

# THE AMERICAN CHAMBER of COMMERCE JOURNAL



Vol. 7, No. 12

December, 1927

**In Lighter Vein:**  
Review of the Year

Historical Yarn,  
by Percy A. Hill: A  
Christmas Gift of  
the Greeks

Editorial on West-  
ern Civilization:  
*Irate Rajahs*

*Leading Articles:*

**Franciscan Friars' Churches in the Philip-  
ippines**

Growth of Bank Savings Deposits

**Sports: From Soup to Nuts**

Through the Sky to Bacolod on Errand  
of Mercy: How the Army Does It

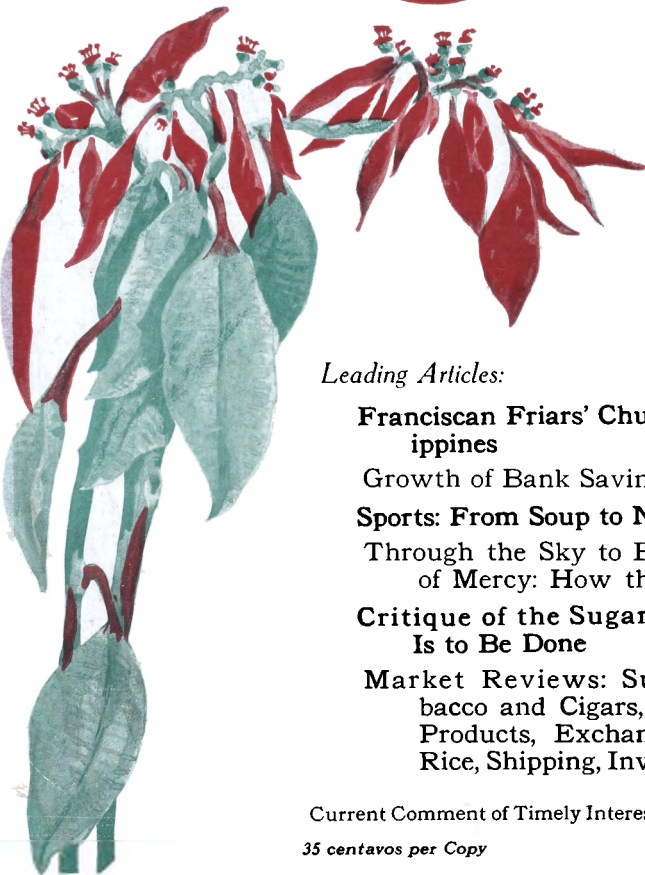
**Critique of the Sugar Industry: What  
Is to Be Done**

Market Reviews: Sugar, Hemp, To-  
bacco and Cigars, Copra and Copra  
Products, Exchange, Real Estate,  
Rice, Shipping, Inward Car Loadings

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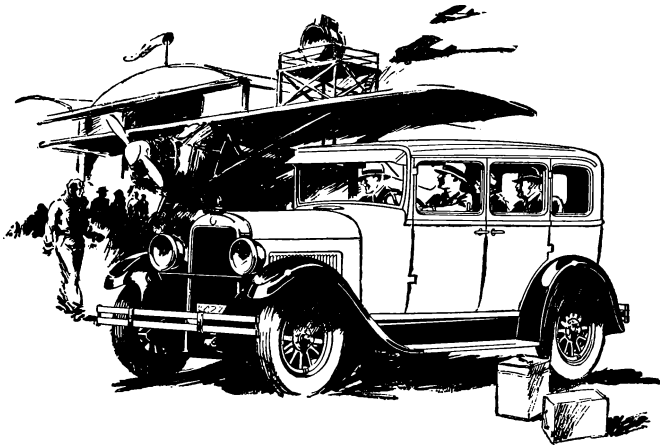
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PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY

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The American Chamber of Commerce is ready and willing at all times to furnish detailed information to any American Manufacturer, Importer, Exporter or other American who are interested in Philippine matters. Address all communications and requests for such information to the Secretary of the Chamber No. 180 David, Manila, P. I.

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The AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS should not be confused with other organizations bearing similar names such as the Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines, the Philippine Chamber of Commerce, the Philippine-American Chamber of Commerce and the Manila Chamber of Commerce.

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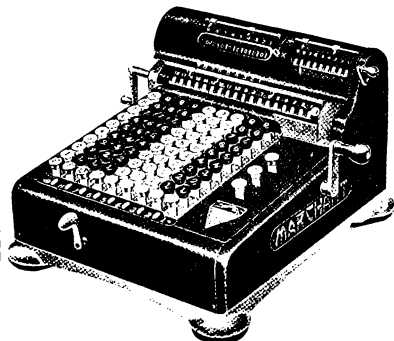
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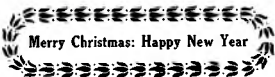
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# THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE JOURNAL

DECEMBER, 1927

Vol. VII, No. 12



Merry Christmas: Happy New Year

It has been a good year: when analyzed and the buying power of money is compared, almost on a parity with the islands' banner year, 1920. Our statistician shows average exports monthly during the 12 months previous to October as P25,641,454, and October exports were P21,791,725 against P18,878,228 for October 1926. October imports were P20,203,636 against P23,036,994 for October 1926, and the average monthly imports during the 12 months previous to October were P19,835,153.

During the year the Executive managed somehow to worry along without the aid of the Board of Control, and the public seems at least acquiescent in the situation. It hasn't increased taxes.

True, early in the year the public was alternately alarmed and dismayed. According to the papers the Santa Cruz bridge might collapse any time, and the Rivero contract was to be summarily cancelled. Householdiers pictured their children returning from the movies, crashing through the bridge just behind the truck carrying the fatal extra hemp bale, and they anticipated awakening any morning to find the flies swarming around the uncollected garbage. Then the legislature met; the papers suddenly developed more confidence in the bridge, and Rivero was left to wrestle it out with the auditor—who now finds the contract saves the city about P14,000 monthly.

Early in the year too, Major Hitchens and the Times wanted Fajardo fired from the health service and unless this were done an epidemic impended. It wasn't done, for some reason, and the epidemic vanished like the fears about the bridge. In fact, the old town is about as healthy as a shoot: there never before was a time when the mortality was so low.

About the time this ghost went to sleep, Bill Odom and Judge A. D. Gibbs got their

heads together and furnished up a dingy corner of the downtown section with four three-story office buildings. Luna's new Escolta building followed, and Veloso's building back of Hancock's, opposite the Odom-Gibbs building acquired by the Chamber of Commerce—now the American Chamber of Commerce Building, where the Chamber of Commerce is comfortably installed on the entire third floor and work is done under pleasant conditions.

The People's Bank and Trust Company opened for business in another of the four buildings under the management of N. E. "Ned" Mullen: another domestic bank for the islands. Elsewhere in this issue are some remarkable figures on savings deposits and their growth during the year.



Mayor Earnshaw

public confidence, which, with luck, he should be able to retain.

Although Mr. Justice Charles A. Johns of the supreme court has not as yet found the premises he desired on his arrival in Manila, where he could keep a cow, he has silenced the merry-go-round next his house that would have disturbed his Thanksgiving dinner and he has led the Rotary crusade against mosquitoes. He is bound by one means or another to contribute to the civic betterment of the city, and he does.

There is even to be a carnival, called a Charity Fair, to top off the year. It is in behalf of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society and its colony at Santolan, and President Fernandez of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce is at the head of it. There will be balls, shows, exhibits—all the ingredients of a gay festival. The fair opens December 24, the Princess of Charity ball takes place December 22. The old grounds, Wallace Field, are the site.

Mayor Earnshaw promises a theater building and park extensions, but that will be for next year's review. Better to mention here the port improvements at Iloilo and Cebu. Governor Gilmore neglects no part of the islands.

It is refreshing to observe Gilmore at work. If a buck has been passed to him that he has failed to take up, the incident now escapes attention. When the reporters were interviewing him the other day and one asked about the copra-consumers squabble over the export shipments abroad, he said he had referred it to the Trade Commissioner for an opinion. "Oh, so you have left it to him?" "Oh, no. Please don't get me wrong (this is, by the way, Gilmore's nearest approach to slang). I'll make the decision. I have only asked Mr. Howard for an opinion." But everyone, by this time, understands: final executive decisions are Gilmore's, his alone.

The Journal thanks its public and patrons for the support it has received, which is increasing. It believes it did a good job during the year. It tried to, and it believes it can do better next year. Merry Christmas, and a prosperous and happy New Year.

There's to be a new Ford Car, announced on this page. Everyone is speculating about it, trying to visualize the transformation. First shipments will soon arrive in Manila.

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## Through the Sky to Bacolod on an Errand of Mercy

How the Army Answered the Call for Help for a Wounded Man

Gangrene attacked the flesh of a young Spaniard wounded by a bolo wielded by a workman employed under him at Escalante, Occidental Negros, early in November, and a wire was sent to Manila for serum to save the fellow's life. But boats would be too slow in reaching Bacolod, where the man lay in hospital, so some one thought of Camp Nichols and the Army Air Service. Certainly, every time. The request was made about 10 a. m. November 10, and by 10:30 a. m. Lieutenant J. D. Corkille led Captain D. B. Howard as a passenger with him, Lieutenant D. W. Watkins had Captain R. E. Elvins, flight surgeon, as a passenger with him, and the two big Loening amphibians were winging their way to Bacolod, after an awkward

bed, and the priest and relatives and friends, grouped about for the last sacrament, requested to retire. Captain Elvins soon had the patient encouraged and fairly comfortable, with his pulse gaining and his temperature going down. There was, of course, no hope of saving the arm, as both surgeons knew, but there was a chance to save the man's life—just a fighting chance. It would be up to the Bacolod surgeon alone, after the few hours that Captain Elvins could remain with him; and he was certainly capable and grateful for Elvins' help.

After three hours, Elvins visited the patient again, noting continued improvement; and so it was after six hours, and after nine. The others motored and golfed. Bacolod was lavish in hospitality: Gifford "Giff" Jones gave up his room in the hotel to the visiting officers; the provincial commander made them gifts of antique weapons; the governor and all officials shared the appreciation of the crowds that congregated wherever the officers went. But more had been done than was realized, to get there quickly, for the straight course lay over land about half the way, including Panay island, and "hope the motor does not quit now, as we could never get down without cranking up, and the only thing to do would be to take to the chute." Of course this anxiety left the fliers when they reached the sea.

Next morning at 10:30 a. m. the officers began their flight back to Manila after Captain Elvins had again seen the patient and conferred with the hospital surgeon. Several letters to Manila afterward told of the steady improvement of the patient's condition, and a telegram spoke of his being practically out of danger, and then he suffered a hemorrhage and went west. But that the trip was vain makes it no less admirable, and so the people concerned feel about it.

The fliers returned to Manila via Iloilo, going there to lunch with Jones and participate in the celebration of Armistice Day. As the assembled throng at Iloilo stood uncovered for a moment, gazing over the sea and paying a silent tribute to the victims of the Great War, the two planes rose over the horizon and presently landed off Fort San Pedro. (Captain Elvins was a surgeon in that war, where he learned to battle death desperately.)

Off for Manila the next morning, November 12, but just as at Corregidor going down, a heavy sea is running and a wet motor quits. One plane is up, this disabled one drifts out toward Guimaras and her companion lands for a launch to tow her back. Captain Howard and Lieutenant Corkille are really in peril. They take turns cranking the engine, standing out on the wings to do so. But they drift on, toward the shoals and rocks of the Guimaras shore—prepared to swim for it if the anchors don't take hold soon enough; or prepared to jettison the engine to keep the plane afloat. Mean-

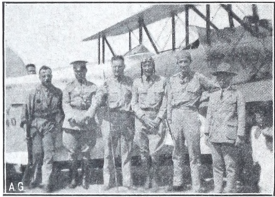
while they continue cranking. A light sailboat passes near, and a naked boy dives overboard grasping a tow between his teeth and swimming for dear life toward the plane.

He is blanched with fear as he approaches, he beckons and calls for a hand. Lifted up, he explains, as the tow is made fast, that the waters there are infested with sharks and the coastmen in the sailboat were afraid the officers would have to try swimming. Howard and Corkille can believe this, for something has lunged against one of the wheels of the craft and blown out its thick pneumatic casing with the force of an explosion of dynamite. Towed to the lee of the island, however, they presently get the motor started and fly back over Iloilo to signal their companions.

The second start from Iloilo is made at 2:35 p. m., and all goes well until the planes are opposite Mindoro, near Maestre de Campo. Here it is Watkins and Elvins who have trouble, something wrong with the generator, and they land on the water, signaling the others to go on



Beached at Bacolod



Farewell at Bacolod: Left to right: Lt. Corkille, Capt. Jesus, Lt. Watkins, Capt. Howard, Capt. Elvins, and Dr. Grosa, surgeon at the Bacolod Hospital.

start because of the rough sea running at Corregidor, causing a delay of one hour.

Maybe a brief note taken by Captain Elvins will convey what this means:

"Watkins says the ship is heavily loaded with gasoline, and that we may have trouble getting off. We taxi her down the runway and let her down into the water by means of ropes, to prevent her entering the water too fast. We taxi out about a mile, and I am literally sprayed with saltwater. Then he gives her the gun and we gain speed. I get another ducking, we gain speed, the ship dips backward and forward, the hull slaps the water, and we are off." But the water got into the distributor of the other machine, and it had to be dried out, while Watkins circled overhead and finally landed until a fresh start could be made by both machines.

Nothing untoward happened on the flight, steering was by compass and map, and a perfect landing on the cove at Bacolod was made at 2:40 p. m., time of trip 3 hours and 9 minutes. Bacolod gave a grand welcome to the officers and Captain Elvins immediately conferred on the case with the hospital doctor. The serum was administered, tubes inserted to drain away the puss, the candles removed from about the

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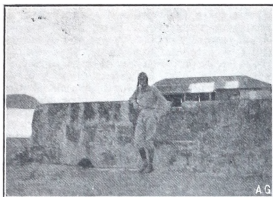
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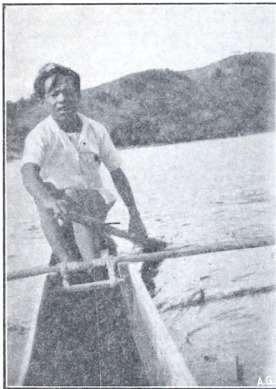


Fort San Pedro, Iloilo.

annual fiesta on the evening the officers visited them, so the visitors went to see the moro-moro dances and hear the weird music. The music master, in red knee drawers and undershirt, was in his element. He had written the piece and wanted it well executed: one violin and two guitars comprise the instruments.

The music master stands close to each player in turn, and to each singer of the two couples in the stage parts, cocks his ear and listens. He dominates, the others getting great merriment out of his dignity, and he makes corrections, whether they are due or not. Next morning, while Watkins tinkers the motor, Elvins ruminates.

"What could be done for these people! Modern water system and sewage, teach them sanitation. Put shoes on them, and prevent the



He rowed the aviators ashore at Maestre de Campo.

hookworm which is very common. Teach the children athletics. Set up a small hospital; operate all cases of hare-lip (which may be due to too close intermarriage); install a modern maternity ward, and cut down infant mortality. Give them dental treatment, and a balanced diet. Increase their opportunities for schooling, they only have the primary grades now.

"It surely would be an opportunity to show what modern medicine and sanitation could do. They are isolated, so that there would be no intermingling with neighboring islanders. What an opportunity for some medical man and some money!" Such were the thoughts of the officers, getting back from their errand of mercy. One of them is Captain Howard. But who is he? Only the fellow who, just a short year ago, when all other communications were cut off after the typhoon in Batangas, swerved down over the plaza there and caught a message held up to him on a bamboo pole! He had first dropped a message, listing the information wanted by the Red Cross in Manila and telling the people how to rig the pole. The provincial governor wanted to keep the message pouch, and it ought to be hanging today in the provincial building of Batangas, a memento of the exploit. Too many of these incidents, all in the day's work of the service, pass with but little notice of them. But the Spaniards who wanted the relief taken to their countryman at Bacolod wouldn't have things go that way; they tendered a banquet and reception, and supplemented them with speeches of international accord and esteem.

We have been enjoying the courtesy of the Army and Navy, in a submarine and in an aeroplane. Lieutenant-Commander Hans, with lieft Commander McCormick and officials above them, took us diving in a submarine. We saw the waters rise above us, as we twice plunged toward the bottom, and we glanced through the periscope at the traffic on the surface. Two big Diesels hurried us along the surface, and huge batteries took care of us under the surface. It was thrilling but all right \* \* \* so long as it was all right. Hans' men told us privately that he is one of the great masters of the game, all carried on in mathematics. They felt safe, so did we.

Then Lieutenant Woodruff, with the consent of the officials above him, took us flying from Camp Nichols to Stotsenburg in a bomber.

We have signed releases from responsibility and donned parachutes and climbed into the rear cockpit. In an emergency we are to jump, count five and pull the cord releasing the chute. There is the run down the field, the take-off, the banking, quite steeply, into the course; and as we mount higher the city and all the country round about lie like a colorful mosaic pattern of a toyland beneath us. People appear like ants, motors like crawling flies, rivers like silver ribbons on green baize. The air is bumpy, the head wind strong, but we fly on safely, from 86 to 92 miles per hour and arc there in 35 minutes. This is man's mastery of the last unconquered element. We think Woodruff is flying her low, but 2100 feet isn't really low; and we think he is flying slow, but the speedometer says no. On one side the sea, on the other the delta lands and meandering streams and ditches with the salt beds and fish farms and rice and sugar fields in



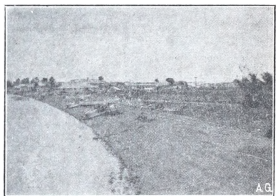
At Concepción: The drum assembles the people in meetings. Left to right, Americans: Elvins, Corkille, Howard, and Watkins.

between, and the towns with their toy houses and their plazas and churches—all appearing insignificant and blended into perspective.

Presently there is only land, walled in by mountains. And we do fly lower, over only sugar fields and sandy roads where we can distinguish footprints from wheel tracks.

We have already passed a sugar mill, the trains in the yard are toy trains on toy tracks, and pigmy men are moping (so it seems) at puny jobs—as if mechanically moved. This low flying disturbs us, there would not be space in which to jump clear and pull the cord. But lo, we are landing! The trip is over, and without stopping the engines Woodruff wheels around, takes off and returns to Manila, the round trip in little more than an hour.

Flying is soon to become very common in the Philippines, and convenient: it's the logical way to get from Iloilo or Cebu to Manila with mails and passengers whose time is money. Additional landing fields are needed, though, as a factor of safety for even the amphibian type. Once begun, commercial flying should develop rapidly. Try a flight and you'll be for it. And you'll have a better appreciation of what it means. How excellently, by the way, our fliers have been performing: only two serious accidents in two years. Talking accurately about it isn't being done, but think of all the flying in that time, flying to all points of the islands, often on sheer errands of mercy. It's modern chivalry.—W. R.



Beached at Iloilo

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MANUFACTURERS

Manila, P. I.

## The Month in Sports: Soup to Nuts

By CARROLL D. ALCOTT



November is always a busy and important month in the Manila sport world. This year, it has been unusually so and many outstanding events have occurred, one of which promises to become memorable in local sporting annals, viz., the appearance of Vincent Richards, of New York, world famous professional tennis star, against the best court

talent in the Philippines.

The other big events of the month, although less brilliant, are important to many thousands of Manila devotees of some form of athletic endeavor or other, who range in station from stevedores to our leading professional and business men. The opening of the 1927-28 Philippine Baseball League season on November 24, the initial fall regatta of the Manila Yacht Club and the 1927 army departmental championship golf tournament have aided in ushering in a sport season that will probably be unsurpassed by the records of any year since the early days of American Occupation.

This may sound like a broad statement, but when one considers that the yacht club, although only a year old, has not only made a successful bow during the short period of its existence but the Manila Bay course record for the Star class has been shattered twice within a week, the conclusion is actually mild. The addition of the



Richards

outboard motor hydroplane class to the yacht club curriculum and its successful inauguration has aroused an interest in speed racing that has already borne fruit while the success encountered by the Stars in their first three starts practically assures the future of sailing races in these islands.

Richards' exhibition appearances were highly successful—for Francisco Aragon. "Vinnie" lost two of his three matches with the ranking Filipino star, and although he was off his game to some extent, Aragon surprised everyone who saw him in action by proving better than he had heretofore been considered.

