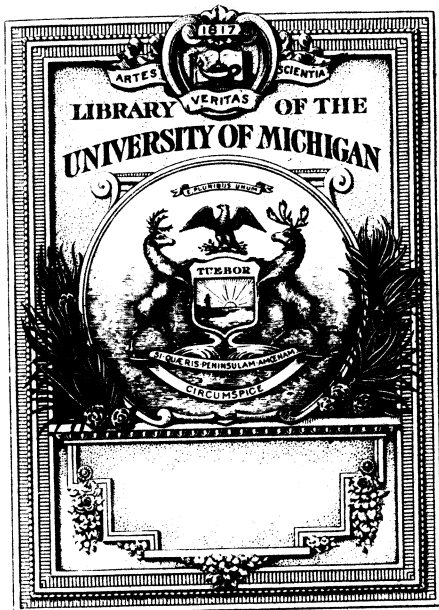


C 372210



THE GIFT OF
National Library



PERIODICAL ROOM
GENERAL LIBRARY
UNIV. OF MICH.

JAN 17 1935

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXX

JUNE, 1933

No. 1



CARVED AND PAINTED DESIGN
FROM A LANA O SAILBOAT

Marcos Largaña

Thirty Centavos the Copy

Three Pesos the Year

BOOKS TO SUPPLEMENT BASAL TEXTS

Fourth Grade Geography—Home Lands by Miller, Ty, and Balagot

Jansen and Allen—HOW PEOPLE LIVE (P2.20), C.S. in Geography.

Allen—HOW AND WHERE WE LIVE (P1.94), A.L.L., p. 469.

Pennell and Cusack—THE CHILDREN'S OWN READERS:

BOOK THREE (P1.76), P.P.S., Vol. II, p. 204.

BOOK FOUR (P1.85), P.P.S., Vol. II, p. 204.

Osias—Philippine Readers, Books Five, Six, and Seven. Revised Edition

Grade Five

Cordts—THE NEW PATH TO READING, BOOK FOUR (P1.76).

Pennell and Cusack—THE CHILDREN'S OWN READERS:

BOOK THREE (P1.76), P.P.S., Vol. II, p. 204.

BOOK FOUR (P1.85), P.P.S., Vol. II, p. 204.

THE FIELD FOURTH READER (P1.84), A.L.L., p. 349.

Horn—THE LEARN TO STUDY READERS:

BOOK THREE (P1.76), A.L.L., p. 350.

BOOK FOUR (P1.94), A.L.L., p. 350.

THE BEACON FOURTH READER (P1.67), A.L.L., p. 349.

Miller—PHILIPPINE FOLKLORE STORIES (P1.58), A.L.L., p. 340.

Benitez—PHILIPPINE HISTORY IN STORIES (P1.58), P.P.S., Vol. II, p. 255.

Grade Six

Horn—LEARN TO STUDY READERS, BOOK FOUR (P1.94), A.L.L., p. 350.

THE BEACON FIFTH READER (P1.76), A.L.L., p. 349.

THE FIELD FIFTH READER (P1.94), A.L.L., p. 349.

Pennell and Cusack—THE CHILDREN'S OWN READERS:

BOOK FIVE (P1.94), P.P.S., Vol. II, p. 204.

BOOK SIX (P2.02), P.P.S., Vol. II, p. 204.

Faris—REAL STORIES OF THE GEOGRAPHY MAKERS (P2.02), Aca. Bul. 8, s. 1926.

Benitez—PHILIPPINE HISTORY IN STORIES (P1.58), P.P.S., Vol. II, p. 255.

Miller—PHILIPPINE FOLKLORE STORIES (P1.58), A.L.L., p. 340.

Grade Seven

Pennell and Cusack—THE CHILDREN'S OWN READERS:

BOOK FOUR (P1.85), P.P.S., Vol. II, p. 204.

BOOK SIX (P2.02), P.P.S., Vol. II, p. 204.

THE BEACON FIFTH READER (P1.76), A.L.L., p. 349.

THE BEACON SIXTH READER (P1.94), A.L.L., p. 349.

THE FIELD SIXTH READER (P2.02), A.L.L., p. 350.

Benitez—PHILIPPINE HISTORY IN STORIES (P1.58), P.P.S., Vol. II, p. 255.

Shaw—STORIES OF THE ANCIENT GREEKS, (P1.76), A.L.L., p. 325.

Intermediate Geography by Miller and Polley, New Edition

Allen—GEOGRAPHICAL AND INDUSTRIAL STUDIES:

EUROPE (P2.20), A.L.L., p. 382.

ASIA, Revised Edition (P2.20), A.L.L., p. 386.

UNITED STATES, Revised Edition (P2.02), A.L.L., p. 391.

SOUTH AMERICA (P2.20), A.L.L., p. 392.

NORTH AMERICA (P2.20), A.L.L., p. 390.

AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND THE ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC (P2.46), A.L.L., p. 389.

Rugg—CHANGING CIVILIZATIONS IN THE MODERN WORLD (P4.31), P.P.S., Vol. IV, p. 47.

Allen—STORIES OF RAW MATERIALS:

COTTON AND OTHER USEFUL FIBERS (P1.76), P.P.S., Vol. II, p. 342.

OUR CEREAL GRAINS (P1.76), P.P.S., Vol. II, p. 144.

Atwood and Thomas—NATIONS BEYOND THE SEAS, (P3.43), Board on Textbooks.

Atwood and Thomas—THE UNITED STATES AMONG THE NATIONS (P2.90).

Benitez—Philippine Civics, How We Govern Ourselves

Hill—COMMUNITY CIVICS (P3.08), C. of S. in U. S. History and Government.

Hill—COMMUNITY LIFE AND CIVIC PROBLEMS (P3.08).

Hill—READINGS IN COMMUNITY LIFE (P3.96).

Hill—VOCATIONAL CIVICS (P2.82), P.P.S., Vol. I, p. 191.

Hill—READINGS IN VOCATIONAL LIFE (P3.96).

Turkington—MY COUNTRY (P2.38), A.L.L., p. 326.

Turkington, Mugan, and Pritchard—LESSONS IN CITIZENSHIP (P2.90), P.P.S., Vol. II, p. 31.

Davis—GUIDANCE FOR YOUTH (P3.08), P.P.S., Vol. II, p. 144.

Address and Evans—HEALTH AND GOOD CITIZENSHIP (P2.11), A.L.L., p. 367.

Address and Evans—HEALTH AND SUCCESS (P1.67), A.L.L., p. 367.

Fernandez—A Brief History of the Philippines. Revised Edition

Hodgdon—THE ENCHANTED PAST (P1.94), A.L.L., p. 405.

Kelty—THE BEGINNINGS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND NATION (P2.64), P.P.S., Vol. IV, p. 47.

Lawler—COLUMBUS AND MAGELLAN (P1.32).

Barnard, Tall, and Gambrell—HOW THE OLD WORLD FOUND THE NEW (P1.76), P.P.S., Vol. II, p. 295.

Kelty—THE GROWTH OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND NATION (P2.90).

Montgomery—THE BEGINNER'S AMERICAN HISTORY, Rev. Ed. (P1.85), P.P.S., Vol. V, p. 90.

Definite page references are made to each of these books in the basal texts.

Prices subject to 10% discount from dealers.

For further particulars write to

HUGO H. MILLER

Representing GINN AND COMPANY

Box 525, Manila



Office: Manila Hotel, Rooms 718-719

Tel. 2-20-22

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Edited by A. V. H. HARTENDORP



Vol. XXX

CONTENTS for June, 1933

No. 1

The Cover:

Carved and Painted Design from a Lanao Sailboat.....	MARCOS LARGOSTA.....	Cover
Business and Finance.....	HARVEY V. ROHRER.....	2
News Summary.....	.....	3
The New Books.....	.....	7
The Planets for June.....	.....	7
The Woman Who Looked Out of the Window (Story).....	AMADOR T. DAGUIO.....	9
Lover's Vow (Poem).....	GUILLERMO V. SISON.....	10
The Philippine Scouts, U. S. A.....	A. V. H. HARTENDORP.....	11
Aklan Valley in the Rain (Poem).....	BEATO A. DE LA CRUZ.....	13
The Legend of Maypajo.....	HERNANDO R. OCAMPO.....	14
Apropos of "The Hero of the Philippines".....	JOSÉ P. SANTOS.....	15
Spanish-American War Veteran Pensions.....	ANONYMOUS.....	17

Editorials:

The Hawes Act or Quezon <i>versus</i> Osmeña?.....	THE EDITOR.....	19
The President's Appeal for International Action.....	THE EDITOR.....	20
Dictatorship and Human Freedom.....	THE EDITOR.....	20
Social Responsibility.....	THE EDITOR.....	22
Evils of a Provisional Government.....	CONRADO BENITEZ.....	22

Cartoon:

The Mission Meant Well.....	I. L. MIRANDA.....	21
Early Days in the Constabulary.....	WILFRID TURNBULL.....	23
Filipino Life in the Alaskan Fish Canneries.....	EMETERIO C. CRUZ.....	25
Campfire Tales on the Beach:—"The Tiger of the Sea", and Yet, Useful to Man.....	DR. ALFRED WORM.....	26
Aklan Superstitions About Toys.....	BEATO A. DE LA CRUZ.....	30
The Philippine Home:—Now Comes June—Animal Pets—Give Spinach a Chance to be Popular.....	MRS. MARY MACDONALD.....	31
Four O'Clock in the Editor's Office.....	.....	39
Decorations.....	GUILLERMO CASTILLO	

Entered at the Manila Post Office as Second Class Mail Matter

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICES

1104 Castillejos, Quiapo, Manila
Telephone 2-21-31

A. V. H. HARTENDORP,
Editor and Business Manager

H. G. HORNBOSTEL,
Advertising and Circulation Manager

Subscription rates: ₱3.00 in the Philippines, \$3.00 elsewhere. The Magazine will be stopped without notice at the expiration of a subscription unless otherwise ordered. When informing the Publishers of a change in address, please give the old address as well as the new. Remittances should be made by money order. Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

Published by
PHILIPPINE EDUCATION CO., INC.
101-103 ESCOLTA, MANILA, P. I.

VERNE E. MILLER
President

DAVID G. GUNNELL
Vice-President and Treasurer

BERNARDO A. SISON
Secretary

Copyright, 1933, by Philippine Education Co., Inc. All Rights Reserved

INSURANCE

FIRE — MARINE

AUTOMOBILE — ACCIDENT — PLATE GLASS

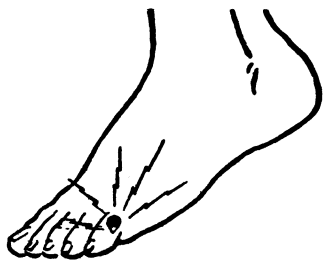
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Atlas Assurance Company, Limited
 The Employer's Liability Assurance Corporation
 Continental Insurance Company Limited
 Orient Insurance Co.

E. E. ELSER

General Agent

Kneedler Bldg. No. 400 Telephone 2-24-28



Corns Hurt?

Use

BLUE-JAY

It gives instant relief from pain and **REMOVES** the corn quickly.

