, the Adventists' hospital on calle Vermont. (An account of his career in the islands appears elsewhere in this issue).

Volunteer J. P. Heilbronn had, when he returned to the Philippines after being mustered out of the service, to engage in business, a considerable capital and good connections with the Pacific-coast paper manufacturers. With this capital and much diligence he has amassed one of the largest fortunes in the islands and is still active in many profitable enterprises. His paper business is incorporated, J. P. Heilbronn & Co., and housed in his building on calle David, near his downtown warehouses at the north end of the same street. He also has warehouses on the port area. The Heilbronn has a beautiful home in Pasay and another in Baguio. Both Mr. and Mrs. Heilbronn are liberal benefactors of Manila, their bequests have especially aided the Anti-Tuberculosis society and its sanitarium at Santolan.

Johnson's Fights: The Broader Aspects

(Continued from page 17)

Commission was building. Johnson was in charge of a gang blasting ledges off the mountains for the road. One day the gang had drilled and got a lot of blasts ready, and the fuses lighted, and had got to a safe distance and was waiting for the blasts to go off, when a party of Filipinos, men, women, and children came down the road and into the danger zone. Waving and shouting they misunderstood, and they kept coming and the fuses kept burning. Then Johnson had, of course, to go back and pull the fuses and try to save their lives. It wasn't a fight. Johnson got all the fuses pulled but one. The road authorities gave him the best funeral they could, but of course the work had to go on. None of the Filipinos was hurt at all, and nobody else but Johnson. Forbes, then on the Philippine Commission, later governor of the islands, lately ambassador to Japan, is the father of the Philippine highway system. He was enthusiastic about the Benquet road to Baguio, with its picturesque zigzag along ledges of the mountains where so much blasting was required. In his 2 volumes on the Philippines he writes extensively about this road, but there is no mention of Johnson of California. Forbes views the Philippine problem in its broader aspects, sees things in a big way, more or less impersonal.

—W. R.

Manila, P. I., July 29, 1933.

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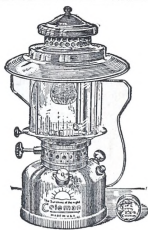
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Manila-Cebu-Bacolod-Iloilo

United Spanish War Veterans

(Continued from page 19)

Major Edward Mc-Conville Camp No. 6
Cebu, Cebu, P. I.

Membership 46
Commander: Jeremiah O'Keefe,
3 Calle Imus, Cebu, P. I.
Adjutant: W. B. Young, (P.C.C.)
P. O. Box 459, Cebu, P. I.
Quartermaster: W. B. Young, (P.C.C.),
P. O. Box 459, Cebu, P. I.

Major Oliver B. Warwick Camp No. 8
Iloilo, Iloilo, P. I.

Membership 58
Commander: Alva J. Hill,
P. O. Box 1, Iloilo, Iloilo, P. I.
Adjutant: Wm. Ludwig, (P.C.C.)
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Quartermaster: Pedro Casanave,
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Manila, P. I.

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Commander: Juan Cunanan,
1132 Tuberias, Int. D., Quiapo, Manila, P. I.
Adjutant: Ambrocio Reyes,
Munting Lupa, Rizal, P. I.
Quartermaster: Alejandro Guevara,
1331 San Andres, Singalong, Manila.

General Guy V. Henry Camp No. 19
Manila, P. I.

Membership 71
Commander: John Mitchell,
19 Antonio Garrido, Sta. Ana Sub-Division
Manila, P. I.
Adjutant: Frank C. Jones, (P.C.C.)
P. O. Box 2018, Manila, P. I.
Quartermaster: Thomas Seanson,
173 F. B. Harrison, Pasay, Rizal, P. I.

Major Crispulo Patajo Camp No. 23
Manila, P. I.

Membership 108
Commander: Fausto Fronda,
Parañaque, Rizal, P. I.
Adjutant: Ciriano Raceay,
Fort Wm. McKinley, Rizal, P. I.
Quartermaster: Emeterio Asis, (P.C.C.)
247 Constanca, Sampaloc, Manila.