Richards may have under-estimated the skill

of Aragon and there are many who have that opinion. The writer does not believe such was the case. The professional star was tired of the constant subjection to tennis he had been placed under in Japan where he played a score of exhibition matches against the best Nipponese talent. This strain had its effect, with the result that Aragon, who was in excellent shape, scored a victory.

Some may misunderstand the above statements and think that I am detracting from Aragon's victories. I am not. The fact remains that Francisco won and, in so doing, gave the game of tennis a decided boost in the Philippines with the result that other players of international fame are likely to be invited to Manila for the benefit of the local players and the fans, which is to be considered quite a victory for tennis in general in this city and for Francisco Aragon, thanks to Captain Norman Cook and the executives of the Manila Tennis Club who were responsible for bringing the New Yorker to the Philippines.

The departmental golf tournament was an outstanding achievement in a month that was headlined by brilliant achievements. Captain Kendall J. Fielder, of Fort McKinley, defeated Captain William Stickman, of the same post, in the finals, 10 and 8. The match, although lopsided, has a big history behind it. Fielder won the championship from a field of more than 60 starters, the largest entry list shown by any golf event ever staged in the Philippines. Much of the credit for the success of the tourney is due Captain John C. Whitaker, departmental golf officer, who was in charge.

The tournament was marked by sensational play in the early rounds and fairly low scoring in the eliminations. Lieutenant Joseph Cranston, of Fort Santiago, won medalist honors after playing a brilliant 36 holes, 18 more than the prescribed number. Fielder, Stickman and Cranston finished the first 18 with 77's and in the playoff, Stickman dropped out at the 27th, while Fielder and Cranston battled it out to the finish, the latter winning.

But Cranston dropped by the wayside in the second round. Rated as a sure finalist at the start, his playing encountered a slump in the second round. Captain Coulter eliminated him from competition, 3 and 2. Cranston's exceptional work in the Manila Golf Club-Hongkong interport matches a few weeks previous had established him as a tournament player and his defeat at the hands of Coulter came as a surprise. The match was not exceptionally well played. Cranston was off form and apparently out of energy to carry him through. His driving was poor, his work on the fairways was ragged, while his putting was no more than ordinary.

To the army, the departmental tournament has served as an impetus to many officers who

had not taken the royal and ancient game as seriously as they might. When more than 60 officers appear on the dot for a tournament from a roster of not more than 600, something in the way of an achievement has been accomplished by those handling the event. It is safe to venture that a larger number will be out for the 1928 tourney while it is also a good bet that Captain Fielder will be an important figure in the 1928 open scheduled for January.

Baseball got off to a slow start although the first weekend games in December helped it out of the rut. In the November games, Meralco and Cavite were the only teams in the league evincing the necessary external signs of baseball. The Eagles and Scouts were trailed by the bungling Jinx and still are for the matter although they have registered some improvement.

In the games of Saturday and Sunday, December 3 and 4, the Scouts presented an improved lineup before 2,500 rabid fans and defeated the Eagles, 9 to 5. Muffs were responsible for the Eagles' loss. Beale, shortstop, hung up a record by bungling seven and accounting for the majority of the Scouts run in so doing. The solution to the present problem of the All-American entrants is a puzzle, but one thing is certain, a shakeup on the roster is rapidly becoming necessary. Beale was sick when he entered the December 4 game, but the fact remains that he played. He isn't a great shortstop and belongs on second base or in the outer garden. As a base runner, there isn't a man who can outclass him in the league.

Agrusa, who has played four or five years of baseball in Manila, made a few muffs at third but has shown some improvement of late. The outfield has Frasier as its mainstay and he is apparently one of the coming members of the team. "Bobby" Robinson, the manager, has booted a few at times when boots were costly. The pitching staff is as strong if not stronger than that of any team in the league. Mayhall

and Porter have been hurling excellent baseball and at Cavite, Saturday, December 3, Mayhall pulled an iron man stunt by literally hurling both games of a doubleheader, losing the first game, 1 to 0, and the second, 3 to 1. Casanova, the Cavite moundsman, likewise pitched both games for his team.

Cavite and Meralco are both strong this year. In their second meeting of the year, they turned in the outstanding game of the season by playing nine innings to a 1-1 tie. Every man on both teams played his utmost with the result that the fielding was sensational. Hits were scattered and there were only two errors, both of



F. Aragon

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these being chalked up to one man, Rivera, Meralco's third baseman.

If Cavite and Meralco continue to dish out the same brand of baseball that featured their second game, and the Eagles and Scouts show some more improvement as it is logical to presume that they will, the season may be fairly successful.

With the exception of the arrival of Pete Sarmiento from the roped arenas of the United States, nothing startling has happened in the fistic spotlight.

Shortly after his arrival Sarmiento started the Stadium management as well as the ring-mongers by refusing to meet Kid Johnson, feather-weight champion of the Orient, the man originally selected as his first opponent. Pete was brought back to the Philippines with an offer of P5,000 to meet the king of Far Eastern feathers and not until December 6 did he change his stand and definitely sign papers to fight. The bout has been scheduled for Christmas Eve.

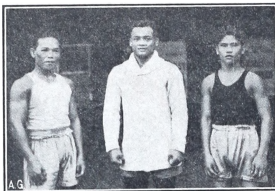
It is the opinion of the writer that a good big man can beat a good little man nine times out of ten. Johnson is one of the stiffest punchers that the islands have produced in the feather division, and he is outgrowing that class. Sarmiento is a legitimate bantam and he demanded, as any bantam would, that Johnson make 124 pounds for him. Naturally Johnson can't reduce to 124 pounds and fight his customary battle; as matters now stand, Pete has agreed to meet the champion at 126.

Pete has, during his hectic career in the United States, fought men at 126 pounds, and in one or two instances even more. That he was handicapped goes without saying, and he will be in a similar position when he boxes Johnson. The fact remains that the bout has been billed and Sarmiento should have a few good fights left in him. If he has, he may weather the storm with Johnson and emerge victorious. That is doubtful, but if he does lose it will be no disgrace.

It is not likely that Sarmiento will return to the United States without making more than one appearance in the local ring. A bout between the former pride of the Churchill stables and Little Moro, flyweight champion and claimant to the bantam title, is being encouraged and is on the verge of being signed. It will probably be staged during January and it should be as good if not better than the proposed Johnson-Sarmiento mix.

The visit of Arthur McQueen, representative of the Stadiums Ltd., of Sydney, Brisbane and Melbourne, Australia, was responsible for the expression of a desire by some of the tin alley fraternity to visit the Antipodes. Mr. McQueen took four promising boys back with him under contract for three fights each. Little Cowboy, Young Alde, featherweights; Young Pepe, bantamweight, and Fighting Mendez made the trip and, with the exception of Cowboy, they may return to Manila as big cards for the Stadium which has usually been the history following tours of Australia by local fighters.

Fernandez was hardly more than a preliminary boy when he visited the Antipodes. He returned a big card and a well developed fighter. The same was true of de Leon and a number of others. Cowboy probably won't advance enough to keep the tradition alive for he has already fought 150 battles and, although in his early



TRIO OF MANILA RING FAVORITES

A champion who missed the title, a champion who won, and a coming champion.—From left to right: Routh Darmatulin, who can hit harder with his left hand than any Filipino brawler now in the ring; Kid Johnson, hard hitting featherweight champion, and Little Pancho, flashy brother of the late flyweight champion of the world, Pancho Villa.

twenties, he is an old man in the age of the arena. The fights at the Stadium during November were not exceptional. Young Harry Wills, a youth of African lineage, won a close contest from Irineo Flores on November 5. The fight was slow at the start and improved slowly.

Georges Montañez and Joe Alexander, flyweights, fought 12 rounds to a draw on November 12. The fight was not a great battle although it was a moral victory for Alexander. Tiny DeBolt, heavyweight champion of the Asiatic Fleet, made his first return appearance in Manila after a summer in China waters by kayoing Al Konze, of the army, in five rounds. Ceferino Garcia, lightweight, brought an abrupt end to any designs that Joe Sacramento might have on the local crown by dealing that eminent member of the Shanghai boxing clique a sleeping potion in the fourth round of their scheduled 12 round feature event on the evening of Nov. 28.

Like the month of November, the present month promises to hold some interesting sport events for Manila fans. The championship track and field games are scheduled to be run off during the Anti-Tuberculosis charity fair. Boxing should show a bit of improvement over November while baseball will hold out strong and possibly improve. Yachting will continue to play an important part in the sport curriculum with weekly races while a number of lesser events in the amateur world are on tap.

PRESIDENT BACKS KIESS BILL

(By Associated Press)

Washington, Dec. 6.—The expenditure by congress through its appropriating power of all or part of the customs revenues now turned over to the Philippine treasury, a move which is advocated by Chairman Kiess, of the house committee on insular affairs, was recommended today by President Coolidge in his message to congress. The change was recommended as a means to greater progress and increased administrative efficiency in the islands.

As regards a greater degree of autonomy for the islands, the President said that self-government there would be hastened if the Filipino people would show desire and ability to execute cordially and efficiently the provisions of the present organic act. He suggested that a congressional committee visit the islands biennially.

He said that the powers of the insular auditor needed revision and clarification.

The text of that part of the President's message touching upon the Philippines follows:

The Message

"Conditions in the Philippine Islands have been steadily improved. Contentment and order prevail. Roads, irrigation works, harbor improvements and public buildings are being constructed. Public education and sanitation have been advanced. The government is in a sound financial condition. These immediate results were especially due to the administration of Governor-General Leonard Wood. The six years of his governorship marked distinct improvement in the islands and rank as one of the outstanding accomplishments this distinguished man has left. His death was a loss to the nation and to the islands. Greater progress could be made and more efficiency could be put into the administration if congress would undertake to expend through its appropriating power all or part of the customs revenues which are now turned over to the Philippine treasury. Powers of the auditor also need revision and clarification. The government of the islands is about 98 per cent in the hands of Filipinos. In the extension of this policy, self-government will be hastened by a demonstration on their part of their desire and their ability to carry out cordially and efficiently the provisions of the organic act enacted by congress for the government of the islands. It would be well for a committee of congress to visit the islands every two years."

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## IRATE RAJAHS

Irate rajahs like Senator José Laurel and Dean Bocobo, whose remarks to law undergraduates on the unrelated subjects of the Central School and missionaries are quoted on the opposite page for purposes of comment here, do not give, but are given unto. Thus they profit by the western civilization they condemn, but it has not modified their real character; and coincidentally with his platform performance we observe Dean Bocobo persisting in a stubborn attitude until he brings about the temporary degradation of the college of agriculture. The alma maters of such men gain nothing from having educated them, and they are types among our present leaders. This isn't said in a condemnatory spirit, but in our usual critical spirit which desires nothing but the opening of the eyes of the people to plain facts.

That's one thought. Now, with more temerity, to the metaphysical. In the realm of philosophy the truth is ever obscured, but our humble conclusion is that everywhere in life the good and the bad are inextricably mingled, and they are thus mingled in the character and activities of every man—and all his experiences, too. No effort whatsoever is worthwhile or compensatory in itself; we are all, from cradle to grave, ground between the inexorable millstones of the gods whose inscrutable will we may by no means determine. Every effort is fruitless, except—yes, we are going to use the trite and awful word—except in its *altruistic* phases. Rockefeller has by no means so much satisfaction, if indeed he has any at all, from a handsome annual increment to his vast fortune, as from the things he may do with this fortune to ameliorate the misery of mankind—of which he feels himself an impotent part like every one of his fellow-men.

You may make a hempen rope. If you turn a profit in making it, this heartens you to make another like it; and it renews your courage, but it gives you no psychic satisfaction. The grave, the end of all effort, yawns ahead of you but a little way, and the making of this hempen rope has bitten into your energies and into your soul. Infinite details have absorbed your faculties, engrossed them in a petty endeavor; and competition, not always honest, has annoyed and baffled you every day. In short, the game *in itself* has not been worth the candle. But when you see your hempen ropes towing steamers to their berths and warping them to piers, and you know that these steamers bring necessities, comforts and luxuries from abroad and will carry away surplus products to markets not existing in your own land, here you do find in overflowing abundance the vicarious reward for all you have done. As you age at your task, but continue it, you know that as you take from yourself, or allow life to take from you, you are giving to others—to those immediately about you, in your family, and to those more remote, who, having your rope, also have employment. It is the same with our Lindberghs, our Galileos, our Leonardos da Vincis, who all, in their different ways, contribute to the building of more stately mansions for the soul by making this transient life more enduring, more compensatory.

And that, we think, is western civilization, miscalled western Christianity, which only accidentally cradled its inceptive principle during the Reformation: the principle that we are all in the soup together and that it is cooler at the top and around the brim. It is really a cult of science, a cult of tool-making and tool-using. Such men know that their redeemer liveth, and that he lives within themselves. They are, they feel more and more, the masters of their fates, the captains of their souls; and, as they are, so are all other men on earth.

If one care to term this a religion, it isn't a religion of despair. It is Ben Adhem's brand—"write me as one who loved his fellow-man." Random manifestations: On the day Bocobo (who says he was misquoted) and Laurel ran oratorically amok, collection of the Leonard Wood fund for the eradication of leprosy begins—the eradication of leprosy! It wasn't uppermost that day in the dean's mind, please note, but it was in the minds of others. Missionary Widdoes is completing his three-story hospital with roof garden at San Fernando, Union: the gifts toward it were industrial securities.

Widdoes isn't a bad missionary. Some may be, but Dr. Parish and her companions at Mary Johnston aren't, nor Wilhelmina Erbst, riding the Cagayan circuit and minding her dormitory in Tuguegarao, nor yet others in an honor list too long. Among all men, in all men, all things, too, good and bad alike are inextricably mingled. And does the good overbalance the bad? One answers according to the state of his digestion. Ours is good.

As to the central school, it is not for whites alone but for all Americans and children whose parentage is partly American. It isn't discrimination, it meets an exigency. It is graded, not with our other local schools, except the university, but with similar schools in the United States, so that children may matriculate without reduction in grade. It is largely patronized by the Army and Navy. It helps them, and is as little as this country and this city, enjoying the constant protection of these services, could do in the way of evening up the score. No doubt the tax revenue from the money spent by the Army and Navy is far above the actual expenses of this school.

## LEX SCRIPTA

As we prepared for the press Governor Gilmore still had two days in which to wind up his action on the bills approved by the legislature. His action up to that time is printed on the opposite page. He trimmed the general appropriations to within P400,000 of the budget in order to conserve the treasury balance and forestall lean years, for which purpose he had based the budget on the average yearly revenue during ten years. He had yet to consider the public works bill, but the same procedure applies. Both bills were stuffed, of course; the bulky package was handed to him and he was expected to take off a good deal of the wrapping. One thin light-colored layer was the P150,000 "for expenditure by the Secretary of War" in getting some advisers for the governor. The legislature was thanked for the spirit displayed, but it had been informed that the item was not acceptable. Its obvious objections need no citation here, and now that it is out of the way the President's recommendation gives rise to hope that Congress will appropriate to the use of the governor for Federal purposes in this territory, the \$600,000 yearly that Americans pay in revenue levied upon Philippine products, chiefly cigars, sold in the United States.

It seems to us that the objectionable item was a means of amending *de facto* the organic act without reference to Congress, and that probably some men in Washington favored it at least as much as members of the legislature. Of course every governor would prefer to select his own staff: like occasional Presidents, some might prefer tennis cabinets. With the veto of the item, the provision for staff per diems in the current appropriations was revived for next year; the executive will not be helpless, even if Congress does nothing.

But Congress should do something. The papers say the islands are losing P4,000,000 annually on diamonds and other gems smuggled into the islands; on other days they speak of the flouting of the immigration law, while the influx of certain foreign imports leads to the conclusion that *ad valorem* aren't always what they might be, nor what they should be. "I wish to sell you diamonds," said a man to an Escalota importer. "But you can hardly sell me diamonds, I import them." "Oh, but you pay duty; I pay none!" The customs service is conspicuously a point where executive administration has been weakened. No doubt Collector Aldanese would be glad to have a part of the \$600,000 used to strengthen it. Goods smuggled into the Philippines can easily find their way into the homeland; in short, it's a matter of Federal concern and the local community and the United States too have the right to Federal aid.

## MARINE VIEWS

We tried our best to get C. E. "Charlie" Morton to write the comment on the new marine legislation, since his committee's report contributed toward it not a little, but the run of affairs prevented his doing so. Three measures, not merely one, were passed. Perhaps all will be approved, too certainly. The bill requiring radio equipment on vessels of specified tonnage has been approved; like action will follow on the *Alcazar* amendment restricting the authority of the utility commission to the fixing of maximum rates; and then there is the bill (which Morton hadn't seen when we talked with him) that makes new provisions respecting the examination of aspirants for marine-officers' tickets. The *Alcazar* measure stands out. It is all right, we suppose, on the eve of the elections, to let it appear that it slipped through. But, though it may have escaped the attention of some, it didn't slip through: there were just enough members determined to do something effective about the shipping situation, and they did it. Honor to them all.

But now another tangle has developed around the *Consuelo* at Honolulu, where she is enjoined from returning to Manila with either cargo or passengers or both. She's a Philippine ship, and while the injunction may follow the law, it's an injustice. Even foreign ships may call at Honolulu and book passengers and freight for the Philippines. Our vessels should at least have that right, and the probable outcome is that they will. In the same way, American vessels call at British ports and carry freight and passengers to England. The privilege is reciprocal. But as to Philippine vessels going east from Honolulu, this cannot in justice be done until we have the American registry of ships here.

BILLS APPROVED TO DECEMBER 7

S. 113, making the installation of radio obligatory on ships of Philippine registry.  
 S. 547, establishing additional penalties for habitual criminals.  
 S. 553, changing the name of Calle Almazan, Manila, to Florentino Torres.  
 H. 3259, granting the Manila Railroad Company an additional concession to construct railroad on the islands of Luzon.  
 H. 3379, establishing rules for the appointment and promotion of the members of the Medical Division of the Philippine Constabulary.  
 H. 3387, amending Section 12 of the Public Accountancy Act.  
 H. 1366, appropriating P60,000 for the construction of a rinderpest vaccine laboratory.  
 H. 1636, amending the law regarding the investment of the pension funds of the Bureau of Health.  
 H. 1818, amending Section 182 of Act No. 1459.  
 H. 2732, penalizing abuses on the part of administrators of lands seized by the government for tax delinquency.  
 H. 2949, admitting graduates of schools of hygiene and public health to the commissioned service of the Bureau of Health without examination.  
 H. 3082, amending the law regarding the fees of clerks of Court.  
 H. No. 3401, authorizing the Secretary of War to cancel certain bonds issued under Acts 3013 and 3058.  
 H. No. 3389, remitting the obligations of certain provinces to the Philippine Health Service.  
 S. No. 44, repealing Act No. 2098.  
 S. No. 233, authorizing the Governor-General to organize the municipal districts of Supiden, Santol, San Gabriel and Fugo into regular municipalities.  
 S. No. 386, amending the Election Law.  
 S. No. 391, amending the law regarding the setting aside of communal pastures.  
 S. No. 399, authorizing an economic survey of Mindanao.  
 H. No. 3190, redistricting the Province of Batangas.  
 H. No. 3248, authorizing municipal districts to impose license taxes upon collection of edible birds' nests.  
 H. No. 3327, providing for relief of inhabitants of Baier affected by the typhoon of September 17, 1927.  
 H. No. 3355, providing for relief for the Insular Collector of Customs for goods erroneously delivered.  
 H. No. 3400, amending the disposition of the cedula tax on certain small islands.  
 Senate Bill 460, requiring that when an instrument acknowledged before a notary consists of two or more pages, each shall be signed on the left margin by the persons executing the instrument.  
 Senate Bill 462, appropriating the sum of P100,000 for the construction or purchase of an electric power and ice plant at Culon.

Senate Bill 504, amending the law regarding the reservation of certain public lands for the Sultan of Sulu and others.  
 Senate Bill 539, repealing Act No. 3318 providing for the registration of contracts of agency.  
 Senate Bill 543, authorizing the retirement of the deceased Judge Pablo Bordon and Judge Cayo Alzona.  
 Senate Bill 544, amending the leave law affecting the Public Service Commission.  
 House Bill 762, changing the name of the municipality of Laguinanoc to Padre Burgos (Tayabas).

House Bill 781, providing for per diems for the vice-president and municipal councilors.  
 House Bill 1260, placing municipal employes in special provinces on the same leave basis as in regular provinces.  
 House Bill 1541, changing the boundary line between Surigao and Davao.  
 House Bill 1991, providing a minimum salary of forty pesos a month for municipal school teachers.  
 House Bill 2094, designating a new time limit for the filing of applications under the Osmenia Retirement Act.

