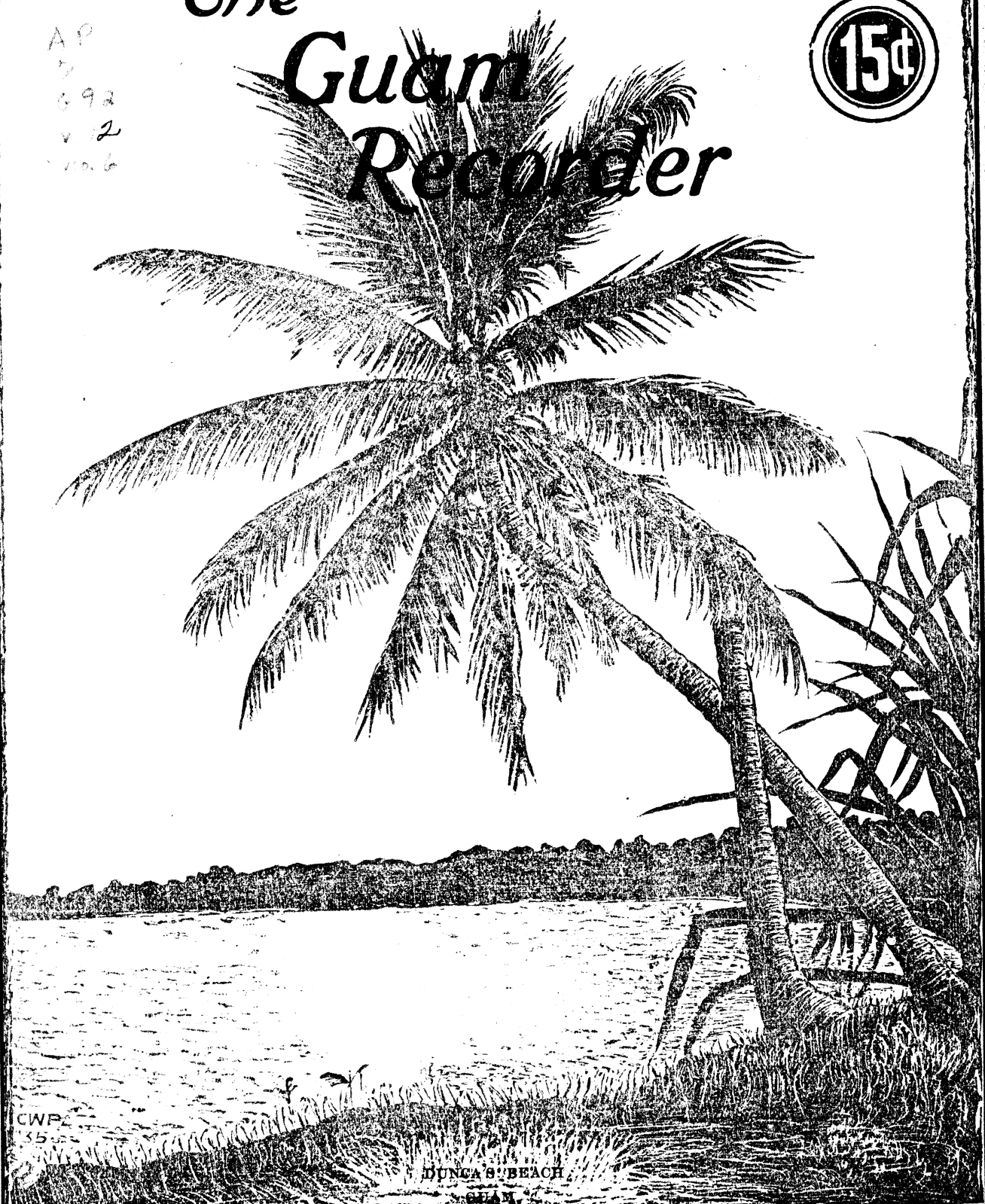


*The*

# *Guam Recorder*

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DUNCA'S BEACH  
GUAM

SEPTEMBER 1935

TWELFTH YEAR

NUMBER 138

# THE BANK OF GUAM

ESTABLISHED 1915

Capital \$ 20,000.00  
 Surplus 35,000.00  
 Deposits 426,919.61

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# THE GUAM RECORDER

## NEWS LETTER OF ISLAND AFFAIRS

VOL. XII No. 6

SEPTEMBER, 1935

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Associate Editor ..... Joseph Sherman || Associate Editor ..... | Lt. K. A. Thieme, U. S. N. |
| Business Manager ..... | Lt. Comdr. R. H. Lenson, (SC), U. S. N. |
| Secretary ..... | H. L. Ashenfelter, Y.1c., U. S. N. |

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## OVER THE EDITORIAL DESK



### UTOPIAN IDEALS

More than four hundred years ago Sir Thomas More wrote a political romance called "Utopia" which described an imaginary island of that name on which existed an ideal commonwealth. The name "Utopia" has given rise to the adjective utopian, meaning 'impracticable' or 'ideal', especially as applied to schemes for the advancement of social conditions. It seems paradoxical to say that men, though striving for perfection in government, seem to feel that the achievement of such perfection can exist only as a fantasy of a visionary. In Guam the utopian ideal is more closely approached perhaps than in any other place in the world. We have an efficient and paternal form of Military Government that is ably administered at a minimum cost to the taxpayers. Nowhere else in the world is it possible to give the people so much in public service in return for so small an amount of revenue collected.

Through the instrumentality of its various departments, the Military Government of Guam is dedicated to the purpose of better public service to the people. The executive branch is progressively active in promoting the interests of commerce, industry, agriculture and general welfare. The courts insure the stability of the law with equal rights and impartial justice to all. In addition, it is unanimously agreed, that the public service rendered by our Departments of Health, Public Works and Police is highly efficient and leaves little to be desired.

It is the privilege of all the citizens of Guam to enjoy these blessings of good government, but notwithstanding these benefactions approaching the utopian ideal, there appears to be a feeling in the minds of some that what the people need is a real economic millenium, with all hands on the Government Pay Roll, all expenses of the Government paid by Federal Appropriations and all food and other commodities supplied by the Commissary Store. These ideas are economically fatal, and steps must be taken, in appropriate measures, to inculcate in the minds of the people correct concepts of sound judgment, so that ill-advised, thoughtless and often scurrilous words of criticism, that only serve to arouse discontent and chill cooperative enthusiasm, will not be directed at devoted governmental officials who are only doing their best to serve the people.

There should be a spirit of public sentiment against those improvident citizens who accept public service from the government and for which they give no return. Wholehearted, cheerful and appreciative support of the government's economic pro-

gram will do much to promote the general welfare and create better conditions in Guam that will more nearly approach the governmental ideal that existed on the mythical isle of Utopia.

### The Progress of the Bank of Guam

To those interested in the economic growth of Guam, the report of the Comptroller and Cashier of the Bank of Guam for the fiscal year 1935 is most gratifying. The bank has made a great improvement in the employment of its surplus funds. It has financed shipments of merchandise imported by local merchants to the value of \$401,397.94, an increase of \$134,010.72. Personal loans and mortgages of the bank were \$3,413.52 greater at the end of the fiscal year. The rate of interest paid to class "B" depositors was higher by .217 of 1% compared with the fiscal year 1934. A thrift campaign during the period made possible an increase of 315 bank depositors. At the end of the fiscal year the amount of auctioned properties purchased by the bank for delinquent taxes was reduced from \$924.69 to \$13.87. The total assets of the bank during the year reached the highest figure in its history, and on 30 June, 1935, amounted to \$513,163.88, an increase of \$2,643.73 during the year.

The foregoing accomplishments and savings achieved during the past year is an excellent indication of the economic advancement of the Island and as such are most encouraging.

### THE COVER DESIGN

The design for the cover of the September number was drawn by Lt. Carl W. Porter, (CEC), U.S. Navy, who kindly contributed it for this purpose. The excellent linoleum cut used in printing was made by Mr. J. V. Cruz, the Recorder's staff artist.

The scene depicted is Dunca's Beach which lies on Agana Bay about two miles to the northeastward from the town of Agana. This beach nestles in a sheltered cove in the lee of Alupat Island and is one of the most attractive spots in Guam.

### CORRECTION

An inadvertent error occurred in the August number. On Page 122, in the 3d paragraph of the 2d column, the word "animals" appears. This should read "anemia". We regret the error.

# A YEAR ON THE ISLAND OF GUAM

*An Account Of The First American Administration  
Extracts From The Note-Book of a Naturalist on The Island of Guam*

By *William E. Safford*

PART XXVII

MONDAY, 12 MARCH, 1900. — Several cases have recently come before me in which merchants have complained of the failure of natives to fulfill contracts to supply them with copra (dried coconut meat). The Governor was filled with indignation when I told him of the system by which the crops of the natives are engaged and paid for beforehand, the natives being encouraged by the traders to go into debt as deeply as possible. As a consequence of an interview with him yesterday I have issued the following circular:

“Government House, Agaña, Guam.

“12 March, 1900.

“To The Merchants of Guam:

“Gentlemen, The Governor has directed me to inform you that he is now preparing an order in which he forbids the making of copra or other products of the soil the currency of this island. Goods sold must be paid for in money.

“2. The practice of permitting people to make debts by furnishing them with merchandise to be paid for at some future time in copra not yet harvested at the time of making the debt is forbidden.

“3. Every encouragement is to be given to industry and thrift, and one of the means to this end will be that the people be paid for their products in money, so that it may be possible for them to practice economy and they will not be obliged to spend immediately the value of the crops reaped by them, and will not be kept in debt. The encouragement of indebtedness is of the same nature as the pernicious system of peonage, in consequence of which persons on this island have been kept for decades under the power of their creditor, being obliged to furnish him with the products of their soil or with the labor of their hands. This is absolutely contrary to the principles of personal liberty which every subject of the United States has the right to enjoy.”

TUESDAY, 13 MARCH, 1900. — The question of taxation is one of great interest. When the island was seized by the Americans the officer who came ashore to take possession of it in the name of the Government is reported to have said to the natives: “Now you are free American citizens! No more taxes!” I have heard this story several times from natives, who with a shake of their head and a smile would say: “Señor, we now pay more taxes than ever before; We are taxed for the guns we carry, the fields we cultivate, the houses we live in, and even for our dogs. Besides this, we have to work on the roads or pay the equivalent in taxes.” I

explained to them as well as I could that the money we received for taxes does not leave the island, but is expended in salaries for teachers, native officials, and the expenses of the Island Government; that roads and bridges must be kept up for the convenience of the natives themselves; that dogs are taxed to prevent their becoming a nuisance; and that guns are taxed to keep an account of the individuals who own weapons. Lieutenant Craven, of the *Yosemite*, has been interested in the theory of “single tax,” and has lent me some of Henry George’s works. I like George’s attitude toward mankind in general; his sympathy with the workman,—the producer,—his hatred of selfish monopolies, and his protest against the condition of serfdom, vassalage, in which poor people are born in many parts of the world. I feel great satisfaction when I think of the abolition of peonage on this island, which appears to be common in all Spanish countries, a system by which people sold themselves or their children, incurring debts and making contracts in which they accepted money in advance or were allowed \$1.50 per month silver (75 cents in our money) for their labor in cancelling their indebtedness, the victim being encouraged to increase his indebtedness by continuing to receive goods on credit for himself, his parents, his grandparents, uncles, aunts, or cousins. When such a person left the employ of his master he was said to have “escaped” as though he was a slave. The Governor this day issued the following:

“Government House, Agaña, Guam.

“13 March, 1900.

“General Order No. 15.

“1. All owners of land or claimants of land are hereby warned that in order that their ownership be recognized they must acquire legal titles to the said land and have it registered according to law in the office of the Registrar of Lands in Agaña before May 15, 1900.

“2. All owners of lands are hereby ordered to send to the Registrar of Lands without delay a statement as to the extent and nature of their land, so that they may be assessed accordingly for the tax which becomes due 30 June, 1900. After that day no titles will be recognized as valid unless the claimant of land wishing to prove ownership presents tax receipts for the land in question.

“3. All those wishing to pay the taxes for the current half-year, beginning 1 January and ending 30 June, 1900, may do so before the 1st of July if they please; but any mistake in specifying the nature of land or its extent will be subject to correction when discovered.”

Americans are protesting against the levying of duties upon articles brought here from the United States. If discrimination were made in favor of American merchants all others on the island would fail, and the American company here would have the monopoly; so that the government would have no income whatever from the custom house. It is upon our receipts from that source that we expect to pay our school teachers, and if we cannot count upon them I do not see how the island government can be self-supporting. The American officials pay no direct taxes, and goods admitted for the Naval Station are free.

SATURDAY, 17 APRIL, 1900. — The *Yosemite* is about to go to Japan to be docked, taking as passengers a number of sick from the hospital, who have been ordered home. We have been having about fifty on the sick-list, a large number for so small a command. Dr. Grunwell, who has been doing fine work among the natives, is much run down and is going to Japan to recuperate.