Salicylic Acid 45%, Rubber mass composition 51%, Beeswax 1.3, Olive Oil 2.7.

Business and Finance

By HARVEY V. ROHRER

American Trade Commissioner



PHILIPPINE business and financial conditions during April may be generally characterized as quiet although an upward flurry was experienced during the closing days of the month occasioned by the announcement that the United States was off the gold standard. Although sugar continued on its upward trend, prices for abaca and coconut products (copra, coconut oil and copra cake) reached a new low level. Towards the end of the month, with the declaration of the gold embargo, an upward spurt was noted in prices of all export crops but the gains were not of sufficient strength to remedy previous declines. Local attitude reflected the improved situation but dealers were still hesitant about making future commitments due to the uncertainty of the relative value of the dollar.

Merchandise movement was at very low ebb and provincial dealers were in a particularly difficult position due to the steady decline in general purchasing power. The credit stringency was very marked and collections extremely difficult. Stocks of all classes of imported merchandise were being gradually reduced to the minimum and no further orders will be placed unless a substantial improvement in prices of native crops is visible. The decline in per capita income has been so marked that provincial land taxes will remain uncollected for some time.

Although values were low, real estate sales showed improvement over a year ago. Construction activity in Manila, as measured by building permits issued by the City Engineer, was down, the total value for April being P311,000 as against P545,000 for the same month last year.

Although general economic conditions of the country have not improved basically, customs and internal revenue collections for April registered increases as compared with the previous months, and were only slightly under collections for the same month last year. Internal revenue for the City of Manila was only one per cent under a year ago.

Finance

Banking conditions during the month were characterized as difficult due to the prevailing cash stringency and reduction in the actual amount of money in circulation although the latter item recovered at the close of the month with the improvement in the cash situation. This resulted in declines in nearly all important items of the Insular Auditor's report except in average daily debits to individual accounts which was up two fractional points. The Auditor's figures for April 29, in millions of pesos, together with comparisons, are as follows:

	April 29 1933	March 25 1933	April 30 1932
Total resources	223	230	224
Loans, discounts and overdrafts	105	110	113
Investments	47	51	43
Time and demand deposits	117	120	117
Net working capital, foreign banks	12	15	19
Average daily debits to individual accounts for five weeks ending	3.6	3.4	3.6
Total circulation	119	116	124

It was recently announced that the Bureau of Banking will order the suspension of dividends for 1933 by domestic banks as a means of increasing their cash reserves. The banks to be directly affected by this order are the Bank of the Philippine Islands, the China Banking Corporation, the Philippine Trust Company, and the Peoples Bank and Trust Company.

Sugar

During the first fortnight of April, the sugar market was practically inactive due to the difficult cash position and the limited available supply of free sugar on account of heavy sales previously made. After mid-month, prices improved following the advance in the United States market and considerable business was consummated at steadily increasing prices. The month closed at P7.50 per picul with buyer's quotations for high-colored centrifugals ranging as high as P7.80. Due to exceptionally favorable weather conditions, the 1932-1933 crop, based on reports from mills which have finished grinding, will approximate 1,135,000 tons. Philippine sugar exports from November 1 to April 30 totaled 749,286 long tons of which 714,336 were centrifugal and 34,950 refined sugar.

Coconut Products

The copra market followed a downward tendency from the first of the month until about the 20th, prices dropping to as low as P4.70 per 100 kilos, the lowest on record, due to very heavy arrivals and weak foreign demand. After the 20th, the market steadied slightly but very little trading took place due to the problem of disposing of copra cake with the imposition of a monopoly tax on foodstuffs entering Germany of 110 gold marks, thereby completely eliminating the German market. However,

present conditions are still to unsettled for an opinion on future developments. The oil market was erratic during the first half of the month but a firmer tendency set in near the close although demand was still restricted. The elimination of the German market for copra cake caused the Scandinavian countries to be the only large buyers. Prices dropped at once to the lowest point on record and the very small sales were mostly made to the Scandinavian countries. Schnurmacher's price data follow:

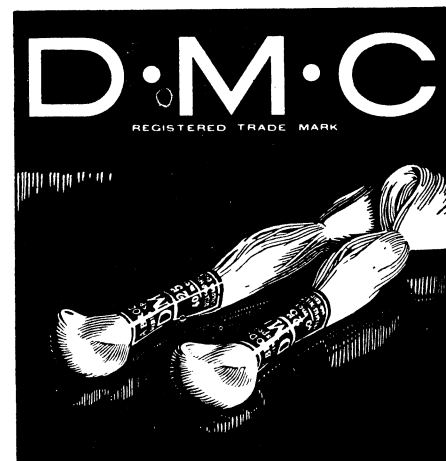
	April 1933	March 1933	April 1932
Copra resecada, buyer's warehouse, Manila, pesos per 100 kilos:			
High	5.10	5.20	8.00
Low	4.70	4.80	6.00
Coconut oil, in drums, Manila, pesos per kilo:			
High	0.1125	0.115	0.145
Low	.10	.11	.135
Copra cake, f.o.b. steamer, Manila, pesos per metric ton:			
High	21.00	24.40	28.00
Low	20.15	24.10	27.00

Manila Hemp

The abaca market ruled weak during the first two weeks of April with prices declining to the lowest level recorded as heavy arrivals accumulated in the face of very limited foreign demand. A favorable tone developed during the third week when the local market firmed and prices advanced but not of sufficient strength to recover losses during the early part of the month. At the close, these prices were well sustained due to the firm attitude on the part of sellers. Saleeby's prices, April 29, f.a.s. buyer's warehouse, Manila, for various grades, pesos per picul: E, P8.00; F, P7.00; I, P5.50; J1, P4.50; J2, P3.50; K, P3.25; and L1, P3.00.

Rice

The rice market was very quiet during the first half of the month with buyers having the upper hand. However, during the last half, the market



DOLLFUS-MIEG & Co. MULHOUSE (FRANCE)

embroidery cotton which was known as the best

a century ago

is still unsurpassed

... the cotton chosen by the greatest embroidery artists for embroidering initials, monograms, letters, and other fine decorative work on the choicest of linens, underwear, children's dresses, handkerchiefs, household linen, &c. . .

the highest quality still and the fastest colours



... can be procured from all art needlework stores

firmed and prices registered a general advance of forty centavos for all grades and this level was maintained until the close. This favorable trend may be partly attributed to the drop in peso value due to the announcement that the United States was off the gold standard which enabled the local produce to compete favorably with imported rice. The improvement in rice was reflected in palay which opened at ₱1.45 to ₱1.70 per cavan and closed at from ₱1.70 to ₱2.05. Rice arrivals in Manila during April declined and totaled only 138,000 sacks as against 190,000 for March.

Tobacco

A quiet market prevailed throughout the month with no change in prices. No important transactions were reported and only limited quantities were purchased for local consumption. Exports during the month were at a very low figure due to the absence of shipments to Spain or Japan and totaled only 143,000 kilos. Cigar exports to the United States continued to fall, the total for April reaching a new low at 7,111,000 units, nearly 5,000,000 units below a year ago.

News Summary

The Philippines

April 15.—Speaker protempore Paredes and Senator Quirino, acting majority floor leader, declare in Iloilo that they will fight the Hawes act regardless of any Quezon-Osmeña compromise. Senator Aquino accuses Quezon of insincerity and Senator Briones speaks in favor of the law.

April 16.—Senate President Quezon on his way to Washington tells the press in Paris that he will support the cause of immediate independence for the Philippines in preference to the Hawes-Cutting-Hare act. "I admit that we can't have both independence and trade preference, but if we are granted immediate independence we will take care of our own trade



A Drastic Change made her look more like herself!

Men disliked her conspicuous, painted lips. Then she switched to Tangee because it gave her lips true, natural color.

A surprising lipstick, Tangee! It can't make you look painted. It isn't paint. It actually changes on your lips, to the one shade perfect for you.

Tangee has a cream base—it protects and keeps your lips satin-smooth. Permanent. Economical, it lasts twice as long as ordinary lipsticks!



Rouge Natural, too
Tangee Cream Rouge and Rouge Compact magically blend with your complexion. They match Tangee Lipstick!



SALES AGENTS
MULLER, MACLEAN & CO., Inc.

problems." As for the fear of Japan seizing the Philippines, he states, "we would simply have to take our chances".

April 17.—Acting Governor-general Holliday announces that on April 10 he cancelled the contract between the city of Manila and C. E. Haygood for crushed stone deliveries. The contract has been opposed by the Municipal Council for many years but was upheld by City Engineer Artiaga, and recently Secretary of Interior Sison recommended cancellation on the grounds that the contract is irregular and the charges exorbitant.

April 18.—Senate President Quezon and Senator Osmeña, meeting in France, fail to reach an agreement and Senator Osmeña's explanations regarding the high commissioner and the American reservations do not satisfy Quezon. Osmeña proposes that the act be accepted and that the administration be asked to explain afterwards some of the provisions of doubtful interpretation. Quezon does not agree to this, but announces he will offer a counter proposal.

April 20.—Aboard the *Ile de France* on the way to Washington, Quezon proposes that the Hawes act be accepted with reservations, enumerating the amendments desired, and specifying that the act is not acceptable unless so amended. There appears to be no prospect of agreement between Quezon and Osmeña. Carlos Romulo reports that at one point in the conversations Quezon breaks out passionately: "Sergio, you and I are growing old. We shall soon pass away. Do you realize the tremendous responsibility you and I would be shouldering in accepting a law the effects of which will be to tie the hands of posterity. We would be mortgaging the future of our children. We would be deciding their fate, knowing that when we are gone, we will be unable to help them". Osmeña replies: "Do you realize the tremendous responsibility we will assume in rejecting the act—as a result of which America may stay in the Philippines forever?" Quezon: "Don't forget that if America is in the Philippines today, it is by force and against our will. With sovereignty, America assumed responsibilities both legal and moral to the Filipino people. But if we accept this legislation, America will remain in the Islands with our consent—exercising authority without any responsibility. I, for one, am unwilling to give my sanction to it". Osmeña claims in the conference that every step the Mission took had Quezon's approval, as could be demonstrated by the cables exchanged, copies of which are on file. As regards the question of the Mission's failure to return when it was recalled, he explains that such a departure would have been misunderstood by friends of the Mission in Congress and that it was necessary to prepare the ground for the short session. Quezon also confers with former Premier Herriot of France on his way to the preliminary economic conference and with Ambassador Edge.

The resignation of Secretary of Finance Alunan is accepted and Secretary Vicente Singson Encarnacion is designated acting secretary of finance the duties of which office he will assume in addition to his own as secretary of agriculture and commerce.

April 21.—In private dispatches to Manila, Quezon urges the continuation of the campaign against the Hawes act.

April 22.—Former Secretary of Finance, Rafael Alunan, sails for the United States on behalf of the Philippine sugar industry.

April 23.—Quezon and those accompanying him arrive in New York and Quezon tells the press that unless drastic changes are made in the Hawes act he will return to Manila to organize a national campaign against it. He endorses the suggestion contained in a recent speech by General Aguinaldo that the Philippine Republic be restored, but with various privileges before a complete severance of the ties with America. He states that five years of free trade with America after the establishment of an autonomous government and freedom to negotiate trade agreements with other countries would give the Philippines an opportunity to adjust itself.