Filipino Camp No. 24
Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija, P. I.

Membership 60
Commander: Gregorio Salgado,
Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija, P. I.
Adjutant: Ciriano Bernarte,
Bo. Bicos, Rizal, Nueva Ecija, P. I.
Quartermaster: Protacio Alamon,
Aliaga, Nueva Ecija, P. I.

San Felipe Camp No. 25
San Felipe, Zambales, P. I.

Membership 21
Commander: Proceso de Ocampo, (P.C.C.),
San Felipe, Zambales, P. I.
Adjutant: Leocadio Fontecha,
San Felipe, Zambales, P. I.
Quartermaster: Victor Feria,
San Felipe, Zambales, P. I.

Macabebe Camp No. 26
Macabebe, Pampanga, P. I.

Membership 111
Commander: Aquilino S. Bustos,
Macabebe, Pampanga, P. I.
Adjutant: Severo Lazano, (P.C.C.)
Macabebe, Pampanga, P. I.
Quartermaster: Hilario Casjandig,
Macabebe, Pampanga, P. I.

Valeriano Briton Camp No. 27
Iloilo, Iloilo, P. I.

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Commander: Ricardo Mondejar, (P.C.C.),
Barotae Nuevo, Iloilo, P. I.
Adjutant: Bernardo Sinotong, (P.C.C.),
Barotae Nuevo, Iloilo, P. I.
Quartermaster: Lucas Capaque,
Altimodian, Iloilo, P. I.

Francisco Madrid Camp No. 28
Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya, P. I.

Membership 72
Commander: Martin de los Reyes,
Solano, Nueva Vizcaya.
Adjutant: Filomeno Aliga,
Bo. Bomhal, Bayombong, N. Vizcaya.
Quartermaster: Martin Tallungan,
Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya, P. I.

Major Mathew A. Batson Camp No. 29
Masantol, Pampanga, P. I.

Membership 125
Commander: Alejandro Caylao, (P.C.C.), (N.A.)
San Nicolas 12, Masantol, Pamp., P. I.
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San Fernando, La Union, P. I.

Membership 34

Commander: Juan Fonseca, (N.A.),
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Adjutant: Baltazar Andrada,
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Binalonan, Pang., P. I.

Membership 24

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Adjutant: Tomas Nicolas,
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Quartermaster: Inosencio Abelino,
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San Fernando, Pamp.

Membership 31

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Minalin, Pampanga, P. I.
Adjutant: Antonio Tolentino,
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Echague, Isabela, P. I.

Membership 31

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Quartermaster: Aquilino Laquindanan,
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Cuyo, Palawan, P. I.

Membership 30

Commander: Manuel Juan,
Cuyo, Palawan, P. I.
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Membership 32

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Santa Maria, I. Sur.

Membership 28

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Commander: Mariano Simangan,
Tuguegarao, Cagayan.
Adjutant: Graciano Gumabay,
Tuguegarao, Cagayan.
Quartermaster: Donato Remolico,
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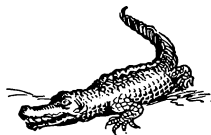
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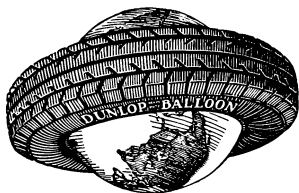
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(Please turn to page 30)