The end of the dry season is approaching and the natives are preparing their fields for planting corn on the mesa and the higher parts of the island. The soil in these places is not deep enough to permit ploughing. Near one of my ranches I have been watching the progress of a tobacco plantation. First the seed was sown and shaded under a canopy of coconut leaves. Then the seedlings were transplanted into a sort of nursery and shaded. Then they were set out in regular rows in the field, each one shaded by half a coconut husk. They did pretty well in spite of the dryness of the season. Day after day the women and children carried water for more than a mile to water them, keeping down the weeds between the rows, and examining the plants for tobacco "worms." The plantation flourished until an epidemic like cholera made its appearance on the island and almost every native became ill. No deaths resulted, but the poor people were too sick to work, and the tobacco was eaten up almost entirely by the "worms." The rice crop has also proved a failure this year. I admired the energy of the natives, who prepared the fields with great patience, forming the irrigating ditches and setting out the young plants one by one. I expected a good crop of rice, when suddenly the rice fields turned yellow and the plants seemed to sicken. I do not know why. The crop did not pay for the labor expended upon it. Nothing pays on this island so surely as coconuts; and even these may be destroyed by hurricanes. It is impossible to cultivate coffee, sugar, or cacao on a great scale, owing to the lack of labor. Each family produces only enough for its own use. There is more than enough land for the natives but not sufficient for the cultivation of coffee, cacao, sugar, tobacco, or rice for export. The natives will not readily part with their land. They take great pride in their ownership of farms. All, or nearly all, are planting coconuts, *copra* being the only article of export from this island. The natives say it is as good as money, as every ounce of it can be sold. It would be a great benefit if some method of drying it could be

introduced, in which the meat of the coconut would retain its whiteness and not become rancid. Its market value would surely increase. There is no reason why good edible oil should not be extracted from it, taking the place of lard or butter in cooking and in making confections.

My own ranches are in a flourishing condition. I have many broods of young chickens and several hens setting. The other day one of the nests was broken up by a cat, which ate the eggs. A lizard ate up two of my pigeons, but there are ten more in my ranch above San Ramon. I am fast reaching the state of the natives, in being independent of markets and shops. I now produce nearly everything I need; but I have not yet followed the example of the natives in evaporating my own salt from seawater. I find that the chickens flourish better on corn than on grated coconuts. The universal theory among neighbors seems to be, "What is the use of paying money for what you yourself can produce!" I find that I must confine myself pretty closely to vegetables which have become well established here; and I am glad to eat taro, yams, and bread-fruit with relish. Too few settlers in the tropics try to learn to like things distasteful to them on first trial. My attempts to cultivate beans, peas, sweet corn, melons, and other vegetables like those at home have not been successful. They grew rankly at first; but the fruit rotted before it matured. Perhaps I shall have better success if I plant the seed at the close of the rainy season, so that the dry season shall in a measure correspond with our summer.

### THE FEAST OF THE ASSUMPTION

This feast which falls on 15 August commemorates the assumption of the body of the Blessed Virgin into heaven upon her death. According to Pope Benedict XIV, this belief is a probable opinion, which it is impious to deny, though not an article of faith. The origin of this feast is not definitely known, but it was celebrated in Palestine before the year 500 A. D. It is a holy day of obligation for all Catholics.

In Guam this feast is celebrated most publicly in the village of Piti-Tepungan where a procession passing through almost the entire limits of the district is held late in the afternoon of 14 August, at the end of the novena of "Ascuncion", and followed, on the morning of the 15th, by a high Mass. The Blessed Virgin Mary in this concept is the Patroness of the district. The chapel in Piti, which was rebuilt, enlarged and beautified by former Bishop Olaiz, bears this name in Latin: "Mariaw en caelum assumptea", literally, "Mary into heaven taken up". Many people from Agana and other parts of the Island make a "pilgrimage" to Piti on this date for the purpose of taking part in the procession and paying honor to Our Lady. Statues of the Assumption and of Saint Joseph are carried in the procession. In order that the "pilgrims" may be taken care of, the people of Piti always prepare a sumptuous repast for their refreshment after the ceremonies are ended, and every one is heartily bidden to partake of the ample food so generously provided.

## SLEEP

By Lt. Comdr. R. B. Storch, (MC), U. S. N.

### PART II

Lloyd's of London has insured persons against every sort of contingency. While I have never heard that they were ever requested to insure against sleeplessness, I am sure, that, should such a situation arise, they would have certain very definite stipulations in the policy in order to underwrite with only a nominal risk. Let us consider, then, how we may best insure ourselves against sleeplessness.

Far too little thought as a rule, is given to insuring the suitability of the sleeping chamber. In choosing a home or apartment a woman considers its desirability from the standpoint of entertainment, or the utility and appointments of the kitchen; while the man figures out a place to put his desk, easy chair or golf clubs. Only a cursory glance is directed toward the bed-room to be sure that it is large enough to hold the present or prospective furniture.

When it is realized, however, that one-third of the time will presumably be spent in that particular room, one wonders why a little more careful investigation is not carried out. Is it well ventilated, but not draughty? Do the windows have the proper exposure to insure a maximum of cool air in hot weather and a minimum of winter winds at other seasons? Is it reasonably quiet? Will that street light shine too brightly through the windows at night?

Buy the best springs, mattress and pillows that you can afford as well as an ample sufficiency of good sheets and blankets. These are much more important than to have an elaborate piece of period furniture with canopies, draperies and lace spreads. A bed is for comfort and utility primarily, and as a unit in the decorative scheme only merits secondary consideration. Be sure it is placed in the most advantageous position in the room as regards convenience, circulation of air and protection from bright lights; then connect up a bedlight and place a night table beside the bed. It is so unnecessary to turn out the room lights and go stumbling and groping for the bed when a light or switch may be readily installed in an accessible place. On the night table place a few books or magazines in case of wakefulness, or just in case you decide after climbing in bed that you might as well finish that story. Put a flashlight at hand so that in case you wish to get up during the night, you can do so without fear of arousing the whole household. After an unduly salty or dry meal place a bottle of water and a glass on your night table lest you awake thirsty in the night. If it is handy you probably will never need it. All these precautions tend to insure bodily comfort and mental repose so that sleep naturally follows. A fan under the bed promotes a circulation of air without creating a draught.

When you have retired for the night, relax. Check up on this point. Is your tongue relaxed? You may find that your tongue is cloven to the roof of your mouth, your lips pursed and your limbs held rigid.

Let go! Many people make so strenuous an effort to go to sleep that they only succeed in keeping themselves awake. Don't fight the day's battles over again when you go to bed nor try to solve that problem of to-morrow. If you must, try to think of something pleasant. Remember that sleep is a normal phase of life's daily cycle, and if you but permit it, you will drop off to sleep without conscious effort on your part. "Counting sheep" is merely an attempt to drive out other disturbing thoughts by concentrating upon a monotonous, somewhat hypnotic mental activity. If some unusual excitement of the preceding day or anticipation of the morrow makes you wakeful do not get all stirred up about it. Light your bed-lamp and read; or go into your sitting room, sit down comfortably with a good light and have it out with yourself, but do not be so foolish as to try to plan and sleep at the same time. Nobody has ever been able to walk and to stand still at one and the same time; so be sensible and do not expect the impossible. Just remember that there are many times when anyone is apt to be kept awake by his serious thoughts. Well, what of it? The loss of a little sleep on these rare occasions will not do you any harm, and you can make it up after the exciting event is over with. If you view your wakefulness in a rational light you will lie quietly, reaping the advantages of rest, even if not of repose, instead of tossing and thrashing about the bed with exhausting results.

Avoid filling the stomach with a lot of heavy indigestible food before going to bed, for, if you manage to go to sleep with an overburdened, overtaxed digestive system, you will, most surely, have an uneasy night's rest disturbed by unpleasant dreams or even nightmares, awaking the following morning jaded and worn. If you must eat before retiring be sure that you pick out some simple easily-digestible food and not too much of it.

A glass of hot milk often facilitates going to sleep by increasing the blood supply of the abdominal organs and correspondingly reducing, to some extent, the amount of blood passing to the brain. It is for the opposite reason that large quantities of iced beverages often prolong the period of wakefulness prior to sleeping.

I have already stated that excessive habitual use of alcohol will frequently cause insomnia. Man is curiously inconsistent at times. For instance, in cold weather people sometimes take a drink of straight whiskey followed by a glass of cold water to warm themselves; yet these same people in hot weather will take a glass of the same whiskey mixed with a glass of the same cold water in order to cool off. We are apt to devote too little thought and common sense to what is really good for us.

So often coffee is blamed for keeping us awake, such action being attributed to its caffeine content. I concur with the opinion of many authorities who

believe that caffeine and its allied substances when taken in moderation in the small amount which we find in coffee, cause no marked symptoms such as follow the use of alcohol or opium. Its principal effect is to stimulate the higher intellectual centers promoting an increased capacity for physical or mental work. Clearly, when coffee can produce such an effect, it is perfectly silly to expect it not to promote wakefulness. It has been jokingly said that one should not drink coffee for breakfast lest it keep him awake all day. If you like coffee and it does not obviously disagree with or upset you, there would appear to be no reason for not using it in moderation at sensible and appropriate times. The coffee bean contains about 0.6 to 0.7 per cent caffeine. A cup of coffee, depending upon the size of the cup and the method of preparation, contains from 1½ to 3 grains of caffeine.

Tea contains more caffeine, as a rule, than coffee, running from 1½ to 2 per cent. However, less tea is used in preparation so that we may say that a cup of tea contains about 1½ to 3 grains of caffeine - about the same as coffee. It does contain an astringent as well - tannic acid - which may give rise to constipation in some persons, especially when consumed in large quantities in the form of iced tea.

Now that we have considered in some detail the possible influence of the diet on sleep, let me emphasize the importance of regular elimination of the waste products of the intestines. An intestine overloaded with waste matter is an excellent laboratory for the elaboration of toxins and the generation of gas, giving rise to a general hebetude which not only lowers the daytime efficiency of the individual, making him irritable and nervous, but likewise as often the cause of hours of wakefulness or fitful and troubled sleep interrupted by frequent awakenings.

Finally, I wish to comment briefly upon the use of drugs for promoting sleep. There are on the market today many excellent and relatively safe hypnotics whose use in alleviating pain or cough, in certain pre-operative preparations of the patient and in obstetrics is invaluable; but to place such preparations promiscuously in the hands of anyone for habitual and indiscriminate personal use can only be condemned. Since to sleep is one of the normal processes of living things, there must obviously be something amiss if sleep does not intervene at an appropriate time in the daily cycle. The cause must be found and the condition corrected insofar as may be possible - not by masking the cause. When the baby cries you do not knock him out by a blow on the head nor do you expect to give him morphine or soothing syrup to keep him quiet; instead you search diligently to find out what is making him cry. How disastrous it would be if a doctor in a case of acute appendicitis said to his patient: "I shall give you something so that you will feel no more pain" - but did nothing else. Sleeplessness may very well be one of nature's warnings, like pain, that something is wrong with the human machine; or it may be an admonition to slow down a bit in the daily work. Surely you are familiar with the expression "Too tired to sleep"

Make sleep a regular habit by retiring regularly at approximately the same hour each night. Rest before midnight seems particularly valuable. Late hours only tend to prolong the day with imposition of further load upon the body and mind. You are prolonging the interval beyond the fatigue point. If you will but govern your life sensibly and keep your body reasonably healthy, you will lie down at night with the assurance that sleep is inevitable, feeling with Goethe in those lines from the Wanderer's Nachtlied, that

"Über allen Gipfeln  
Ist Ruh';  
In allen Wipfeln  
Spürest du  
Kaum einen Hauch;  
Die Vöglein Schweigen im Walde:  
Warte nur: balde  
Ruhest du auch."

## TWENTY YEARS AGO THIS MONTH

*From Guam News Letter - September 1915.*

### TYPHOON IN GUAM

Guam was visited by a moderate typhoon of local intensity on September 2nd and 3rd. The wind attained a velocity of 56 miles an hour at Mount Macajna accompanied by the usual torrents of rain. Considerable damage was done to the standing crops especially in the northern part of the Island..... Owing to the heavy seas which prevailed for some days, the southern part of the Island was cut off from communication by boat for over a week.

## FIFTEEN YEARS AGO THIS MONTH

*From Guam News Letter - September 1920.*

### RULES OF THE ROAD IN GUAM

The Governor of Guam due to his rank has the right of way on all public highways in Guam.

Lieutenant Commander ..... Aide to the Governor, due to his rankness in driving comes next. Mr. .... is the proud possessor of a brand new (tin lizzy) Ford.

### PERILS OF PEDESTRIANATION IN GUAM

*By Little Cathedral*

The scenery in Guam is delightful  
While strolling down palm-bordered lanes;  
Your eye looks with pleasure  
On seas without measure  
Or out over rice-covered plains.

Just one eye, however, the other you keep  
On watchful lookout up the pike;  
For an automobile or a Carabao cart?  
Neither that nor a swift motor-bike.

A clatter, a clang, a rattle, a bang,  
In a hurry, you jump for the brush;  
While a valiant Tin Lizzie  
With actions quite dizzy,  
Dust enveloped, goes by in a rush.