Senator King of Utah declares that he would be willing to reintroduce his five-year independence bill if he is convinced that the majority of the Filipinos want something other than the Hawes law.

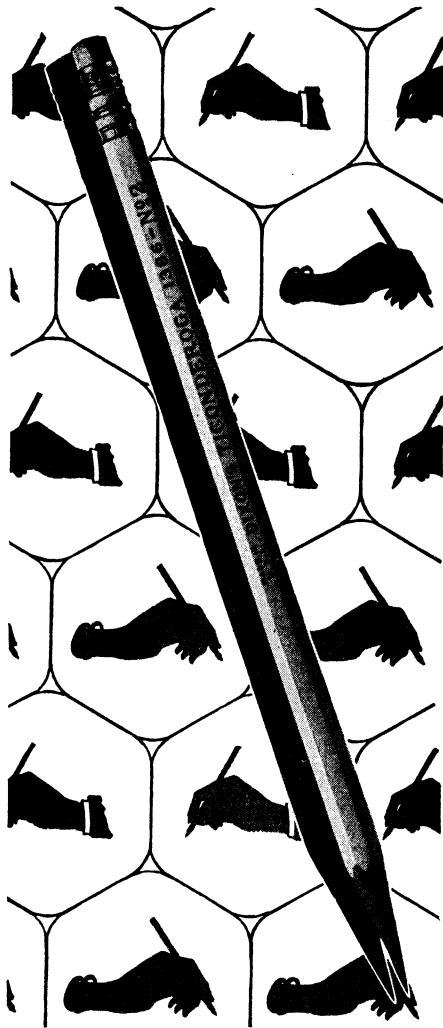
April 24.—Quezon arrives in Washington and tells the press that despite explanations he has received from the Mission he is still strongly opposed to the Hawes law, as "economically unworkable", and that he also objects to the military and naval provisions which in effect would qualify the independence of the Islands. He states that the Legislature is already committed against the act, but that he favors a special convention to take action on the matter as he believes in democracy and thinks the issue should be fully debated. He declares he is reconciled to the fact that the present Congress will not act further on independence and that he merely came for further enlightenment.

Resident Commissioner Camilo Osias declares: "It is my judgment that after gracious acceptance of the independence act we may, through united efforts, effect improvements or secure concessions through the constitution we shall formulate, through negotiation, and possibly through legislative action."

April 25.—Quezon, heading both Philippine missions now in Washington, calls on Secretary of War Dern, and arrangements are made for him to meet President Roosevelt.

Frank Murphy, governor-general designate, now in Washington, tells the press that he will remain neutral on the independence question. He plans to sail for Manila on May 9.

April 26.—At a luncheon given in honor of governor-general designate Murphy, by Quezon, the latter announces that he has offered him his cooperation and has assured him he will do his best to help make his administration successful. Mr. Murphy replies that he has accepted the proffer and declares "I am not a convert to independence. I have always been for independence and it will be my



Your fingers just naturally "talk" to Li-con-der-oga because of its rounded edges — and because it writes so smoothly, softly and effortlessly.

TICONDEROGA

Philippine Education Co., Inc.

Sole Distributors

aim to help the Filipinos carve out their own destiny. . . I do not know yet what my program of administration will be, but I can say that as an American I can not feel a sense of satisfaction unless the liberties and the freedom that I enjoy are also enjoyed by others. . . I shall always cast my vote for honesty, not deception; for tolerance, not oppression; and for service, not for gain. My great-great-grandfather was executed, and I know what it is to have aspirations for self-expression. I promise you that I will do my best to preserve your traditions, your culture, and everything that is distinctively yours as a people. I will end by assuring you of my earnest desire to promote your welfare and to help you achieve your destiny, your liberty, your freedom."

April 27.—A sensation is created in Manila by a cable from Quezon to Senator Clarin reading: "Please inform General Aguinaldo that after surveying the situation here I have decided to return on the first available transportation to report my findings to the Legislature and make recommendations regarding a course of action. I am convinced that the government of the United States will not consider again the Philippine question pending the Legislature's decision. I suggest its postponement until the Legislature has acted, or, at any rate, until after my arrival". The cable was written following a long conference with Secretary of War Dern and conferences with other administration and congressional leaders. The press reports him as being "in a happy mood" and as stating "I have no announcement to make. I am very happy to have made this trip." He will see President Roosevelt before his departure announced for April 29. Interpretations of Quezon's sudden decision differ, both in Washington and Manila. Some believe it indicates a definite split between Quezon and Osmeña and some believe it indicates agreement and acceptance of the Hawes act.

Governor-general designate Murphy announces he will sail for Manila on May 19 to arrive June 15.

April 28.—Senate President Quezon and other Filipino leaders, Secretary of War Dern, and Governor-general designate Murphy lunch with President Roosevelt.

The United Press reports that Quezon's sudden decision to return to Manila is not due to any agreement arrived at between the Filipino leaders, but to a realization that it is useless to importune Congress now absorbed in problems of monetary and economic legislation. He is quoted as stating "I am still against the Hawes act, but I will decide later whether to lead a fight against it in the Legislature." Osias continues his advocacy of the law, declaring that it is "in the main fair, just, and reasonable." "I know that it was piloted to final passage by friends of independence, not enemies". Quezon states with reference to Governor-general designate Murphy: "He made a deep impression on me as a very sincere, sympathetic man, with high ideals. He gives more value to spiritual than to material things, and expresses his thoughts definitely and clearly. He is a very fine type of man."

Quezon issues the following statement in Washington: "I came to the United States with a large delegation of representative Filipinos to inform the American government and people concerning the attitude of the Filipinos toward the independence law recently passed by Congress and to find out what prospects there are for securing a promise of either congressional or administrative action that would eliminate the objectionable features in the act. The Filipinos are divided on the question of whether the act should be accepted or not. This is not to be interpreted in any way, however, as showing that the Filipinos are divided on the independence question. They are, as they have always been, unalterably for it. It is precisely because of this united stand on independence that there is a division on the Hawes-Cutting-Hare act. The opponent of the law base their opposition mainly on the ground that the Philippines may never be independent except perhaps in name. To them it appears that the present law may defeat this avowed purpose. The military and other reservations which the United States may retain. . . would in effect continue American sovereignty in the Philippines without a clearly defined moral and legal obligation of the United States to aid for the Filipinos. The trade relations during the transition period may prove—they likely will prove—wholly insufficient to permit the orderly readjustment of the economic conditions in the Islands. We fully appreciate the integrity, purpose, and devotion to the cause of freedom generally and Philippine independence particularly of our friends in Congress in their long continued efforts to secure the approval of the law. We realize the opposition met with from selfish interests and imperialists. They have done the best they could. Therefore in expressing our objections to the law, we are not unmindful of the debt of gratitude we owe them. During our short stay in the United States I have been confirmed in the conclusion long since held that the Philippine question is closed in so far as the government of the United States is concerned until the Philippine Legislature acts on the proffer made to the Filipinos by Congress. I am therefore returning to the Philippines to submit to the Legislature a report of our findings in America and recommendations as to our future course of action."

April 29.—Quezon sails for Italy, stating that he is "neither pleased nor dissatisfied" with the result of his brief visit and that "it was not hoped that anything would be done at this time". "I have decided because of the great international problems facing the United States to await a more opportune time to urge the government to consider my objections to the independence act and I hope to return next winter." He said he had found President Roosevelt sympathetic and openminded.

May 1.—Representative McDuffie of Alabama, chairman of the House insular affairs committee, remarks at a dinner given by the Philippine Mission in Washington in honor of the sponsors of the Hawes law, that though he knows little of the background of the independence question, it is his "personal opinion" that rejection of the law by the Filipinos would convince the American people that the Filipinos do not really want independence and that in that case it would be inadvisable for them to again petition Congress for freedom. There were no speeches and nothing in the way of a celebration, according to press reports, as "evidence to date indicates the work of those at the banquet will be rejected by the Islands either with out-and-out disapproval or acceptance with reservations".

Mr. Romulo, traveling with Senate President Quezon, reports that "unable to convince Quezon in America, Senator Osmeña and Speaker Roxas plan to overtake him in Venice" and that Quezon has "a new proposal for common action" which he may discuss when the others join him.

The *Washington Post*, commenting on Aguinaldo's independence plan, states that "as long as the Filipino leaders present independence requests with so little regard for realities, their case is hopeless. The United States will not give them license to plunge the Islands into economic ruin".

Some 10,000 farmers in Nueva Ecija, Pangasinan, and Bulacan declare a strike because of the failure of the municipal councils to vote for the application of the new tenancy law in their provinces.

Six men are arrested by the police and held on sedition charges for unfurling a red flag at a radical labor meeting in Manila. The Philippine Labor Federation elects Joaquin Balmori president for the seventeenth time at an orderly meeting.

Acting Governor-General Holliday transmits to Secretary of War Dern a request by acting Secretary of Finance Singson Encarnacion that steps be taken to protect Philippine interests as regards its bond indebtedness and gold deposits in the United States in the event the dollar is diminished in value.

May 2.—Senator Clarin states that the Mission is responsible for Representative McDuffie's attitude, and Senator Quirino states that to say that the Filipinos don't want independence because they don't

want the Hawes act is like saying that one does not like flowers because he does not like a flower with an offensive odor.

The Philippine Mission closes its offices in Washington and issues a statement expressing gratitude to Congress and declaring they will return to the Philippines to inform the people of the independence act and recommend its acceptance. "It is our hope that our fellow countrymen will follow that course and manifest their sense of gratitude and obligation to the government and people of the United States."

Under Secretary of the Interior Leon Guinto with reference to criticism of him for permitting the meeting of a radical labor organization yesterday states that the department "merely followed its policy to liberalize existing regulations about parades and meetings of alleged subversive groups so that the really dangerous elements may be unmasked and the constitutional right of peaceful citizens to assemble be protected and not abridged".

May 3.—Governor-general designate Murphy denies the report that he will remain in the Philippines for only one year, and says, "The President has offered me an important post and I could not and would not decline to give my best service. I have the duty to remain until the job is completed and that can not be done in a brief time."

May 4.—A letter made public in Washington, signed by Quezon, Osmeña, and Roxas, states: "We hereby request that a committee of Congress visit the Philippines soon after the Philippine Legislature has acted upon the Philippine independence law. We earnestly believe that first hand information on conditions, political, economic, and social, obtaining in the Philippine Islands that would be secured by this committee would be useful to Congress and helpful to the Philippines".

Representative Wolcott of Michigan introduces a resolution reading "That from and after the enactment of this joint resolution, sugar coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands, the product of such islands, shall be admitted free of duty in an amount not in excess of 500,000 short tons in any one fiscal year".

May 6.—General Creed C. Hammond, Insular Auditor, who has made a number of requests that his resignation be accepted, is informed by the Secretary of War that his resignation has been accepted, effective June 30.

May 8.—Former Senator Hawes, one of the authors of the Hare-Hawes-Cutting act is mentioned in Washington circles for the post of high commissioner in case the measure is accepted in Manila.