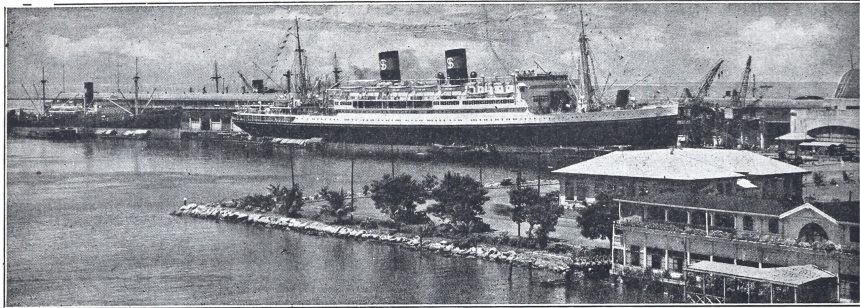
NOTICE**Veterans of Foreign Wars**

In view of the fact that many of the members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars are World War Veterans, and to avoid the duplications of names of those who also are members of the United Spanish War Veterans, we have published only the names of the officers of the V. F. W., leaving the general roster until November, when we hope to publish the roster of World War veterans of all nations now living in the Philippines.

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SHIPPING REVIEW

By H. M. CAVENDER

General Agent, The Robert Dollar Co.



Total shipments for the month of June amounted to only 123,822 tons, a decrease of 125,000 tons from the previous month. This is entirely accounted for by a like reduction in Atlantic Coast sugar shipments which will be comparatively light until the new crop sugar starts to move.

To China and Japan, the hemp movement was good, amounting to 45,566 bales. Lumber

and log shipments were also good, totalling nearly four million feet.

To the Pacific Coast, the outstanding feature was the heavy movement of copra, amounting to over twenty thousand tons. This, we believe, constitutes a record. Refined sugar shipments were not as heavy as for the previous few months. Cigars, coconut oil, copra meal, hemp, desiccated coconut, and other items moved in fair quantities.

To the Atlantic Coast, shipments generally

speaking were only fair. We made mention above regarding the very decided reduction in the sugar movement.

To European Ports, hemp and copra cake and meal shipments were good, while logs and lumber were poor. There was no movement of copra.

From statistics compiled by the Associated Steamship Lines, during the month of June there were exported from the Philippine Islands the following:

	Tons	Misc. Sailings	Tons	Sailings
China and Japan	15,938	with 44 of which	638	were carried in American Bottoms with 7
Pacific Coast Local Delivery	28,718	with 16 of which	24,443	were carried in American Bottoms with 9
Pacific Coast Overland Delivery	570	with 7 of which	234	were carried in American Bottoms with 3
Pacific Coast Intercoastal Steamer	748	with 8 of which	419	were carried in American Bottoms with 5
Atlantic Ports	62,924	with 19 of which	1,576	were carried in American Bottoms with 4
European Ports	14,598	with 17 of which	68	were carried in American Bottoms with 2
Australian Ports	323	with 11 of which	—	were carried in American Bottoms with —
A grand total of 123,819 tons with a total of 83 sailings of which American bottoms carried 26,378 tons with a total of 11 sailings.				

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Pres. Hoover - Sept. 9	Pres. Garfield - Sept. 4
Pres. Lincoln - Sept. 23	Pres. Polk - Sept. 18
Pres. Coolidge - Oct. 7	Pres. Adams - Oct. 2
Pres. Wilson - Oct. 27	Pres. Harrison - Oct. 16

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Passenger departures show a decrease in all classes from last month's figures. First class departures dropped from a total of 303 passengers to 192, the decrease being mostly in departures to China and Japan. Intermediate class departures dropped from 478 to 394, this decrease also being attributable to China and Japan departures. Third class departures continue at a very low figure, the current figure being practically the same as for the previous month.

The following figures show the number of passengers departing from the Philippine Islands during the month of June, 1933:

	First	Inter- mediate	Third
China and Japan.....	84	219	283
Honolulu.....	0	21	20
Pacific Coast.....	31	102	44
Europe via America.....	11	9	0
Straits Settlements and Dutch East Indies.....	47	14	1
Europe and Mediterranean ports beyond Colombo.....	10	26	19
America via Suez.....	5	0	0
Australia.....	4	3	0
Total.....	192	394	367

United Spanish War Veterans

(Continued from page 28)