Laurel and Bocobo on Missionaries, Etc.

Senator José P. Laurel, of the fifth senatorial district, belittled the importance of Christianity as a civilizing factor, and rapped the Nordic "snobbery and superiority complex" in a speech yesterday afternoon before the assembly of students in the College of Law of the University of the Philippines.  
 He pointed out that long before the advent of Christ, the dogmas and moral principles of Christianity were embodied in the code of morals of non-Christian peoples. The so-called "western civilization" is, in truth, Oriental civilization in polished and modified form, Senator Laurel stated. The foreign missionaries who are sent by dominant powers abroad are agencies for political domination and economic expansion, misrepresenting Christ under the protecting folds of religion, he said. The senator cited historical instances in support of his assertion.  
 Speaking of the "superiority complex" of white people, Senator Laurel said it was lamentable that white races, Americans included, have the temerity to assert racial superiority over colored peoples. Given equal opportunity, the Orientals will prove superior to the whites, as demonstrated by the fact that Christianity and civilization originated from the East, he explained. He condemned schools maintained in the Philippines, exclusively for Americans, "as if in our country the Americans are entitled to that consideration on account

of racial superiority."  
 "The Orient must continue to receive inspiration from its glorious past," concluded Senator Laurel. "When the Occident was in the darkness of ignorance and cannibalism, it needed the Orient to vitalize its life and give it a civilization and a religion. The Orient should unmask the true nature of Western Imperialism and understand its real spirit and designs...  
 "The Orientals cannot, of course, continue to look with favor on the maintenance of the status quo, for them to remain as hewers of wood and drawers of water," a mere means to the fulfillment of other's ends; but they must be the artificers of what their own nature wants and feels to be good. This set resolve must be the expression of a gigantic and unprecedented effort for the amelioration of half of mankind, the 900 millions of Asia who now regret that 'the age of chivalry is gone; that of sophisters, economists and calculators has succeeded'."  
 Dean Jorge Bocobo of the College of Law, indorsing Senator Laurel's idea, lambasted the nations sending foreign missionaries to the uncivilized parts of the world, declaring that they misrepresent Christ, by being used as tools of imperialism. Like devils citing the Scripture, the so-called emissaries of Christianity preach the gospel which the powers that send them contravene, he said.

—Bulletin, December 2.

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House Bill 2142, amending the Act appropriating \$500,000 for construction and equipment of provincial hospitals.

H. 229, appropriating \$20,000 for construction of a park in memory of Raja Baguinda at the top of Mt. Bud Dattu in Sulu.

H. 2367, amending postal savings bank act to require that authority for loans for insular buildings must be secured from the legislature.

H. 2722, increasing maximum value of states subject to summary settlement from \$3,000 to \$6,000.00.

H. 2727, authorizing Director of Lands to sell certain lands in C. O. to original claimants at assessed value.

H. 2900, authorizing Director of Posts to negotiate telegraph and radio conventions with foreign countries in the same manner as postal convention are now authorized.

H. 2945, requiring payment by the government of premiums on bonds of bonded employees.

H. 2960, reducing vacation leave of government employees from 18 to 12 days and increasing accrued leave from 24 to 30 days.

H. 3024, amending the act regulating the business of furnishing bond in civil and criminal cases.

H. 3057, removing Manila Railroad Company from control of Public Service Commission except with regard to rates.

H. 3232, appropriating \$500,000 for the promotion of agricultural and vocational education.

#### BILLS VETOED

House Bills No. 2771 and 3066, granting a franchise for manufacture of ice.

House Bill No. 2745, purporting to grant a franchise of the operation of a tsaicab service in Manila.

House Bill No. 764, amending general orders 68 by prohibiting the issuance of a warrant of arrest against persons charged with violation of ordinances, misdemeanors and special laws involving slight penalties.

Senate Bill No. 406, declaring as public pastures all ceptual lands in Catanduanes.

House Bill No. 2178, specifying persons eligible for Philippine citizenship.

House Bill No. 2978, providing that all Justices of the Peace and Auxiliary Justices of the peace now in the service offices be retired upon attaining the age of 65 years.

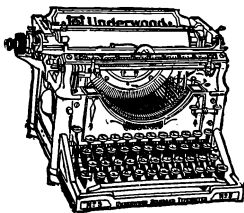
House Bill No. 2472, making unlawful the direct or indirect deduction or discount by the purchaser from weight or measure in sales of certain products.

Appropriation Bill, appropriating \$150,000 for salaries and per diems of aids to the governor general.

Appropriation Bill, allotting the sum of \$144,000 for the establishment of branches of the University of the Philippines, in Vigan, Lingayen, Legaspi and Iloilo.

House Bill No. 1228, providing that all investigations of irregularities in municipalities must be made by the municipal board of councilors.

House Bill No. 3359, imposing a tax upon persons engaged in recruiting laborers for work outside the Philippines.



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## A Critique of the Philippine Sugar Industry

By WALTER ROBB

The occasion of the return to the Philippines of H. Atherton Lee, sugar technologist, to reassume his old position with the Philippine Sugar Association as director of experimental work, seems a good one to employ in a glimpse of the situation in the sugar industry from the viewpoint of the man outside the industry who has a natural interest in its continued prosperity because of all that it weighs in the general welfare of the islands. The sugar industry gives wider employment in the islands with each succeeding year, and wages to labor employed in specified branches of the industry tend to rise. Each additional central established, and many are being established, widens the demand for labor in every rank from managers down to field hands.

The centrals have a direct demand for machinery, they also create a demand for it among the planters whose cane they grind; and all along the line, since there is an interrelationship among the industries, industry and commerce benefit by these extensions. Communities benefit too. The sanitary villages at the mills are models, provided with the necessities and many of the conveniences of the times that conduce toward the installation of similar services in neighboring towns. The railway systems connected with the mills are by-paths into the towns. All these things sum up into more trade and more facilities for trade; they benefit farmers growing other crops than cane by stimulating the demand for these other products and providing the means, cash for work done, for gratifying these demands.

Also, one year with another there is improvement in the sugar industry. Men whose judgment is trustworthy commend the efficiency of the centrals, rating them with the best in the world and so much technical aid has come to the islands from Hawaii that, taken with that developed here, notably at the college of agriculture, the centrals are well managed and well staffed. Nor is the unskilled labor much complained of, by the centrals; it is the same labor as is employed in Hawaii, queen of sugar lands, where it remains in steady demand.

Port facilities are not as good as they should be, at the sugar points, but stevedoring is first rate and some remarkable loading records have been made. Besides, provision has just been made for improving the largest sugar port, Iloilo, and work continues at Pulupandan.

Perfection hasn't been reached and never will be, but modernization of port facilities does occur, with something, much or little, done each year. The idea of improvement, seized long ago, is never abandoned; it is accepted as the norm of what to do.

Nor are ships lacking, of the best type, to carry the manufactured product off to market in America. If all could be said about the plantations as can be said and is indeed everywhere manifest concerning all other branches of the industry, it would be worth so much to the United States that she would never entertain the notion for a moment of doing anything to curtail or injure it. She would not think of imposing a tariff restriction (such as is being talked of now), and she would want the annual crops to be as large as possible. They would mean a great deal to her, in the manufactures of her own that she could exchange for them. They do now mean a great deal to her, but it

(Continued on page 18)

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### THE LAS PIÑAS ORGAN

The quiet little town of Las Piñas, about seven miles south of Manila, is well worth a visit from the tourist or sight-seer. This town became famous and has remained famous ever since Padre Diego Cera constructed the first organ of bamboo in the parish church of the town.

This organ has five octaves (considered too many in those old days) and seven hundred fourteen pipes. The organ was built in 1797 and has well withstood the knocks of time, which proves the durability of its bamboo reeds. A few of the pipes are ruined by age, but in spite of this, it still continues to emit sweet music.

In reality there were two organs, exactly alike, one of which was sent to the Queen of Spain. Her Majesty was delighted at Cera's wonderful work and, in praising phrases, declared that no similar article existed in Europe, which was true.

It has no bass tone and the only variety of tone is caused by two of the larger pipes, which measure about six feet long.

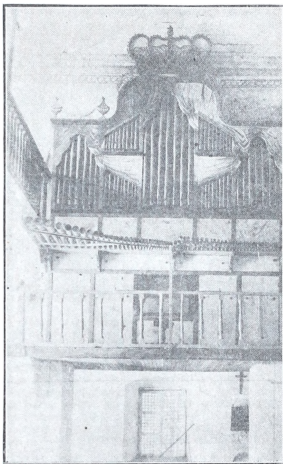
Diego Cera, the maker of the bamboo organ, was born in Spain, in 1762. His parents, Joaquin and Francisca Cera, were very pious and desired their son to fill the chair of a priest. Diego, however, had different ideas in mind and went into mechanical lines. The he soon found out, anything concerning machinery appealed to his eye from that time on.

Diego loved music, and was deeply interested in the mechanism of musical instruments. Accordingly he learned how to make organs.

As Diego grew older he decided to accede to his parents' wishes and enter the church. This he did, and so rapid was his rise that in 1790 he was sent to Mexico as a regular priest, to establish missions. He did not stay long in Mexico, but soon came to the Philippines. Here he took up organ-building and after constructing many other organs he did his most famous piece of work by constructing the world-renowned bamboo organ at Las Piñas.

As a town Las Piñas, though small in size, ranks important among the municipalities of Rizal province. The population is about 3,000. The old parish church dominates the plaza. It is partially in ruins. All Manila chauffeurs know the short drive along the Cavite road to Las Piñas.

Only the two bamboo organs were built. Unless the one sent to Spain still exists, the relic at Las Piñas is the last of the kind in the world. Father Cera did not build the organs



with his own hands, but retained the services of a Filipino craftsman of the parish. The skill was fortunately perpetuated in the family, and when, a few years ago, it was decided to repair the organ at Las Piñas, a descendant of the original craftsman was found who was able to effect the repairs.

The method of putting the contemplated seven-hour day into operation decided upon by the textile committee of the supreme council of national economy, Moscow, substitutes three shifts daily instead of the present two eight-hour shifts, increasing the factory hours from sixteen to twenty-one.

Few skilled textile workers being among the country's 2,000,000 unemployed, the committee proposes to use members of the present workers' families to fill the increased number of positions. The plan will be tried in four factories.

Long lines of people gather daily in front of the government textile stores on account of the shortage in retail supplies. The authorities claim that many of those standing in line are scalpers and private dealers who make purchases which they resell at speculative prices. It is proposed to do away with the queues by moving the stores to distant quarters of the city and near the homes of the workers. The production of a union card in order to make a purchase will be required.

A decree has been issued fixing the punishment of anybody who works on the holidays Nov. 7 and 8, except in case of newspaper correspondents and employees in the telegraph and health service. The two new holidays make the country's total eighteen in each year.

—Junius B. Wood in  
Chicago Daily News.

times then, more than one will say, are out of joint. Is this the mere shadow of man that is going ahead in the Philippines, or is it man himself—bone and sinew and brain and arm? There should be no surprise that not every traveler is able to be sanguine over what he sees here. The government, it is true, pours a lot of concrete every year into school houses, bridges, culverts, a few irrigation dams and public buildings. But who else? The stranger, who builds a sugar mill, some native neighbors of his, commendably following his example, and then the friars who are still with us, who build new schools and colleges.

But it is not Manila, it is the towns we speak of. If the country were on the plane where the old discipline of the church left it, given the advance of the times and all modern inventions and conveniences that have come to be available, backward indeed would be the village that did not have its own water and sewer system, its lights, its theater. But the people go on as before: the bells, though broken, call them still, and they pass in to worship—over a broken threshold! A thatch shade careens in the place of a broken Venetian window, and the priest abides, seemingly in undisturbed contentment, in a dismal hut erected upon the ruins of a once substantial old convento.

**Santa Ana de Sapa.** Now a part of Manila, the village having been the seat of the old rajah who ruled a large district extending as far as Pasay. Founded in 1578. Corner-stone of the present church laid September 12, 1720, by Archbishop Francisco de la Cuesta.

**Dilao, now Paco.** Founded in 1580; stone church, 1599-1601, became a fortress of the Spanish army in 1803, and was destroyed. New stone church, 1606, built at the expense of Francisco Gomez Arellano, archdeacon of the Manila cathedral. It was in the polemic zone, on the site of the later Battery of Charles IV, and the church was destroyed and the village moved eastward by order of the government in 1791, after the lessons taught by the English bombardment. Present church, 1806. Dilao (the name of a shrub producing a yellow dye, Paco must be from the nickname for Francisco. Combining three villages, Dilao, Santiago and Peñafrancia, the government tried vainly to impose the name of San Fernando upon all, but the vulgar term persisted.

**Sampaloc.** From the fine shade tree of that name formerly abounding in the district. Dis-

### Franciscan Friars' Churches in the Philippines

Fifth Paper in the Great Mission Trail Series

Mention has been made in previous papers of this series of the sanctuary of the Franciscan friars which was their property of San Francisco del Monte, and another paper was upon their monastery church in Manila, still in regular use, like the monastery itself, and still one of the city's particular attractions. This paper will list the churches they built throughout the provinces where they first went as missionaries and where they were the priests in the parishes they established. Under the friars the Philippines were amenable to a moral discipline which no longer prevails. Anyone driving into the provinces may observe this. Along the highways leading to the town plazas, where the churches, in wretched disrepair, are crumbling, are thatch dwellings often built upon broken stone foundations, and patches of cane fencing in spaces where the old stone copings or enclosures have fallen away.

Sets of fine old bells, often times, have been taken down from towers dangerously undermined and installed upon wooden or cane frameworks, where carelessness and indifference sometimes fasten them with rattan thongs. This is the reckless hand of revolution. It destroys the old monuments with a vindictive will, and it erects nothing in their stead. One does not argue in this comment in behalf of the old regime; one may be willing to let it lapse into oblivion, as it surely will whether one will or no; but one would wish that a new moral discipline would take hold upon the energies

of the people and awaken them. Because no church is to be built, or the old one repaired, must no one burn lime or mold brick for the building of other edifices? What a lethargy seems to have enthrallled the spirit of the general populace. If they are now content with thatch chapels in lieu of masonry churches and cathedrals, why do they not have homes, mills, granaries and stores? Will they not even have machine shops and garages?

Or must the commentator conclude that absolutism befits their slothful natures, that peasants they are and peasants they always will be, as the nobles said of the churls of England; that their ambition does not rise above the cane rafter and the thatch eave, that the littered plaza does not offend them, and they do not shudder when the old friars' sacred little parks and village breathing places are defiled and encroached upon by the iron-slatted Chinese *tienda* and the bamboo market-stall. This paper, of course, reaches no conclusion; it merely remarks a condition, possibly transitory but certainly far too prolonged, which is not readily explained and which should perhaps give the governors of the people pause. Sociologically something is gravely wrong when fine crafts like hewing stone, making brick and burning lime, once so commonly known among the people, are utterly abandoned because the craftsmen have no clients.

The people have it in them, as the friars proved, but the times do not bring it out. The

liking the climate of San Francisco del Monte, the Franciscans built another monastery and church in Sampaloc in 1613, the maestre de campo, Don Pedro Chaves, and his wife Doña Ana de Vera, building both edifices for them and furnishing the land, and the government separating Sampaloc from Santa Ana de Sapa. The Chinese rebels of 1639 destroyed the property, and Fray Francisco de Santa Catalina built the present church in 1666, the convento also.

**Pandacan.** On the left bank of the Pasig between Santa Ana and Paco, separated politically from Sampaloc in 1698 and spiritually in 1712. Church of the Holy Child, begun by Fray Francisco del Rosario in 1732 and completed by Fray Florencio de San José in 1760. Destroyed by earthquakes of 1852, and rebuilt in 20 months, even the children and women working at the task with the utmost enthusiasm. The tiny chapel on the south contains a holy well, the one in which an engraving of the Saviour was found by some children playing about the church walls. The image was taken to the mother church in Sampaloc, but was miraculously returned to the well, which became a place of pilgrimage for the sick, among whom marvelous cures were reported. (This practice continuing after the American occupation and endangering the health of the city, the well was sealed by order of the government. The church, of course, never recognized the miracle as such, but the belief in the divine efficacy of the waters persists to this day).

**San Miguel.** A Jesuit parish from 1603 to 1768, which passed to the Franciscans in 1777 as a *visita* of Dilao, a fact which shows how tardily this section of the city developed. At that time it was on the left bank of the Pasig along an estuary called *Tripa de Gallina*, and the natives still know the district as San Miguel Viejo. But in 1783 the village burned, and the government had it shifted to the right bank of the Pasig, the present site, and attached for civil administrative purposes to Quiapo district until 1797, when it became a separate district under Fray Pedro Malo de Molina's ministry. The church, where Governor James F. Smith always worshipped, following the precedent of his many Spanish predecessors at Malacañang, was begun in 1835 and completed under Fray Esteban Mena some years later. The people of the parish gave a little toward its completion, and special donations were received. The tower, razed by earthquakes in September, 1852, was rebuilt by Fray Francisco Febres.

**San Felipe o Mandaloyan.** This magnificent situated estate is now being made into suburban extensions of Manila. Its church is recent, dating since 1865. It was separated from Santa Ana for civil administration in 1841, San Juan del Monte, lying adjacent to it, having been taken from the same municipality in 1783.

**Mecauayan.** The native word signifies an abundance of bamboo. The parish dates from

1578 and the mission efforts of Fray Juan de Plascencia and Fray Diego de Oropesa. It was the early capital of Bulacan, and stood at a greater elevation half a league farther east than the present town. After its destruction by baguio in 1588, Fray Pedro Bautista, the martyr, ordered its removal to the site called Lagolo. Fray Antonio de Nombela was then the parish priest. Under Fray Nicolas Santiago the town was again removed, in 1668, to the site where it now stands. Patron saint, San Francisco de Asis. The stone church built at Lagolo in the 16th century was taken down and removed to the permanent site, and with additional materials the present church was built by Fray Nicolas and his successors. For its age and the neglect it has recently shared with so many splendid parish buildings, it is in a remarkable state of preservation—worth getting out of one's car to visit. Fray Francisco Gascueta added the bell tower in 1800, and the arch sustaining the choir in 1804. Fray Benito de Madredejos made extensive repairs in 1851. Between the years 1731 and 1739 the convento was built by Frailes Juan Francisco de San Antonio, Miguel de San Bernardo, and José Sellez.

From this point the listing of the Franciscan churches in the Philippines will be continued in the *January Journal*. The reader will note that in motoring into the provinces these data on the churches will make convenient references.

### CURRENTS IN SAN BERNARDINO STRAIT

By O. P. SUTHERLAND

Chief, Computing Division, Coast and Geodetic Survey

In this issue are published the predicted currents for San Bernardino Strait for the months of January, February and March, 1928.

As stated in the November issue, the navigator leaving a port in the Philippines, intending to pass from Samar seathrough San Bernardino Strait and into the Pacific ocean, should so time his departure from port that he will arrive in the vicinity of Capul island, at the entrance to San Bernardino Strait, at or about the time given in the first column (slack before ebb). He will then have approximately seven hours of favorable current to assist him on his passage.

It should be remembered that the predicted currents are for normal conditions. A strong northeast monsoon may delay the change in current as much as 30 minutes.

Comments are desired from navigators who use the tables, as to their value.

Date	Slack before ebb.	Maximum Time	ebb. Velocity	Slack before flood
Jan.				
1	4:16 a.m.	7:40 a.m.	2.2	knots 10:06 a.m.
	7:31 p.m.	9:04 p.m.	0.8	" 10:39 p.m.
2	6:36 a.m.	8:50 a.m.	1.1	" 10:33 a.m.
	7:34 p.m.	10:08 p.m.	2.2	" "
3	9:24 a.m.	10:05 a.m.	0.2	" 12:56 a.m.
	7:54 p.m.	11:03 p.m.	3.7	" 10:45 a.m.
4	8:24 p.m.	11:52 p.m.	5.2	" 2:20 a.m.
5	9:00 p.m.			" 3:21 a.m.
6	9:39 p.m.	12:37 a.m.	6.3	" 4:12 a.m.
7	10:20 p.m.	1:20 a.m.	7.1	" 4:58 a.m.
8	11:01 p.m.	2:02 a.m.	7.4	" 5:42 a.m.
9	11:42 p.m.	2:43 a.m.	7.3	" 6:22 a.m.
10		3:25 a.m.	6.8	" 6:58 a.m.