Then you cease your embrace of a coconut tree,  
While your knees at least cease to quiver;  
You've escaped; Thank the Land,  
From death by the hand  
of Commander ..... and his Flivver.



## CURIOUS THINGS ABOUT GUAM

By L. N. L.

There are many curious things about Guam which often escape the attention of the casual observer. It is believed that it would be worth while to bring these to the notice of the readers of the Recorder, in the form of short articles, so they may obtain a better knowledge and understanding of the Island and the interesting things it contains.

### Scorpions and Centipedes

It is indeed a curious thing about Guam that so few noxious, crawling creatures exist on the Island to pester its human inhabitants. However, there are two members of the phylum arthropoda, the Scorpions and the Centipedes, which do occur and both of these have very evil reputations. Let us examine into the truth of the matter.

#### SCORPIONS

Vernacular name - Alacran

The scorpion is celebrated in Greek fable: It is related that the giant hunter Orion boasted to Diana and Latona that he would kill every animal on the earth, so these goddesses, in order to prevent him from carrying out his threat, sent a scorpion which stung him so badly that he died. The great god Jupiter was so pleased with this deed that he raised the scorpion to heaven where it may be seen even to this day as a brilliant constellation in southern latitudes.

The scorpions are among the very ancient inhabitants of the earth; fossils having been found in deposits of the Carboniferous Period, and these exhibit on essential differences from the living forms of today. They are almost universal in their distribution between the parallels of forty-five degrees of latitude, north and south. Their absence from New Zealand is an interesting exception to this rule. The scorpions are rapacious arachnids, but are distinguished from other arachnids by having the last five segments of the body modified to form a flexible tail, armed at its terminal point with a barb consisting of a vesicle holding a pair of poison glands. In addition, they have four pairs of walking legs; the second pair form powerful pincers, and those of the first pair smaller nippers. The sense of sight is poorly developed and to make up for this deficiency they are provided with tactile hairs distributed over the body, especially on the large pincers, thus providing a very delicate sense of touch. They feed principally on insects although the larger kind may kill small animals, such as lizards and mice. They stalk their prey in the dark and the moment the tactile hairs touch any animal that might serve as food it is seized by the large pincers and the tail of the scorpion is brought over its back with a rapid movement and the poison barb thrust into its victim.

Adult scorpions vary in size from one to eight inches, and it is said that the poison of the smaller species is more virulent than the larger. Scorpions are viviparous; the female producing a brood consisting of a dozen or more young which are carried about on the mother's back until the individuals are

able to fend for themselves. The little ones are counterparts of their parents and undergo no metamorphosis, moulting their shells periodically as growth progresses.

Scorpions are entirely nocturnal in their habits, dwelling habitually in the dark places and seldom venturing forth where they may be observed. Occasionally they find their way into dwellings and seek their prey in closets, drawers, under pillows and sheets and sometimes in shoes and boots. For this reason dwellers in the tropics would do well on retiring to make sure, in a good light, that they have no such unwelcome bedfellows, and in a like manner it would be well to always shake out shoes and boots before attempting to put them on.

The popular belief that scorpions commit suicide by stinging themselves to death when captured or tortured by fire is quite without foundation; the venom has no effect upon the individual itself, nor upon other members of the same species. Scorpions, however, succumb rapidly when exposed to the warmth of a fire or the tropical sun.

The mating activities of scorpions are very curious. The male and the female grasp each other by their large pincers and mill about in a sort of promenade. After mating the female usually devours her mate.

It appears that two varieties of small scorpions are found in Guam; one of these is black and the other yellow. From all accounts, neither seem to be very venomous, and if reasonable precautions are taken to prevent a surprise encounter there is little cause for alarm. The writer has questioned several people who have been stung, and they all state that although the wound was quite painful and considerable swelling ensued, yet very slight general symptoms were experienced and complete recovery followed in a few hours without any after effects.

It is also true that scorpions are not aggressive and if given an opportunity will scuttle away rather than strike. In the event that a person should be inadvertently stung a local application of a solution of sodium bicarbonate and aromatic spirits of ammonia will do much to alleviate the pain and neutralize the poison.

#### CENTIPEDES

Vernacular name - Saligao

The centipedes form in the phylum arthropoda the distinct class chilopoda. Like the scorpions, the centipedes are of wide distribution and very ancient; fossil remains having been found in amber of the Oligocene Age. The poisonous centipedes found in

tropical countries belong to the genus scholopendra. These may reach a foot in length but those sometimes encountered in Guam rarely exceed five inches. The body is flattened dorso-ventrally and consists of a variable number of segments usually about twenty. Each segment bears one pair of legs except the last two and the one just back of the head. The segment immediately behind the head bears the poison claws or maxillipedes with which the animal injects its venom.

The centipedes are swift-moving creatures and live habitually under logs, under stones and in other dark, moist places. Owing to their retiring habits comparatively little is known about their methods of reproduction and mode of life. Their principal food consists of slugs, insects and worms. Like scorpions, centipedes are non-aggressive, and will escape if given the opportunity. Sometimes they are accidentally encountered and inflict a very painful bite, which is similar in its toxic effect to that of a scorpion and should be treated in the same manner. No serious effects have resulted in the few authentic cases of persons bitten that have come under the observation of the staff of the Naval Hospital. It

should be noted in passing that the thousandlegs (millipeds) which superficially resemble centipedes and which are quite common in Guam are entirely innocuous although repulsive in appearance.

The late Admiral Coontz, a former governor of Guam, relates the following harrowing tale in his "True Anecdotes of an Admiral":

The worst pest in the Island of Guam is the centipede. One hot afternoon a young Navy doctor was serving iced refreshments in the large lower hall of the hospital to some of his friends who had just been playing tennis. The last guest to arrive was the wife of one of the surgeons. She was a little late and hurried across the cement floor to greet her host. Just then a huge centipede popped out from one of the crevices, made straight for this lady, ran up her leg and bit her just above the knee before anyone could rescue her. Of course she screamed and the centipede, after putting up a good fight for life, was killed. The wound was dressed and the hysterical lady carried to her quarters.

It was observed that she wore brilliant green stockings and we speculated as to whether or not these attracted the centipede!

The moral of this yarn seems to be that ladies should not wear green stockings in centipede-infested areas.

## FOOFARAW!

*By Jack Flynn*

Once in a while some misguided or befuddled individual feels that it's his, or her night to howl! Depending upon the gender and previous condition of servitude (another word for experience), said individual either takes down her hair or his mental standard and, with a synthetic sigh, exclaims "Woe is me, if I were only back in God's County", meaning home! It is logical to infer that God and this prescient person, heretofore had a close working agreement together, and that wherever our friend staked a claim, right away God knew that the spot must be Okay and concentrated his divine blessings and beneficence on th-a-a-t place! If anybody fell down on the job, it wasn't the howler—so what? So that individual is "a leetle bit teched in the haid".

A wise man said "They all look good when they are far away" and some of us will agree. For alas, a visit back to the Old County will soon convince you that all is not cold that jitters and a kid brings forth the kidnappers! It takes so little to make one really happy! Cultivate the art of self-sufficiency and take heed to the sage counsel of good, old H'wang Low that ancient Chinese Philosopher (queer people these philosophers!). H'wang Low said, ten centuries ago, just before they put him on the spot, "Be so important to thyself that where thou art is good enough for thee and where thou art is where the world should be! In those days the Chinese used Shakespearian dialect and if you don't believe it go down and ask H'wang Low!

Naturally, there are extremes to everything and one should avoid extremes. One should avoid the irreducible minimum! We once knew a fellow who had cultivated the pursuit of happiness-by-simplifica-

tion to the point where all he required to make him happy was "a rock in the ocean, a cocoanut tree and a monkey of amiable disposition!" You need not reduce your requirements to that extent, although it has its good points from an economic angle!

Now to work on that mysterious word "they". Ah! There is a word we have been inquiring into for a long time. That word "they!" To the self-sympathetic and the neurotic, "they" represents some mysterious nemesis bent upon destruction. "They" will do this and "they" will do that, and "they" sent me here, and "they" sent me there, with malice aforethought. Beware of the brotherhood of "they". It is in the same category with "dese, dis, dose and dem". Too often the powers that be have no thought beyond an harassed feeling of being up against perplexing problems and that you can't please the public! Many of the things that happened to us are probably much better than what could have happened otherwise. Out of the depth of our memory of a very adverse circumstance, comes the comforting knowledge that if we had been free to choose it is an even bet that we would have got our sweet-selves shot full of air-bubbles! What one of you does not know of sometime in your life when it was a good thing you couldn't do as you pleased?

Many are called and some of us choose it, to misquote a familiar phrase. If you are one of those who wanted or appreciate duty here, this is not for your edification, but rather for your delectation. You are a person of deliberate purpose, able to dissect fact from fiction-finesse from fuss-fairness from futility, etc. etc. You may, or may not, play a good

game of bridge, but when it comes to experience, decision and the will to work hard on the job at hand, we are placing the family silver on you to lift the mortgage from the old homestead. Well, anyhow, you are in the Navy Now! You accept your pay with pleasure. It is a simple act of faith and a symbol of character for an honest person to try to do well wherever he is placed. It is a satisfactory sign of self-respect to feel that you have done a good job and given the Government value received. Don't get your anchor too deep in the mud anywhere. You are supposed to be sea-going. The Navy expects it of you and provides snug harbors for the old, the sick and the lame, who have given their all to the Service, but not for the weary or the lazy!

We remember once, when we were young and inexperienced, making an effort to get a ship that was to have a very attractive home-port. Despite the mad rush, we succeeded in having our way. We looked forward with keen anticipation to our arrival in the so-strangely-beautiful port. In that Paradise we were informed that Birds were singing tra-la-la, bees were winging, flowers were twittering, and apparently the entire population was dittering with the great joy of *just being right there!!* Well, the place didn't suit us at all. The birds and the bees, the flowers and the knees looked just about the same as they do in Podunk. They also had rough, uncouth, and material-minded cops who didn't believe in free verse or free-thought. In fact they didn't believe in anything free except the boat-ride back to the ship!

It all goes to show that one man's caviar is another man's poison! Of course, it now becomes necessary to explain that we have no quarrel with the port in question. It is home, sweet home to many Navy People. A sadder, wiser, and older person, we will probably find it a great place if we ever get there again, and get well enough acquainted with the neighbors to borrow a quart when they need it! Like an after-dinner speaker we are become too loquacious, so must haste to the end. Let us summarize the pro and con. In doing so we make no effort to ward off criticism. We merely outline a few ideas so that we can feel smug about it, and in the hope that temperamental tuzzers will temper their tantrums to some extent!

#### (a) THINGS WE MISS IN GUAM

(Write your own ticket if you can think of others)

1. Radio crooners.
2. High pressure salesmen.
3. The All American "Wisecracker".
4. People koffin down our backs and trampling on our ingrowing toe-nails at the movies.
5. High-School boys who look like truck-drivers, and act worse.
6. The Snow, the Snow, the beautiful Snow.
7. Good advice (rule that one out.)
8. Rabble-rousers!
9. The daily yellow sheets, with pictures of slain gangsters.

10. Shieks, big-game-hunters and other mild forms of degeneracy.
11. Amateur drinkers.
12. Bright young career men, who don't care how they get there.
13. Inside people, with special influence, better known as "second-story workers".
14. The unknown dead who drive automobiles.
15. People who like condensed milk in their pill-sener.
16. Twelve tried and true citizens, laughingly referred to as a "jury".
17. Strangers who hail you as "buddy" without provocation.
18. Winners of the "Irish Sweepstakes".
19. The numbers racket and the racket of machine guns.
20. Types of citizens poured in by friendly European Nations - to save costs in Penal Institutes and Insane Asylums.
21. That charming and deep sense of courtesy as practiced by the motor-going public.
22. Bull-headed and bull-throated orators - throwing the bull!
23. Bums riding in luck-heroes to you, please!
24. "Oh Yea! Sez you!" and other idiomatics of child life in America!
25. Bathing Beaches with bathing beauties, hot dogs and foreign dialects.
26. Thugs, mugs and murderers who are right while the police are all wrong!
27. Intelligent voters, who know how to vote to their best advantage.
28. Old ladies who don't believe in capital punishment, because they never killed anybody and wouldn't know how!
29. Flaming youths who honk horns in front of houses at 2 a. m.
30. Christmas Shopping - Holy Christmas! And so on ad infinitum.

#### THINGS WE LIKE ABOUT GUAM

1. The absence of all the things we miss in Guam as per preceding list.
2. Peace, quiet and the pursuit of simple happiness.
3. The opportunity to get acquainted with our family - particularly the children.
4. Problems of Civil and Naval Government which require originality of thought and decisive action.
5. A chance to do a day's work without restriction and without having silly handicaps thrown in the way.
6. The complete and utter lack of snobbishness among the military.
7. The remarkably small percentage of lawlessly inclined individuals among the native population.

8. The sea-scape and the scenic beauty of the Island.
9. Contact! No long-distance calls, and long weary rides on icy roads or thru traffic jams.
10. Sanity and clarity of thought. A relief from the mad rush of existence which takes you at ten and breaks you at fifty - or sooner.