May 10.—Frank Murphy takes the oath of office as governor-general of the Philippines in Detroit and announces that with the approval of President Roosevelt he is taking Joseph Mills with him to the Philippines as his economic adviser and as general administrator for the government-owned business enterprises in the Philippines. Mr. Mills has for some years been general manager of Detroit's municipal-owned street railway system.

Acting Senate President Clarin tells the press that rumors persist that some members of the Mission have large sums of money in their possession, that there are reports that the National City Bank of New York spent around ₱4,000,000 for a lobby to help secure the passage of the Hawes-Cutting-Hare bill, and that an investigation by the Legislature is likely.

May 11.—According to the annual report of the Collector of Internal Revenue, the total collections for 1932 were ₱47,130,000 as against ₱50,086,913 in 1931. The collections for 1930 were ₱55,883,000 and for 1929, ₱60,590,000. A further drop of about ₱5,000,000 is expected for 1933.

Primary Teachers

Use "For the Opening Exercises" to provide poems and stories for reading and dramatization.

Price only ₱1.00
less 10%

Philippine Education Co.
MANILA

TESTED
SEEDS

BETTER SEEDS
MEAN
BETTER GARDENS

Every one who plants wants to be successful.

Then why trust your results to luck? Buy Burpees tested seeds of known quality—The kind that will produce good Flowers and Vegetables. We carry a large stock of seeds kept fresh in dry cold storage.

Send for price lists.

Burpee's
Seeds
Grow

PHILIPPINE
EDUCATION CO., INC.

The United States

April 16.—Representative Hamilton Fish of New York declares he will demand of Secretary of State Hull that there be "diplomatic intervention to end the reign of terror in Cuba". The United States has the legal right to intervene to maintain order under the terms of the Platt amendment to the grant of independence in 1901.

April 17.—It is revealed that President Roosevelt has ordered a cut of \$144,000,000 in army expenses for the fiscal year beginning June 1. The Navy Department was directed to cut the naval appropriation of \$308,000,000 by \$56,000,000.

The House by a vote of 252 to 109 passes the bill authorizing the President to place embargoes on arms shipments to countries in conflict despite the Republican warning that such action might involve America in a war. The bill now goes to the Senate.

April 19.—The President proclaims a complete embargo on the export of gold until further notice, which, according to Secretary of the Treasurer Woodin puts the United States off the gold standard. The order marks an end of attempts to support the dollar in foreign exchange since the order of April 7 which empowered Secretary Woodin to issue permits to ship gold. It is believed to be the first step in a campaign undertaken by the President to establish a controlled price level and controlled credit to counteract deflation, and it is also believed to improve America's bargaining position during the coming international economic discussions. The move is followed by sharp rises in security and commodity prices and by the weakening of the dollar in terms of other currencies abroad. J. P. Morgan declares: "It had become evident that the effort to maintain the exchange value of the dollar at a premium as against depreciated foreign currencies was having a deflationary effect and already had severely deflated American prices, wages, and employment. It seems to me a clear way out of the depression is to combat and overcome deflationary forces. Therefore I regard the action now taken as the best possible course under existing circumstances". The four countries still technically remaining on the gold standard are France, Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland, although France has not permitted free exchange of currency for gold as the United States did until the recent developments. The United States is off the gold standard only in so far as its dealings with the outside world are concerned, but is still internally on the gold standard in contradistinction with England which is off the gold standard altogether. The American action is not forced by faults in the currency structure for throughout the situation the gold reserve has ranged from \$3,000,000,000 to \$4,000,000,000. But the level of values in the world market, because of the depreciated currencies, sank so far below American standards that it was American business and not the dollar which could no longer stand the strain of maintaining the dollar level. Among the results foreseen of the President's action are (1) making the war debts easier to pay as the dollar will go down in terms of other currencies, (2) helping to prepare the way for a new international gold standard on new currency parity levels based on existing values, and (3) opening the way for a general world rise in commodity prices.

April 20.—The New York stock exchange records sales of 7,130,000 shares, the largest day since November, 1929. Prices gain from one to nine points. Cotton, wheat, sugar, and other commodities rise sharply. The administration introduces an inflation bill as a rider to the farm relief measure, providing for the issuance of \$3,000,000,000 in treasury bills or other obligations of the United States, and authorizing the President to reduce the dollar's gold content by fifty per cent. The notes would be used solely in meeting the government's maturing obligations and for purchasing bonds and other interest-bearing obligations of the United States. All bonds so purchased would be retired or cancelled but Congress would continue to appropriate interest for such obligations thereby creating a fund for the retirement of the notes. The Federal Reserve Board would buy and sell government bonds to contract and expand the currency as needed. The rider would also authorize the President to accept payment of not more than \$100,000,000 on the war debts in silver.

The farm relief bill having been amended to include benefits to cane and beet-sugar growers in the United States, Senator Tydings, at the instance of Speaker Roxas, introduces an amendment proposing to restore to the Philippines the revenues from the compensating tax on Philippine sugar sold in the United States as contemplated in the bill. According to the Roxas view, the equitability of the restoration of the tax would rest on the fact that this would be paid to Philippine growers to compensate for crop curtailment. The sum would amount to some P10,000,000 annually. A precedent for the proposal is the restoration of internal revenue taxes collected in the United States on Philippine tobacco.

April 22.—President Roosevelt and Premier MacDonald of Britain confer on proposals for international agreements to stabilize currencies on a lower gold basis. According to an official statement, the decision was reached that the problems of the world economic conference "should be allocated in the first instance to experts" who will begin their discussions immediately.

April 24.—The Treasury places an issue of \$500,000,000 three-year, 2-7/8% treasury notes on the market, available in denominations as low as \$100.00. Former Premier Herriot confers with President Roosevelt on problems of the war debts, currency, and disarmament.

Vice-admiral William H. Standley is appointed chief of naval operations and Rear-admiral Frank Brooks Upham is appointed commander of the Asiatic fleet.

April 25.—It is agreed upon in a series of conferences between the President and Messrs. MacDonald

and Herriot that the world economic conference will be called to open June 12. It was agreed that an international money standard must be reestablished as soon as circumstances permit, but no final agreements have been reached, as these must wait for the general conference. High sources indicate that President Roosevelt is "searching sincerely for means of associating the United States with international efforts to check aggressor nations, including permanent international supervision of armaments".

The House passes the Muscle Shoals and Tennessee Valley program bill which now goes to the Senate.

April 26.—Premier MacDonald departs for London, stating that his conversations have been "fruitful in a way I hardly believed possible when I came". A joint statement issued was to the effect that it was aimed to increase the general level of commodity prices by taking action in both the economic and monetary fields, proposing new commercial policies, lessening tariff restrictions, world expansion of credit through central banks to enable the less wealthy nations to join in a revival of world trade, stabilization of international exchange, and rehabilitation of silver prices.

The Senate adopts the Wheeler-King amendment to the currency inflation rider to the farm relief bill, which would remonetize silver in any ratio with gold which the President may deem necessary and would permit the free coinage of gold and silver. This as well as other provisions for inflation are permissive and not mandatory. Senator Glass opposes the inflation program.

April 27.—The White House issues a statement that the President has not entered into any debt agreement with Messrs. MacDonald and Herriot, and that the administration expects the debtor nations to meet the June 15 instalments amounting to some \$144,000,000. The President will probably submit his war debt proposals to Congress before the end of the present session.

Herriot states that President Roosevelt and himself have made "enormous progress" in their conversations in preparing for the world economic conference. It is learned, however, that no assurances have been given by either regarding the defaulted December payment on the war debt or the next payment due June 15, which, it is stated, the President is not inclined to postpone.

Senator Glass states that the revaluation provision in the currency inflation bill is a "breach of faith" with the electorate as the Democratic platform endorsed "sound money". Revaluation would be nothing less than "national repudiation, dishonor, and, in my conception, immoral". In spite of this plea, however, the Reed amendment proposing that the provision be stricken out is voted down 53 to 35.

April 28.—The Senate passes the farm bill with all its inflationary amendments, and stock prices and the prices of grain, sugar, cotton, and silver rise sharply as a result. The Philippine amendment was also passed, Senator Tydings stating that the United States should hold strictly to the principle of not taxing Philippine products.

April 29.—The Treasury announces that its \$500,000,000 three-year 2-7/8% notes were oversubscribed 200%.

May 1.—A number of bombs are thrown by Chicago racketeers. At first the communists were suspected of the outrage.

May 2.—Secretary of State Hull declares that the United States must lead the world back to moderation in tariff policies.

May 3.—The House passes the currency inflation rider to the farm relief bill by a vote of 307 to 86, which, when the bill itself has been enacted, will enable the President to manage currency and credit without check from Congress, giving him power to issue new currency, reduce the gold content of the dollar by a much as 50%, and permitting him to provide for the free coinage of silver with gold at any ratio he may determine.

The Senate passes the Muscle Shoals development bill already passed by the House. The bill now goes to conference to compose slight differences in the Senate and House measures.

The State Department announces that it has received assurances that the principle of the open door in Manchuria will be strictly maintained and that the Manchukuo spokesman who gave a contrary impression spoke without authority.

May 4.—President Roosevelt, addressing the United States Chamber of Commerce, promises government cooperation with industry to end "chaos", bring about fair competition, and eliminate "cut-throat" prices. As to wages, he states: "It is essential as a matter of national justice that the wage scale be brought back to meet the cost of living and that this process begin now—not later".

The President sends Congress an emergency proposal for the appointment of a "federal coordinator" to guide the railways through the process of reorganization and for the federal regulation of railway holding companies. He states that he will later submit a comprehensive plan for permanent legislation to aid the railroads.

At the insistence of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, cane and beet sugar are eliminated from the basic commodities specified in the farm bill so that sugar shipments from the Philippines will not, after all, be affected by the proposed processing tax, the expected proceeds of which were to be turned over to the Insular treasury. The Senate added sugar to the list, but Senate conferees yielded to the administration's arguments that sugar be not included.

May 5.—Washington officials voice objections to Japan's tentative proposal for naval equality with the United States and Britain. It is believed that the ratios established at the Washington and London conferences are equitable and fair and should be maintained.

The House passes the bill authorizing federal supervision over the sale of securities in interstate commerce.

May 6.—A joint statement issued by President Roosevelt and Guido Jung, Italian finance minister now in Washington, states in part that a truce in tariffs and other obstacles to trade is essential if the coming world economic conference is to begin with hope of success. Also: "We are in agreement that a fixed measure of exchange value must be established in the world and we believe that this measure must be gold".

Strong and bitter opposition to any further concessions or cancellation of the war debts is registered in both houses of Congress following intimations that Roosevelt's advisers were urging him to ask for another moratorium. Friends of the President agree that it would be political suicide for him to propose cancellation or reduction programs to the present Congress.

May 7.—Speaking direct to the nation over the radio, President Roosevelt outlines his ideas for a



SCHOOL DIRECTORY



Address inquiries to the
PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

THE FAR EASTERN COLLEGE

526 Evangelista, Quiapo

Tel. 2-26-71

SANTO TOMAS UNIVERSITY

139 Postigo, Intramuros and Calle
España, Sampaloc

P. O. Box 147 Tel. 2-11-62

MANILA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND DENTISTRY

F. Huertas and Mayhaligue
Tel. 2-42-41

ACADEMY OF MUSIC OF MANILA

Courses offered both for the study of
music as a profession and as a part of
a general cultural education.