11	12:23 a.m.	4:06 a.m.	6.0	" 7:32 a.m.	2:10 p.m.	3:23 p.m.	0.7	" 4:30 p.m.
					9 12:20 a.m.	3:42 a.m.	5.5	" 6:51 a.m.
12	1:04 a.m.	4:57 a.m.	5.0	" 8:01 a.m.	2:29 p.m.	4:01 p.m.	1.0	" 5:21 p.m.
					10 12:59 a.m.	4:17 a.m.	4.6	" 7:12 a.m.
13	1:48 a.m.	5:30 a.m.	3.9	" 8:27 a.m.	2:51 p.m.	4:41 p.m.	1.1	" 6:12 p.m.
					11 1:41 a.m.	4:53 a.m.	3.4	" 7:30 a.m.
14	2:41 a.m.	6:14 a.m.	2.7	" 8:49 a.m.	3:16 p.m.	5:26 p.m.	1.2	" 7:05 p.m.
					12 2:31 a.m.	5:29 a.m.	2.1	" 7:45 a.m.
15	3:59 a.m.	7:03 a.m.	1.5	" 9:07 a.m.	3:46 p.m.	6:13 p.m.	1.3	" 8:02 p.m.
	6:51 p.m.	8:18 p.m.	0.6	" 9:39 p.m.	13 3:50 a.m.	6:09 a.m.	0.8	" 7:48 a.m.
16	6:27 a.m.	8:04 a.m.	0.4	" 9:14 a.m.	4:23 p.m.	7:10 p.m.	1.4	" 9:11 p.m.
	7:10 p.m.	9:22 p.m.	1.3	" 11:53 p.m.	14 5:11 p.m.	8:18 p.m.	1.6	" 10:45 p.m.
17	7:35 p.m.	10:25 p.m.	2.3	" 1:36 a.m.	15 6:11 p.m.	9:33 p.m.	2.1	" 12:48 a.m.
18	8:04 p.m.	11:18 p.m.	3.3	" 2:39 a.m.	16 7:10 p.m.	10:43 p.m.	2.9	" 2:09 a.m.
19	8:37 p.m.			" 2:39 a.m.	17 8:05 p.m.	11:39 p.m.	3.9	" 3:04 a.m.
20	9:12 p.m.	12:04 a.m.	4.4	" 3:27 a.m.	18 8:51 p.m.			" 3:47 a.m.
	9:47 p.m.	12:45 a.m.	5.3	" 4:09 a.m.	19 9:33 p.m.	12:26 a.m.	5.0	" 4:27 a.m.
21	10:22 p.m.	1:24 a.m.	6.0	" 4:43 a.m.	20 1:10 p.m.	1:06 a.m.	5.8	" 4:27 a.m.
	10:58 p.m.	2:02 a.m.	6.6	" 5:27 a.m.	21 1:08 p.m.	1:44 a.m.	6.4	" 5:03 a.m.
22	11:35 p.m.	2:39 a.m.	6.8	" 6:03 a.m.	22 10:53 p.m.	2:09 p.m.	6.6	" 3:09 p.m.
	11:35 p.m.	3:17 a.m.	6.7	" 6:39 a.m.	23 1:19 p.m.	2:21 a.m.	6.6	" 5:37 a.m.
23	12:15 a.m.	3:55 a.m.	6.2	" 7:13 a.m.	24 11:35 p.m.	2:44 p.m.	1.1	" 4:03 p.m.
	12:57 a.m.	4:35 a.m.	5.3	" 7:44 a.m.	25 1:33 p.m.	2:58 a.m.	6.4	" 6:08 a.m.
24	4:15 p.m.	5:13 p.m.	0.3	" 8:17 a.m.	26 1:33 p.m.	3:20 p.m.	1.6	" 4:55 p.m.
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					29 2:32 p.m.	5:26 p.m.	2.7	" 7:48 p.m.
28	6:10 p.m.	9:26 p.m.	2.8	" 8:41 a.m.	27 3:23 a.m.	5:34 a.m.	1.1	" 7:17 a.m.
					28 3:04 p.m.	6:23 p.m.	2.9	" 9:01 p.m.
29					29 3:51 p.m.	7:31 p.m.	3.0	" 10:36 p.m.
30					30 4:57 p.m.	8:51 p.m.	3.2	" 11:55 p.m.
Feb.								
1	7:02 p.m.	10:36 p.m.	3.9	" 12:51 a.m.	1 6:20 p.m.	10:12 p.m.	3.7	" 12:38 a.m.
2	7:54 p.m.	11:36 p.m.	5.0	" 3:18 a.m.	2 7:38 p.m.	11:21 p.m.	4.5	" 3:04 a.m.
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4	9:35 p.m.	12:28 a.m.	5.9	" 4:07 a.m.	4 9:36 p.m.	12:14 a.m.	5.2	" 3:47 a.m.
5	10:20 p.m.	1:11 a.m.	6.6	" 4:49 a.m.	5 12:33 p.m.	12:56 p.m.	5.6	" 4:22 a.m.
6	11:02 p.m.	1:51 a.m.	6.8	" 5:25 a.m.	6 10:21 p.m.	1:18 p.m.	0.3	" 2:06 p.m.
	7:10 p.m.	2:30 a.m.	6.7	" 5:58 a.m.	6 12:27 p.m.	1:34 a.m.	5.8	" 4:53 a.m.
7	1:57 p.m.	3:07 a.m.	6.3	" 6:26 a.m.	7 11:02 p.m.	1:51 p.m.	1.2	" 3:16 p.m.
	11:42 p.m.	2:46 p.m.	0.4	" 6:26 a.m.	7 12:36 p.m.	2:08 a.m.	5.7	" 5:18 a.m.
8		3:07 a.m.	6.3	" 6:26 a.m.	8 11:40 p.m.	2:24 p.m.	1.9	" 4:09 p.m.



8	2:42 a.m.	5.2	"	5:40 a.m.	16	6:04 p.m.	10:02 p.m.	2.7	"	12:27 a.m.	3:13 a.m.	4.1	"	5:43 a.m.
12:49 p.m.	2:58 p.m.	2.4	"	4:55 p.m.	6:04 p.m.	10:02 p.m.	2.7	"	12:25 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	4.2	"	6:05 p.m.	
9	12:17 a.m.	3:15 a.m.	4.5	"	5:59 p.m.	7:26 p.m.	11:08 p.m.	3.6	"	1:25 a.m.	3:51 a.m.	2.7	"	5:58 a.m.
1:04 p.m.	3:39 p.m.	4.7	"	5:39 p.m.	8:27 p.m.	11:58 p.m.	4.5	"	2:27 a.m.	4:10 p.m.	4.6	"	6:59 p.m.	
10	12:57 a.m.	3:47 a.m.	3.5	"	6:16 a.m.	9:18 p.m.	12:41 a.m.	5.3	"	3:13 a.m.	5:51 p.m.	4.2	"	9:04 p.m.
1:21 p.m.	4:04 p.m.	2.9	"	6:22 p.m.	10:03 p.m.	1:13 p.m.	1.0	"	2:32 p.m.	2:48 p.m.	7:00 p.m.	3.7	"	10:29 p.m.
11	1:42 a.m.	4:20 a.m.	2.4	"	6:30 a.m.	11:57 a.m.	1:20 a.m.	5.8	"	4:25 a.m.	4:03 p.m.	8:22 p.m.	3.3	"
1:41 p.m.	4:38 p.m.	2.9	"	7:07 p.m.	10:50 p.m.	1:45 p.m.	2.0	"	3:30 p.m.	4:03 p.m.	8:22 p.m.	3.3	"	12:13 a.m.
12	2:40 a.m.	4:49 a.m.	1.2	"	6:36 a.m.	11:37 p.m.	2:18 p.m.	2.9	"	4:22 p.m.	5:50 p.m.	9:45 p.m.	3.4	"
2:05 p.m.	5:16 p.m.	2.7	"	7:53 p.m.	22	12:06 p.m.	1:58 a.m.	5.7	"	4:55 a.m.	5:50 p.m.	9:45 p.m.	3.4	"
3:34 p.m.	6:04 p.m.	2.4	"	8:49 p.m.	23	11:37 p.m.	2:35 a.m.	5.1	"	5:21 a.m.	7:28 p.m.	10:57 p.m.	3.7	"
3:18 p.m.	7:12 p.m.	2.1	"	10:01 p.m.	12:19 p.m.	2:53 p.m.	3.6	"	5:12 p.m.	7:28 p.m.	10:57 p.m.	3.7	"	1:35 a.m.
4:28 p.m.	8:39 p.m.	2.1	"	11:46 p.m.										

### A MANILA BUSINESS ROMANCE

NOTE.—He was suffering visibly when he brought his lowly seat. He, his cheeks a sickly green; and he bent low, twisting his elbows into his midriff as if in an agony from prawns that hadn't chosen good company. We are not sure if not charitable, so we accepted his piece with alacrity and hurried him across the hall to the doctor's office. Gentle reader, don't take this as a piece, take it rather as a symptom; and say kindly afterward, that it's more truth than poetry—a bit too dismal for Christmas, a bit too candid to be ignored. We believe he is recovering, so it probably will never happen again.—ED.

Manila, land of holidays  
 A holy days and good-time daze,  
 And clubs and pubs and cabarets  
 And carnival and moonshine haze.

Where Yankee, Turk, and Aleman,  
 And Japanese, and Chinaman,  
 And all the races of the earth  
 Assume the rôle of businessman.

Where funds are short and talk is long  
 And gamblers sing their siren song;  
 Each morning sees some project new,  
 Each evening bids it sad adieu.

Some new device sells, for a price,  
 And life is sweet and full of spice:  
 With "new device" the town is full—  
 Next week, and business is the bull.

The Victor starts the orthophope,  
 And Brunswick sells the Panatrope,  
 A new Icebox appears, but say—  
 E'en Ford must have his Chevrolet.

John Cohaamaker, Aberdeen,  
 Kwong Lee, San Pedro, Hugo Steen—  
 Warehouses filled with spuds and beans,  
 Textiles and cars and oiled sardines.

Intent and bent the honest cent  
 To capture for to pay the rent. . .  
 Some busted merchant's indent stock  
 The banks throw on the auction block!

The manufacturer's agent crop  
 Aye helps the merchant take a flop,  
 Their direct importation hop  
 Is smoked in every retail shop.

The proud importer loudly groans,  
 The big wholesaler wails and moans;  
 The peanut-merchant's draft was due—  
 At less than cost his goods he blew.

The bland consumer grins and gloats,  
 While merchants cut each other's throats,  
 And banks step in and liquidate,  
 And *abogados* celebrate.

O blessed land of holidays,  
 I on your beautiful sunsets gaze,  
 And wonder how so fair a land  
 Could breed the jolly cutthroat band

Of guys who work for love or less  
 And in their loss find happiness:  
 Because their neighbor lost a sale,  
 What reck they that they lost their kale?

Each season sees them bloom anew  
 With sucker-money fresh as dew:  
 One born each minute? Say, old dear,  
 They're on the increase every year.

But shucks, old timer, cheerio,  
 Some other things are worse, y' know:  
 The city fathers never sleep,  
 For funds are low and debts are deep.

For once they're working overtime—  
 Strange business in this tropic clime—  
 Not many things they overlook  
 That might be taxed by hook or crook.

So get another license new—  
 To breathe and eat, and *habla*, too:  
 And one and then one half per cent  
 You've got to pay the government.

Your business, it may lose like h - - -,  
 But your gross sales to Juan you tell;  
 The revenue must have its dole  
 Maskee how deep you're in the hole.

And then some hero up and dies,  
 His soul is wafted to the skies:  
 And then again, he may be shot,  
 Ere he the other fellow got.

His birthday we all celebrate  
 While large committees pass the plate,  
 You've got to dig, and with a spade,  
 To help pay for the big parade.

And close your factory and your shop—  
 Your men, they need a rest, old top:  
 To march five miles 'neath tropic sun?  
 No, that's not work, by gosh, it's fun.

Then there's the orphan and the poor,  
 The guy who would your life insure,  
 The prune who missed too many boats,  
 The coo-coo who once knew his oats.

The ad man who extracts your dough  
 For programs of the minstrel show,  
 The athletes drive, the baseball games,  
 The scouts, and fêtes by sweet-souled dames.

And schools and fools and busted bums,  
 The uplift twins just from the slums,  
 The election of some senator,  
 And alms for the ex-janitor.

And picnic rice Valencia,  
 And funds for dear 'pendencia.—  
 If giving blesses all mankind  
 The merchant's blest from core to rind.

O rich man, poor man, beggar, thief,  
 O doctor, lawyer, merchant, chief,  
 O youth and maiden, cleric, seer,  
 Hark to this message of good cheer.

### L'envoy

What makes life sweet and wholesome, who  
 can say?

For joys of life we all have need to pay,  
 What is one's poison, is another's meat—  
 Shoes that fit Juan, pinch old Pedro's feet.  
 Manila merchants are queer rogues, you know,  
 Their pulses quicken when adverse winds blow,  
 Their hardy spirits rise to meet with glee  
 Each new false blow of mean adversity—  
 Some way they win, though how's beyond my  
 ken.

Except, in knowing them, I know they're men:  
 Their very woes their minds keep ever fit  
 To meet their troubles with a sharpened wit.

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## OF MANILA

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MANILA, P. I.

## "Sutter's Gold!" The Fatal Cry of '49

"It was the middle of the month of January, 1848. Mr. Marshall of New Jersey, my carpenter, was at work for me on my mills. He was working on a new saw-pit at Coloma, in the mountains, about eighteen hours' journey from the fort. When the framework was finished, I sent up Mr. Wimmer and his family, with some workmen. Mr. Bennet, of Oregon, went with them to superintend the haulage and to see to the installation of the machinery. Making Wimmer was to cook for the outfit. I needed a saw-mill, as I was short of lumber for my big steam-mill, which was still under construction at Brighton. The boiler and machinery had just arrived after eighteen months' journey. God be thanked, never would I have believed such an enterprise possible, and the oxen all in good condition, praise be! I also needed lumber to finish the palisade at the village of Yerba Buena, at the bottom of the bay, for there were a great many ships there now, and the crews were turbulent and thieving, and beasts and merchandise had a way of disappearing, no one knows how.

"It was a rainy afternoon. I was sitting in my room at the fort writing a long letter to an old friend of mine at Lucerne. Suddenly Mr. Marshall burst into the room. He was soaking wet. I was very much surprised to see him, for I had just sent a wagon to Coloma loaded with provisions and iron work. He told me that he had something of the utmost importance to tell me, that he wanted to speak to me in private, and begged me to take him to some isolated place where no one could possibly overhear us. We went up to the next floor, and, although there was no one else in the house except the bookkeeper, he insisted so strongly that we locked ourselves into a room. I came down again to get Marshall something he wanted (I believe it was a glass of water). When I came back I forgot to turn the key in the lock. Marshall had just pulled a piece of cotton from his pocket and was showing me a lump of yellowish metal that had been wrapped up in it when my bookkeeper came into the room to ask me some question or other. Marshall slipped the metal into his pocket at once. The bookkeeper excused himself for interrupting us and left the room. 'My God!' didn't I tell you to lock the door?' cried Marshall. He was in a terrible state of excitement, and I had all the trouble in the world to quiet him and to convince him that the bookkeeper had come in on his own business and not to spy on us. This time we bolted the door and even pushed a wardrobe against it. Marshall again took out the metal. There were several small grains of about four ounces weight. He told me that he had told the workmen that this was gold, but that they had all laughed at him and treated him like an idiot. He tested the metal with nitromuriatic acid. Then I read a long article on gold in the 'Encyclopedia Americana.' I told Marshall then that his mental was pure gold in the virgin state.

"At these words the poor fellow began to act like a madman. He wanted to leave at once for Coloma on horseback. He pleaded with me to accompany him there forthwith. I begged him to observe that evening was already closing in and that it would be far safer for him to pass the night at the fort. I promised to go with him the next morning. But he refused to listen and rode off at full gallop, crying: 'Come to-morrow to-morrow!' Early in the morning torrents and he had not tasted a bite.

"Night fell quickly and I re-entered my room. This discovery of gold in the torrent did not make me indifferent. But I took it quietly, as I have taken all the good and bad luck that has happened to me in my life. Nevertheless, I was unable to sleep all night. My imagination showed me all the terrible consequences and fatal results the discovery might have for me. Yet I was far from dreaming that it would mean the ruin of my beloved New Helvetia. Next morning I left full orders for the day's work with my numerous gangs of

workers and at seven o'clock left for the mill site accompanied by a few riders and a cowboy.

"We were midway up the zigzag path that leads to Coloma when we came across a riderless horse. A little higher up Marshall came out of the trees. He had been stopped by the storm and could not continue his way. He was half distraught and nearly dead of hunger. His excitement of yesterday was still upon him.

"We rode on and arrived at last at the new El Dorado. The clouds had cleared somewhat.

In the evening we made a little trip along the banks of the canal, which was swollen to its brim from the heavy rains. I closed the sluiceways. Immediately the bed emptied and we set ourselves to look for gold in its bottom. We found several traces, while Mr. Marshall and the workmen handed me some small nuggets. I told them that I would have a ring made from these in California as soon as possible.

As a matter of fact, I did, later, have a signet ring made from them. Not having any armorial bearings, I had my father's trademark phoenix in flames, engraved on the face, and upon the inside this inscription:

"First gold—Discovered in January 1848, by Three bishop's croasers followed, the cross of Basle and my name: SUTTER.

"The next day I surveyed Coloma thoroughly, taking good note of its situation and configuration. Then I called together all my workers. I told the men that it would be necessary to keep the matter secret for five or six weeks, the time necessary to finish the construction of my saw-mill, on which I had already spent \$24,000. When they had given me their word of honor, I returned home. I was depressed and could see no way out of the trouble which this accursed discovery was sure to make for me. Such a thing could not remain a secret long. Of that I felt certain.

"And so it happened. Barely two weeks later I lost one of the white workmen to Coloma, with a local Indian as a witness. A few Indian boys accompanied him. Mme. Wimmer told him the entire story and her children gave him some nuggets. Immediately after his return this man betook himself to one of the shops outside the limits of the fort. He ordered a bottle of whisky and tendered the gold which he had brought back from Coloma as payment.

The proprietor (his name was Smith) asked if he took him to a Dingy Indian. The teamster referred him to me for corroboration. What could I say? I told Smith the story. His partner, Mr. Brannan, came to me at once and overwhelmed me with questions which I answered truthfully. He dashed out of the building without even taking time to close the door. That night Smith and he loaded all their goods on two wagons, lifted a team from my corral, and left for Coloma.

"Then the workers began to desert.

"Soon I was alone at the fort with a few faithful mechanics and eight invalids.

"My Mormons were the last to leave me, but, once the fever had got hold of them, they were just as bad as the rest.

"An uninterrupted procession now went past my windows. Everyone who could walk climbed the hills from San Francisco and the coastwise hamlets. Shops, farm-houses, huts were closed and their tenants turned their faces toward Fort Sutter and Coloma. At Monterey and other towns of the south the rumor got about for a while that the whole thing was 'a ruse of Sutter's to get new colonists.' The procession dwindled for a few days, only to begin again still thicker than before. As the fever swept the southern towns, they too emptied rapidly. No more men were over-run.

"Misery now began for me.

"The mills ceased to work. They were plundered to the very mill stones. The tanneries were deserted. Sheets of leather went to green mold in the tanks and the untanned hides rotted away on the walls. My Indians and Kanakas disappeared with their wives and children. All were washing for gold, which they exchanged for

liquor. My shepherds left their flocks on the hills, my field workers threw down their spades, there was no one to cut a head of cabbage in the truck-gardens. In the byre prize cows, their udders full of milk, lowered piteously until they died. My very soldiers deserted. What was I to do? My men came to me. They implored me to go to Coloma, to become a gold-seeker with them. My God! how I loathed it! But I consented at last. There was nothing else left for me to do.

"I loaded up several wagons with merchandise and provisions. Accompanied by a hundred Indians and about fifty Kanakas, I settled down to wash for gold in a mountain camp on the banks of the torrent which is called Sutter's creek to this day.

"Things went pretty well at the start. But soon a horde of worthless adventurers descended on us. They set up distilleries; they made friends with my men. I struck camp and went still higher up the mountain. Useless precaution! That accursed swarm of distillers followed us everywhere. For my poor Indians and Kanakas the taste of this new liquor was irresistible. Soon all were incapable of the slightest work. For three days out of the four they sprawled on the ground, dead drunk.