Maybe we have picked the worst of that we left and cited the best of what we have. Yet our aim and object will be accomplished *if* we can show some of the many advantages of this duty. We are still

betting on the USA., but don't see any reason for moaning and groaning because we can't be there all the time! *If* you can't make yourself satisfied, then you are losing the benefits of this experience and not heeding the philosophy of good, old H'wang Low! *If*, because of some deep seated and secret sorrow of the past, you have developed paresis of the present, then read Kipling's "*If*", one of the finest, poetical sermons ever written. After reading this inspired poem, *if* you still feel the same, then "You can't take it" and you have no real place in the Navy!

## The Spotlight

### A Column of Comment

By Lt. Comdr. R. B. Storeh, (MC), U. S. N.

*When tillage begins, other arts follow. The farmers, therefore, are the founders of human civilization.*

—Daniel Webster.

*The glory of the farmer is that, in the division of labors, it is his part to create. All trade rests at last on his primitive activity.*

Essay on Farming — Emerson.

Governor Alexander was quick to perceive that the salvation and prosperity of the people of Guam depended largely upon the encouragement and advancement of agricultural pursuits. Not content with casual observation and second-hand reports, he personally and repeatedly visited all parts of the Island. His interested and kindly presence became a familiar sight even in the most remote and isolated districts of Guam. He saw at first-hand the needs and weaknesses of agricultural enterprise and has devoted himself with unceasing and untiring effort toward improving conditions and enlarging facilities.

Largely as a result of these personal observations and contacts, there was drawn up the Fundamental Policy of the Naval Government of Guam, one of whose aims is: "To establish the security of the people and to promote their progress and prosperity through the continued expansion and development of the agricultural possibilities of the Island."

"To encourage the people to return to the land, and with a view to their economic independence, to assist them in every way possible in the raising of cattle and poultry and in the culture of rice, corn, coffee, tobacco, fruits, vegetables and such other crops as may prove suitable."

A similar problem must have confronted those interested in the welfare of the Philippines, for it is stated in "The Cultivation of Rice" by Percy A. Hill and Kilmer O. Moe, published in Manila, 1917:

"The Filipino is, first of all, a farmer, and if he does not produce enough to support himself, it stands to reason, that he cannot have any money to spend for the support of business enterprises necessary to the welfare of an up-to-date community."

While it may be conceded that the intent of most modern age administrations is essentially beneficent, it is not often that an interested observer may see

tangibly, before his very eyes, so marked a trend of progress in so relatively short space of time as we see today in Guam. This is particularly striking in the region of the Atantano River. If every Chamorro avails himself of the golden opportunity which is his for the taking, by devoting himself whole-heartedly to farming as a serious, worth-while, whole-time occupation, prosperity for Guam is just as sure as the sun in the sky. Better homes, better food, better clothes, and better health as well, are inevitable results. But no real farmer can afford the waste of valuable time caused by living in town and commuting daily back and forth. *Live on the farm, work steadily and consistently and you will be rewarded by a crop of dollars.*

The Chinese have several institutions and customs which tend to exalt the position of the cultivation of the soil. Every year at the time of the Spring Equinox each Chinese Emperor plowed in the Temple of Agriculture in Peking to celebrate the beginning of the farming season. The Emperor walked behind the plow as an example to his subjects, thus dignifying the work of the toiler in the fields. This ceremony in modified form is now performed by the President of the Republic and by certain officials in the various provinces.

Interest at this season of the year turns to rice culture. Since this commodity forms one of the staple foods of the people of Guam, it is especially heartening to see more and more fields in the process of planting or cultivation. Hill and Moe, in the reference previously mentioned, state further:

"To men of small capital, rice growing offers a wider field for investment than any other agricultural enterprise in the Islands (Philippines). It is essentially a small man's venture. Sufficient funds to defray all costs for a period of six or eight months is all that is necessary. The quick growth of the cereal insures quick returns and the money is tied up for only

a short period of time. This, in part, can be re-invested and made to yield a double profit in a single year."

*The rice field of today can very well be a corn field during the winter months.*

Rice grows wild in some parts of India and tropical Australia. It has been cultivated in India from the earliest times; it was introduced into China about 2822 B.C. and was cultivated in the valley of the Euphrates at least 400 years before Christ. It was brought into Spain by the Arabs who called it *aruz*, suggesting the present Spanish name *arroz*. In 1468 it was first cultivated in Italy near Pisa, and is said to have been first grown in the United States in Virginia by Sir William Berkly as early as 1647, although other accounts trace it to seeds from Madagascar sown in a garden near Charleston, South Carolina, toward the end of the seventeenth century. Extensive cultivation occurs in India, Siam, China, Japan, portions of South Africa, as well as in Southern Europe and the tropical and semi-tropical parts of North and South America.

The Chinese language has several names for rice in its various stages of growth and preparation, including the soup-like drink made by boiling a small quantity of rice with a large quantity of water; called *chuk* (pronounced *chook* in Canton); (North China, *chou*), also called by the Malays, *congee*. For uncooked rice, the common name is *mi* or *ta mi*, while the glutinous variety, which is distinguished by its whiteness, opaqueness and more globular shape, is known as *no mi*. While this latter is occasionally eaten for the sake of variety, it is more often baked and eaten in the form of cakes between meals. Other varieties such as water-grown rice (*shui mi*), upland rice (*han mi*) and red rice (*hung-ku-mi*) are used.

The Chinese do not say "How do you do?" but "Have you eaten your rice yet?". "He cannot eat his rice" means that a sick man cannot take food, for "to eat rice" usually means to take a meal. Breakfast is *chiu* (*ch'ao* or *tsao*) *fán*, "morning rice"; while *ye* (*Yeh*) *fán* or *man* (*wan*) *fán*, "late rice", means dinner.

Rice is the principal vegetable food of southern China, meat being taken as a tasty article with the rice, which is the main dish, accompanied by dried, salt or fresh vegetables. Two meals per day are usually eaten, one about 8:00 or 10:00 a.m. and the other at five or six in the evening. With the poorer classes, such a meal consists of a number of bowls of rice, cooked until so dry that each grain is separate, a little pork or fish (salt or fresh) and some fried vegetables. This frugal meal is completed by a drink of tea from the rice bowl. Dinner is the same.

Rice is grown in all provinces south of the Yellow River and to a lesser extent in South Manchuria where dry cultivation is used. The Yangtze valley, especially the Anhui-Kiangsi belt, and the plains of Hunan and Kuangsi are the greatest centers of production. Two, or sometimes even three crops of rice or other plants follow one another, and not infrequently a crop of fish is put into the field, when a few inches long, to fatten for the market while the rice is growing.

At the New Year popped rice carried in large baskets is a common sight. It is prepared in the same way as

American pop-corn and looks and tastes very much the same.

Official figures give the total rice production of China as 3-3/4 million tons per year, although some estimates place the total as high as 37-1/2 million tons!\*

In the life of the Japanese, too, rice assumes a role of greatest importance. According to Shunkichi Akimoto in "The Lure of Japan": "The proper name for Japan, as given in the Kojiki (Japan's oldest book) is *Ashihara-no-mizuho-no-kuni*, which may be freely rendered as 'the land of abundant crops of good rice'. At a pinch the Japanese could thrive on rice alone plus some vegetables. A certain writer has said that the boasted *yamato-damashii*, or the national spirit of Japan, is made up of the nourishment of rice, and it is the testimony of every soldier at the front that he could dispense with any other food, provided he has plenty of good old Japanese rice. Fortunately there is no sign of the land diminishing in rice crops, and the safety of the country may be said to be assured as long as this national staple food is obtainable."

James A. B. Scherer in 'Japan's Advance' states: "As everybody knows, Japan was isolated from the Elizabethan Age until mid-Victorian, and yet managed to feed itself. In spite of a greatly increased population, some economists think that it still might do so in a pinch, due to three facts: intensive farming, 'the simple life', and a gargantuan fish supply. The rice culture has always been intensive, and now agricultural education increases production so as to keep fairly well up with the demand of 'more mouths to feed'. And the Japanese appetite, on the whole, is just what it used to be. Notwithstanding modernization in almost every other respect, the great masses of the people remain content with the old-fashioned diet of rice and fish, with bean-curd and eggs and now and then a bit of chicken for variety. With the exception of a few thousand foreign-bred epicures, these simple foods take care of the entire population. In fact, a peep into the home of epicures is likely to discover them, too, reverting in private to the diet of their sires. Probably no country in the world shows a slighter divergence in the fundamental larder supplies of the great middle classes and wealthy. The rich man has his motor car and his club and possibly his *geisha* party now and then, but apart from such superfluous luxuries, lives much the same as his servants".

The average yearly production of rice in Japan proper during the five years 1928 to 1932 inclusive, according to Mr. Akimoto, was about 301,621,000 bushels. If to this figure be added 35,762,000 bushels produced in Formosa, and 78,931,000 bushels in Korea it makes a total of 416,314,000 bushels. Notwithstanding the fact that Japan ranks as the third greatest producer of rice after British India and China, the supply falls short of the demand for home consumption, requiring importation of foreign rice every year. In 1932 about 4,886,500 bushels were imported from British India and other places.

And so, if the Chamorro people will wholeheartedly support Governor Alexander in his unselfish efforts to

\*This figure is evidently based on estimates made during unusually fruitful years.

help them to *help themselves*, by grasping the splendid opportunities which abound in all parts of the Island, Guam, too, can so easily become self-supporting; and, in so doing, a proud and ancient heritage will be revived. Imports will then be voluntarily confined to those necessities and luxuries which cannot be produced in Guam. Prosperity awaits only the plow in the many idle farm lands, and the sea is replete with fish. Where is the fine coffee of Guam today which once was so highly praised? And cacao? *No man is so blind as he who will not see.*

So in the Libyan fable it is told

That once an eagle stricken with a dart,

Said, when he saw the fashion of the shaft,

"With our own feathers, not by others' hands,

Are we now smitten".

—Aeschylus.

## Government House Notes

Governor George A. Alexander entertained at dinner on 13 August. The guests included: Comdr. and Mrs. L. N. Linsley, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. R. E. S. Kelley, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. T. S. Wylly, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. P. W. McCord, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. R. H. Lenson, Lt. and Mrs. K. A. Thieme, First Lt. and Mrs. H. L. Litzenberg, Miss L. A. MacFarland and Miss Helen G. Tympany. After dinner a number of the guests attended the bridge party at the Officers Club while others enjoyed motion pictures at a local theatre.

The Governor received the members of the Naval Colony at the Government House on 13 August, 1935.

# ISLAND NEWS

## Yona

A mass meeting was held at the school house on 12 August. The commissioner presided. The Agricultural Inspector and Mr. Taitano were present. Mr. Taitano explained the contents of the Commissioner's Bulletin. The Agricultural Inspector inspected the rice field at Polantat.

The Parent-Teacher's Association held a meeting following the mass meeting. The following topics were discussed: (1) Junior Saving Accounts; (2) Nutrition at recess - the parents agreed to furnish lunch for their children at recess; (3) The parents offered one dollar to be deposited in the bank for the best child in each grade every year in addition to the Governor's offer; (4) Wearing of shoes and clean clothes. On 6 August the parents scrubbed the walls, floor and overhead of the school house.

A well played game of volley ball between the Chaplain Salisbury School boys and girls and Sewell School boys and girls was held on 2 August. It proved to be an unfortunate day for the Chaplain Salisbury children.

On 8 August, Mr. Taitano, Mr. Bitanga and the Commissioner of Barrigada visited the rice field at Polantat. Much credit is due to Mr. Manuel Santos, ex-commissioner of Piti, who spent much of his time here giving valuable instruction in the rice field.

## Umatac

The corn crop this year is very good and the town is filled with corn covered mats in the sun to dry before storing for future use.

The marriage, on 8 August, of Second Lt. Vicente Q. Sanchez, Guam Militia, and Margarita Kumiyama

of Inarajan, was celebrated by fandangoes at their respective homes.

On 14 August the young men of the town assisted the commissioner and patrolman in building a shelter for the supplies to be sent out for the proposed dock.

## Sumay

The schools of Sumay were visited by Governor Alexander, Mr. Sanchez, the supervising teacher, and Chaplain Leonard, the Head of the Department of Education, during the month of August.

Twenty six parents, supervised by Mr. Cruz, acting commissioner, cut the grass and cleared the children's playground thereby improving the looks of the school-ground.

A public meeting was held and presided over by Lt.-Comdr. A. R. Myers, U. S. Navy.

## Merizo

The corn crop was somewhat damaged by the recent stormy weather. The first planted corn crops have been harvested.

The planting of rice has been started by the farmers of this district by experimenting with the up-land rice in some of the corn fields and some of them are doing very well.

A lot of fish have been caught the past month by owners of fish weirs and nets. Pedro Champaco and Lorenzo Naputi caught about 2000 pounds apiece in two successive hauls.

The school children were given their physical examination on 5 August by the Assistant Health Officer.