Empowered to confer Teachers' Cer-
tificates and Artists' Diplomas.

ALEXANDER LIPPAY

Director

Registration June 1 to 6
44 A. Mabini, Manila

"partnership between the government, agriculture, industry, and transportation", and announces that he will shortly propose measures to give industrial workers a more fair wage return and shorter hours, and to prevent the present over-production and cut-throat competition. He declares he will use the currency expansion law if and when it may be necessary to improve prices, credit, and wages. His conferences with the representatives of foreign powers, he says, have brought unity of action for progress in disarmament and economic stabilization. His four objectives are: (1) a general reduction of armaments and, through this, removal of fears of invasion, balancing of budgets and reduction in taxation, (2) cutting down trade barriers, (3) stabilization of currencies, (4) reestablishment of friendly relations and confidence between nations.

May 8.—The Senate passes the bill providing for the supervision of the sale of securities with an amendment establishing a corporation to negotiate for the resumption of payments on defaulted foreign bonds. The bill now goes to conference.

The Navy Department has tentatively decided, it is announced, to place the fleet on a rotation plan under which a third of the ships would be taken temporarily out of the service during which time they would be overhauled.

May 9.—Secretary of State Hull announces that it is expected to continue war debt negotiations during the economic conference, but independently of its sessions, as it is desired to keep the question separate.

Other Countries

April 17.—Russia protests to the Japanese ambassador at Moscow that despite repeated assurances, Soviet rights in connection with the Chinese Eastern Railway are imperilled.

April 18.—Despite the protest of the British government, a Russian court sentences two British engineers to prison terms and three others are ordered expelled from Russia for sabotage, spying, and bribery. One British subject was acquitted. Of the eleven Russians on trial for similar charges, ten were convicted. The British were employees of the Metropolitan Vickers Company.

April 19.—The Metropolitan Vickers Company has ordered a legal appeal for its two employees sentenced to imprisonment in Russia, the Company suggesting that they did not receive a fair trial.

The British government issues a proclamation prohibiting the importation of Russian goods. Authority for this drastic action was voted by Parliament last week.

The Japanese naval office announces the reestablishment of a Japanese naval port at Port Arthur which was abolished in 1922 following the Washington conference. According to the announcement, events in North China were increasing the need for such protection and made necessary a permanent base for the naval forces on duty in this region.

Japanese airmen drop leaflets throughout a large area south of the Great Wall declaring: "The Chinese and Japanese belong to the yellow race. Whites have enslaved the Chinese, but Japanese troops are coming to free them from white oppression".

A Dutch-Japanese treaty is signed at the Hague which follows the lines of the four-power agreement between the United States, Britain, France, and Japan with respect to the Pacific islands.

An order by the German national grand lodge dissolves all free masonic lodges in Germany and provides for their reformation on "a purely Christian basis".

April 20.—Japanese and Manchukuo officials confer on the forming of a "Luantung provisional government to preserve peace and order in the area between the Great Wall and the Luan river", about 1000 square miles around Chingwangtao, now occupied by Japanese-Manchukuo forces. Tientsin

is also reported to be boiling with separatist intrigues and Inner Mongolia is said to be preparing to declare its independence of China. Japanese airplanes are dropping leaflets reading: "Asia is for the Asiatics. The yellow races should awaken. Manchukuo is a paradise. Jehol is like a bud before opening. The Imperial Japanese Army comes from heaven, loving peace, maintaining justice, and suppressing bandits in cooperation with the government of Manchukuo. The Japanese Army is the strongest in the world!"

April 21.—Reported from London that Britain intends to consult the signatories of the Nine-Power Pacific Treaty if it is confirmed that Japan intends to reestablish a naval base at Port Arthur. It is assumed that the League of Nations will also investigate the move.

It is stated in Paris that France resents the American action in isolating France as the one major nation remaining on the gold standard, and that new instructions have been transmitted to the French delegation now on the way to Washington to take part in the conversations preliminary to the world economic conference. It is also stated that France would meet the possible invasion of a depreciated dollar with higher tariffs. Premier MacDonald, also on his way to Washington, states that the new situation materially alters the conditions he was prepared to discuss with President Roosevelt.

April 22.—Russia issues a counter import embargo against Britain in retaliation against the British action. The Russian embargo includes chartering British vessels and passage of British goods through Russia.

April 23.—Leading theologians and pastors are summoned by Hitler to cooperate in drafting a new Protestant constitution to create a unified evangelical church.

April 24.—A modification of the French Far Eastern policy seems to be indicated by anxiety expressed in official quarters in Paris over the Russo-Japanese tension resulting from the dispute about the Chinese Eastern Railway in regard to which French bankers hold a multitude of claims as the line was largely financed by France three decades ago.

The Canadian government announces that it has halted the redemption of dominion notes in gold.

April 25.—Japanese press dispatches state that the commanders at Kupei-kow pass had "lost patience as a result of continued Chinese attacks" and had launched a general attack south of the Great Wall and anticipated early occupation of strategic points, opening the way to Peiping "if desired". They admitted stiff Chinese resistance.

The French present a plan at Geneva as the disarmament conference reopens for a European pact under which a nation attacked by another would be able to count upon the armed help of other nations.

Spain's municipal elections result in a two to one vote against the supporters of the present coalition republican-socialist government of Premier Azaña. The opposition is about equally divided between republicans and rightists.

The Hitler cabinet restricts the admittance of Jewish students to state schools and universities according to their ratio to the entire population. Children whose fathers fought in the German trenches are exempted. The Jews comprise about 500,000 of Germany's 65,000,000.

April 26.—Norman H. Davis pledges at the Geneva disarmament conference the readiness of the United States to "do big things" to maintain peace once Europe shows it wants to reduce armaments.

A sudden Japanese withdrawal along the Peiping Mukden bewilders the Chinese who ascribe it to the tension between Japan and Russia and France over the Chinese Eastern Railway.

April 27.—Japan transports men and large quantities of ammunition into north Manchuria, while Soviet forces are concentrating in Siberia.

April 28.—The Chinese are advancing behind the withdrawing Japanese and Manchukuo forces in the Luan area and reoccupy Chingwangtao and Peitaiho, but south of Kupei-kow pass the Japanese hurl large forces of men against the Chinese in a sanguinary battle that has lasted over a week.

April 30.—President Sanchez-Cerro of Peru is assassinated.

Unrest in practically every province of Cuba is rising to revolutionary proportions.

May 1.—A Japanese representative of the Manchukuo ministry of communications states that if Russia doesn't meet the Manchukuo demands regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway, "Manchukuo would be compelled to use force". Manchukuo officials state that they will no longer recognize the Sino-Soviet agreements of 1924 unless they are thoroughly revised. Russian officials warn against any attempt to destroy the agreements by force and call the charge that Soviet authorities were holding locomotives that belong to the railway as a "direct lie".

Japanese and Manchukuo troops extend their operations to Inner Mongolia and occupy Dolonor over the border in Charhar province.

More than 300 persons are arrested in Osaka and nearly 200 in Tokyo in connection with labor day observances.

The bitter Anglo-Persian oil dispute is settled. The contract between the Persian government and the Anglo-Persian Oil Company has been renewed for sixty years, Persia to receive a minimum share of £750,000 annually in royalties.

Hitler states that he intends to introduce compulsory labor in 1933 as a part of his reconstruction program and to abolish collective wage-agreements, achieving unity by force if necessary.

May 2.—Both Tokyo and Moscow officials express the opinion that the dispute over the Chinese Eastern Railway can be settled without an open break, as neither Japan nor Russia is ready for a major war. The railway was built by Czarist Russia during the years 1897 to 1903 at a cost of \$200,000,000.

Stanley Baldwin, acting British premier, tells the House of Commons that Britain would take any steps open to the government to defend the principle of the open door in Manchuria as it is recognized by treaty. The announcement is provoked by press reports that Manchukuo intends to bar trading with any country which doesn't recognize the Manchukuo régime. Closer relations with the United States with regard to the Sino-Japanese conflict are emphasized in the Commons discussions.

At Hitler's direction the national socialists replace the chairman of the central association of German banks with a party representative.

May 3.—A Japanese foreign office spokesman declares that Japan will almost certainly demand naval equality with the United States and Britain at the next international naval conference in 1935.

A Tokyo spokesman states that if Chinese hostilities require a re-invasion of the triangle east of the Luan river, operations will be on a large scale and that it would be impossible in that case to fix the limits of such operations. He added laughingly that the Japanese and Manchukuo forces might go "as far as Canton".

The Irish parliament controlled by a republican majority votes to abolish the oath of allegiance to the British crown as required by an article in the Irish Free State constitution, thereby casting off the last tie binding Ireland to the British empire. It is now up to Britain to decide whether a nation which rejects loyalty to the crown is still to be regarded as a member of its commonwealth.

May 4.—Senator Berenger states in the French parliament that France expects a fifty per cent cut in the war debt as "we forgave Germans ninety per cent of their debt to us".

May 5.—Japanese air forces renew bombing in the Luan river triangle.

May 6.—Tokyo officials intimate that the Soviet government has offered to sell its rights in the Chinese Eastern Railway to Japan for 300,000,000 roubles. Japan, it is intimated, is ready to consider an offer of 80,000,000 yen.

May 8.—The commander of the Japanese Kwantung army declares that Japan's patience is exhausted by the continued Chinese attacks and that the Luan river area will be retaken.

The French cabinet takes an unanimous stand against payment of the defaulted \$19,261,432 on the war debt without a guarantee of a moratorium on the payment due next June 15.

The British authorities in India release Gandhi as he started on his second fast on behalf of the Indian untouchables.

May 9.—Britain announces acceptance of President Roosevelt's proposal for a tariff truce until the world economic conference. France and Japan have already accepted the proposal with reservations.

The French embassy at Tokyo asks information about the reports that Japan may buy the Russian rights to the Chinese Eastern Railway, intimating that French bondholders will demand a share in the settlement as French loans to the Czarist government financed the construction. The Soviet embassy disavowed any French claims to an interest in the railway. The Chinese government cables Moscow that the proposed sale would be impossible without Chinese approval.

Retain Your Beauty With Mercolized Wax

Just a little Mercolized Wax patted into your skin every night will make it smooth, young and beautiful. Mercolized Wax absorbs the surface skin in minute particles. It removes dry rough skin, freckles, tan and all discolorations. The under skin then revealed is soft, smooth and youthful. Mercolized Wax brings out your hidden beauty. To reduce wrinkles and other age signs use daily one ounce Powdered Saxolite dissolved in one-half pint witch hazel. At drug stores and beauty counters.



Salicylic Acid 14.0%; Zinc Chloride M.R. 2.6%; Ether 7.2%; Alcohol 9.0%; Flexible Collodion q. s.