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Russ, John, San Francisco del Monte, Rizal, P. I.
Sanders, U. L., San Juan, Pasay, Rizal, P. I.
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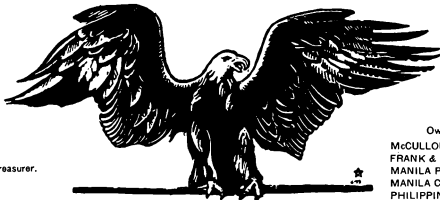
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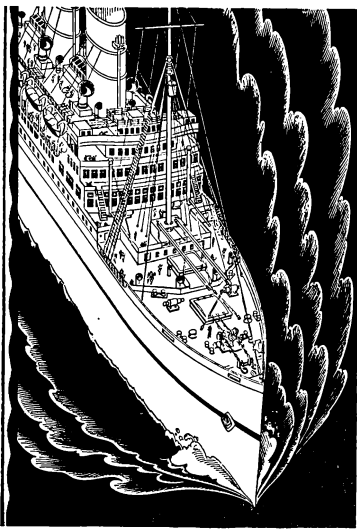
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Reg. No. 11401. Trademark consisting of the words "REPUBLICANOS CIGARETTES" with a design, for cigarettes, registered on June 20, 1933, by La Insular Fabrica de Tabacos y Cigarillos Inc., of Manila, P. I.

Reg. No. 11402. Trade-name consisting of the words "TABLERIA LA SUERTE" for the business of contracting construction of buildings, standard public markets, etc., registered on June 20, 1933, by Keh It, of Dagupan, Pangasinan, P. I.

Reg. No. 11403. Trademark consisting of the word "LIBERTY" with a design, for cigarettes, registered on June 23, 1933, by Maria Luisa Hidalgo Vda. de Gonzalez La O, of Manila, P. I.

Reg. No. 11404. Trademark consisting of the letters "YMC" with a design, for cigarettes, registered on June 23, 1933, by Sweet Dreams Aromatic Cigarettes Company, Inc., of Manila, P. I.

Reg. No. 11405. Trademark consisting of the word "KINGSWEAR" for shoes, coats, pants, shirts, undershirts, etc., registered on June 24, 1933, by T. Isardas & Co., of Iloilo, Iloilo, P. I.

Reg. No. 11406. Trademark consisting of the representation of an eagle with spread wings and extended claws, for textiles of all kinds and similar articles, registered on June 24, 1933, by Germann & Co. Ltd., of Manila, P. I.

Reg. No. 11407. Trademark consisting of the letter "T" with the words "Trade-Mark", for beer, registered on June 24, 1933, by J. & R. Tennent, Limited, of Glasgow, Scotland.

Reg. No. 11408. Trade-name consisting of the words "PHILIPPINE SCHOOL OF AVIATION" with a design, for advertisements, signs over the place of business, upon letter heads, etc., registered on June 26, 1933, by Donato M. Hahili, of Manila, P. I.

Reg. No. 11409. Trademark consisting of the word "PALS" with a design, for powder, perfume and pomade, registered on June 27, 1933, by Tan Tiongchuy, of Manila, P. I.

Reg. No. 11410. Trademark consisting of the word "TRUMP" with a design, for powder, perfume and pomade, registered on June 27, 1933, by Tan Tiongchuy, of Manila, P. I.

Reg. No. 11411. Trademark consisting of the word "MENTOTUM" with a design, for pharmaceutical preparation, registered on June 28, 1933, by José E. Jimenez, of Manila, P. I.

Reg. No. 11412. Trademark consisting of the words "BLACK CAT" with a design, for cigarettes, registered on June 30, 1933, by Katubusan, of Manila, P. I.

(To be Continued)

TRADE-MARK, DESIGNS, REGISTRATION

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Have You a Hobby?

The projected paper on men's avocations in the Philippines is held over to September. If you ride a hobby, please let the Journal know about it; while hobbies are not many in the islands, it is desired to know of as many of them as possible so as to have the survey accurate.

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Marques de Comillas 212

Sole Agents in the Philippines

TOBACCO REVIEW

By P. A. MEYER

Alhambra Cigar and Cigarette Mfg. Co.