The local school garden is nearing completion with the planting of tomatoes, egg plant, string beans, cucumbers and melons.

Colonel W. N. Hill, U. S. M. C., was a visitor in Merizo on 12 August.

#### *Agat*

Francisco B. Sablan had an unfortunate accident on 12 August. While walking under a cocoanut tree a cocoanut fell striking him on the head. It was found necessary to take two sutures in his head. He is however, recovering and will soon be about again. Corpsman Major did the surgery and dressing.

#### *Sinajana*

Sinajana School now has three gardens to be cultivated by the attending children. Although the land has been cleared, the planting has been delayed pending the arrival of seeds on the U.S.S. Gold Star. In addition to these three gardens, group gardens are being maintained under the "clubwork" system.

Vicente San Augusten Quidachay sustained injuries in a fall from a dugdug tree on 3 August. He received a deep cut over one eye, bruises and scratches. He was taken to the Naval Hospital where he recovered rapidly.

### GUAM BOYS DREAM REALIZED

Under the leadership of Mr. Lorenzo T. Siguenza, a Boy Scout Troop is being organized. It has been the dream of many of the boys in Guam that an organization of this kind be formed and now that it is being realized it is entirely up to the boys to make it a success. Mr. Siguenza is planning to send an application to the National Council Headquarters for recognition of the Guam Troop as Boy Scouts of America. As Governor Alexander has approved this movement so whole-heartedly we are sure that recognition is possible.

The great aim of the Boy Scouts of America is to make every boy a better citizen. It aims to teach him physically in the campcraft and woodcraft of the outdoor life in order that he may have strength in later days to give the best he has to the city and community in which he lives, as well as to the nation of which he is a part. It seeks to develop him by observation and the knowing of things far and near, so that later on when he enters business he will be keen and alert and so be able to add to the wealth of the nation. It teaches him chivalry and unselfishness, duty, charity, thrift, and loyalty; so that no matter what should happen in the business, social and national life, he may always be a true gentleman, seeking to give sympathy, help, encouragement and good cheer to those about him.

Good citizenship means to the Boy Scout not merely the doing of things which he ought to do when he becomes a man, such as voting, keeping the law and paying his taxes, but the looking for opportunities to do good turns by safeguarding the

interests of the community and by the giving of himself in unselfish service to the town or city, and even to the nation of which he is a part. It means that he will seek public office when public office needs him. It means that he will stand for the equal opportunity and justice which the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States guarantees.

A Boy Scout must promise that on his honor he will do his best — (1) to do his duty to God and his country, and to obey the Scout Law; (2) to help other people at all times; (3) to keep himself physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight.

The principles of this oath deserve backing from every man and woman, every club and organization, and every merchant on the Island. Let us all encourage this movement and show the boys that we are behind them one hundred percent.

### **Guam Institute News**

On 16 July, Mr. Simon A. Sanchez, the Supervising Teacher, honored us with an official visit. He seemed to be satisfied with what he has observed in the different rooms.

The evening classes for junior and senior high school students are now in full speed ahead, in spite of some difficulties encountered during the first few weeks. Considering the limited time that most of the students have for the proper preparation of their school work, the principal frequently gives encouraging talks to each class, and whenever necessary, to individuals. In connection with the Institute's senior high school, two pedagogy classes are conducted by the Supervising Teacher. Requests for special classes in Bookkeeping and Stenography are under consideration.

Our athletic officer, Mr. Jose B. Salas, instructor in plane geometry, is now very busy with his regular official duties. However, the athletic activities of the high school students are gradually getting more interesting. Volley ball teams are being organized by different classes for competitions. Ping-Pong tournaments are at the pleasure of the students. This game is very much enjoyed by the student body. Materials for chinning, high-jumping, basketball and regular baseball are under study.

Another extra-curricular activity of the student body is the organization of the "Lone Star Association", a literary society, sponsored by the senior class of six teachers, four government employees, and one young business man. A preliminary meeting has already been held and a constitution is being drafted.

The use of the English language and the development of good sportsmanship among the students are stressed in different activities.

The possibility of inviting friends of education to give lectures on different topics is being contemplated by the Principal.

## OFFICERS CLUB ACTIVITIES

A dinner dance was held at the club on Saturday, 27 July. Places were laid for forty-six. Mayhew's orchestra furnished excellent dance music which was appreciated by all those present.

The August meeting of the stags was held on the 16th. About twenty members attended and enjoyed a pleasant evening.

The dinner dances have been so successful that it is contemplated holding two such parties in September.

The club house is being repainted and refurnished. New chairs are en route from Manila. A few pictures have been located. The work of making the club a comfortable and attractive place is being completed as fast as funds available will permit.

## SOCIAL NOTES

*By Virginia Clifford*

Pay Clerk and Mrs. E. J. Beasley gave a buffet dinner 23 July for: Chief Pay Clerk and Mrs. G. W. Dean, Chief Machinist and Mrs. A. Iannucci, Pharmacist and Mrs. S. R. Foley, Gunner and Mrs. T. R. Brown, Pay Clerk and Mrs. J. H. Rath, and Quartermaster Clerk and Mrs. C. T. Smith.

Dr. and Mrs. R. E. S. Kelley entertained at dinner 25 July at their quarters in Sumay. Their guests were: Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Pugh, Dr. and Mrs. F. K. Sullivan, Lt. (jg) and Mrs. J. G. Blanche, 1st Lt. and Mrs. H. L. Litzenberg, Mr. H. Taylor, and Mr. Selden Smith.

On 29 July Dr. and Mrs. C. R. Wilcox had as their guests at dinner and the movies: Capt. (MC) and Mrs. A. B. Clifford, Mrs. H. L. Pugh, and Miss Virginia Clifford.

Comdr. and Mrs. L. N. Linsley gave a dinner 30 July at their quarters for: Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. T. S. Wylly, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. P. W. McCord, and Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. R. H. Lenson. They took their guests to the bridge party at the Officers' Club.

1st Lt. and Mrs. H. L. Litzenberg were hosts at a dinner 31 July. The guests were: Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. John Flynn, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. R. H. Lenson, Lt. and Mrs. K. O. Ekelund, Dr. and Mrs. C. H. McMillan, and Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Enyart.

On 1 August 1st Lt. and Mrs. L. C. Plain entertained at dinner at their quarters in Sumay for: Chaplain and Mrs. M. M. Leonard, Dr. and Mrs. R. E. S. Kelley, and Lt. (jg) and Mrs. J. G. Blanche.

Dr. and Mrs. R. E. S. Kelley had as their guests at dinner 2 August: Governor G. A. Alexander, Capt. (MC) and Mrs. A. B. Clifford, Comdr. and Mrs. L. N. Linsley, Dr. and Mrs. W. F. James, and Miss Virginia

Clifford. They went with their guests to the movies at the Marine Barracks.

Capt. (MC) and Mrs. A. B. Clifford gave a dinner at their quarters 5 August for: Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. P. W. McCord, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. R. H. Lenson, and Capt. (USMC) and Mrs. M. Watchman. They later took their guests to the Agana Theater.

On 5 August Comdr. and Mrs. L. N. Linsley entertained at dinner and the movies for: Governor Alexander, Lt. and Mrs. K. A. Thieme, Miss Timpany, and Miss Bowling.

Lt. (jg) and Mrs. J. G. Blanche had as their guests at dinner 5 August at their quarters in Piti: Lt. and Mrs. K. O. Ekelund, Miss Virginia Clifford, Mr. C. Winters, and Mr. G. W. Taylor.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. John Flynn were hosts at dinner 6 August for: Governor Alexander, Lt. and Mrs. K. O. Ekelund, and Dr. and Mrs. C. H. McMillan. They attended the bridge party at the Officers' Club.

1st Lt. and Mrs. H. L. Litzenberg gave a dinner 7 August for: Governor G. A. Alexander, and Comdr. and Mrs. L. N. Linsley.

On 8 August the Navy Nurses entertained at dinner at their quarters for: Governor Alexander, Capt. (MC) and Mrs. A. B. Clifford, Comdr. and Mrs. L. N. Linsley, and Miss Virginia Clifford. They went with their guests to the Gaiety Theater.

Capt. (USMC) and Mrs. M. Watchman had as their guests at dinner 9 August at their quarters in Sumay: Governor Alexander, Chaplain and Mrs. M. M. Leonard, Comdr. and Mrs. L. N. Linsley, and Mrs. K. R. Hall.

Mrs. W. F. James was hostess at a luncheon and bridge 9 August. Her guests were: Mrs. John Flynn, Mrs. R. E. S. Kelley, Mrs. K. O. Ekelund, and Mrs. J. G. Blanche.

Mrs. K. O. Ekelund was guest of honor at a surprise party given at her home 10 August. Those present were: Comdr. and Mrs. L. N. Linsley, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. John Flynn, Lt. and Mrs. E. W. Hawkes, Dr. and Mrs. W. F. James, Lt. (jg) and Mrs. J. G. Blanche, Miss Virginia Clifford, Lt. K. O. Ekelund, and Mr. G. W. Taylor. After dinner they attended the dance at the Officers' Club.

On 12 August Capt. (MC) and Mrs. A. B. Clifford entertained at dinner and the movies for: Governor Alexander, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. T. S. Wylly, Lt. and Mrs. K. A. Thieme, and Miss Virginia Clifford.

Comdr. and Mrs. L. N. Linsley had Chief Pay Clerk and Mrs. G. W. Dean as their guests at dinner Monday, 12 August.

Chaplain and Mrs. M. M. Leonard gave a dinner at their home in Piti 13 August for: Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Enyart and 1st Lt. and Mrs. L. C. Plain. They later went to the bridge party at the Officers' Club.

On 16 August Dr. and Mrs. F. K. Sullivan had as their guests at dinner: Capt. (MC) and Mrs. A. B. Clifford, Chaplain and Mrs. M. M. Leonard, Mrs. K. R.



Hall, Miss Virginia Clifford, Mr. H. Taylor, and Mr. Selden Smith.

Lt. and Mrs. E. W. Hawkes and Dr. and Mrs. C.R. Wilcox were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. W. F. James at dinner and the movies Saturday, 17 August.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. R. H. Lenson entertained at dinner 19 August for: Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. P. W. McCord and Lt. and Mrs. E. W. Hawkes.

Lt. (jg) and Mrs. J. G. Blanche gave a dinner at their quarters in Piti 20 August before the bridge party at the officers' Club. The guests were: Dr. and Mrs. F. K. Sullivan, and Capt. (USMC) and Mrs. M. Watchman.

Comdr. and Mrs. L. N. Linsley were hosts at dinner 20 August for: Gunner and Mrs. T. R. Brown, Pay Clerk and Mrs. J. H. Rath, Miss McFarland, and Miss Hill.

1st Lt. and Mrs. H. L. Litzenberg gave a dinner 4 August for: Capt. (USMC) and Mrs. H. Potter, Dr. and Mrs. F. K. Sullivan, Quartermaster Clerk and Mrs. C.T. Smith, Pay Clerk and Mrs. J.H. Rath, and Gunner and Mrs. T. R. Brown.

On 24 August Dr. and Mrs. J.L. Enyart entertained at the dinner dance at the Officers' Club. Their guests were: Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. R. A. Dyer, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. T. S. Wylly, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. F. A. Saunders, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. P. W. McCord, Lt. and Mrs. J. B. Bliss, Lt. and Mrs. S. R. Clark, Lt. and Mrs. E. V. Raines, Lt. and Mrs. K. A. Thieme, and Dr. J. I. Yohannan.

Dr. and Mrs. R. P. Carls had as their guests at dinner and the dance at the Officers' Club 24 August: Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. R. H. Lenson, Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Pugh, Dr. and Mrs. C. R. Wilcox, Lt. and Mrs. W. T. Eckberg, Dr. and Mrs. H. G. Young, Lt. (jg) and Mrs. J. G. Blanche, and Lt. (jg) and Mrs. F. L. Durnell.

Capt. (USMC) and Mrs. M. Watchman were hosts at the dinner dance given at the Officers' Club 24 August. Their guests were: Dr. and Mrs. R. E. S. Kelley, Dr. and Mrs. F. K. Sullivan, 1st Lt. and Mrs. H. L. Litzenberg, 1st Lt. and Mrs. W. R. Williams, 1st Lt. and Mrs. L.C. Plain, Pay Clerk and Mrs. J.H. Rath, Quartermaster Clerk and Mrs. C.T. Smith, Mrs. K. R. Hall, Capt. (USMC) J. W. Cunningham, Mr. H. Taylor, Mr. W. Noble, Mr. Selden Smith, and Mr. W. Hill.

On 27 August Comdr. and Mrs. L. N. Linsley gave a dinner at their house for: Governor G.A. Alexander, Capt. (MC) and Mrs. A. B. Clifford, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. R. A. Dyer, and Capt. L. F. Thibault. They later went with their guests to the dance at the Officers' Club.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. John Flynn had as their guests at dinner at their quarters 27 August: Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. F. S. C. Layman, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. J.M. Speissegger, Lt. and Mrs. K. O. Ekelund, and Lt. (jg) and Mrs. J. G. Blanche.