"From the mountain top I could see the immense territory which I had cleared and fertilized given over to fire and pillage. At night the low roar of men on the march came up to us from the west, punctuated with rifle shots. At the end of the day I watched a vast unknown city arising as though from the ground and spreading visibly each day. The bay was black with vessels.

"I gave in.

"I went down to the fort. I discharged a handful of men who had not been willing to come with me. I voided all the contracts and paid every bill."

*The above is taken from "Sutter's Gold," by Hiram C. Andrews, and is an exact reproduction of John A. August Sutter's own account of the discovery of gold at—what shall we say?—his imperial domain in California, New Helvetia, January 24th, 1848, as given in his private diary through which the consignments of Kanakas from Hawaii to work his immense ranches. He was America's first and only millionaire. He was the discoverer of gold, and the chance discovery of gold ruined him, of course. The discoverer was James W. Marshall of New Jersey, employed by Sutter as a carpenter. Sown planted cotton and introduced many fruits into California, including grapes, and then, in spite of all the gold, has proved the sources of far greater wealth to a more general prosperity than all the mines together. Ed.*

### ONLY 26% VOTE IN JAPAN

Japan's recent prefectural election, which indicates no wide changes in the political lineup of the major parties, is receiving deep study for the causes underlying the lack of interest disclosed by participation by not more than 26 per cent of the registered voters. Great enthusiasm had been expected on the part of the 9,000,000 newly enfranchised people.

Undoubtedly the fact that this was a bye-election offers part of the explanation. But a more important consideration in the voter's mental attitude lies in the truth that the Japanese people are not yet accustomed to governing themselves.

Neither political activities nor labor-union progress shows that they have entirely caught the spirit of western participation with leadership from their own ranks. Lack of leadership is one phenomenon of Japanese democracy today.

Probably Japan is still too close to feudalism, which was abolished in 1870, when the vast majority of the people were still serfs, accustomed to look to overlords for rulership. Moreover, despite the unrest which exists in Japan today, there are now and always have been two classes whose inactivity makes for quietness—those satisfied with existing conditions and those who trust to the help of their wings will be given a good time by the authorities.

Few lawyers won in the recent election. Farmers headed the list of victors with 480, merchants and manufacturers next with 260, clerks 120, brewers 106, physicians and druggists 94, lawyers 77 and journalists 41. All twenty-eight of the proletarians elected are graduates of colleges or universities.

—Paul R. Wright in the "Chicago Daily News."



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car(s).*

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Jewett,—Maxwell,—Overland,—Peerless,—Reo, and Traffic truck(s).*

### TRIPLE SHELL (HEAVY BODY)

*For your Austin, or—Bianchi,—Chrysler, F. I. A. T.,—Hispano-Suiza—Itala,—  
Lancia,—Mercedes,—Napier,—Opel,—Rochet-Schneider, Rolls-Royce,—Singer,  
Star,—Windsor touring car(s).*

*And also for your Austin truck and Berliet, Bianchi,—Chrysler, Clayton,  
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**The Asiatic Petroleum Company (P. I.), Ltd.**

(Continued from Page 12)

is a question whether they mean enough; for they certainly do not afford the market that they might.

Fertilization of cane has been introduced upon the plantations, and with remarkable results. To Mindoro, the only moderately successful pioneer, we may perhaps look for the origin of this practice, but when Lee was here before it was his principal work to extend it



H. Atherton Lee, Back from Hawaii and welcomed in our sugar industry. He becomes director of experimental work for the Sugar Association.

throughout Negros, where yields per hectare doubled. But they doubled from a figure far too low; and larger as they now are, they are still too low. Hawaii takes 200 piculs of sugar from a hectare per year, with a growing period

of 18 months, and Java takes 220 per hectare. To equal Hawaii the Philippines must have almost three hectares to her one, and a little more to equal Java.

Few if any Philippine plantations reach this general average, let alone exceeding it materially, as many Hawaiian and Javan plantations must. The question arises, if Filipinos work well enough and intelligently enough in Hawaii to bring about these yields, why can not they be approximated in the Philippines. No doubt they will be, in the fullness of time, but America likes to hustle along and she may become impatient—waiting for Philippine planters to doff old methods and adopt new ones. The solution is of course to be found by the experts, and for that reason it would be well to turn over the La Granja experimental station to the sugar association, since everything could then be undertaken on the plantation scale.

It makes no difference, in deciding about La Granja, what the bureau of agriculture has been able to do there. Possibly it has done very

well, the reports look as if it has. But it doesn't have the liaison connection with the planters which the association enjoys, the planters being a part of the association. If the association were given charge of La Granja, or such of it as is not let out under leases, the bureau of agriculture could do no less for the sugar industry and other farm industries than it does now, devoting more attention to animal husbandry and the eradication of animal diseases. No reflection on the bureau or its work is made implied. But here is an industry with its own experts, and able to employ more of them if required. Its problems all concern plantatic methods, in all other branches it is on the high road to rich rewards. And it could take La Granja, run it as a practical plantation project on the returns from the crops, and demonstrate to one planter after another that plantations in these islands can be made prosperous on the cash-wage system.

### TOBACCO REVIEW

By P. A. MEYER

Alhambra Cigar and Cigarette Manufacturing Co.

**Raw Leaf:** In view of the inferior quality of this year's crop the big Manila factories have stopped their buying activities in Cagayan and Isabela. Most of the quantities that are yet in the hands of the farmers is being bought up at low prices by Chinese dealers and exporters for speculative purposes. Export shipments during November maintained a satisfactory volume. Contracts for American wrapper leaf in considerable quantities have been concluded by local factories. November shipments were as follows:

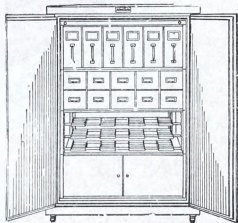
Leaf Tobacco and Scrap  
Kilos

Algeria	20,880
China	7,773
Hongkong	22,068
Japan	514,383
North Atlantic (Europe)	130,953
Spain	1,716,858
United States	45,207

Total exports, leaf..... 2,458,122

**Cigars:** Unfavorable circumstances continue to adversely affect the Manila cigar trade in the United States market. Comparative figures are as follows:

Cigars	
November 1927	16,378,266
October 1927	17,972,202
November 1926	17,506,448



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This can't be theorized about, the planters don't need; it must be shown them on the books. Convincing them seems, at least to the layman, one big handicap of the sugar industry left overcome. No government bureau can do this, and while it will eventually be done in any case, La Granja in the hands of the sugar association would expedite it amazingly. It might be said that the association could choose another site, but the same argument applies to the contrary side: for merely breeding and growing cane experimentally, La Granja isn't needed, but it is excellently situated for a demonstration plantation and would yield the income to support the project. Besides, it is what the association wants, and the industry means enough to the islands to justify an act gratifying its often-expressed desire.

It is not proposed to say that progressive planters are lacking in the Philippines. There are some, possibly many, in the cane-growing business. But they do not predominate, nor do they dominate. Their backward colleagues are the ones who bring down the average yields.

This conservative majority of the planters exploit their labor, not their land; and the laborer gets cunning about it and it becomes a case of cheating all round. It is these conservatives who are to be convinced that there is a better way of doing business than by keeping indentured labor. The practice really delivers into the hands of the lowest intelligence on the plantation the management of the plantation. It is common in the Philippines to bargain with one's tenants to grow fields of cane on the share basis, a share for the landowner, another for the tenant; and a big plantation is dotted all over with these tenants, who are kept alive—on a scale of living more wretched than that of old-time Louisiana slaves—until the crop is taken off. Then the score is reckoned between landlord and tenant, and perhaps the crop is insufficient to cover the tenant's debts. But stoically he keeps on from year to year, a Normandy fatalist awaiting the stroke of fortune at the sound of the Angelus. Despair at last consumes him, he lives too much with God and knows too little of nature and simple arithmetic.

It becomes his settled conviction that the planter habitually cheats him, which is sometimes the case. Cash is quite tangible and exact, so much for so much; but farm measures, cane weights, recoveries and long lists of mill figures are abstruse intangibles to the simple mind. The tenant, then, does not seek his rewards in the field, where he should seldom find them, but frequents the cockpit and the fiesta—where excitement and occasional winnings are to be had. In any case he is always assured of a living, for the landlord keeps him on to work out his debt; and the debt is used as the means of keeping him. It is vain to suggest betterments to such a man, for they are not really betterments to him. In banner years Hawaiian workmen get fat bonuses over and above their wages, but Philippine workmen never. Under the present system the latter has no hope, no incentive; and his real interest lies in shirking his tasks, not in exerting himself to the utmost, since he will never live anyway, and any way he will never have more. As he is hopeless of lifting himself from the ruck, and indeed is not expected to do so, likewise he is thrifless. But that he has a fund of goodwill in him and would, under circumstances making it his advantage, do much better than he does now, is seen in the fact that the yields do average 70 piculs—not half that of that or less. He is now, however, not a workman in the current sense of the word at all, he is what his fathers were before him, a retainer, or a pensioner.

It is such plantations that are so efficiently served by the new centrals, the first yield-increasing innovation adopted. And such farms can never be plowed in season, planted in season or cultivated in season. Methods will always be haphazard, yields always low. But the farmers persisting in these methods are the same farmers who adopted fertilization, seeing it paid them, and who, seeing it paid them too, dismantled their muscovado mills and signed up with the centrals. They will, when they are shown that it will pay them, make the final step in the way of progress, discard feudalism and make themselves more the genuine masters

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of their lands by means of the cash box and the Saturday pay-off. Not the lowest intelligence, but the highest available, is the one to say when and how to plow, what and when to plant, and when and how to cultivate the fields. The time is ripe for the change, and until it comes the islands will be deliberately inviting tariff discrimination. The one outcome or the other may be confidently anticipated. It is always to be remembered that the United States has only moral obligations to territories. Her attitude need only be governed by expediency, and what she can legally do with them is positively appalling.

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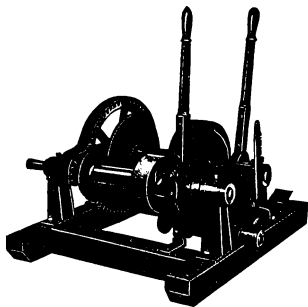
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## A Christmas Gift of the Greeks

By PERCY A. HILL

In the year of the Redemption 1647 there lived in the town of Santa Ana de Sapa—a town by the way much older than Tondo or its tributary barangay of Manila—a stocky native to whose surname of Lacantangan was prefixed the Christian one of Tomas. Now Tomas Lacantangan, although a scion of the old family of that name, the raja of which was once lord of Sapa, Singalong and Passay, was singularly unambitious. The owner of extensive rice fields, opulent fisheries, bamboo groves and mango orchards, life passed for him rather happily. Sent at an early age to serve in the convents of Manila for what passed as an education in those days, he possessed a remarkably thick head and was more given to games of chance and inopportune siestas than either churchly or clerly ability.

Returning to Santa Ana after a year's futile apprenticeship, he suddenly married a portly dalaga of that town, who soon endowed him with a family of daughters as portly and buxom as herself. As for Tomas, he was content to receive his annual rents in kind, scrupulously attend the masses and fiestas of the Church, gamble intermittently on his fighting cocks, and eat the good things prepared for him by his wife and family.

In a word, he was content with what the Lord had given him. Fame, glory and ambition he left to others, being content himself to bloom unseen and unsung—to others an existence strangely monotonous, but to Tomas the real thing for a *cabeza de barangay* in 1647.

This trait of self-effacement was not shared, however, by his wife Kikay, who, as was the custom, looked after the collecting of rents and supervised her kitchen, and had little to do with the spending of the family funds, this being the peculiar prerogative of Tomas himself. With a large family of budding daughters, it was Kikay's natural ambition to see them married off, if not happily, at least to those who possessed happiness in the form of worldly goods, a normal viewpoint of those who have passed the flush of youth. The speechless *bagontas* of Mandaluyon and Pasig were to be encouraged to pay their suit, an open house was necessary to this, and as an open house costs money Tomas was for the moment against it as a prime attraction.

Their dwelling place was a rambling structure on posts, with nipa roof and woven bamboo walls. Around and about it clustered similar smaller replicas, the homes of their retainers and tenants as per patriarchal custom, over which waved

clumps of graceful bamboo and the umbrageous canopy of the huge mango. All this was set close to the *calle real* of the day—the river Pasig. As time passed, Tomas became wealthy, not in actual hoards of *toson*s and *pesos* which would have proved a dangerous lure, but in increasing herds of carabao and livestock, bountiful rice crops and prolific fisheries—the surplus from those going, as is the time-honored custom, to acquire more lands, fisheries and orchards.

In spite of his increasing wealth, Tomas refused to change his style of living, his house or his customs. There was no urge to do so beyond the vague longings of his better-half. As an *Indio* in good standing, he rode his fiery pony into Manila at stated intervals to view the fiestas and processions of the metropolis, paid his tribute, and, as a good Christian, added his parish dues to the coffers of Fray Francisco, the cura of the church at Santa Ana, dedicated to *Nuestra Señora de los Desamparados*—Our Lady of the Unfortunate—to whose shrine a governor general once presented his cane of office. On these occasions Tomas always wore his silver-mounted *salacot*, as became a *cabeza de barangay*, even as his Malay forefathers had done.

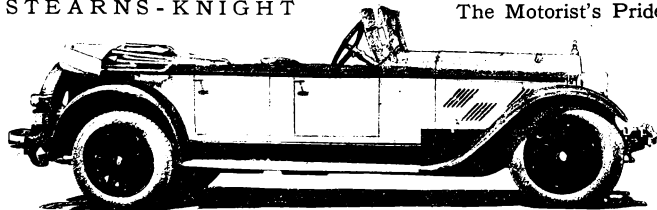
If he wanted a feast, he had everything to hand, meat, wine, fish, rice and fruit from his own stores, clothes of *sinamay* and *piña* cloth from the Laguna traders. Music was supplied by his retainers, and for guests he had his neighbors from Pasig, Quiapo and Mandaluyon. Now the year 1647 was an especially abundant one, bumper harvests, immense catches of fish and piles of fruit to be had for the picking, much of which he was forced to sell in Manila, a town always hungry and in need of such essentials. Behind the house of Tomas was, of course, a garden, and in it grew the largest squashes, or *calabasas*, the worthy people of Santa Ana *had ever* seen. Never had such monstrous squashes been viewed before as those of Tomas in the year 1647. They became famous for size, color and flavor. As the owner had not sought fame, it came of itself to him. The good friar of the parish came, saw and admired, a cart-load was sent to the convent, and the *calabasas* were the envy of all of Tomas's less lucky neighbors.

The most gigantic of the squashes remained on its vine, the grandfather of all the *opos*, as the Tagalogs call them. Over four feet long, of a dark smooth green striped with lighter emerald shades, it was really too good to mix with the daily stew; and Tomas, removing his *salacot*, scratched his bullet-head. Then he had an idea! Such a magnificent *calabasa* was worthy to be presented to the governor general as a sample of what the Isles of Philip could produce. And he made up his mind to send this as a *regalo*, a Christmas gift, to those in the seats of the mighty, little imagining, poor man, that this was to be his undoing.

Now at this time His Most Catholic Majesty's governor for the Philippines was Don Diego

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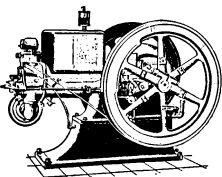
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Fajardo y Chacon, a gloomy misanthrope of stern demeanor who held the office in name but who kept himself shut up in his palace on the Plaza de Armas, leaving the entire administration in the hands of his favorite valet, Don Eustaquio Venegas, as governor in fact. This worthy, holding power without responsibility, ruled Manila with a grip of iron for seven long years, under which the city suffered a tyranny of blood and tears, to quote the old historians.

It was whispered that the valet practiced the black art on his master. His chief desire was to amass wealth in every form, by all means, fair or foul; he was one of those acquisitive individuals whose idea of enough is always a little more than they have got. With a subsidized military, the courts of justice obeying his orders, and the venal support of the under-world, Venegas affected the style of a Nero, sentencing to death, imprisoning and banishing all those who did not subscribe to his plans of aggrandizement.

Manila in 1647 was at its lowest ebb. Two years before, the great earthquake had crumbled the city into dust and ashes, and the mute ruins told of the indifference to build anew under a tyranny. Its *caballeros* had sunk to fearful scyophants. The royal *erario*, or treasury, had locks, it is true, but Venegas held the keys. In consequence, the citizens of Manila were reduced to the second grade of natives, *timauas*, literally masterless and homeless men, ground between the millstones of fear and exactions. In the suburbs, the labyrinths of tortuous *calles* and blind alleys abounded with the outcast and the mendicant. *Plazas* became depositories for refuse, ownerless dogs, haggard cats, and ragged vagrants who preyed on all alike, and indifferently prowled or slept between the pillars of ruined palaces and sacred edifices. Stores and shops were closed on account of the unrest. Those who had wealth hid it, and those who had not, hastened to find out the hiding places. A quasi-famine was in evidence and one witty rascal argued that they all become vegetarians and eat grass like the celebrated king Nabuccod.



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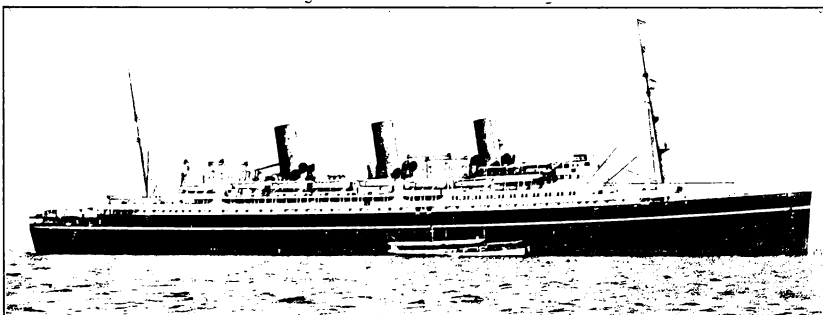
or Nebuchadnezzar, who cropped the herbage on all fours, according to Holy Writ.

Suffice it to say that the coffers of Venegas were overflowing amid all this misery. He affected the state of a grandee, with coaches and out-riders, and he even used the governor's guard of halberdiers. With his ill-gotten wealth he constructed the finest palace ever seen in Manila, a palace later confiscated by the King, which afterward served as the official residence of all the governors from 1651 to 1863. The stone foundations facing the *Ayuntamiento* on Plaza McKinley are seen even today. Under this régime no man of wealth was safe from

Venegas's machinations, no woman from his desire, no property owner was brave enough to refuse him. Strange to say, the clergy for some unknown reason were utterly cowed, unable to represent to Governor Fajardo the true state of things, and Manila groaned under this atrocious tyranny—sudden death or mutilation being the answer to any disobedience of the remorseless decrees.

His Majesty's representative was, of course, utterly ignorant of what was passing. Guarded carefully, reports to him were garbled and signatures obtained to the most cruel exactions. In 1651, however, the brave prior of the Augustines

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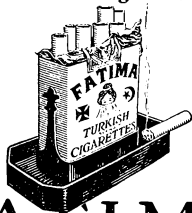
tians, Fray Gerónimo, taking his fate in his hands, obtained admittance to Fajardo and in no gentle terms related the sufferings of the city, provinces and people. Once convinced, Fajardo had Venegas immediately arrested and put to the torture. He suffered this without a word, being under the influence of narcotics smuggled in to him by the Chinese. But he was nevertheless sentenced to death on sixty-one counts. Awaiting the action of the king, abandoned by his so-called friends, he departed this life for another world. History is silent as to which of the two worlds he was sent to, but his body was buried from a bamboo litter carried by four *cafres* and interred in unconsecrated ground.

But in 1647 Don Eustaquio was at the height of his power, a fact that Tomas only knew from hearsay. Being the *governor de facto* if not *de jure*, very naturally the immense *calabasa* was due him as the most important personage in the islands. Tomas cut down the gigantic squash, and making a triangular opening at the top, drew out the pulp, and substituted in its place the nevest of Mexican silver pesos. Fitting in the piece again and carefully wrapping it in a costly piece of China silk, he prepared to send it to the tyrant. In its present shape it was by far the most costly *calabasa* ever produced in the Philippines.