RAW LEAF: Buying of the 1933 Crop in the Cagayan Valley has started now but in view of the limited demand on one side and the poor quality of the leaf on the other, prices offered are low. Union Tobacco is moving better, the whole output having been disposed of. Export of Leaf Tobacco during July shows the following figures:

Rawleaf, Stripped Tobacco and Scraps
Kilos

Australia.....	380
China.....	6,499
France.....	100
Hongkong.....	14,366
North Africa.....	35,480
North Atlantic (Europe).....	7,289
Spain.....	1,224,714
Straits Settlements.....	474
Tonkin.....	75
United States.....	71,610
Total.....	1,360,987

CIGARS: After the monthly shipments to the United States up to June 30 of this year have been below last year's, July of this year has practically approached the figure of July 1932.

SHIPMENTS TO U. S. A.:

Period	Cigars
July, 1933.....	15,405,569
July, 1932.....	15,641,245
January-July, 1933.....	76,272,240
January-July, 1932.....	94,215,448

REAL ESTATE

By P. D. CARMAN
Addition Hills



This month's total, while somewhat greater than that of July, 1932, is the lowest since 1923 excepting July of last year. Transfers, however, exceeded considerably those of February, May and June of 1933.

Sales City of Manila
June 1933 July 1933

Sta. Cruz.....	₱ 93,357	₱174,076
Sampaloc.....	73,501	112,605
Tondo.....	71,832	50,410
Binondo.....	136,200	53,000
San Nicolas.....	18,800	58,794
Ermita.....	46,830	79,533
Malate.....	179,844	113,013
Paco.....	11,290	36,067
Intramuros.....		6,720
San Miguel.....	31,000	41,080
Sta. Mesa.....		5,310
Quiapo.....	34,800	39,273
Sta. Ana.....	41,111	23,421
Pandacan.....	3,325	3,873

₱741,891 ₱797,175

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Capital (Paid) - - - ₱248,000,000.00
Surplus - - - - - ₱152,000,000.00
Undivided Profits - ₱ 10,889,025.54
(as of June 30, 1932)

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PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

Commodities	June, 1933			June, 1932			Monthly average for 12 months previous to June, 1933		
	Quantity	Value	%	Quantity	Value	%	Quantity	Value	%
	Sugar	46,210,961	\$ 6,058,213	50.3	89,002,605	\$ 9,539,946	76.1	102,798,174	\$10,978,115
United States Products	13,397,350	1,046,310	9.3	5,392,006	476,447	3.4	9,473,296	783,390	4.1
Coconut Oil	10,438,082	1,117,038	9.3	7,383,994	983,921	7.0	9,350,528	1,201,442	7.0
Copra	28,629,876	1,087,947	14.0	10,237,495	821,632	5.8	14,991,590	585,842	3.3
Cashew	11,351,763	363,228	3.0	3,867,777	492,451	3.3	14,146,717	47,011	0.2
Embroidery	705,492	281,837	2.3		306,623	3.6		437,678	2.6
Magnum	40,229	33	0.0	322,955	14,825	0.1	405,457	20,003	0.1
Leaf Tobacco	1,908,000	14,208	0.1	43,722	17,787	0.1	1,493,547	315,234	1.8
Desiccated and Shredded Coconuts	1,017,338	209,683	1.7	1,577,964	282,073	2.0	1,297,990	263,008	1.5
Hats (Number)	51,782	74,339	0.6	25,370	36,738	0.2	61,777	98,113	0.5
Leather (Cattle Metanep)	3,094	76,638	0.6	6,108	143,933	1.0	2,926	75,473	0.4
Copra Meal	9,749,144	212,478	1.8	6,444,703	183,037	1.3	6,080,041	698,645	4.0
Cordage	330,653	100,300	0.8	317,987	92,012	0.6	341,444	107,200	0.6
Cashew	26,154	20,148	0.2	10,918	20,083	0.1	31,000	29,535	0.1
Pearl Buttons (Gross)	53,720	33,322	0.3	85,500	58,255	0.3	117,852	49,064	0.2
Canton (Low grade cordage fibre)	342,728	10,714	0.1	6,325	514	0.0	305,512	16,248	0.2
All Other Products	604,795	8.0		5,224	330	0.0	6,247	1,273,636	6.4
All Domestic Products	\$11,076,711	99.5		\$14,079,942	99.5		\$17,323,293	99.5	
Foreign Countries Products	62,031	0.5		56,322	0.4		71,837	0.5	
	16,371	0.1		17,126	0.1		14,492		
Grand Total	\$12,003,113	100.0		\$14,153,430	100.0		\$17,429,642	100.0	