Lt. (jg) and Mrs. F. L. Durnell, Mr. C. Winters, and Mr. G. W. Taylor were the guests of the Misses Kathleen and Virginia Clifford and Mr. A. B. Clifford, Jr. at dinner, 27 August, before the dance at the Officers' Club.

Capt. (USMC) and Mrs. M. Watchman entertained 30 August at her birthday dinner at their quarters in Sumay in honor of Mrs. R. E. S. Kelley. The other guests were: Dr. and Mrs. F.K. Sullivan, 1st Lt. and Mrs. W. R. Williams, 1st Lt. and Mrs. L. C. Plain, Mrs. K. R. Hall, and Dr. R. E. S. Kelley.

### TESTED RECIPES FOR ISLAND DISHES

The Recorder will publish each month for the benefit of the Naval Colony, "Tested Island Recipes" that, if conscientiously followed, will obviate the necessity for the purchase of costly and unnecessary imported foods from the Commissary Store.

Our readers are requested to send in to the Editor recipes for their favorite Island dishes.

#### 40 Native Beef Fillets

Have fillets cut the desired thickness or buy in piece and slice. Wipe meat with damp cloth. Dredge with flour and pepper. Have frying pan hot and add a little butter or crisco. Brown fillets quickly on one side, turn and pour over the browned side one teaspoon soya sauce to each fillet. When the other side is browned pour the same amount of soya sauce on that side. Cook until the fillets are done to your liking.

#### 42 Breadfruit - Southern Style

Peel one medium sized breadfruit - cut in slices about one inch thick. Cover bottom of baking pan or casserole with fruit. Sprinkle with sugar and small pieces of butter. Then add another layer of fruit, sugar and butter until the pan is filled. Top with sugar, butter and a little nutmeg. Pour over all two cups of coconut milk.\*

\*To extract milk from the coconut - grate two medium sized coconuts fine, add one cup of water. Knead and press out milk through coarse cloth.

#### 43 Taro Pudding

1 taro - medium size	1 egg - well beaten
1 cup coconut - grated	1 teaspoon vanilla
1 " coconut milk	Pinch of salt.
1 tablespoon sugar	

Peel and slice taro. Boil until well done. Put through meat chopper using finest knife, add coconut, coconut milk, well beaten egg, sugar, vanilla and salt. Bake until firm.

"What makes this meat taste so queer" inquired Mr. Newlywed.

"I can't imagine" responded his wife "I burned it a little but I put unguentine on it at once"

# HAVE YOU

Had your health bubbles today?---Butler's Soda Water---sparkling delicious soda water---made from pure cane sugar, fruit flavors, fruit acids and carbonic gas, mellowed and ripened by time.

## BENEFIT FOR ALL

Everybody---men, women and children---can drink these beverages freely with good results.

They tend to flush the system and cleanse it of impurities.

They aid digestion and assimilation of nutrition.

They are in themselves nutritious.

Butler's Sodas offer 167 calories of energizing food value per glass---practically equal to the energizing values in a glass of milk.

## YEAR-ROUND VALUE

Everybody knows that drinks of this kind are particularly beneficial in warm weather when the body needs more water for cooling evaporation through the pores.

It is then too that their sparkling effervescence adds "life" and zest and thus encourages the drinking of more liquids.

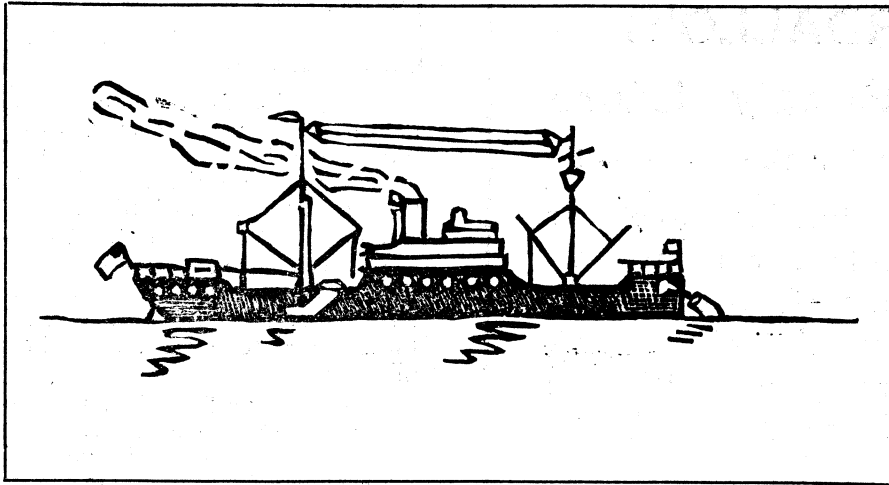
Butler's soda water adds much to the pleasure of entertaining.

Made in ten tempting flavors

- By -

# BUTLER'S, Inc.

## U. S. S. Gold Star



The cruise just finished proved to be one of the greatest exhibitions of TYPHOON dodging the Gold Star ever turned out. One nearly caught us before we reached Manila but fortunately went northward. After keeping us tied up to the dock at Manila for a day or so longer than we planned, it fooled us and waited until we got underway, then tried to catch us on the way to Shanghai but we beat it there. While it was fooling around in interior China flooding the country side and drowning thousands, we left for Japan and it immediately got on our trail and bothered us with a 52 miles per hour wind and plenty of rain. However, we again avoided the center of this one and arrived in Yokohama safely.

The best (or the worst) however was saved until the last. On 21 August, the weather map showed a typhoon formed to the southeast of Guam and Saipan moving westward and by 11 o'clock that night we ran into squalls with light rain and severe lighting to the southeast. Thursday, the wind gradually increased from 25 mph to an hourly average of 60 miles per hour and at times reached 70 mph. The sky was cloudy to overcast and the squalls became more frequent and severe in the afternoon and evening. The visibility was reduced to the length of the ship at times and the sea was so rough, the waves were

drenching the ship from stem to stern.

But again, we maneuvered so as to miss the center of the disturbance, and were ready to enter Apra Harbor as soon as the sea became calm enough to allow us to do so safely.

Quite a few members of the crew were made happy enroute when the following advancements in rating were passed out:—

Ayers, F. E.	Sea.2c	to	Sea.1c
Curry, E. S.	Y.3c	to	Y.2c
Derbyshire, S. W.	F.2c	to	F.1c
Foster, F. A.	R.M.2c	to	R.M.1c
Holodnak, J.	Sea.2c	to	Sea.1c
Livingston, D. M.	F.3c	to	F.2c
McKenna, R. M.	F.2c	to	F.1c
Morris, A. W.	Bkr.2c	to	Bkr.1c
Nieto, T.	Off.Std.3c	to	Off.Std.2c
Parks, P. L.	F.3c	to	F.2c
Schnieckert, G. A.	F.3c	to	F.2c
Shemela, J.	Sea.2c	to	Sea.1c
Stratton, D. J.	Cox.	to	B.M.2c
West, G. F.	Sea.2c	to	Sea.1c
Wightman, R. F.	Bug.2c	to	Bug.1c
Williams, K. J.	F.3c	to	F.2c
Harness, K.	Q.M.2c	to	Q.M.1c

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That is when you really need it.

We have contracted the habit of satisfying our customers.  
Our work as a business getter is of the highest quality.

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We Never Disappoint a Customer.  
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### Auto Supply Store

Everything for the Automobile

Willard Batteries, Goodyear tires and tubes: Simoniz polishes, Cements for tire patches, Radiator and Running Board, Flaps, Pumps, Jacks, Electric Horns, Generators, Armatures, Propeller Shafts and Ring Gears, American Bicycles for Sale on the installment plan, small down payment and \$6.00 monthly. Bicycle parts and accessories available.

## GUAM INSTITUTE

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**Nieves M. Flores, Principal**

MEMBER GUAM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

## SERVICE CLUB NOTES

By Schneider

The Service Club's entertainment program for the month of August was made to order for those who like to trip the light fantastic - there being three club dances and the fourth, the initial dance given by the Officers of the Guam Militia.

The first dance was on Saturday, 10 August, the occasion being the regular semi-monthly affair. Music furnished by Ralph Pellacani and his serenaders. Attendance was excellent, but nevertheless we missed those shipmates on the Penguin who are sojourning in Manila.

The following Saturday, the dance hall was turned over to the Officers of the Guam Militia for their first dance, and much credit is due the committee in charge for a splendid evenings entertainment. Music was furnished by Mayhew's orchestra.

The welcome home dance for the Gold Star on the 24th was a gala affair. It also was a farewell for those departing on the Chaumont. Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Miller, were hosts to a party in honor of "Buzz" and Mrs. Oestrich who were leaving. Numerous other parties were given in honor of departing shipmates. Ralph Pellacani and his Bund-dockers furnished their usual brand of excellent music.

The Chaumont arrived on the 27th, and efforts were successful again in obtaining the Chaumont orchestra, so another dance was held. Home Sweet Home was played early in order to enable the boys of the orchestra to return to their ship on time. Thanks to the Chaumont for a most pleasant evening.

Service personnel desiring to reserve tables on dance evenings may do so by leaving name and number of guests at the manager's office.

## Social & Other Doings

By Mrs. W. F. Mims

The weekly Bridge Club meetings at the Service Club each Tuesday evening are still very popular. The results for the month are as follows:

On 23 July CPhM and Mrs. A. C. Scruggs were host and hostess, prizes going to Mrs. H. H. Haralson and CPhM A. C. Scruggs.

On 30 July PhM2c and Mrs. C. Vogh were host and hostess, prizes were awarded Mrs. H. H. Haralson and RM1c H. Winston.

On 6 August RM1c and Mrs. H. Winston were host and hostess, prizes were awarded RM1c H. Winston and CPhM A. C. Scruggs.

On 13 August CMM and Mrs. W. T. Worthey were host and hostess, prizes were awarded PhM2c and Mrs. C. Vogt.

On 20 August Mrs. C. H. Carlyle was hostess, prizes going to Mrs. W. F. Mims and Pvt. H. I. Davis, USMC.

Prizes for the month of July were awarded Mrs. C. H. Carlyle and CPhM E. W. Lawson.

The cigars are on MM1c W. A. Gleyre. On 1 August, a baby girl weighing 8-1/2 lbs. was born to MM1c and Mrs. W. A. Gleyre at Susana hospital. The given name is Iris Ann. Hearty congratulations to both and thanks to Bill for the "El Ropos".

On 2 August PhM2c and Mrs. H. H. Haralson entertained a number of friends at a House Warming and Buffet Supper. Those present were: CPhM and Mrs. J. H. Hudgins, CRM and Mrs. Mark Heistand, CY and Mrs. T. M. Miller, PhM1c and Mrs. W. H. Oestrich, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Bordallo, Mr. Bill Dambly, SK2c C. E. Lowe and Prtr1c L. E. Clark.

On 4 August CRM and Mrs. Mark Heistand were dinner guests of CRM and Mrs. M. D. Wood on Radio Hill.

On 6 August CRM and Mrs. Mark Heistand celebrated in honor of their second year in Guam. Their guests were QM.Sgt. and Mrs. C. Seiler and QM.Sgt. and Mrs. S. W. Jones.

A Bon Voyage party was given by Mrs. W. T. Worthey at her home in Piti, the afternoon of 15 August, in honor of Mrs. H. Winston and Mrs. P. W. Ivester, their tour of duty in Guam having terminated. Bridge was enjoyed during the afternoon, prizes going to Mrs. W. F. Mims, Mrs. C. Seiler and Mrs. M. Heistand. Those attending were: Mrs. C. H. Carlyle, Mrs. W. F. Mims, Mrs. E. W. Lawson, Mrs. M. Heistand, Mrs. C. Seiler, Mrs. H. Winston and Mrs. P. W. Ivester.

CMM and Mrs. W. T. Worthey entertained PhM1c and Mrs. W. S. Weeks and Mrs. A. Gray at dinner on 17 August.

On 18 August Y1c and Mrs. W. F. Mims were dinner guests of CRM and Mrs. M. D. Wood on Radio Hill. A very enjoyable evening was spent playing bridge.

On Thursday, 22 August, from 3 to 5 p.m., Charles Seiler, Jr., of Sumay celebrated his 9th birthday. The main diversion for the afternoon was a baseball game. Guests included George Richardson, Sidney, Mildred, Juanita and Bobby Jones, Muriel and Dorsie Booker, Dickie Carlyle, Helen Smith, Louise and John Rath, Robert Kelley, Walter Chapman, Phillip Hawkes, Bobby James, Peter Sherman, and Richard and David Potter.

On 22 August Y1c and Mrs. W. F. Mims had as their guests at a farewell dinner RM1c and Mrs. H. Winston and EM1c and Mrs. P. W. Ivester.

The Service Club management announces that many attractive Bridge prizes were received via the U.S.S. Gold Star. Lets go all you Bridge players—the more the better.

Skipper — I'll let you off with a pay forfeiture this time, but another day I'll send you to the brig.

Salt — Sort of a weather forecast, eh, Skipper?

Skipper — What do you mean?

Salt — Fine today—cooler tomorrow.