Calling in his most intelligent tenant, named Crispulo, Tomas gave him the most explicit orders as to what he should do, and with three companion retainers dispatched this ambassador to make the presentation in the triple guise of an *aguinaldo*, a token of his esteem and a sample of what his land could produce in the way of squashes. On the eve of *Navidad*, or Christmas, 1647, Mang Crispulo and his companions duly arrived in Manila with the *calabasa* and sought the palace of Venegas. They came to the building pointed out to them by furtive directions of a terrified populace, a wide entrance whose folding doors were studded with star pointed bolts, and whose rounded archways of tufa stone were surmounted by a small statue of *Santa Genoveva*.

The *entresuelo* and *patio* were crowded with the usual array of sycophants, rowdies and swash-

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bucklers who acted as the spies and myrmidons of the tyrant. Guards in half-armor, merchants requesting a respite, heads of families with excuses, venal officials and traders swarmed on the staircases and in the salas. Masticating liberal chews of *buayo*, Crispulo and his men awaited their turn at court—scoffed at by the rabble, and uneasy under their adroit questionings. Presently they were ushered into the room of the tyrant, Venegas, a thin scrawny man with a saturnine countenance. He sat in a dark alcove surrounded by his court, above which a glimmering light was set before Our Lady of Sorrows. The walls held votive shields and studiously arrayed panoplies. On a long table were

set the gifts of the day: pieces of gold, squat sacks of money, caskets of jewels wrung from their owners, and chests of raiment and silks taken as guarantees. There were goggle-eyed Chinese monsters with mouths awry and twisted limbs, the invention of a people grown weary of the monotony of the human form, who found pleasure and relief in grotesque design and bizarre ugliness. These curious carved objects in ivory, jade, and tortoise-shell were general additions to the holiday loot.

Crispulo advanced timidly and repeated the message of his master, interpreted by a swarthy Spaniard. After kissing the foot of the tyrant he withdrew the covering and deposited the gift

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in front of Venegas. The blood mounted to the cheek of the latter in violent rage at the sight of the plebeian gift. What! Was a mere squash to be sent him whose tribute was the wealth of the city? He gave a harsh order to a whiskered captain to remove both gift and giver, the first was to be thrown into the *patio*, and the second to receive ten lashes for his presumption. The tone demanded a stricter compliance, and the captain did exactly as he was commanded to do. Crispulo and his companions were thrown face down in the *patio* and the required number of lashes administered correctly by a burly Pampangan. The giant *calabasa* was thrown with a vast heave onto the stones of the *patio* and a shining stream of Mexican silver gushed out before the avaricious eyes of the crowd. These were sternly allowed to feast their eyes, but not their hands, by the armed guards.

The glittering treasure nearly filled a sack, and was borne by the captain into the presence of Venegas, to whom he related the circumstance, the punishment and the discovery that it was no ordinary squash. At his story the saturnine features of the tyrant relaxed. As a recompense to Crispulo he was given ten of the pesos he had so faithfully conveyed, and to the donor an *aguinaldo* was made in the form of an elegant suit of Spanish clothes, looted from a convenient chest, but none the less gaudy and valuable for all that. This was sent to Tomas with the assurance of the gracious favor of the tyrant himself, and an inward vow that no *Indio* was supposed to possess money, and if so he was a legitimate source to be levied upon.

Dismissed with smarting limbs, Crispulo and his retainers made all haste with their gifts to their banca. Paddling up the muddy Pasig, they arrived at Santa Ana that same evening. Their misadventures were forgotten, once the *aguinaldo* of Venegas was displayed in all its elegance. First came a pair of shorts of maroon satin, slashed so as to show the orange insertions beneath, a pair of hose of a bottle green, and a sort of *jupon* with a hanging cloak of purple decorated with broad *galón*. A pair

of half-boots of Cordovan leather and a heavy felt hat with a sweeping feather of black and yellow completed the ensemble—truly a most magnificent *aguinaldo* to the eyes of Tomas and the assembled rustic.

Amid the excited cries of his family and retainers, Tomas at last consented to array himself, if not in borrowed plumes, at least plumes that had been borrowed for him; but of this circumstance Tomas, of course, knew nothing except that the highest personage in the land had seen fit to send him a fine Christmas gift with orders to wear it. This was a command, reasoned Kikay, and it was possible that Don Eustaquio might turn up any day to see if her spouse was wearing his gift. Besides, all obeyed the commands of Venegas without question, even the clergy.

Viewing himself in the mirror bought in the Chinese *Parian*, the only luxury allowed the house of Lacantangan, Tomas was pleased with the favorable comment. He began to believe himself another personage. It is the same with actors and those thrust into high places, they unconsciously assume the character in conformity with the habiliments. Tomas himself was not immune to this trait of human nature. The seeds of self-esteem began to sprout, the germs of ambition began to grow. The more he thought of it, the more he desired to outshine his neighbors. Even Fray Francisco was pleased with his action, though he did not say anything about the wearing of the elegant costume. The fact that no common *Indio* ever wore such a costume in those days of caste did not enter the mind of Tomas, for had he not been commanded to wear it by the tyrant himself? At this statement nobody cared to register dissent, not even the gatherers of the tribute.

Tomas had become an important personage and the consequent flattery had gone to his head.

Of course, now he was so handsomely dressed and the center of a court of his curious neighbors, it was out of the question for him to sit on a wooden bench or eat at the lowly *dulang*. Nor



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was his barracks of a house a fit place for so much magnificence, nor could he mount his pony with one bare toe firmly clutched around the stirrup, for his half-boots prevented this effectually. To make a fitting atmosphere for his sumptuous Christmas gift, he had to change his whole style of living, much to Kikay's pleasure.

He set to work to construct a larger and more comfortable, although still built of tufa blocks from San Pedro Macati and partly from the fine woods in the mountains near San Mateo. His wife and daughters had also to be dressed finely so as to keep him in countenance. Tailors and dressmakers came with the Chinese *mercaderos* of the Parian. Fearing to soil his magnificent clothes, the horses were discarded for a coach made in Manila, slung on broad leather straps, the springs of which sprangless age. Coachmen and stables had to be provided, and his retainers clad in some sort of a livery. No longer could he mingle familiarly with his *nakikisama* in the fields, but a foreman was engaged, who made it his business to see that Tomas got as much as a third of his usual rents. Application was made and granted him to use the prefix *don* in front of his name, for which a handsome price was extorted. Thus the whole order of the world in which Don Tomas had previously lived was entirely transformed by his Christmas gift—a gift that had to be lived up to in those far-off days.

The house grew in size. It was the most pretentious building in Santa Ana, if we except the church and convent of Fray Francisco. Furniture, paintings and conveniences were rafted up the Pasig, and Chinese carpenters and craftsmen took the place of his old-time workers. And all this luxury cost money. No longer were his crops sufficient to provide this amount of overhead. Don Tomas became a debtor instead of a creditor, a borrower instead of a lender, and his properties gradually became encumbered with liens and mortgages which at the usual rates were scandalous in the way they increased his self-imposed burden. To keep in style he kept open house and life became a continuous festa over which Don Tomas presided in all his Castilian finery.

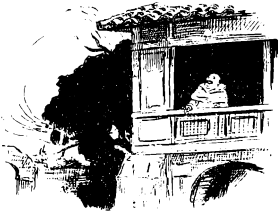
Then there were cooks to be hired for the kitchen, coachmen for his equipages which rocked over the rutty roads to the capital, and gardeners, even horticulturists who despised such plebeian things as the *calabasa*, the cause of all this revolution in régime. No longer did Kikay bother about the kitchen, she and her flock were more interested in the fine things brought by the Chinese, and a hired teacher, the town sacristan, laboriously taught them the mysteries of the alphabet. Venegas sent at stated intervals his agents for a loan, which had to be forthcoming, and these forced contributions to favor soon lowered Don Tomas's fortune to its lowest ebb. Once on the ladder of ambition, keeping up style, he could never retrograde; he had to keep on climbing, no matter where it led to. Came the day when he was stripped completely. All he had left was the name of being a landowner, his styles in clothes and a forgetfulness of results. Came the day also, when the tyrant Venegas was hurled down from his high place to the dungeons of the *Audiencia*. To the *Indio* this was a reversal of all that should be, a general injustice in which he himself was a sufferer, from choice.

Unable to meet his creditors, they had him dispossessed and took over his fields, fisheries, orchards and the grand house built for the suit of clothes got in exchange for the *calabasa*. But his very wardrobe disappeared, together with his furniture, horses and equipages, until all he had left was a small parcel of land and a nipa house in Pasay. Thrown down from his high position, he was little better off than Venegas, except that he enjoyed liberty. Unable to come down the ladder of ambition, fate had pulled it from under him. With his saddened family he was in a bad plight, indeed, for none desired daughters without a dowry. In Tagalog, Don Tomas was *tinusao*, cleaned out, and in the station of his lowest tenant of the time of his prosperity.

He was thus reduced to the meanest of circumstances, a fact that philosophers tell us is not without joy for others. And his neighbors were no exceptions to the rule, although they still clung to the mushroom *salacot* and the

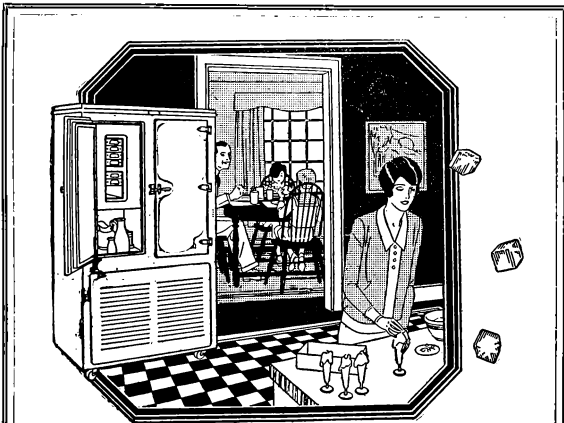
*barong Tagalog*, leaving Spanish finery severely alone. Crispulo, long emancipated from his tenant status, had now a small farm of his own. He did not forget how he had suffered the ten lashes vicariously for Don Tomas. He too had his trellis, over which grew *calabasas* in profusion, and he decided he would present the largest to his former patron as an *agradecido* that year. On the eve of *Navidad* he chose the finest and took it over to the humble dwelling of the once proud and now miserable Don Tomas.

After the usual greetings, he laid the apparently heavy squash on the bamboo floor. The light of anticipation came into the somber eyes of Tomas. He beckoned to Kikay and gave her some instructions. She returned with the famous suit of finery, now faded and bedraggled but retaining enough of its pristine elegance to make it a return for the gift of Crispulo. This he presented to the latter with a lordly gesture, who withdrew with it as a souvenir of the occasion. The family gathered round the *calabasa* expectantly. Did they hope it



Even Fray Francisco was pleased

was full of treasure? *Quien sabe?* Seizing a bolo, Don Tomas divided it neatly and effectively, but no silver stream followed the stroke. It was merely a large squash fit for the kitchen.



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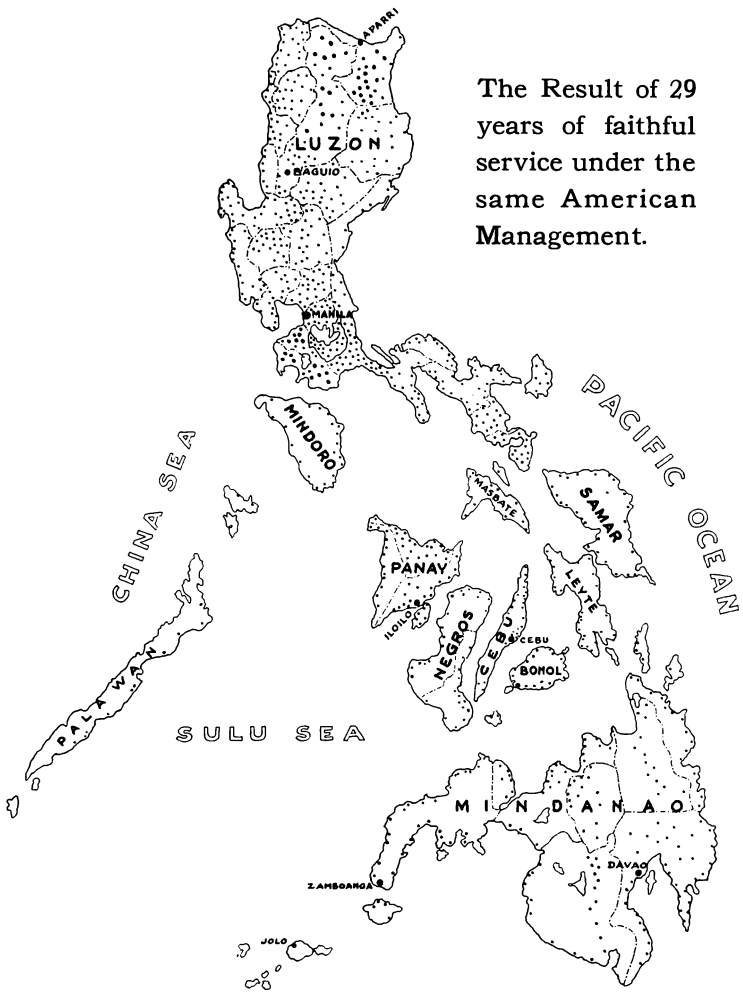
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With the same object of restoring his health, the lay brother Fray Diego de Santa Maria was sent to the springs in 1593 by our provincial, Fray Pablo de Jesus. Analyzing the waters and finding them medicinal, with the consent of his prelate, Fray Diego de Santa Maria abode at the springs for years, curing all the sick who presented themselves. Upon this, this apostolic province resolved to found a hospital. Obtaining the permission of the Illustrious *cabildo* July 29, 1602, and of the Superior Government October 13 the same year, the province constructed a hospital of *nipa* dedicated to the *Purissima Concepcion*, under the title of *Nuestra Señora de Aguas Santas—Our Lady of the Blessed Waters*. In the year 1608 the *principales* of the pueblo of Bay ceded to the hospital the land lying between the mouth of the Damalit river and the Quinacatlan, and in 1610 the village of Pita ceded the lands of Jalajala, as we have noted in the description of Jalajala, and with the products of these lands and the gifts of the faithful, a spacious and strongly built hospital was constructed of stone, with a church and monastery.

With great benefit to suffering humanity this hospital continued in operation until 1640, at which time Sr. D. Sebastian Hurtado de Corcuera deprived our order of its administration and the hospital began to decline—until the year 1676, when it was the victim of flames through the carelessness of a servant of a Spaniard. Thus was such a useful remedy abandoned.

—Fray Filiz de Huerta.

### IF YOU ARE CARELESS

Mr. Julian Wolfson, P. O. Box 450, Manila, wants the January 1927 number of the *Journal* to complete his files for binding. If you are careless about such things and don't keep up your files, please dig down into your old copies and send this one to Mr. Wolfson.

## Savings Top Thirty Million: Five Million Increase

The *Journal* has compiled confidential figures from five banks out of the seven in Manila having savings departments, and finds the total savings deposits in these five banks were P30,897,177.43 on October 31. New accounts booked during the year and active on October 31 numbered 11,920. The combined balance in favor of these accounts was P4,656,234.72, approximately P5,000,000, and the average balance in favor of each account was P390.63. Two other banks in Manila operate savings departments.

When you put a little money into your time deposit, it may not seem like much. But it grows surprisingly fast. Periodically the interest is credited, the deposit becomes a respectable amount. How many opportunities has one seen come along, of which advantage could be taken if one had but a few thousand pesos. This initial capital can easily and readily be saved.

One constant opportunity is life insurance, which a chap writing in the October *Atlantic* calls the modern religion, a very apt term for it. Early in life he found that increasing deafness would one day cut off his earning power, his efficiency depending upon his hearing; and so, while he could still earn a liberal salary, he purchased

an ample annuity. He has made his last payment, the trust he placed in a reliable insurance company gives him independence during the remainder of his days—let fate do her worst. Nor need one go deaf to enjoy an annuity. He may better go traveling, living where he will. This suggests a thought about the cheapness of living in many delightful places, such as places in Europe. Any youngish man in reasonable circumstances can assure himself leisure and pleasure in his declining years through the medium of the endowment policy. He has a family, but they grow up with time and go off with spouses: he and the children's mother are left, and the endowment is their refuge, a hundred times better than *living around with the children*.

A family of seven children is known, and each of them has a good home where their mother, now a widow, would always be welcome. There is nothing but love in this family, toward mother and toward one another. Well, she has tried it, and it doesn't work. Blessing be, she doesn't have to make it work. She has purchased a cottage she likes, in a town she likes, where she lives as she likes. That's what adequate savings and insurance do for age.

There's a character in the Bible called the

**LIFE INSURANCE**  
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It enables him to lay a foundation for after years.
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Preacher. He preached something scandalously and said all is vanity. After Lord Byron had had his fling with the gayest beauties of all the capitals of Europe, he agreed with the Preacher—all is vanity—and wrote, "I've sunned my heart in beauty's eyes, I've felt my heart grow tender," and then confessed in bitterness how he had somehow changed with the years and didn't sun himself so often anymore. Once the Preacher thundered this out: "I returned and saw under the sun that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong, neither yet bread to the wise, nor yet favor to men of skill; but time and chance happeneth to them all." Insurance had not then become a generally accepted moral precept, exercised in behalf of those to whom one is accountable. Chance happeneth to all. When man began to cogitate about this, instead of fearing it, he devised insurance.

Then he invented the trust company, and the history of the oldest one in the United States, *A Century of Banking in New York*, of the Farm-

ers' and Trust Company, reads like a romance. The history of trusts parallels that of the country's own. A business may be prosperous, with excellent prospects, but *chance happeneth to all*. While the sun is shining and the horizon clear, one can create a trust to take care of his insurance. If untoward chance happen later in his business and his creditors pounce upon his assets, they can't touch this trust; and if the trust company itself fail, still the trust remains inviolate. In other words, the religious or moral character of insurance is recognized by the law itself. Pauperism is coming to be looked upon as worse than a crime, rather as a moral delinquency, and the world moves toward compulsory insurance. The United States insured its army of four million men, the widespread pauperism which might otherwise have resulted from national mobilization could have reeked worse suffering than the enemy's guns and gas—on the dependent at home.

Children are rays of sunshine in the home, but time speeds toward the period of their education. Insurance takes care of this domestic emergency. On this page is the reproduction of a picture of three boys in a Manila family. They have a baby brother, too. The parents have four boys to educate, and the father has bought annuities to do it. As each boy reaches 18 years, the inception of the college period, he will have each quarter-year a certain sum to help him through. It has been deliberately arranged so that he will have to do something on his own account, but it guarantees his college education. Nothing is contingent. The father's death prior to the maturity of the policies would not annul them, nor affect them in any way; except that if an accident were the cause of his death the annuities would all be doubled. The *Atlantic* contributor rightly deprecates the usual manner in which one receives his insurance solicitor—an attitude entirely wrong. Insurance of all kinds is the apotheosis of civilization, and life insurance the benison of the gods. No responsible solicitor wishes to overinsure anyone, the general situation in the Philippines is that men are underinsured.

### WHAT ABOUT BUILDING BONDS?

A man owning a good lot wished to put a modern building on it. He sought capital for the project in small amounts, issued promissory notes and secured them by first mortgage on the entire property; interest eight per cent semi-annually. He got ₱38,000, the necessary amount, in a very short time; and no single holding is more than ₱500, while most of them are ₱100 and ₱50. This information comes from a man who says the building is about half completed, but already leased to return around 18 per cent annually and liquidate the mortgage within the prescribed time. Is there a place in Manila for a building-bonds house?

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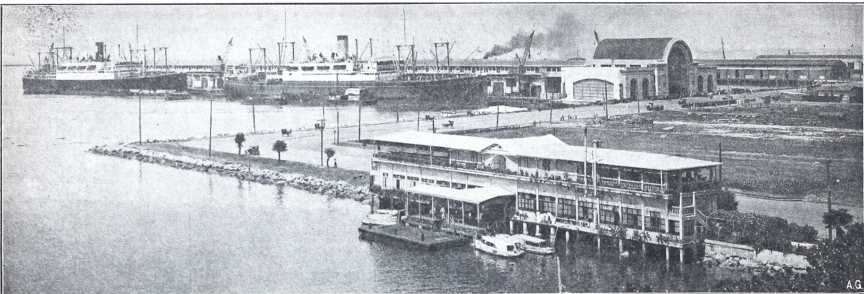
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Fi-240



### SHIPPING REVIEW

By H. M. CAVENDER

General Agent,

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY



Since our last report the movement of cargo from the Philippines has increased somewhat in all directions, and compared with the corresponding period last year shows a slight gain. Exports to the Pacific Coast still continue in satisfactory volume, although there is now more than sufficient tonnage on the berth to handle all cargo offering to the Coast as well as to other points.