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

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

Articles	June, 1933		June, 1932		Monthly average for 12 months previous to June, 1933	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
	Cotton Cloth	\$1,138,535	10.1	\$2,325,347	14.7	\$1,645,619
Other Cotton Goods	1,027,002	9.1	1,003,123	6.5	933,417	7.7
Iron, Steel, Machinery	760,758	6.8	1,312,708	8.6	28,814	0.2
Rice	56,132	0.5	83,294	0.4	94,967	0.7
Wool	255,545	2.1	464,900	3.0	354,599	2.4
Machinery and Parts of	401,332	3.8	425,155	2.4	333,940	2.4
Dairy Products	259,270	2.1	520,380	3.4	410,514	3.1
Canned Goods	1,009,597	8.9	713,819	4.6	421,672	3.4
Silk Goods	300,851	2.6	481,641	3.1	494,495	3.6
Automobiles	330,061	2.8	738,313	4.8	419,397	3.0
Vegetable Fiber Goods	204,713	1.7	116,637	0.7	246,027	2.0
Broccoli	507,697	4.2	212,303	1.3	210,505	1.7
Miner's Oil	411,839	3.6	424,609	2.7	165,752	1.3
Fish and Fish Products	143,979	1.1	93,028	0.5	59,716	0.4
Wool and Other Wool	126,408	1.0	82,495	0.5	208,295	1.4
Coal	131,106	1.1	74,493	0.4	93,596	0.7
Chemicals, Dyes, Drugs, Etc.	443,334	3.9	299,886	1.9	329,552	2.5
Fertilizers	334,347	2.9	81,661	0.5	195,442	1.5
Vegetables	278,119	2.4	170,796	1.0	227,447	1.8
Paper Goods, Except Books	298,812	2.5	310,305	2.0	271,450	2.2
Tobacco and Manufacture of	154,103	1.3	460,790	3.0	358,697	2.9
Electrical Machinery	211,920	1.9	499,415	3.2	330,547	2.7
Cars and Other Printed Matters	127,923	1.0	502,372	3.3	187,239	1.5
Cars and Carriages	70,358	0.6	49,658	0.3	113,390	0.9
Automobile Tires	148,590	1.2	155,895	1.0	127,904	1.0
Fruit and Nuts	144,654	1.0	150,930	1.0	103,527	0.8
Woolen Goods	71,290	0.6	50,433	0.3	55,480	0.4
Leather Goods	89,443	0.7	148,959	1.0	119,703	0.9
Shoes and Other Footwear	109,376	0.9	153,293	1.0	147,132	1.1
Coffee	115,067	1.0	76,946	0.5	92,000	0.7
Breadstuffs, Except Wheat	161,824	1.4	57,796	0.4	86,069	0.6
Flour	94,675	0.8	117,141	0.8	100,505	0.8
Eggs	82,888	0.7	88,870	0.6	96,765	0.7
Furniture and Other Toilet Goods	156,375	1.3	424,609	2.8	113,301	0.9
Lubricating Oil	82,351	0.7	39,876	0.2	41,423	0.3
Chemical Manufacturers' Except Candy	129,857	1.0	60,148	0.4	82,540	0.6
Glass and Glassware	82,645	0.7	155,139	1.0	95,777	0.7
Textile Manufacture, Except Cotton	155,452	1.3	132,705	0.9	93,278	0.7
China and China Ware	95,628	0.8	59,573	0.4	88,554	0.7
Automobile Accessories, Parts and Other Precious Stones Unset	34,656	0.2	24,714	0.2	23,342	0.1
Wood, Reeb, Bamboo, Paper, Manufacture	65,046	0.5	61,353	0.4	69,486	0.5
India Rubber Goods	40,217	0.3	87,134	0.6	61,574	0.5
Spices	67,306	0.5	67,290	0.4	67,418	0.5
Cattle	38,743	0.2	25,859	0.2	24,003	0.1
Explosives	17,270	0.1	93,760	0.6	67,445	0.5
Iron	10,462	0.0	4,701	0.0	6,233	0.0
Gold	7,920	0.1	13,616	0.1	17,541	0.1
India	14,843	0.1	28,901	0.2	49,327	0.3
Cebu	4,093,399	17.9	3,246,308	11.0	3,022,196	10.2
Zamboanga	218,811	1.9	342,866	2.2	498,326	3.4
Motion Picture Films	768,323	6.9	772,171	5.0	2,126,852	17.6
Other imports	1,496,229	12.4	1,496,229	10.0	1,496,229	10.0
Total	\$11,626,312	100.0	\$13,435,205	100.0	\$12,469,503	100.0