## THE "AGANA" GUAM'S LITTLE THEATRE (ONLY 400 SEATS)

Has almost overnight transformed the interior of its theatre into a beautiful auditorium of Spanish architecture typical of the tropics, with charm and graciousness!

One that has not attended the movies at the "Agana" in the past month will be pleasantly surprised when they come down and see this little theatre's auditorium of delicate cool color-tone that is as fresh and modern as a promising tomorrow---

The "Agana" is noted for its quiet surroundings and fresh air. The "Agana" has won and held the patronage of many theatre-goers with its perfect sound. Soft comfortable seats offer you ease and relaxation during the performance.

One will always find a good seat at the "Agana"

With consistently good programs its a pleasure for one to sit through the screening of a picture there.

Your attendance is a compliment no matter what price seat you occupy.

A family cine for the Americans and the people of Guam.

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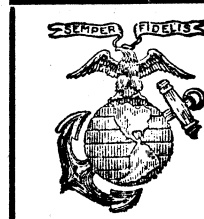
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## MARINE ACTIVITIES

The month of August has been a busy as well as an enjoyable month for members of the Marine Detachment at Sumay. Sports, social events and the regular duties of the command as well as a large rifle range detail have crowded our calendar and now one can more easily understand why we wear that contented satisfied smile.

Lt. Louis C. Plain, Range Officer, has kept his thirty-three man range detail busy for the past two weeks. Several up-and-coming team shots have already been discovered and it is expected that the majority of men will qualify on record day. Cpl. Lynn Cramer has charge of the firing line and Pfc. Danny Lebsock has charge of the butts. Although old lady bad luck has been dogging Danny's footsteps for the past month, the Birmingham boy is still about three jumps ahead.

With the sailing of the U. S. S. Chaumont and the departure of Capt. Hal N. Potter, the Marines lost a fine officer and friend. Our loss is Mare Island's gain.

With basketball season just around the corner, the Marines have turned out with a powerful looking squad. Lt. Williams, coach, has plenty of men and there is no reason why we shouldn't place high in the final averages. The men playing are: Ballou, Hone, Truitt, Parker, Gardner, Prater, Jirasek, Von Schneidau and Hudson.

Capt. Potter's transfer to the States leaves us without a baseball coach, but dame rumor hovers over Sumay and whispers that Capt. Monitor Watchman is just waiting for such an opportunity. Capt. Watchman, you may already know, ranks high in the Marine Corps athletic hall of fame.

Col. Walter N. Hill, commanding officer, and Capt. John W. Cunningham, executive officer, have done everything in their power to make life in Guam more comfortable for the Marines. Their recent order of allowing the enlisted personnel to wear civilian clothes while on liberty was greatly appreciated by the command.

1st Sgt. Dorsie H. Booker has acquired the golf bug, and although every one expected it, we did not think it would come so soon. Mrs. Booker, it has also been noticed, is no amateur herself, when it comes to hitting the little white ball.

Two well known corporals are taking life easy at the Naval Hospital while their buddies toil and sweat. Al Evans, who is recuperating from an appendix operation and Henry Strom, who learned just how dangerous a meat grinder can be. It has been said that the thought of missing out of leaving for the States almost broke Henry's heart.

**MRS. K. SAWADA**

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Also Real Beer

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A beach party was held at Recreation Beach Saturday, 17 August, and turned out to be one of the social events of the season. The question as to who won the foot race is still being highly disputed. However, everyone received a prize. Pruitt and Hughes cooked the hamburgers to a king's taste and every one came back for the sixth and seventh. Levee got his usual attack of hiccups which made the party a success as far as he was concerned.

**Short Shots:** Why does Shelby keep on singing "Oh, Maria"? Gus Von Schneidau is getting his mustache trimmed more often. Who is she, Gus? Cpl. Perkins is beginning to brag about his golf game. He broke one hundred last week. Cpl. Larsen is the new police sergeant and Cramer has taken over the duties of movie operator. Mac Neil has turned out to be a drug store cowboy, or just why does he hang around a well known Agana drug store. Polokowski is still winning all prizes in golf tournaments. Jack Scott, famous cook at the barracks was caught reading a cook book. New ways on how to fix macaroni, Scotty? Sgt. Nick James has taken over the duties of mess sergeant and everyone shares the thought that a better man for the duties can not be found in Guam.

Just a reminder to all you folks. Don't make any dates on the night of the Marine Corps Birthday dance at Sumay in November. Plans are already being made to make this the biggest event ever to take place in Guam.

Capt. Monitor Watchman, U.S.M.C., was elected president of the Guam Golf and Country Club at a meeting held 3 August, 1935. PayClk. John Rath, U. S. M. C., was elected Secretary-Treasurer and QM Sgt. Sydney Jones, Mr. Sherman and Dr. Sullivan were made members of the Greens Committee.

Several new changes for the course were contemplated and it was decided to have published a small booklet giving the local rules. This book may now be obtained at the 19th hole. Several of the old rules were revised and new markers have been erected for out of bounds indicators.

Nine tournaments were held during the month of August. Cpl. Polakowski proved himself one of the better golfers by playing in teams that won four out of nine tournaments. Dr. Sullivan and Mr. Lawson easily won the Best Ball Twosome played 21 August. Mr. Rath, Smith, Seiler and Jones won the One Club 4 Man tournament.

Golf still continues to be one of the most popular sports in Guam and rain or shine there is always a waiting list to drive from the first tee.

The Sumay Bridge Club is functioning as usual every Thursday evening, except when there are typhoons in the vicinity, and there is no doubt that these gatherings are enjoyed by all.

Probably the most interesting thing one could have done in Guam on Saturday, 31 August, 1935 would have been to watch the record day firing of the Marines at their rifle range at Sumay. Twenty-three out of a detail of thirty-three qualified with

the service rifle, thus terminating an extensive three weeks period of preliminary practice.

Lt. Louis C. Plain, Range Officer, expressed himself as quite pleased at the way the men fired and handled themselves during this period.

Pvt. Harry Heckard and Pvt. William Gardner turned in the best scores. Both becoming expert riflemen. McReynolds, Wrobel, Rattray, McCain and Hillan qualified as sharpshooters.

Other men to qualify are: Ballou, Truitt, Williams, Pruitt, Oakes, Ryckman, Frampton, Roberts, Springer, Still, Shelby, Clark, Parker, Darewit, Prater and Fields.

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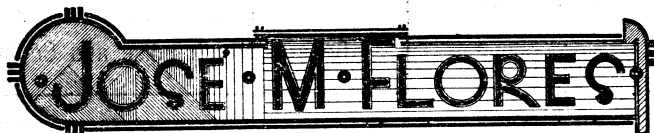
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The new bride becomes a new buyer for home necessities --- drugs for the medicine cabinet --- toilet needs such as tooth pastes, shaving creams, antiseptics, preventatives of the little every day illnesses that are minimized by a well stocked medicine cabinet. And on your anniversary, whether it be the first or the twenty-first, remember your NYAL SERVICE DRUG STORE for service, quality and appreciativeness of your patronage.

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Shampooing and Shade Manicuring

Special Price for Permanent Wave



## U. S. S. PENGUIN



A rather rough trip from Guam to Cavite was experienced by some members of the crew.

The Penguin arrived at Cavite on 4 August and commenced scheduled overhaul on 5 August.

Work has been progressing rapidly but despite this fact, a two weeks extension has been requested in order to perform necessary repairs.

The overhaul will be completed 13 September, and the ship will go into dry dock 16 September with the U. S. S. Edsall. Upon completion of dry docking we will proceed to Manila for fumigation (of the ship). It is hoped we will then be rid of the Guam Eagles, etc. But then, we'll be back in Guam for bigger and better ones. We would be lonesome without the little fellows.

All hands are taking advantage of their stay in Cavite by taking in all the sights.

We will be more than glad to return to our native Guam in order that we may again be with our wives, friends, and relatives.

The following men were transferred to the U. S. S. Chaumont on 19 August for return to the United States:

Johnson, A.	MM1c	USN
Hauser, C. C.	F2c	USN

Five of our shipmates were recommended to the Bureau of Navigation for advancement in rating, and the names of the lucky ones receiving promotions will be furnished later. The men were examined by officers attached to the U. S. S. Stewart. Now men, don't forget the 20 centavos cigars when the new rates are received. Cheroots are not in order.

### GUAM MILITIA NOTES

The Guam Militia Officers' Club was recently organized. Membership is confined strictly to the active officers of the Militia. The following officers were elected at the first meeting: Major Juan A. Roberto, President, Major Juan Muna, Vice President, First Lt. Francisco D. Perez, Secretary, First Lt. Felix C. Torres, Treasurer.

The Club held a dance at the Service Club on Saturday evening, 17 August. The officers and their many guests enjoyed dancing until a late hour.

Chaplain (to prisoner): "I'm afraid, my man, I'll never see you in heaven."

Prisoner: "Great Scott, Chaplain! What have you been up to now?"

## THE GAIETY THEATER

Will receive via the next Stanley Dollar a large shipment of pictures. Among these will be some of the finest productions of recent months. Our patrons may, with pleasant anticipation, look forward to the treats in store for them.

New improvements have been made in our projection and sound equipment in keeping with our policy to provide the best entertainment possible.

Much interest is being shown in the "Share in the Profits Club". A cash prize is awarded on one opening night during each week. The last prize amounted to \$15.00. You must be present to win. To become a member, just register. No fee.

When you want to see a good picture remember

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Anigua

## THE PATRON SAINT OF BARRIGADA

Saint Roch (San Roke), Patron of Invalids, who is honored as the Patron of the Barrigada District, was born in Montpelier, France, in 1295 and died there in 1327. He is said to have been miraculously marked at birth with a red cross on his breast. We are told that he devoted himself particularly to those stricken with the plague, effecting cures by making the sign of the cross. He himself was stricken with the plague, and lying in a deserted forest, was discovered and succored by a dog which brought him bread from his master's table. For this reason he is generally portrayed with a dog. His feast day is on 16 August, but it is usually celebrated in Barrigada on the Saturday following by a procession and sermon which marks the end of a novena which is held in his honor. In keeping with the usual custom, food is provided by the residents of the district, and all the visitors who take part in the procession are urgently enjoined to partake of it. The following Sunday is also the occasion of feasting in many of the ranches of the district, in which friends and relatives from Agana and other places find great enjoyment. This year, due to the fact that the people of the district had ordered statues of the Virgin Mary and Saint Joseph which were to be carried in the procession with the statue of San Roke, and then to be installed in the newly completed altar of the chapel, the novena was delayed until 24 August, and the procession was held in the afternoon of 31 August. The beautiful new statues of the Virgin Mary (Immaculate Conception) and Saint Joseph leading the Child Jesus, were received on the U.S.S. Gold Star, and were blessed by Bishop Olano before being carried in the procession.

### Good Advice About Bank Checks

Do not hold your bank checks. Either deposit them or have them cashed as soon as possible. To hold a check not only makes possible the loss of the money it represents, but also greatly complicates the bookkeeping involved. It is difficult to close out or transfer accounts when checks are long outstanding. Most folks do not have to be told of the importance of realizing on a check promptly. If they are turned in to the bank as soon as received they go promptly on their way and thus obviate delay as possible loss and trouble.

Thank you!

Thomas S. Wyly  
Lt. Comdr. (SC), U. S. Navy  
Comptroller, Bank of Guam

She — "You deceived me before our marriage. You told me you were well off."

He — "I was, but I didn't know it."

# Executive Orders

No. 143 - 7 August, 1935

## HARBOR REGULATIONS, HARBOR OF APRA, GUAM LIGHTERAGE AND LIGHTER FEES.

1. Effective this date, paragraph 36 of the Harbor Regulations will be changed to read as follows:

"36. *Lighterage and Lighter fees.* Commercial freight lighterage for incoming cargo is provided exclusively by the Naval Government at a fixed charge of sixteen cents (16¢) per one hundred (100) pounds.

When commercial concerns are authorized to do their own unloading, lighter fees for the rental of lighters will be fifteen dollars (\$15.00) per trip."

No. 144 - 17 August, 1935

## CHANGE NUMBER SIX, ORDERS AND REGULATIONS WITH THE FORCE AND EFFECT OF LAW IN GUAM, REVISION 1931.

1. The following changes in Orders and Regulations with the Force and Effect of Law in Guam, Revision 1931, are published and made effective from 17 August, 1935:

Page 94, Sect. XXIV, paragraph 8. Strike out entire paragraph.

Renumber paragraphs 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 as 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12.

No. 145 - 19 August, 1935

## CHANGE NUMBER SEVEN, ORDERS AND REGULATIONS WITH THE FORCE AND EFFECT OF LAW IN GUAM, REVISION 1931.

1. The following changes in Orders and Regulations with the Force and Effect of Law in Guam, Revision 1931, are published and made effective from 19 August, 1935:

Strike out paragraph 12 on page 161, Sect. LIII and substitute the following therefor:

"12. The public schools shall be closed during the vacation months of April, May and June, on Saturdays and Sundays, and on legal holidays. Legal holidays shall include such days as are observed by the Government of the United States. There shall be no school between Christmas Day and New Year's Day, nor on the following local and church holidays:

Flag Day - - - - - February 1st.