ATTENTION!!! Stamp Collectors



Books

On Postage Stamps
The Why and How of Philately

Albums

All Standard Albums in Stock

Supplier's Stamps

From all the World—Old and New

Philippine Education Co., Inc.
101-103 Escolta Manila

Though released from prison, Gandhi begins a three weeks fast in protest not against the British government but against his fellow Indians with the aim of putting an end to the discrimination against the untouchables.

May 10.—The Japanese take Tsienan and Funing and several other important towns and bomb Miyun north of Peiping, inflicting heavy losses.

A general strike by Spanish syndicalists is characterized as a complete failure by the government, but a number of persons are killed and some fifty wounded in bomb explosions and rioting.

Paraguay through executive decree declares war on Bolivia because of continued aggression in the Gran Chaco district, it is stated, attempts of the League of Nations and the United States to solve the conflict of interests having been unsuccessful.

The New Books

Fiction



I Cover the Waterfront, Max Miller; Dutton & Co., 204 pp., P4.40.

Charming sketches of the San Diego waterfront by a "combination of newspaper reporter, philosopher, and poet". The book is in its eighth printing.

I'll Tell You Everything, J. B. Priestley and Gerald Bullett; Macmillan Co., 288 pp., P5.50.

An amusing and romantic mystery story involving a mild young historian from Cambridge.

The Last Adam, James Gould Cozzens; Harcourt, Brace & Co., 306 pp., P5.50.

A new book by the author of "S. S. San Pedro"; a Connecticut novel, "homely and humorous", developed around the town doctor, Dr. Bull—"a triumphant creation".

No Poems, or Around the World Backwards and Sideways, Robert Benchley; Harper & Bros., 344 pp., P4.40.

Here is Mr. Benchley of *Life* and *The New Yorker* "at his hilarious best from start to finish, backwards and forwards".

General

Behemoth, the Story of Power, Eric Hodgins and F. Alexander Magoun; Doubleday, Doran & Co., 372 pp., P7.70.

A book of the great age of power, of the modern marvels of machinery, written with "gusto, humor, and beauty". The book takes no sides in the questions about "machine civilization", yet "brings a new understanding of the great driving heart of modern civilization".

Evil Through the Ages. An Outline of Indecency, George S. Chappell; Stokes Co., 356 pp., P4.40.

Were the first forms of life animal or vegetable? Egg, or egg plant? Has the earth ever been innocent? Did man invent Sin . . . or was it wished on him, just to make him funnier? Who conceived the fatal idea of Beauty and Private Ownership of Women? And so the development of evil is traced through prehistoric and ancient times, early Christian days, the Renaissance, the days of Cromwell and the Roundheads and the Fatheads, the Louises, the Puritans in early America, up to World War and post-war times.

History of the Russian Revolution, Vols. II and III, Leon Trotsky; Victor Gollancz, Ltd., 360 and 438 pp., P7.70 each.

Volume I was published in June, 1932; Volumes II and III complete this brilliant study, translated by Max Eastman, in which an expert in revolution writes with a novelist's power. Volume II deals with the attempted counter-revolution and Volume III with the "triumph of the soviets". The last chapters deal with the October Insurrection and the Congress of the Soviet Dictatorship, but a number of appendices deal with later issues.

Missing Men, Capt. John H. Ayers and Carol Bird; Putnam's Sons, 306 pp., P6.05.

The story of the Missing Persons Bureau of the New York Police Department which during the past fifteen years has handled over a quarter of a million disappearances, its methods having become famous throughout the world,—for 98% of these cases were solved.

Kosmos, Willem de Sitter; Harvard University Press, 152 pp., P3.85.

Six lectures on the development of human insight into the structure of the universe, delivered for the Lowell Institute in Boston by the director of the Observatory and Professor of Astronomy at the University of Leiden.

Science in the Changing World, Edited by Mary Adams; Century Co., 286 pp., P4.40.

A stimulating survey of the nature and meaning of science and its relation to individual man and to

civilization by leading British scientists, including Holland, Levy, Baker, Russell, Huxley, Haldane, etc., based on a series of broadcast talks on science under the auspices of the Central Council for Broadcast Adult Education by the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Taps, Famous Poems of the World War; compiled by Theodore Roosevelt and Grantland Rice, illustrated by Capt. John Thomason; Doubleday, Doran & Co., 258 pp., P5.50.

Poems of the world war chosen with fine discrimination. Among the authors represented are such as Rupert Brooke, Joyce Kilmer, Rudyard Kipling, Siegfried Sassoon, and Alan Seeger, as well as those less well known, while a number of poems are unsigned.

The United States in World Affairs, Walter Lippmann and W. O. Scroggs; Harper & Bros., 392 pp., P6.60.

The first of a series of annual volumes published for the Council of Foreign Relations, which also publishes the *Foreign Affairs Quarterly*. "Brilliant narrative, buttressed with adequate, but not intrusive facts and figures. Indispensable for anyone who pretends to keep abreast of the international situation".

The Planets for June, 1933

By The Manila Observatory



MERCURY is an evening star throughout the month. The planet sets at 7:51 p. m. on the 15th and may be found immediately after sundown rather low in the eastern sky in the constellation, Gemini. Its brilliancy now exceeds first magnitude.

VENUS is also an evening star and on the 8th is in conjunction with Mercury. The planet will keep its favorable position for observation after sunset for the rest of the year. Its unusual brightness makes it an easy object to find.

MARS is in conjunction with Jupiter on the 5th and sets at about midnight on the 15th. At 9 p. m. the planet may be found overhead and only a few degrees away from Jupiter.

JUPITER still retains its brilliancy and excellent position for observation during the early part of the night. The planet appears very close to Mars and is in the constellation, Leo.

SATURN rises at 10 p. m. on the 15th and is still in the constellation, Capricorn. The planet is a little brighter than first magnitude.



TEXTBOOKS

for

THE FIRST SEMESTER

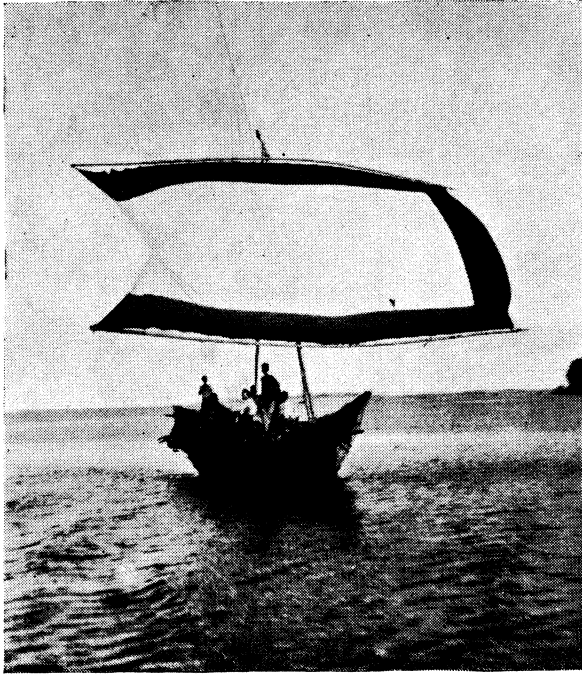


At Lowest Prices

For books and writing materials and school supplies of all kinds, the Philippine Education Company Store is the logical place to go to. It has been so successful a store because its goods are the best, the prices are reasonable, and customers are treated with consideration.

FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS

PHILIPPINE EDUCATION COMPANY, INC.



Moro Vinta in full sail

One ship goes East, another goes West,
 By the selfsame winds that blow,
 'Tis the set of the sail, and not the gale,
 That determines the way they go.

Like the winds of the sea are the waves of Fate,
 As we voyage along through life,
 'Tis the set of the sail that decides the goal,
 And not the calm or strife.

*Have you set your Life Sail
 to lead you to the Harbor of
 Safety and Prosperity?*

*With an Insular Life Policy your
 family's future is secure, your
 economical stability is established.*


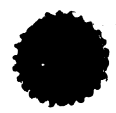
INSULAR
 EQUALITY—JUSTICE

LIFE
 ENRICHED—PROTECTED

ASSURANCE
 PEACE OF MIND & SECURITY

COMPANY
 INSULAR LIFE BLDG., MANILA

The coupon brings information—FREE

	To C. S. SALMON Box 734, Manila	General Agent Insular Life	
	I want to set my Life Sail. How can a Blue Seal Policy help?		
Name			
Address			
Monthly Savings		Age .. P.M.—6-33	

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXX

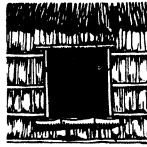
JUNE, 1933

No. 1

The Woman Who Looked Out of the Window

By Amador T. Daguio

AT first she did not look out of the window. She stood at the edge of the hill on which the town was built, and, disregarding the fields spread out below her and the farmers at the harvest, followed with her eyes the curving road that vanished into a distant forest.



Many people passed over the road each day, some afoot, some on horseback, and a few riding on the backs of slow-moving carabaos. There were children coming to school or going home, and women with baskets on their heads with market provisions. Each time a figure came into sight the woman's heart would jump. Seeing an eagle soaring in the sky, she sighed and wished that she, too, had wings and eyes like the bird's, so she could see as far.

An older woman with a basket plodded up the hill to where she stood. "I have seen you for three days at this spot," she said.

The younger woman smiled and blushed. "Is it not worth waiting for?" she asked.

"I am going to town to sell some bananas. I hope I'll see you in town before I go."

"I don't know", said the younger woman. "These three days have been very long. I am wondering whether something could have happened."

"Well, I'll leave you," said the other.

The young woman watched her go. Then she walked about restlessly, her skirt flapping in the wind. Again and again her gaze returned to the road and followed it to where it disappeared in the forest. The wind gathered in strength and her hair became loosened, and whipped across her face and around her shoulders. With her hair so undone, she was like a kind of spirit of beauty, but she stretched out her arms and fastened her hair again. Then her heart gave a little leap.

Surely of those two, the man ahead was he for whom she was waiting, and the other with him, in black and on horseback, was the priest. She waited like a sweet song unsung, like music wanting achingly to break the silence. The wind again loosened her hair, but this time it remained unconfined.

BUT this was long ago. It was not long before she ceased to stand on the hill top at the edge of the town, watching the dark-wooded hills before her. As time sped on, the men at the harvest finished their work and the rice lay gathered in mounds all over the plain. People continued to

pass on the road, more people than before, for it was the selling season not only at the market place but at the door of every house. She did not want to be seen on the hill, waiting for the man she was to marry.

It was then that she began looking out of the window of her nipa house. And soon the rains came, the water flowing in rivulets down the hill. The river swelled like a heart full of blood, but it was only muddy water and swift. The people of the town watched their flooded fields, but she sat at her window, looking out into the downpour. The rains shrieked, even as her heart.

She could not believe it. She continued to listen for the man's voice which would call tenderly for her, to await the caress of his hands. She knew that the man who had gone to the town two days travel away to get the priest was faithful to her. So no doubt of him crept into her heart, but there was fear for him. The rain seemed to pound angrily on the roof because she did not doubt him. There came a storm which destroyed some of the houses, but she remained calm in her faith in him.