Several shippers have reported a weaker tone in the Japan hemp market and the Pacific coast lumber market. However, there have been so many forward contracts made that this weakness has not yet been felt in freight movements to those points.

There has been no change in rates of any particular consequence, freights remaining firm in all directions.

The sugar season came in about two weeks later this year than last, but milling is now in full swing and a considerable movement of sugar started during the latter part of November for usual North Atlantic U. S. ports. This movement will probably reach the peak point in February and March and every available ton of space will be filled until after that time. A preliminary survey indicates that the sugar crop for the season 1927-1928 will be almost the same, possibly just slightly larger than last season's crop. There will undoubtedly be a wild last minute scramble for North Atlantic space, in which the less fortunate ones will find themselves unable to move their sugar until the peak has passed. Pacific coast sugar has not yet started to move and it will probably be the second half of December before the first of this sugar is afloat.

Bulk oil shipments continue heavy to both the Pacific coast and the gulf, with tank space quite scarce.

Steerage traffic to the Hawaiian Islands continues heavy, with all available transportation taken up. Owing to the heavy demand for these accommodations, the Dollar Steamship Line and American Mail Line have increased their steerage capacities by 200 berths, making the total 750 berths per steamer. Steerage traffic on the Northern route has been light, but advance Spring bookings show a big increase during the months of March, April and May and steamers will be booked to capacity.

First class bookings for Spring sailings Trans-

Pacific continue very heavy, with European steamers already practically booked to capacity.

During November a total of 1565 passengers, all classes, are reported to have departed from the Philippines (first figure represents cabin passengers, second figure steerage): To China and Japan 223-340; to Honolulu 0-839; to Pacific coast 54-56; to Singapore 46-2; to Europe and miscellaneous ports 5-0. Filipino emigration during the month decreased slightly as did that to the Pacific Coast. The comparison shows: Honolulu, October 871—November 839; Pacific coast, October 82—November 56.

From statistics compiled by the Associated Steamship Lines there were exported from the Philippines during the month of October, 1927: To China and Japan ports 10,789 tons with 45 sailings, of which 5,364 tons were carried in American bottoms with 11 sailings; to Pacific coast for local delivery 25,105 tons with 13 sailings, of which 21,271 tons with 10 sailings were carried in American bottoms; to Pacific coast for transshipment 2,626 tons with 11 sailings, of which 2,325 tons were carried in American bottoms with 9 sailings; to Atlantic coast 24,041 tons with 13 sailings, of which 9,920 tons were carried in American bottoms with 4 sailings; to European ports 19,465 tons with 19 sailings, of which 161 tons with 2 sailings were carried in American bottoms; to Australian ports 1,423 tons with 5 sailings, of which American bottoms carried none; or a grand total of 83,449 tons with 106 sailings, of which American bottoms carried 39,041 tons with 36 sailings.

The Java-Pacific Line inaugurated a Trans-Pacific Service with the sailing of the S. S. *Bintang* from Manila on November 24 direct for San Francisco. The present plan is for the steamers to load in the Dutch East Indies, thence Manila, sailing from Manila direct to either San Francisco or Los Angeles, making the Trans-Pacific voyage in about 26 days. On the return, they will proceed from San Francisco or Los Angeles, depending on at which port they first call, to Hongkong, thence Singapore and Java. It is expected that some of the steamers will carry passengers, but the local agents have no details as yet, nor have they been advised as to the name of the next steamer. The present schedule calls for a sailing every two months.

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### SHIPPING PERSONALS

D. W. Murphy, of the Shanghai firm of surveyors, Eisler, Reeves and Murphy, arrived in Manila, November 30, aboard the American Mail Line steamer *President Madison* and departed four days later by the same liner. Mr. Murphy was on a combined pleasure and business trip.

"Cap" Paul Ericksen, of the firm of Surveyors Morton and Ericksen, together with his wife and small daughter, arrived in Manila, November 10, aboard the American Mail Line steamer *President Grant*.

H. M. Cavender, general agent for the Robert Dollar Co., Manila, returned to his desk December 5 after a month's absence to southern Philippine ports and Sandakan, British North Borneo.

E. W. Latic, general agent for the Columbia Pacific Shipping Co. at Manila, left Manila on a business trip to Hongkong aboard the American Mail Liner *President Madison* December 3.

G. P. Bradford, General Agent for Swayne & Hoyt, Manila, left for Baguio about two weeks ago on a holiday.

Intramuros.....	80,500	54,304
Pandacan.....	5,369	23,950
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	P1,311,380	P1,154,166

**GERMANY LEARNS FROM CHINA**

—"Don't sow. Plant." This is the watch-word of a new movement among German agricultural experts, who have gone to primitive China for their new aid to bumper crops. The experts advocate that each seed should be planted, as is done in China, and to prove the feasibility of their suggestion in German agriculture they have been conducting two model farms in different parts of the country.

Both farms have just issued their seasonal reports. The farm at Hohenhof, near Hagen, Westphalia, reports that with rye planted after

the Chinese fashion an average of 23 stalks sprang from each grain, while with wheat the average even reached 32 stalks. The report asserts that the ears of both rye and wheat thus planted grew double the size of grain sown either by hand or machinery.

The report from the second farm, which is conducted at Lichtenberg, near Berlin, on very poor soil, says virtually the same as the Hohenhof farm's report.

It states that between 100 and 150 kernels grew on a single stalk under this method of planting, which is more than double the number obtained from crops in which the seed has been sown.

Both reports contend that the richness of the crops in China is not due to a superior quality of soil, but chiefly to the superior method of cultivation, which, it is claimed, can be applied in any other country with the same results as in the Far East.—*Exchange*.

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



October and November show a decided increase in the volume of sales over recent months and help materially to bring this year's business within respectable distance of that of last year. The total for December 1st for 1926 was P12,038,591 and for 1927 P10,594,620.

	October 1927	November 1927
Sta. Cruz.....	P 181,515	P 235,007
Malate.....	192,114	55,627
Paco.....	336,573	52,160
Sampaloc.....	79,814	85,396
Ermita.....	189,020	101,702
Tondo.....	86,549	60,386
Sta. Ana.....	44,716	9,283
San Nicolas.....	26,910	228,500
Binondo.....	60,300	241,001
Quiapo.....	28,000	6,850

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### THE RICE INDUSTRY

By PERCY A. HILL



Prices for pelay, crop of 1926-27, at shipping points have sagged to P3.00 per cavan, with rice from P7.60 to P7.00 according to grade. These are the lowest prices offered since the year of deflation, 1920-1921 crop. As predicted, the lifting of the export ban afforded the market no chance of price enhancement, indeed the writer is in a

position to know that prices today would have been slightly higher had the status quo remained in force. Tons 125 of "luxury rice" of the superior grade were exported for the rich merchants of Amoy, with a like amount contracted for. Such export and its amounts have no effect whatsoever on the industry. The gain on this shipment was so slight as to preclude further activities.

However, the excess supply of last crop will be rapidly taken up by the short crop about to be harvested, but it is not expected that any appreciation of price will attach to old deposits. The early crop is reported to be about one third less than last year, which represents about 15% of the total crop. The milling recovery is also low. Due to adverse climatic conditions, and a species of rust, the rice crop has been affected in nearly every province. The estimates for the first ten producing provinces in point of magnitude, shows a loss of between six and seven million cavans from that of last year, which may be still more when all reports are in. With this lessening of supply prices should begin to rise as soon as old stocks are disposed of, and this rise should, by the law of averages, be equal to the prices paid for the 1925-1926 crop. However, conditions in Indo-Asia will in the final analysis govern the price, and if supply is ample for Indo-Asian export, values will rise slowly.

The losses from disease are apparently due to weather conditions. As a result the milling recovery will be much lower than last year in net weight, very possibly over a million cavans. Local prices for early rice are as a consequence higher than storage offerings. It may be of interest to know that quite a few of the great milling and storing firms have registered a substantial loss on rice operations this year, the spread between the pelay and the milled product being much too low, taken over the entire ten-months period. In reference to the export ban being lifted for four months, it has done no damage at all to supply, and could be left permanently lifted for that matter.

### COMMODITIES BY RAIL



The following commodities were received in Manila Oct. 26 to Nov. 25, 1927, both inclusive, via Manila Railroad:

1927

	Nov.	Oct.
Rice, cavans	218,500	220,250
Sugar, piculs	77,952	1,344
Tobacco, bales	5,800	13,320
Copra, piculs	143,000	182,300
Coconuts	2,016,000	1,705,200
Lumber, B. F.	240,300	167,400
Dessicated Coconuts, cases	20,564	20,254

### NOVEMBER SUGAR REVIEW

By GEORGE H. FAIRCHILD



*New York Market:* The weakness of the American sugar market reported in the latter part of the previous month continued during the first week of the month under review, and prices declined from 2-7 8 cents c. and f. (4.65 cents l.t.) to 2-13 16 cents c. and f. (4.59 cents l.t.). The American sugar market presented a more en-

couraging outlook during the second and third weeks when a fair quantity of Cubas were sold

at 2-7/8 cents c. and f. (4.65 cents l.t.) and 2-15/16 cents c. and f. (4.71 cents l.t.). During the last week of the month, however, the American sugar market became dull and uninteresting and prices lagged to 2-3/4 cents c. and f. (4.59 cents l.t.).

The poor demand for refined throughout the month under review was apparently the main reason for the general weakened tone of the market. Stocks at the Atlantic Coast during the first week were 196,000 tons considered sufficient to meet the refiners' requirements for from two to three weeks. Stocks in the statistical countries at the end of the last week of the month under review were 1,180,000 tons as compared with 1,261,000 tons at the same time in 1926 and 940,000 tons in 1925.

The report received about the 15th to the effect that Czechoslovakia, Poland and Germany would closely cooperate with Cuba in its sugar policies created considerable interest in local sugar circles, since it was hoped that it would have a favorable effect on prices instead of a

## RAILROAD NOTICE

### WEEK-END TRAIN SERVICE

The Baguio Night Express train, composed of Sleeping cars with buffet service, regular first and third class coaches and baggage and Express car will run on following schedule:

#### From Manila

December 2, 1927  
December 9, 1927  
December 16, 1927  
December 23, 1927  
December 29, 1927

#### From Bauang Sur and Damortis

December 4, 1927  
December 11, 1927  
December 18, 1927  
December 26, 1927  
January 2, 1928

Hour of Departure from Manila 11:00 p. m.

### Connection with BENGUET AUTO LINE at DAMORTIS and from BAGUIO

On northbound trip passengers leave promptly after arrival of train at Damortis and reach Baguio before 8:00 a. m. and from Baguio first class busses and automobiles leave at 8:00 p. m. and third class at 7:30 p. m., arriving at Damortis in time to connect with the Baguio Night Express train.

After the trip of January 2, 1928, Baguio NIGHT SPECIAL SERVICE will be maintained and a schedule of days of departure will be issued.

Both single and round trip tickets to Baguio may be purchased at stations between Manila and San Fabian where Baguio Night Express train is scheduled to stop. All classes of tickets, one way and round trip, are good on these trains between points mentioned in the train schedule.

For northbound trip sleeping car reservations should be made and tickets purchased at Manila Station (Tutuban) or Manila Railroad City Office, 519 Dasmariñas, near Peoples' Bank, telephone 23183; for southbound at Benguet Auto Line station, Baguio or railroad stations at which this train stops. Baggage, Express parcels and C. O. D. shipments will be handled to or from Baguio and stations mentioned on train schedule.

## Manila Railroad Company

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decline. It is, however, the consensus of opinion that the fact that the European beet sugar-producing countries have agreed in general terms to cooperate with Cuba will have a steady effect on the market in the future.

There were various rumors reported to the steps to be taken by the Cuban Commission appointed by the President in connection with the date when the mills will start grinding. On the 7th instant a report was received to the effect that milling would commence on January 1st but exports would not be allowed until January 20th, while on the 9th instant it was stated that milling would not commence until January 15th. The definite confirmation of these reports have as yet been received. Recent advices are to the effect that while the factory owners are willing to postpone the beginning of operations until January 5th the colonos are not.

**Philippine Sales.**—Sales of Philippine centrifugals in the Atlantic Coast, alofts, near arrivals, and for future deliveries, for the month under review, aggregated 36,500 tons at prices ranging from 4.60 cents to 4.75 cents landed terms, duty paid. Of these, 3,000 were of the old crop of 1926-27 and 53,500 tons of the 1927-28 crop. Total sales of the new crop of Philippine centrifugals up to date amount to 64,000 tons.

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

	High	Low	Latest
December	2.90	2.72	2.72
January	2.93	2.76	2.76
March	2.89	2.77	2.79
May	2.98	2.85	2.87
July	3.06	2.92	2.95
September	3.14	3.00	3.03

**Local Market:** The local market for centrifugals was quiet during the month under review and no transaction was reported during the first half of the month while only small parcels exchanged hands during the latter part of the month at prices ranging from P10.90 to P11.25 per picul.

Owing to the delay in the arrival of the new crop because of the unfavorable weather, offers of muscovados were very negligible. The small sales reported at Iloilo were made on the basis of No. 1 at prices ranging from P7.00 to P7.12-1.2 per picul.

**Crop Prospects.**—All the Centrals in the Islands have already commenced grinding the 1927-28 crop, with the exception of the North Negros Sugar Co., which finished milling the 1926-27 crop on October 31, 1927, and will not start grinding for this season until after January, 1928. For the season just ended this Central had a final outturn of 26,738 metric tons of sugar, being the largest crop in its history.

Production results of the first few weeks of the 1927-28 milling season are satisfactory. Twelve of the largest Centrals report a total production of 31,344 metric tons of sugar as of November 20 in comparison with 30,649 metric tons at the same time in 1926. The quality ratio, the number of tons of cane required to produce a ton of sugar, is 8.79 which is slightly better than that of last year which was 8.99. To some, however, this satisfactory showing of the mills at this time of the year is not a favorable indication since the big crops of 1924-25 and 1926-27 started out with low quality ratios while the crop failure year of 1925-26 began with higher average purities.

Harvesting this year would be proceeding normally, were it not for the handicap of the planters in their recruiting of laborers due to the scarcity of vessels to transport laborers from the sources of supply to the Centrals, as a result of the Customs' ruling limiting the number of passengers a vessel may carry. Since the planters, particularly those of Negros, recruit most of their seasonal laborers for harvesting from the Islands of Cebu and Panay, the lack of transportation space may curtail their harvesting operations.

Because of the several typhoons which passed over Negros in the last three months, some districts may not realize within 90% of their estimates. Predictions are heard in many quarters that the 1927-1928 crop will not exceed that of the previous year. Planting for the 1928-1929 crop is proceeding rapidly and many districts report the young cane is further advanced at

this time than it was last year, due particularly to the favorable weather which has prevailed during the last three weeks.

**Exports of Sugar.**—Sugar exports of the Philippines from January 1, 1927, to November 30, 1927, amounted to 493,841 metric tons, details of which follow:

	U. S. Atlantic	U. S. Pacific	China & Japan	Total
Centrifugals	400,193	47,867	—	448,060
Muscovados	—	43	44,153	44,196
Refined	—	1,585	—	1,585
	400,236	49,452	44,153	493,841

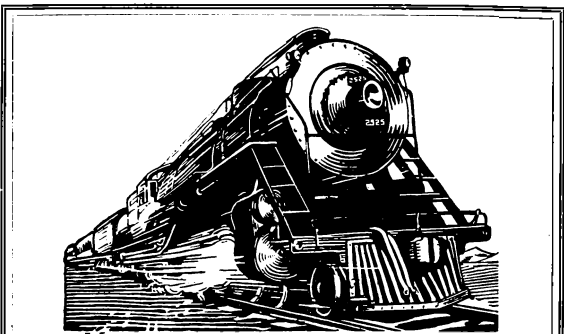
**Java Market:** On the whole the Java market was steady and firm at advancing prices. Latest

quotations are as follows:

Superiors:			
December	Gs. 15-3	8-1	P8.14
January	" 15-1	2-	8.20
February	" 15-5	8-	8.27
May-June	" 16-1	4-	8.60
July-Aug-Sept.	" 16	—	8.47
Head Sugar:			
September	" 14-3	8-	7.62

According to records received on November 15, 1927, 176 mills have already ceased grinding, leaving only 2 still in operation. A total of 2,129,128 tons of sugar has already been produced at the end of October, 1927.

(Continued on page 32)



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# Great Northern

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**European Prospects:** From the latest advices received from New York dated November 30, Licht had reduced his estimate of the European beet crop by 110,000 tons. His previous estimate was 8,206,000 tons so that the latest estimate of the European beet crop, according to Licht, is 8,096,000 tons.

#### REVIEW OF THE HEMP MARKET

November, 1927

L. L. Spellman, Macleod & Company



This report covers the markets for Manila Hemp for the month of November, 1927, with statistics up to and including November 28, 1927.

**U. S. Grades:** The U. S. market opened with shipping houses sellers basis F, 15-3 8 cents; I, 13-13 16 cents; J1, 11 cents. Prices fell away on the continued pressure to sell,

buyers remaining entirely out of the market. By mid November there were sellers in New York basis F, 14-1 2 cents; I, 13 cents; J1, 10-1 2 cents and even at these prices buyers were still shy of making any progress. Toward the end of the month consumers showed more desire to buy on the decline and a moderate amount of business was transacted basis F, 14-3 8 cents; I, 12-1 2 cents; J1, 10-1 8 cents. An unsettled market ruled for a short time with no further decline being registered. At the close of the month sellers firmed up and a fair amount of business was transacted up to a basis of F, 14-1 2 cents; I, 12-5 8 cents; J1, 10-3 8 cents at which prices offerings became sparing. At the close there were sellers at F, 14-3 8 cents; I, 12-3 4 cents; J1, 10-1 2 cents with, however, no business doing as buyers in the U. S. refused to follow any further advance.

The Manila market for U. S. grades opened dull basis F, P35.4; G, P20; H, P19.2; I, P31.4; J1, P25; S1, P34.4; S2, P30.4; S3, P25. The easier tone in New York was quickly reflected in Manila and by the second week in the month values here were down to a basis of F, P34.4; G, P19.4; H, P18.6; I, P30.4; J1, P23.4; S1, P33.4; S2, P29.4; S3, P23.4. Weakness developed in the market and by mid November prices were down to F, P33.6; G, P19; H, P18; I, P30; J1, P23; S1, P32.6; S2, P29; S3, P23.4, there being but little support to the market on the decline.

Prices continued to slump on the lack of demand, touching a nominal figure of E, P22; F, P32; G, P19; H, P18; I, P28; J1, P22; S1, P32; S2, P27; S3, P22.4; there, however, being no actual sellers down to these prices. On steadier news from New York sellers quickly firmed up and the market closed with buyers E, P34.4; F, P33; G, P19.4; H, P18; I, P29; J1, P23; S1, P32; S2, P28; S3, P23.4. High-grade hemp was scarce and single grades changed hands at P2 to P3 premium on the nominal prices ruling for similar grades in parcels.

**U. K. Grades:** London developed a quiet tone at the opening, but values were maintained, J2, £42.10; K, £39; L1, £38; L2, £37; M1, £37; M2, £34.10, shipment in various positions up to March, 1928. The market soon took on an easier tendency but a fair amount of business developed on the decline to J2, £41.10; K, £38.10; L1, £37.10; L2, £36.10; M1, £36; M2, £33.10; DL, £33 to 10/- per ton less. The improved demand steadied up the market somewhat for a day or two but buyers showing no inclination to pay last prices, the market again turned easier with business done down to J2, £39.15; L1, £36. Toward the end of November a brisker demand set in and a fair amount of business was transacted in London at J2, £42.10; K, £38; L1, £37; L2, £36; M1, £36; M2, £34; DL, £33; DM, £30.5. Sellers again firmed up in their ideas but buyers refused to follow and the market closed inactive at last prices.

The Manila market for U. K. grades opened on the dull side, J2, P19.4; K, P18.6; L1, P18; L2, P17.4; M1, P17.4; M2, P15.6; DL, P15.4; DM, P13. A downward tendency soon set in on the quiet news from Europe and prices by mid November were down to J2, P19; K, P17.6; L1, P17.2; L2, P16.6; M1, P16.6; M2, P15.4; DL, P15; DM, P13. The market continued nominal with a further slight reduction registered on grades below J2. At the close the tone was firmer with values basis J2, P19.4; K, P18.2; L1, P17.4; L2, P17; M1, P16.6; M2, P15.4; DL, P15; DM, P13. U. K. grades were by no means freely offered in Manila throughout the month; business therefore was very restricted, single grades here and there changing hands at a fair premium compared to prices offered for parcels.