Magellan Day - - - - March 6th.

Holy Thursday - - - the Thursday before Easter.

Good Friday - - - - the Friday before Easter.

Corpus Christi - - - - ninth Thursday after Easter.

Teachers shall not be paid for church holidays."

No. 146 - 20 August, 1935

## CUSTOMS DUTIES AND CHARGES -- PAYMENT OF.

1. From and after this date, the payment of duty, internal revenue tax, lighterage charges and storage charges at the Custom House Piti shall be made within 15 days from the time imports are released or services rendered.

2. The penalty for not making payment within the time above specified, shall be 10 per cent of the amount due but shall not be less than \$1.00 for any one month or fraction of a month.

3. Paragraph 13 of the Customs Regulations and paragraph 12 of the Harbor Regulations are hereby amended accordingly.

No. 147 - 20 August, 1935

## JURISDICTION IN CRIMINAL CASES.

1. Effective 1 September 1935, the following changes will be made in the Penal Code of Guam and in the Code of Civil Procedure of Guam:

### THE PENAL CODE OF GUAM, CHANGE NO. 2

(a) The Penal Code of Guam, Part II, Title X, Chapter I, Section 1425, Paragraph 1, JURISDICTION OF POLICE COURTS will be changed to read as follows:

"1. Jurisdiction in all criminal cases amounting to misdemeanor only where the penalty does not exceed a fine in excess of one hundred dollars, exclusive of costs, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both. Provided, however, that where the penalty exceeds a fine in excess of fifty dollars, exclusive of costs, or imprisonment in excess of three months, or both, the case may be referred for trial to a higher court when so directed by the Attorney General."

(b) The Penal Code of Guam, Part II, Title III, Chapter I, Sec. 779(b) will be canceled and deleted from the Code.

### THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE OF GUAM, CHANGE NO. 1.

(c) The Code of Civil Procedure of Guam, Part I, Title I, Chapter IV, Sec. 86(1) will be changed to read as follows:

"(1). In all criminal cases amounting to a misdemeanor only, where the penalty is greater than a fine of one hundred dollars, exclusive of costs, or imprisonment for more than six months, or both, and less than a fine of three hundred dollars, exclusive of costs, or less than imprisonment for one year, or both. Provided, however, that where the penalty for a misdemeanor exceeds a fine of fifty dollars, exclusive of costs, or imprisonment in excess of three months, or both, and comes within the limits of the jurisdiction of this court, the case may be

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referred to this court for trial, when so directed by the Attorney General.

(d) The Code of Civil Procedure of Guam, Part I, Title I, Chapter I, Sec. 35, strike out the following: "The Chief of Police of Guam and". Add the following "Provided that in all cases of petty criminal offenses determined by Commissioners of Districts the defendant may appeal to the Police Court for hearing and final adjudication of the case. Appeal must be made within thirty days from the date of determination by the Commissioner concerned."

No. 148 - 22 August, 1935

### CAPITAL STOCK, BANK OF GUAM— INCREASE OF

1. The Capital Stock of the Bank of Guam, fixed by Executive General Order No. 193 dated 14 December, 1915 at \$15,000.00, is hereby increased to \$20,000.00, effective 1 September, 1935.

2. In order to effect this increase, the Class "A" deposit of the Naval Government of Guam in the Bank of Guam will be debited with \$5,000.00 and the Capital Stock of the Bank of Guam credited with \$5,000.00.

3. As evidence of this increase there will be issued five additional Certificates of Capital Stock of the Bank of Guam, to bear serial numbers 16 to 20 inclusive, each of a par value of \$1,000.00, and to be similar to the fifteen shares of stock now in existence. All stock certificates of the Bank of Guam (20) will be held in the Office of the Governor of Guam.

GEO. A. ALEXANDER,  
Captain, U. S. Navy,  
Governor of Guam.

## LETTER BOX

*Guam Recorder*

Extract from letter of Comdr. Louis H. Roddis, (MC), U. S. N., Editor of the Naval Medical Bulletin, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

18 June 1935

I have been receiving and enjoying very much The Guam Recorder. Enjoyed the articles and also Comdr. Linslev's pictures. As an amateur botanist the notes on flora of Guam have been very pleasant reading.

Extract from letter of Lt.-Comdr. C. H. Cotter, (CEC) U. S. N. The National Emergency Council, Washington, D. C.

18 June 1935

I have read with interest several of the articles recently published in the "Guam Recorder". I have never been on the Island but imagine there is much of interest.

# Shipping Notes

## PROSPECTIVE ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Ships	Direction	Depart	GUAM		
			Arrive	Depart	Arrive
GOLD STAR	West			*16 Sept.	*22 Sept. Manila
STANLEY DOLLAR	West	27 Aug. San Francisco	20 Sept.	21 Sept.	27 Sept. Manila
PENGUIN	East	*21 Sept. Manila	*28 Sept.		
GOLD STAR	South	14 Oct. Yokohama	21 Oct.		
GRANT	West	*8 Oct. San Francisco	*25 Oct.	*25 Oct.	*30 Oct. Manila
HENDERSON	West	20 Oct. San Francisco	14 Nov.	15 Nov.	21 Nov. Manila

\*Approximate.

### Vessels in Port

The U.S.S. GOLD STAR, Station Ship, Lt. Comdr. Robert A. Dyer, Jr., U. S. Navy, Commanding.

The U.S.S. R. L. BARNES, Floating Oil Depot, Lt. Karl A. Thieme, U. S. Navy, Commanding.

### Arrived

*Mariana Maru* — Japanese Schooner, K. Okano, Master, on 9 August, from Yokohama, Japan via Saipan, M. I., with 140 tons of freight, and 7 passengers for Guam as follows: Joaquin Lizama, Veronica Lizama, Mariano T. Cabrera, Joaquin R. Rivera, Estella P. Perez, Herman P. Perez, and Akira Sawada.

*U. S. S. Gold Star* — Lt. Comdr. Robert A. Dyer, Jr., U. S. Navy, Commanding, on 24 August, from Yokohama, Japan, with 174 bags of mail, 932 tons of freight, and 65 passengers for Guam as follows: Lt. Walter T. Eckberg, CEC, U. S. Navy and wife, Lt. Harold G. Young, MC, U. S. Navy, wife and daughter, Chief Pharmacist Jason H. Barton, U. S. Navy, wife, son and daughter, Mrs. Robert A. Dyer, Jr. and 2 daughters, Mrs. Frank A. Saunders, Mrs. Andrew J. McMullen, Mrs. Sherman R. Clark and son, Mrs. Edwin V. Raines and daughter, Mrs. Frank L. Durnell and 3 daughters, Bishop Angel Olano, Father Gil de Legaria, Father Marcelo de Villava, Brother Jesus de Begona, Mr. Addison B. Clifford, Jr., Mrs. William J. Edens, Mrs. Anthony Daniels, Mrs. Arthur B. Carter and daughter, Mrs. Frederick B. Schroeder, Mrs. Albert Harrison, Jr. and son, Mrs. Charles R. Wiley, Mrs. Hale W. Northup, Mrs. John F. Dalton and daughter, Mrs. Thurman J. Scott, Mrs. Nicholas Kordick, daughter and son, Mr. Jose M. Flores, Mr. James L. Underwood, 10 enlisted Navy, and 11 members of the Guam Militia.

*U. S. S. Chaumont* — Capt. Louis F. Thibault, U. S. Navy, Commanding, on 27 August, from Manila, P. I., with 15 cubic tons of general cargo, 9500 lbs. fresh provisions, and 5 bags of mail for Guam.

### Departed

*Mariana Maru* — Japanese Schooner, K. Okano, Master, on 16 August, for Yokohama, Japan via Saipan, M. I., with 1 bag of mail, and 15 passengers

from Guam as follows: Godfried Castro, Rita K. Castro, Carmen U. Cristobal, Jorge E. Cristobal, Maria E. Mendiola, Teresita E. Mendiola, Agapita Taisague, Jose I. Leon Guerrero, Mariano T. Cabrera, Manuel Aldan, Maria P. Rosario, Victoria de los Santos, Joaquin Lizama, Masago Momozahi, and Akira Sawada.

*U. S. S. Chaumont* — Capt. Louis F. Thibault, U. S. Navy, Commanding, on 28 August, for United States via Honolulu, T. H., with 26 bags of mail, and 53 passengers from Guam as follows: Lt. Edward W. Hawkes, SC, U. S. Navy, wife and son, Lt. Charles R. Wilcox, MC, U. S. Navy, wife and 2 sons, Capt. Hal N. Potter, U. S. Marine Corps, wife, daughter and 3 sons, Mrs. F. E. Whitt, son and 2 daughters, Mrs. T. M. Miller and son, Mrs. Harris Winston, Mrs. W. H. Oestreich, Mrs. P. W. Ivester, Mrs. John Willford, son and 4 daughters, Mrs. Carl Vogt and son, Messrs. Addison B. Clifford, Jr., Charles W. Winter, and J.A. Brooks, Master Robert H. Barton, 13 enlisted Navy, and 6 enlisted Marines.

## VITAL STATISTICS

Vital Statistics for the period from 27 July to 26 August, 1935, are as follows:

Marriages	10
Births	46
Deaths	27
Present Native Population	19,491
Other than Native Population	1,444
Total Population	20,935

### Commendation for Station Band

Governor George A. Alexander, on 21 August, 1935, addressed a letter to Bandmaster Julian Garcia, U.S.N., congratulating him on the fine military appearance and general efficiency of the Station Band. The band is very popular with all of the people and the excellent music rendered is much appreciated.

# SERVICE CLUB



Lieut. Kenneth O. Ekelund, U.S.N., — Officer in Charge.

Treasurer—S. R. Foley, Pharm., USN



Manager—J. J. Schneider, CSK., USN



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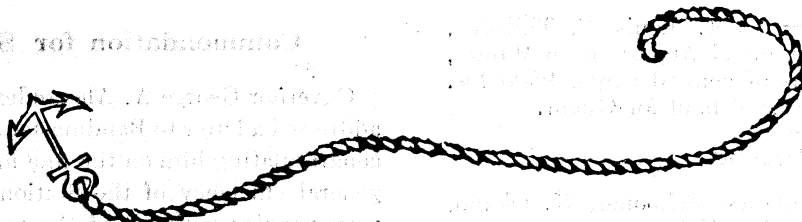
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### OUR MOTTO

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS — August, 1935

Fort Apugan

Prevailing wind direction	East
Average velocity	4.7 knots
Max. wind movement — 24 hrs.	469 knots
Min. wind movement — 24 hrs.	41 knots
Max. hourly velocity	WSW 25 knots
Max. instantaneous gust	WSW 44 knots
Maximum temperature	90° F
Minimum temperature	72° F
Mean temperature	80.4° F
Highest barometer	29.90 ins.
Lowest barometer	29.51 ins.
Mean barometer	29.79 ins.
Total rainfall	15.57 ins.
Max. rainfall — 24 hrs.	5.34 ins.
No. days with rainfall (0.01 in. or more)	25
No. days clear	0
No. days partly cloudy	11
No. days cloudy	20
No. hours sunshine per day (average)	5.9

YOUNG MEN'S LEAGUE OF GUAM

Meets first Saturday of every month—8:00 p.m.  
 General Meetings third Saturday of September  
 and March

THE GUAM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

MEETING NIGHT — SECOND FRIDAY

GUAM MILITIA CLUB

Meets first Sunday every month — 7:30 p. m.  
 General Meetings first Sunday of June and December

GENERAL BAPTIST MISSION

HOURS OF MEETINGS

SUNDAY:-

Sunday School	9:30 a. m.
Preaching in English	10:30 a. m.
Senior Christian Endeavor	7:00 p. m.
Preaching in English, Evangelistic	8:00 p. m.
Midweek Prayer Meeting Thursday	8:00 p. m.

We cordially invite you to come to any of these services.

STATION CHURCH SERVICES

7:30 P.M.—Dorn Hall

Sunday School—9:15 A.M.—American School Building



Religion is the expeditionary force of the soul. It presses forward into that realm where mysteries are encountered, where the seemingly impossible has to be attempted, and where the call to play the man is never silent. It shows us what a tremendous mystery we are up against in life. It reveals the deep and amazing mystery of our existence, but it reveals something yet deeper and more amazing to ourselves—something divine in every one of us, which is more than a match for what it has to face. It is the most pervasive and dynamic influence for social change and human advancement that the history of the race affords. Few things are better grounded in experience than the conviction that vital religion will not die out on this planet while humanity lasts.

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 Philippine Islands.

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Second Monday of the Month.



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First Saturday of each month

7:30 p.m., Robert E. Coontz Building



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MEETS THIRD WEDNESDAY



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A representative will call, and  
satisfaction will be guaranteed.

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Both electric machine permanent waves and the new  
Zotos machineless chemical permanent waves are  
available. A large number of both kinds have been  
given with satisfaction to every patron.

Try our new electric massage.

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SHAMPOOING

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(Ladies and Gentlemen)

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