But she was a woman, and because her body had been dear to her man, there was the beginning of a new life in her. Sometimes she caressed her body with her hands. Sometimes she looked at the mirror in the corner and studied her paling face. She was still beautiful. But it did not seem strange to her that the image in the mirror did not smile. She went to her window and began to comb her hair.

"No! No!" she said to herself. And she kept on saying, "No! No!" And that is why she learned to go out into the rain. At first the neighbors liked to see her go out into the rain. She was so young and beautiful, and her wet garments clinging about her revealed a body of love's loveliness. She liked the rain. She caught it in her cupped hands and played with the cooling softness. She

would open her mouth and let the rain run in, tasting it and laughing. Some of the other girls and women put on old clothes and went out with her, strolling about the town for hours. They would run after her, calling "Marita! Marita mía!" and she would run ahead, laughing all the while. How she laughed! How she ran! She would lead them to the edge of the hill where she had waited for her lover, and they would all sit down together. How wonderful it was to look at them, their soft, round bodies showing clearly in their wet dresses, their faces lifted and open to the rain trickling down and dripping off their long black hair. Marita would glance toward the end of the road in the forest. The others did not say then that she was pitiful. They felt it deep in their hearts, but they did not yet speak of it.

The people began to fear that she might take sick and die, always going out into the rain as she did. And why did she remain in the house that the man had built for her and that was still unfinished? They took to admonishing her, and then she stayed at home and returned to looking out of the window.

Later, when the rainy season was over, and the world was full of blue, soft floating clouds, and the fields were emerald green, the people often saw her go with a big jar to the stream below the hill and wash it many times with sand. Sometimes she filled the jar with water and at other times she just carried it back empty. It was a busy and happy season, but no one talked to her of life and song and laughter.

And then her child was born one night, the whole neighborhood listening to hear its first cry. It was good the child had come, the people said. The child would save her. She would have gone crazy just looking out of her window. So the people were happy and listened to the midwife's story. She had been brave, weak and pale though she was. But she had continued to look toward the window at the stars and had said: "Is he coming now? Is he still far?"

They did not think her insane then. But a week afterwards the neighbors raised a hue and cry. Marita was gone; the child was gone; the house was empty. The whole town went out to look for her and the baby.

But all that was a long time ago, too. One day a man came to town and he was old and his hair was gray. The people did not know just when he arrived, but when

they woke up that morning they heard some one moving in the empty house and saw smoke coming from the kitchen lean-to. And the town talked about him—this stranger. Was he a ghost?

There was a boy, just eighteen, whom the people said was the owner of the house, although he had never lived in it, and they sent him to learn who it was that had come to occupy it. The boy saw the man look out of the window and up into the sky, and the thought came to him that this must be his father—his father who had come back, who had, after all, not been drowned years and years ago as the people had surmised, before he had come into the world. But the two only stared at each other with vacant eyes, emptily, almost ashamedly. And not long after, the man . . . died. It is strange that he was singing when he died—died in the middle of a song, a love song! Who is ever to complete it?

THIS did not happen a long time ago. It happened only recently, so there is perhaps time to hope for forgetfulness. The murderer of this man with the gray hair who died with a song on his lips, is in prison, awaiting trial. And this is not just a tale, though it may seem to be. It is the story of a town with a story, a true story of a woman who looked out of the window. Now if you go to that town—but is it not enough that I write this story for you, I, who am in prison, accused of the murder of a man?

THEY found me in a big jar, buried in soft dark soil beside a path. The farmer and his wife who later adopted me were going to the field one morning, when they heard my cry. They kicked the shallow layer of earth aside and broke the jar and found me there, naked and red and crying. You see, I was innocent, and would have lost my life unknowingly. Who was the woman they saw the next day, her face convulsed and unrecognizable, holding in her hands the pieces of the broken jar beside the path? They have told me she was a goddess, that I was the son of a god who went in search of a kingdom in the sun. I believe it and I don't believe it. I don't know. What I know is that I killed a man because he sang so sweetly and so falsely and because he was not a god. What I know is that I must confess to a crime, that I have confessed it in this story of a town and of a woman who looked out of the window and who died but who shall live forever in this story.

Lover's Vow

By Guillermo V. Sison

IT is your wish that I shall love you long,
 Though little, for deep love may not endure;
 For you fear that my heart cannot prolong
 Its love's profundity; then well, assure
 Yourself, beloved that your soul's desire
 Shall be fulfilled, and more you will receive;
 I'm not content that in your room a fire

Burns low but long, if warmth it cannot give.

I'll love you more than what you wish of me,
 And less than all your fears: forever much,
 Forever long—from now, eternally;

There is no love half-loved, no love as such.

This be the vow I write upon our hearts:

LOVE LONG, LOVE MUCH, till love itself departs.

The Philippine Scouts, U. S. A.

By A. V. H. Hartendorp

MAJOR-GENERAL Johnson Hagood's recommendation that the Philippine Scout branch of the United States Army be abolished, is far from wise either from the military or the political point of view, and his intimation that the loyalty of the Scouts can not be depended upon is entirely gratuitous and absolutely contrary to the opinion of competent observers.

W. Cameron Forbes states in his book, "The Philippine Islands":

"From the first day of their use as auxiliaries to the United States Army, the Philippine Scouts have rendered distinguished service. Beginning under Lieutenant Batson in the early part of the insurrection, later under the direction of Lieutenant Gastner in General Lawton's command, and, in fact, throughout their history, there have been numerous instances of heroism on the part of the Scouts and fidelity under conditions involving hardships and temptations to disloyalty. One of the most distinguished services rendered by the Scouts was their loyalty to General Funston on the occasion of his heroic capture of General Aguinaldo."

Forbes also quotes a *Cablenews-American* editorial:

"The Scouts are no less than wonderful as soldiers... Scout officers have no cause to be anything but well satisfied with the men under them, for the Scouts are brave and loyal, and a more soldierly, better disciplined body of men would be hard to find in any army...."

The famous attack on Mount Bagsak on the island of Sulu in June, 1913, was made almost entirely by Filipino and some Moro Scouts, under General Pershing, with American troops held in reserve. General Pershing stated afterwards:

"While individual gallantry and exceptional conduct will be the subject of a special report to the department commander, with appropriate recommendations in each case, the commanding general of the district desires to extend to each and every man of the Bud Bagsak command his heartfelt thanks for the heroic and loyal response to the call of duty in this engagement which, for stubborn resistance and ferocity of counter-attack, has probably not been equalled so far since the American occupation of the Philippine Islands. The commanding general had the privilege of directing this action in person, but he can not forbear expressing his appreciation of and pride in the cool courage, the fortitude, and the splendid gallantry displayed

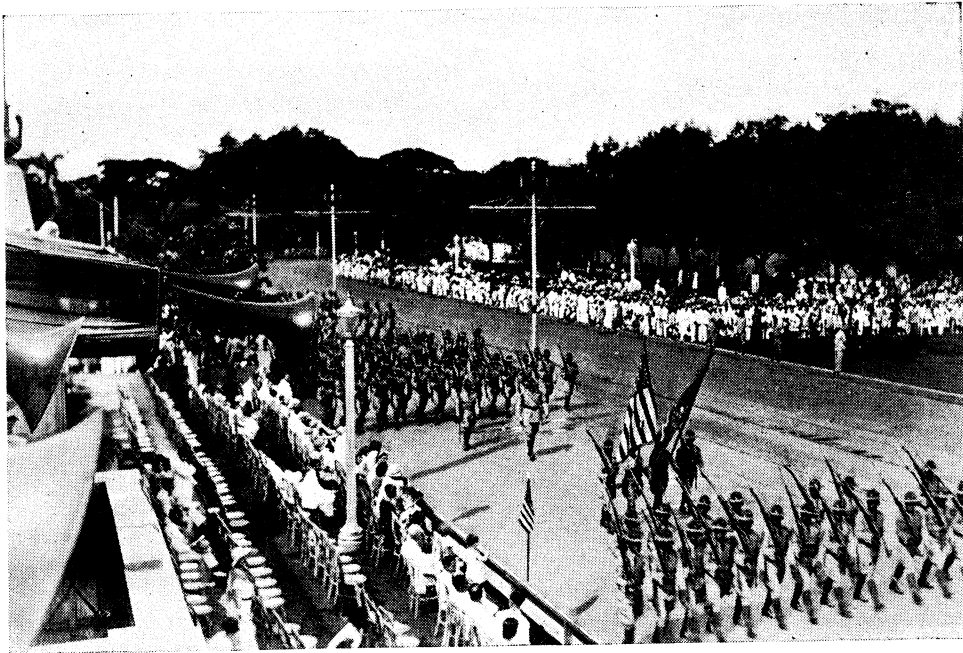
by the troops engaged; pride of blood in the superb fighting qualities of the American soldier, and pride in the native soldier who, under the leadership of experienced white officers, has again demonstrated, in the battle, his loyalty and efficiency."

Filipino soldiers fell beside their American comrades in Luzon, in Samar, in Leyte, in Albay, and in Mindanao and Sulu. Their loyalty was never questioned by men who commanded them in action. General Wood said: "They have shown themselves to be well disciplined and cheerful soldiers.... They did especially good work in Samar and Leyte against the Pulahanes." General Mills said:

"I have been most favorably impressed by my observation of the companies of Philippine Scouts.... The discipline of these companies is very good, and hard work in the field has shown these soldiers to be loyal, patient, and efficient." General Bell said in 1912: "The Philippine Scout troops in the Department of Mindanao and Sulu have been almost continuously on field duty, scouting and patrolling during the entire year.... and the organization is an efficient one."

The celerity with which Filipino troops early in the American occupation were organized indicates the value set on the services such forces could render. The employment of Filipinos in a military capacity dates from September, 1899, when General Otis authorized Lieutenant Batson to raise 100 Macabebe scouts. The Macabebes, by the way, were descendants of Mexican Indian fighting men brought to the country by the Spaniards over a period of many years. A month later, Otis authorized General Lawton to organize two additional companies to serve as scouts, guides, and detectives in his column and to clear the robbers and insurgents out of the swamps around Manila Bay. This force was subsequently increased to nearly 500 men styled "The Squadron of Philippine Cavalry, U. S. Volunteers". The officers were U. S. Volunteers paid from army appropriations and the men were contract employees paid from the insular revenues.

The Philippine Commission in its annual report for 1900 "earnestly urged" the organization of ten regiments of native troops of infantry and cavalry, which it consid-



Philippine Scouts in Fourth of July Parade, Manila, 1932

ered "especially important at this time in view of the fact that the volunteer regiments now in service here will soon be returned to the United States to be mustered out." The Commission advanced arguments of public policy as well as economy, stating that while "the American soldier is unsurpassed in war, as it is understood among civilized people, he does not make the best policeman, especially among a people whose language and customs are new and strange to him, and, in our opinion, should not be put to that use when, as we believe, a better substitute is at hand."

In the act of Congress approved February 2, 1901, provision was made for a body of Philippine troops not to exceed 12,000 men to be designated the Philippine Scouts, with Filipinos as enlisted men and noncommissioned officers under the command of American officers and provisionally appointed Filipino lieutenants.