CARRYING TRADE

Nationality of Vessels	June, 1933		June, 1932		Monthly average for 12 months previous to June, 1933	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
	American	\$2,937,108	25.4	\$6,762,033	44.1	\$4,239,584
British	3,824,141	33.5	3,383,266	28.2	4,185,214	33.8
Japanese	1,058,395	9.3	566,663	3.6	883,856	7.1
Dutch	615,425	5.3	1,052,154	6.9	950,483	7.4
German	885,270	7.7	390,763	2.8	618,430	5.1
Norwegian	1,227,765	9.9	732,083	4.8	923,569	7.6
Philippines	426,998	3.7	58,247	0.3	56,497	0.4
Spanish			16,406	0.1	13,394	
Chinese	70,103	0.5	39,531	0.1	32,945	0.2
Swedish	333,268	2.8	130,158	0.8	163,355	1.3
Danish	5,974				3,922	
Portuguese	429,998	3.7	843,245	5.5	390,423	2.8
Italian	168				50	
Belgian					2,365	
By Freight	\$11,475,566	98.7	\$15,193,619	98.5	\$12,256,488	98.3
By Mail	150,752	1.3	241,886	1.5	213,045	1.7
Total	\$11,626,312	100.0	\$15,435,205	100.0	\$12,469,503	100.0

EXPORTS

Nationality of Vessels	June, 1933		June, 1932		Monthly average for 12 months previous to June, 1933	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
	American	\$2,983,317	24.8	\$4,098,904	29.2	\$4,899,007
British	3,016,596	25.1	3,078,401	22.0	4,404,558	25.7
Japanese	2,578,520	23.9	4,023,448	33.0	3,560,500	20.5
Dutch	1,585,997	13.5	1,98,596	1.4	236,640	1.3
Norwegian	1,042,828	8.5	1,233,282	8.1	2,146,113	12.5
Spanish	354,081	2.9	158,780	1.1	103,870	0.6
Chinese			9,880		3,371	
Swedish	108,311	0.9	27,837	0.1	78,299	0.4
Danish	653,821	5.5	607,700	4.3	601,139	3.4
Portuguese	776,490	6.5	803		171,394	1.0
By Freight	\$11,919,817	99.4	\$14,037,844	99.2	\$16,821,800	96.4
By Mail	80,166	0.6	115,586	0.8	80,742	0.5
Total	\$12,000,113	100.0	\$14,153,430	100.0	\$17,429,642	100.0