The demand from Japan was still very limited and at low prices.

**Freight Rates:** Freight Rates to Europe reduced 2 6 per ton on November 9th for parties contracting with regular lines. Non-contracting parties paying the old rate basis 90/- per ton Liverpool.

**Statistics:** We give below figures for period extending from November 1st to November 28th, 1927:

	1927	1926
Stocks on January 1st.....	112,382	153,181
Receipts on November 28....	1,174,423	1,160,354
Stocks on November 28....	173,808	150,343

#### Shipments

	To Nov. 28, 1927	
	To Nov. 28, 1926	To Nov. 28, 1926
United Kingdom.....	297,134	241,690
Continent of Europe.....	132,693	161,461
Atlantic U. S.....	242,594	308,157
U. S. via Pacific.....	114,168	156,313
Japan.....	232,908	214,965
Elsewhere and Local....	93,500	80,606

1,112,997 1,163,192

The JOURNAL welcomes Mr. Spellman's recent return to Manila, and is grateful to Mr. Smith of the same company for his excellent review of the hemp market during Mr. Spellman's trip abroad.—Ed.



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**REVIEW OF THE EXCHANGE MARKET**

By **STANLEY WILLIAMS**

Manager International Banking Corporation.



Telegraphic transfers on New York were quoted at 7.8% premium on October 31st with buyers at 1/2% premium November and 3/8% premium December. The market was unchanged at this level with however the buying rate quoted at 5.8% premium at times until November 22nd when the selling rate was raised to 1% premium.

On November 28th the selling rate was raised to 1-1/8% premium with money in good supply and buying rates were called 3.4% premium November, 1.2% premium December-January. The market closed at this level on November 29th. November 30th was a legal holiday.

Sterling cables which were quoted at 2.0 3/16 sellers, 2.0 1/2 buyers on October 31st remained unchanged until November 28th when rates were lowered to 2.0 5/16 sellers, 2.0 7/16 buyers in view of the strength in U. S. Currency and the New York London cross rate. Rates were unchanged at the close on November 29th.

Three months sight credit bills and 3 m/s D.P. bills, which were quoted at 2.1 1/16 and 2.1 1/8 respectively on October 31st, remained unchanged until November 28th when these quotations were lowered to 2/1 and 2.1 1/16 and remained unchanged at the close on the 29th.

The New York London cross rate closed at 486.96 on October 31st and after dropping to 486.34 on November 2nd, gradually hardened to a high for November of 487.15, 16 on the 25th. It then eased to 487.7, 8 on the 26th and 28th and 487.13, 16 on the 29th and 30th.

London Bar Silver closed at 26 1/16 spot and forward on October 31st and gradually rose to 26 13/16 spot 26 11/16 forward on November 16th. After easing to 26 5/16 spot 26 3/16 forward on November 21st it again gradually hardened and closed at 26 15/16 spot 26 5/8 forward on the 30th which was the high rate for the month of November.

New York bar silver closed at 56 5/8 on October 31st and gradually rose to 57 3/4 on November 14th, 15th and 16th. It dropped away to 56 7/8 on the 19th and then rose rapidly to 58 1/8 on the 25th, closing at that rate, a high for November, on the 30th.

Telegraphic transfers on other points were quoted nominally at the close on November 29th as follows:

Paris, 1230; Madrid, 171; Singapore, 115; Japan, 93 1/4; Shanghai, 77 1/4; Hongkong, 101 1/2; India, 134 1/4; Java, 121 3/4.

**COPRA AND ITS PRODUCTS**

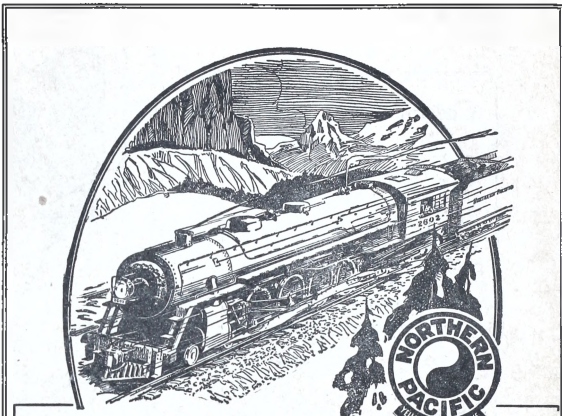
By **E. A. SEIDENSPINNER**

Vice-President and Manager, Copra Milling Corporation

**COPRA**



Despite pessimistic reports from foreign markets during the last half of November, the local copra market remained practically unchanged during the month as a result of scarce copra offerings. Light arrivals were caused in the main by the rice harvest and although the latter has been completed receipts of copra at Manila still leave much to be desired. The London market registered a net drop of 10 shillings per



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(135)

ton during the last week of the month and the U. S. market declined 1/8 cent per pound. Total arrivals of copra at Manila for the month of November were 227,700 sacks which is about 80,000 sacks less than arrivals during November, 1926. Latest cable advices follow:  
San Francisco.—Buyers—\$05-1/16 to \$05-1/8; London, Cebu £25/15/0, F. M. M., £26/12/6; Manila, Rescada P12.50 to P12.75.

**COCONUT OIL**

The U. S. market for coconut oil was decidedly sluggish during the entire month with buyers resisting all attempts of sellers to advance prices. Competing fats and oils in America seemed to be in ample supply, buyers' independence is well established. Cottonseed oil received a severe setback during the last half of the month, notwithstanding the fact that the government crop report estimate remained practically unchanged with the ginning report slightly bullish. The depressing factor in the cotton oil situation is of course the heavy carry over from last year which must be moved to make room for this

year production. Business noted during the month in coconut oil was of small volume at prices ranging between 8-1/8 to 8-3/8 cents f. o. b. tank cars west coast. Latest quotations follow:

San Francisco, \$08-1/8 to \$08-1/4 f. o. b. tank cars nominal; New York \$08-3/8 c. i. f.; London, £39/10 nominal; Manila, P.36-1/2 per kilo.

**COPRA CAKE**

The Hamburg market for this item was up and down during November registering severe fluctuations for nearby due to shorts covering and with a better inquiry for the January-February-March positions during the first half of the month, which later almost entirely disappeared. November shipment was quoted as high as £9/17/6 with bids of £8/10 for February-July spread. At this writing the market is quoted dull with little or no inquiry. Latest cables follow:

San Francisco, \$35.00 nominal; Hamburg, £8/15 nominal; Manila, Buyers P59.00 Jan-March; Sellers P62.00 to P63.00.

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## STATISTICAL REVIEW

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

Nationality of Vessels	Period	IMPORTS				EXPORTS		
		Atlantic	Pacific	Foreign Countries	Total	Atlantic	Pacific	Total
American Monthly	October, 1927	2,877,978	6,079,873	4,554	8,962,405	2,601,476	5,397,552	7,999,028
	October, 1926	3,978,848	4,337,126	5,047	8,321,021	1,778,248	4,865,488	6,640,736
	Average for October, 1927	3,172,773	4,247,982	50,125	7,471,547	6,044,108	4,474,876	10,518,984
British Monthly	October, 1927	3,080,607	370,499	237	3,451,343	2,625,538	712,942	3,338,580
	October, 1926	4,379,541	306,006		4,685,547	2,109,104	266,366	2,375,470
	Average for October, 1927	3,220,878	374,991	9,980	3,605,850	4,429,646	490,867	4,907,340
Japanese Monthly	October, 1927		32,252		32,252	2,282,523		2,282,523
	October, 1926		715		715	845,082		845,082
	Average for October, 1927	366	1,584	133	2,183	1,980,040	252,247	2,232,287
Swedish Monthly	October, 1927							
	October, 1926							
	Average for October, 1927						387,957	387,957
Norwegian Monthly	October, 1927							
	October, 1926					1,119,127		1,119,127
	Average for October, 1927			1,865	1,865	279,207	73,766	352,973
Panaman Monthly	October, 1927							
	October, 1926							
	Average for October, 1927					820		820
Philippine Monthly	October, 1927							
	October, 1926							
	Average for October, 1927			38	38			
German Monthly	October, 1927							
	October, 1926							
	Average for October, 1927			490	490	13	18,093	18,106
Spanish Monthly	October, 1927							
	October, 1926							
	Average for October, 1927							
Dutch Monthly	October, 1927							
	October, 1926							
	Average for October, 1927			63	63			
Mail Monthly	October, 1927		407,714		407,714		960,363	960,363
	October, 1926		350,568		350,568		1,577,548	1,577,548
	Average for October, 1927		420,955		420,055		659,335	659,335
Total Monthly	October, 1927	5,958,585	6,890,338	4,791	12,853,714	7,509,637	7,070,857	14,850,494
	October, 1926	8,358,389	4,894,415	5,047	13,257,851	5,851,561	6,706,402	12,557,963
	Average for October, 1927	6,384,116	5,090,741	62,763	11,503,283	12,829,162	2,357,132	14,880,749

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

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

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

Commodities	October, 1927			October, 1926			Monthly average for 12 months previous to October, 1927		
	Quantity	Value	%	Quantity	Value	%	Quantity	Value	
	Sugar	7,181,972	P 1,159,084	5.3	3,282,055	P 411,468	2.2	44,973,204	P 8,184,147
Hemp	13,200,881	5,214,842	23.8	11,900,796	4,869,788	25.7	17,269,328	5,033,546	19.9
Coconut Oil	7,823,668	6,546,585	29.0	8,904,854	8,245,548	37.1	21,656,194	4,456,269	15.8
Copra	25,759,913	4,996,677	22.8	20,332,234	4,556,291	22.4	16,635,732	3,212,742	12.6
Cigars (Number)	20,605,627	937,413	4.3	26,851,477	1,240,626	6.6	18,517,833	842,949	3.2
Embroidery	850,468	850,468	0	1,563,793	1,563,793	7.3	707,579	707,579	2.6
Magnesy	1,207,573	279,444	1.3	1,206,432	333,852	1.8	1,522,499	357,680	1.3
Leaf Tobacco	2,651,153	837,998	3.9	547,715	294,168	1.6	1,300,421	543,763	2.1
Dried and Shredded Coconut	1,751,257	630,468	2.9	1,550,419	585,755	3.1	1,222,400	402,819	1.5
Hats (Number)	97,327	472,707	2.2	72,713	298,998	1.5	57,811	218,121	0.7
Lumber (Cubic Meter)	4,913	347,842	1.5	11,184	412,574	2.2	12,554	433,984	1.6
Corn Meal	8,381,991	494,191	2.2	8,895,395	400,776	2.1	7,318,647	381,284	1.4
Coffee	4,981,010	269,711	1.2	2,996,330	185,233	1.0	449,403	263,107	0.9
Knotted Hemp	15,615	53,622	0.2	42,232	149,876	0.8	50,601	181,728	0.6
Pearl Buttons (Gross)	60,226	0.3	0	120,376	113,591	0.5	175,399	175,399	0.6
Canned (Low grade condense fiber)	936,744	243,361	1.1	324,981	56,682	0.4	75,737	122,466	0.4
All Other Products	538,186	24	0	461,609	2.5		608,627	2.2	
Total Domestic Products		P21,648,921	99.4		P18,820,812	99.6		P25,490,460	99.6
United States Products		118,742	0.5		46,324	0.3		102,915	0.3
Foreign Countries Products		19,462	0.1		10,482	0.1		46,079	0.1
Grand Total		P21,767,725	100.0		P18,878,228	100.0		P25,641,454	100.0

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

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

Articles	October, 1927		October, 1926		Monthly average for 12 months ending October, 1927	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
	Cotton Cloths	P 2,200,623	11.0	P 3,878,931	16.8	P 2,669,473
Other Cotton Goods	1,053,930	5.3	1,233,967	5.4	1,096,180	5.7
Wool and Woolen Machinery	2,005,257	10.0	2,192,423	10.0	1,493,170	7.7
Rice	128,829	0.6	1,041,800	8.9	336,884	1.9
Wheat	1,209,133	6.0	841,436	3.7	799,461	4.2
Machinery and Parts of	1,147,709	5.7	1,284,440	5.6	893,887	4.6
Dairy Products	844,714	4.2	598,242	2.6	452,984	2.5
Silk Goods	161,436	0.8	901,812	3.9	656,137	3.6
Automobiles	561,379	2.8	571,279	2.5	615,290	3.2
Vegetable Fiber Goods	968,070	4.8	810,383	3.5	584,412	3.0
Meat Products	283,389	1.4	269,973	1.2	376,572	2.1
Illuminating Oil	559,865	2.8	549,068	2.4	469,294	2.6
Crude Oil	79,249	0.4	165,772	0.7	372,807	2.1
Coal	312,284	1.5	277,478	1.2	439,868	2.3
Chemicals, Dyes, Drugs, Etc.	422,194	2.2	275,520	1.2	211,630	1.1
Fertilizers	617,518	3.1	745,177	3.2	457,908	2.6
Vegetables	316,110	1.6	369,191	1.6	265,280	1.6
Paper Goods, Except Books	289,818	1.4	5,062	0.02	252,067	1.5
Textiles and Manufactures of	513,906	2.6	300,636	1.3	301,315	1.8
Electrical Machinery	348,478	1.7	360,742	1.6	371,014	2.1
Machinery and Manufactures of	171,689	0.8	389,133	1.7	383,569	2.2
Automobile Tires	844,429	4.2	228,778	1.0	372,541	2.1
Fruits and Nuts	193,199	0.9	210,809	0.9	220,509	1.4
Leather Goods	127,309	0.6	147,288	0.6	112,272	0.8
Shoes and Other Footwear	456,733	2.2	323,973	1.4	304,935	1.8
Coffee	327,790	1.6	155,614	0.7	183,959	1.2
Tea	165,319	0.8	277,440	1.2	439,868	2.3
Perfumery and Other Toilet Goods	232,784	1.1	117,106	0.5	192,302	1.1
Wool	112,669	0.6	136,899	0.6	174,491	1.2
Woolen Goods	166,716	0.8	104,939	0.5	159,752	1.1
Woolen Manufactures, Except Ready-Made	126,700	0.6	371,555	1.6	196,256	1.1
Woolen Goods	153,634	0.7	75,524	0.3	168,506	1.1
Woolen Manufactures, Except Ready-Made	126,857	0.6	98,922	0.4	115,718	0.9
Lubricating Oil	120,317	0.6	165,772	0.7	213,501	1.1
Cocoa Manufacturers, Except Ready-Made	68,404	0.3	79,900	0.2	104,417	0.8
Glass and Glassware	83,471	0.4	121,958	0.5	142,758	1.0
Paints, Pigments, Varnishes, and Other	111,789	0.6	134,141	0.6	157,052	1.1
Woolen Goods Separately Listed	117,022	0.6	109,955	0.5	132,625	0.9
Garben Stems & China	168,917	0.8	92,849	0.4	120,556	0.9
Automobile Accessories	92,656	0.4	135,440	0.6	135,409	0.9
Diamond and Other Precious Stones	130,553	0.6	75,933	0.3	66,331	0.6
Wood, Bamboo, Reed, Rattan	171,260	0.8	91,917	0.4	87,078	0.7
Woolen Goods	88,172	0.4	425,565	1.9	142,263	1.0
Woolen Goods	121,883	0.6	109,493	0.5	125,962	1.1
Woolen Goods	76,533	0.4	67,482	0.3	149,343	1.0
Woolen Goods	32,618	0.2	31,723	0.1	35,223	0.2
Explosives	51,492	0.3	30,005	0.1	40,000	0.3
Woolen Goods	30,741	0.1	94,404	0.4	68,698	0.5
Woolen Goods	165,820	0.8	305,887	1.4	453,945	2.6
Woolen Goods	169,373	0.8	183,489	0.7	98,177	0.7
Woolen Goods	1,016,490	5.1	1,066,196	4.9	834,419	6.0
Woolen Goods	1,081,433	5.3	1,209,096	5.5	1,379,539	7.2
Total	P20,203,636	100.0	P23,036,994	100.0	P19,835,153	100.0

PORT STATISTICS

Ports	October, 1927		October, 1926		Monthly average for 12 months previous to October, 1927	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
	Manila	P29,937,747	73.0	P31,379,432	75.0	P29,423,579
Hilo	2,238,003	4.8	1,889,885	4.1	6,995,722	14.0
San Francisco	7,785,575	17.2	6,245,749	15.2	5,887,777	13.0
Sambonga	548,811	1.3	305,887	0.7	453,945	1.0
Iloilo	169,373	0.4	183,489	0.7	98,177	0.2
Other Ports	1,016,490	2.5	1,066,196	2.5	834,419	1.9
Gasapi	1,081,433	2.5	1,209,096	2.9	1,379,539	2.9
Total	P41,036,994	100.0	P41,915,222	100.0	P44,796,245	100.0

CARRYING TRADE

Nationality of Vessels	October, 1927		October, 1926		Monthly average for 12 months ending October, 1927	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
	American	P11,214,651	55.9	P10,643,842	46.2	P10,541,319
British	5,429,011	26.1	7,433,159	32.8	8,581,566	42.5
Japanese	1,115,622	5.4	1,057,746	4.6	1,108,675	5.4
Dutch	620,688	3.0	1,244,217	5.4	786,018	3.5
German	1,006,995	4.9	915,833	4.2	967,487	4.8
Norwegian					315,383	1.3
Philippine	274,995	1.2	85,739	0.4	140,102	0.8
Spanish	77,224	0.4	181,036	0.7	140,887	0.7
French	3,398	0.02	215,778	0.9	23,873	0.1
Chinese			13,376	0.1	58,821	0.2
Swedish					13,968	0.07
Danish					6,430	0.03
Belgian						
By Freight	P19,554,487	96.9	P22,542,456	91.0	P18,835,920	97.6
By Mail	649,149	3.1	494,338	2.1	509,233	2.4
Total	P20,203,636	100.0	P23,036,994	100.0	P19,835,153	100.0

EXPORTS

Nationality of Vessels	October, 1927		October, 1926		Monthly average for 12 months ending October, 1927	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
	American	P 9,165,594	41.8	P 8,124,568	42.9	P 12,197,680
British	7,508,270	34.9	7,433,159	38.8	8,581,566	32.5
Japanese	2,441,280	11.3	1,103,039	6.0	2,485,146	9.6
German	992,472	4.7	1,300,502	6.9	965,327	3.5
French			1,110,535	5.9	1,151,923	4.2
Spanish					129,392	0.5
Dutch	764,792	3.6	105,209	0.6	197,638	0.7
Philippine	6,551	0.03	83,466	0.5	124,984	0.5
Chinese	21,964	0.1			27,698	0.1
French					34	0.0001
Netherlands					43	0.0002
Belgian					43	0.0002
Panama					820	0.003
By Freight	P20,822,214	95.6	P17,296,066	91.6	P24,405,812	95.3
By Mail	969,511	4.4	1,232,167	8.4	1,428,341	6.7
Total	P21,791,725	100.0	P18,878,228	100.0	P25,641,455	100.0

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Countries	October, 1927		October, 1926		Monthly average for 12 months previous to October, 1927	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
	United States	P27,523,152	65.3	P26,425,218	62.9	P31,044,810
United Kingdom	3,530,787	8.2	2,847,625	6.8	2,236,447	5.8
Norway	7,508,270	17.7	7,433,159	17.8	8,581,566	21.8
China	1,369,721	3.1	1,335,667	3.2	1,560,492	4.0
French East Indies	124,335	0.2	1,094,537	2.6	365,573	0.9
Belgium	1,282,591	2.9	1,862,865	4.4	1,151,923	2.9
Spain	1,563,113	3.6	485,499	1.2	893,309	2.3
Australia	556,335	1.2	885,235	2.2	644,106	1.6
Netherlands	480,660	1.1	548,419	1.4	384,133	1.0
Dutch East Indies	483,657					

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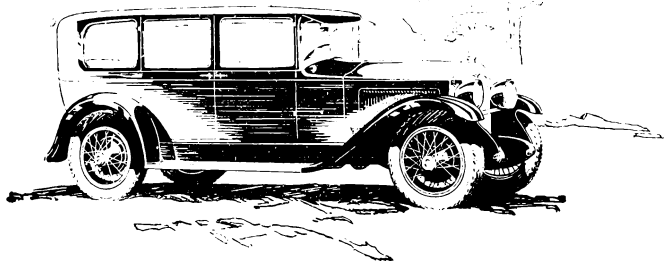
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