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Countries	June, 1933		June, 1932		Monthly average for 12 months previous to June, 1933	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
	United States	\$16,322,416	71.7	\$23,871,390	79.8	\$23,470,617
Japan	860,591	3.6	991,652	3.1	680,033	2.1
United Kingdom	1,817,737	7.7	1,069,670	3.7	1,443,933	4.8
China	1,183,073	5.0	827,648	3.0	966,029	3.2
French East Indies	63,448	0.2	86,565	0.4	136,399	0.5
Netherlands	739,694	3.0	487,586	1.8	676,004	2.2
Spain	208,805	0.7	617,994	2.2	600,399	2.0
Australia	239,943	0.9	184,301	0.7	200,858	0.7
British East Indies	122,361	0.5	167,056	0.6	190,121	0.7
Dutch East Indies	238,526	0.9	652,888	2.3	261,145	0.9
France	275,914	1.0	190,720	0.8	258,773	0.9
Netherlands	240,385	0.9	167,056	0.6	175,000	0.6
Italy	42,635	0.1	40,694	0.2	59,885	0.2
Hongkong	67,378	0.2	43,979	0.2	65,230	0.2
Belgium	200,693	0.8	116,040	0.4	167,980	0.6
Switzerland	86,026	0.3	125,665	0.5	117,210	0.3
Japan-China	78,253	0.3	17,108		38,017	0.1
Sweden	6,608				11,638	
Canada	114,300	0.4	43,166	0.2	43,673	0.2
Denmark	84,250	0.3	92,635	0.4	71,110	0.3
Poland	29,717	0.1	25,093	0.1	25,093	0.1
Austria	7,773	0.1	1,392		5,974	
Denmark	19,093	0.1	14,821		13,691	
Other Countries	262,365	1.0	105,331	0.4	128,006	0.6

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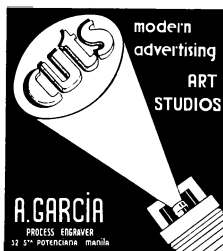
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PREVENTS DESTRUCTION OF WOOD FROM ATTACK BY ROT, TERMITES, WHITE ANTS OR ANAY, AND BOK-BOK

STAMPED ON LUMBER MEANS THAT IT HAS BEEN PRESSURE TREATED WITH . A WOOD PRESERVATIVE OF EXCEPTIONAL MERIT.

LUMBER IS PERMANENTLY PROTECTED AGAINST ALL FORMS OF ROT AND INSECT ATTACK. IT IS CLEAN AND TAKES PAINT OR VARNISH AS SATISFACTORILY AS UNTREATED WOOD.

A NEW INTERNATIONAL LUMBER TRADE MARK

- LUMBER IS ROT PROOF
- LUMBER IS PAINTABLE
- LUMBER IS ODORLESS
- LUMBER IS PERMANENT

CURTIN-HOWE CORPORATION
Timber Preservation Engineers
New York, N. Y.

ZMA prevents attack by snay and bok-bok. Tests have shown that only a very small quantity of ZMA is necessary to kill termites or snay.

ZMA does not change the strength, physical appearance, nor any other characteristics of the wood and has the added advantage of making it somewhat fire resistant.

ZMA lumber may be used unpainted since it is colorless or it may be painted or finished in any manner desired.

ZMA lumber is PRESSURE TREATED and as such is not to be confused with open tank, dip, spray or brush treatments. Unless lumber is PRESSURE TREATED it is not permanently protected against decay and snay.

ZMA is practically insoluble in water and hence permanently present in the wood to protect it during the useful life of the structure.

ATLANTIC GULF & PACIFIC COMPANY OF MANILA

Sole Licensee

Philippine Islands

Manila, P. I.

71-77 Muelle de la Industria

Cigars that win and hold friends



THREE FAMOUS LEADERS

PIGTAILS. A 'round-the-world favorite, made in three sizes.

CORONAS. This style is among the most popular in the cigar field.

ESPECIALES. A close contender with our Coronas for popularity.

These are but three of our many fine cigars, which are on sale at discriminating tobacco shops.

Selected leaf tobacco from our own plantations in Isabela, cured under our own slow but perfect process, assures you cigars that you will enjoy.

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