Later in the year, the commanding general ordered all classes of native scouts then employed to be paid from insular funds and discharged, then to be reenlisted and paid from October 1 with funds appropriated for the support of the Army. The force was reorganized into fifty companies—eleven Macabebe, thirteen Ilocano, four Cagayan, four Tagalog, two Bicol, and sixteen Visayan. The American officers were specially commissioned men, chiefly from American noncommissioned officers in the Army who had rendered meritorious service. By October 1, 1902, the number of officers and men in the Scouts numbered 4,935, and from that time on they performed the same duties as regular troops. The strength was ultimately increased to 7,000, and Filipinos, on an equality with Americans, became eligible for promotion and commission to the grade of colonel, and, if selected, to the grade of general officer.

The restoration of order in the Philippines was marked by a rapid withdrawal of American troops in 1902 and 1903. At one time, as many as 71,528 American troops occupied no less than 639 posts throughout the Islands, but in 1904 there remained only 12,723 American troops whereas the Scout troops had increased slightly to 5,087.

In the mean time, the semi-military Philippine Constabulary, created by the Philippine Commission by an act dated July 18, 1901, only a few days after the transfer

of executive authority to Governor Taft, had risen in strength to 6,729, with 262 American and 73 Filipino officers.

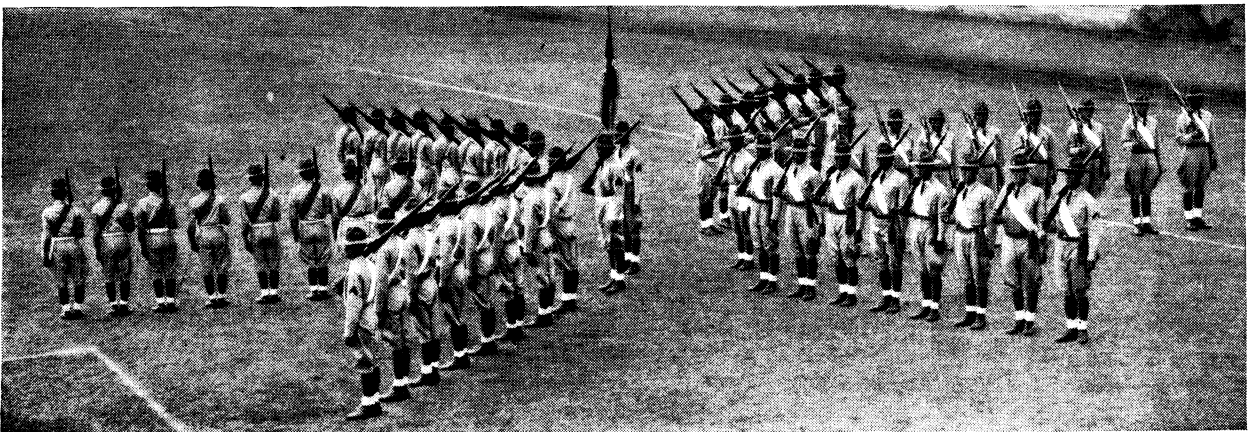
The assistance of the Army in the suppression of outlawry was, however, necessary in Luzon and the Visayas until 1906, and in the Moro country the Army was more or less actively engaged until late in 1913 in overcoming armed resistance.

During the World War, Scout troops replaced American troops in Luzon and the number of American soldiers dropped from 12,909 in 1915 to 5,116 in 1919, the number of Scout troops increasing during the same years from 5,612 to 8,113. The Constabulary, too, was increased in strength—however, but slightly—and occupied many of the stations formerly garrisoned by the Army.

In 1910, when Secretary of War Dickinson visited the Philippines, there was agitation for the amalgamation of the Scouts and the Constabulary, and later the Secretary himself recommended that these forces be formed into one insular police organization to be under the direction of the governor-general and paid from insular funds, toward which, however, the United States would make a contribution. No action was taken on this recommendation. Two years later, President Taft and Governor-General Forbes discussed the same matter, but the President, according to Forbes, "then felt it was undesirable to have any part in the civil cost of the administration borne from the federal treasury as he felt that the position of the Islands would be stronger if it could be said with truth that all costs of civil administration were borne from the insular treasury, and he did not care to mix military and civil functions."

The undesirability of mixing military and civil functions is obvious. Furthermore, a combined Scout-Constabulary force would be much larger than the policing of the Philippines requires and more expensive than the insular treasury could bear.

The number of armed military troops that is to garrison the Philippines is largely a question to be decided by the American administration under advice from the War and possibly the State and Navy departments. But that a good proportion of the forces of the Army in the Phil-



Company "I," Forty-fifth Infantry, Philippine Scouts, at the Manila Carnival. Finer-looking or Better-drilled Men Would be Hard to Find in Any Army.

ippines should remain Filipino, would seem advisable to anyone who gives the matter thought.

The Scouts may, in a sense, be looked upon as the Filipino branch of the Army. It is considered by many as the nucleus of a defensive force for a future independent or largely independent Philippine Republic. The Scout organization is therefore popular in the country, and the presence, especially of Filipino officers, many of them from West Point, in the organization has a good psychological effect on the population. It is obvious that the relations of an exclusively American army with the people of the country could not be half so good.

Economy is another important consideration. The Scouts are enlisted in the Philippines and do not have to be transported over ten thousand miles of land and ocean every few years. Their pay is less than half of that received by American soldiers and the cost of their subsistence is also less. At the present time more than half of the troops on duty in the Philippines are Scout troops, represented in every arm of the service except in the air force—infantry, coast artillery, field artillery, cavalry, signal corps, quartermaster corps, and medical corps. They are distributed as follows:

	American Troops	Scout (Filipino) Troops
Fort Mills (Corregidor).....	1968	1403
Fort McKinley (Rizal).....	330	2736
Stotsenburg (Pampanga).....	372	1809
Pettit Barracks (Zamboanga).....	14	172
Camp John Hay (Baguio).....	30	196
Post of Manila.....	1477	111
Nichols Field.....	580	—
	5771	6507

These, together with the American troops in China numbering 746, are the only military forces, not including the U. S. Marines, at present maintained by the United States in the Far East. Surely, this should be a minimum. Economy shouldn't be allowed to go any further.

From the military point of view, if it should ever again come to fighting in the Philippines—with an invader, for instance—the Filipino military contingent would again prove valuable for much the same reasons these troops proved valuable in times past. These men, born in the country, knowing the terrain and accustomed to the climate, could stand the gaff of fighting in the tropics which raw

troops from America might not stand so well. And in this connection the Scouts could also be considered as a nucleus for a larger native fighting force. Major-General Baldwin stated in 1902:

“I have had this organization under my command in the Islands and without hesitation or reservation I will state that I consider them the finest body of native troops in existence, and as an auxiliary force to our regulars or American troops as unexcelled. There is no doubt that the small force now under our flag could be increased to one hundred thousand reliable fighting men. They are less expensive in their organization and maintenance than our regular troops, due in no small degree to the good work of the officers in the past and present. With an organized command composed of one-third Americans and these people, I would not hesitate to engage any troops in the world”.

Brigadier-General Mills stated in 1908:

“The Philippine Scouts continue to demonstrate the fact that they are efficient and excellent soldiers for duty in these Islands. An increase in their number will diminish just that much the amount of regular infantry necessary in the Archipelago and the added expense of maintaining such.”

It would clearly be the height of folly to “abolish” such an organization, built up and maintained for over thirty years—actually and potentially so important, so necessary an asset.

Although admitting that—fortunately—since 1913 American troops have not been required except for garrison duty and “as a moral force representing the sovereignty of the United States in the Orient”, Forbes declares that it is “impossible to assess and hard to overestimate the stabilizing influence of that thoroughly competent, trained body of army officers and men in khaki. Who can say how much of the stability of the institutions established by America in the Orient is due to their presence! When the Boxer War broke out in China in 1900, the first American troops to reach the scene came from Manila”.

Last year, “Manila's own regiment”—the Thirty-first Infantry, spent several months in Shanghai during the height of the excitement caused by the Japanese attack at Chapei. Today, conditions in the Far East are more unsettled and more dangerous than ever. This is no time to talk of abolishing such small armed forces as we have. It is rather time to think of increasing them.



Philippine Scouts Engaged in Machine Gun Firing

Aklan Valley in the Rain

By Beato A. de la Cruz

THE cascading stream and the nipa huts
 Scattered about in the valley
 Are indistinct in the smoky haze
 As the rain pouring down upon the pagan earth
 Chants its dulcet song
 And the fields of maize and palay undulate
 Like a lovely woman's heaving bosom.

The Legend of Maypajo

By Hernando R. Ocampo

NORTH of the city of Manila lies Maypajo, a small barrio under the jurisdiction of the municipality of Caloocan. It was notorious in the past for its *tulisanes* who waylaid travelers between Manila and points north, and historically it was famous as the scene of many skirmishes between the Filipino insurgents and the Spaniards in the Revolt of 1896.

Connected with the name of this village—Maypajo—is a tragic tale of a mother and daughter, which, as told by an old man of the place, Lolo Martin, runs as follows:

Many years ago, a beautiful woman, barely in her thirties, came to live in the town, and with her was a young maiden, also beautiful, her daughter. No one knew who they were or where they came from. To the simple barrio folk it was enough to know that the woman's name was Aling Sela and the girl's Gayang.

One morning Aling Sela asked Gayang to get a jar of drinking water from the well, the only well in the vicinity, located near a big *pajo** tree. This tree had for some time been regarded by the people of the neighborhood with superstitious awe. It was said that during the nights of the full moon, the sounds of merrymaking could be heard coming from the tree. The words of popular ballads, accompanied by the twanging of the *kutibeng* (a small guitar), mingled with gay laughter often floated through the placid evening air. The barrio folk did not dare to investigate lest evil befall them, and only paused to listen in awe-struck fascination.

Beneath the boughs of this tree was a *punso*, a small anthill, which, unlike other similar mounds, was always clean. No dead leaves or broken twigs were ever seen on its surface, although no one ever saw anybody brushing them off. Some unknown spirit was thought to inhabit the hill, and people, passing by, always asked this spirit's permission to do so. Even the children were taught to say, "*Makiraan na ñga po?*" (May I pass?)

When Gayang did not immediately return from the well, Aling Sela began to worry and went out to look for her. She found her daughter under the *pajo* tree, acting very queerly, as if she were conversing with some invisible being.

"Gayang", called the mother sharply, "are you crazy?"

The girl did not heed the call, but continued to look into space with sparkling eyes, her pretty lips pouting, her fingers nervously entwining, her toes digging into the soft earth, as if some one were flattering or wooing her.

Aling Sela, being a new-comer, did not know anything about the mysterious *punso* and the equally mysterious *pajo* tree. She approached Gayang without much ado, took her by the ear, and marched her off with a volley of angry words.



From that time on, the girl acted more and more strangely until her mother became so alarmed that she called the *mananawas* or witch doctor to cure the peculiar sickness from which Gayang seemed to be suffering. The witch doctor told her that the *matanda sa punso*—the old man of the mound—wanted Gayang to be his wife and that there was no power on earth to check the will of this spirit. He advised Aling Sela to give up her daughter for the good of the barrio, as otherwise the old man of the mound would be displeased.

But Aling Sela rebelled. Who was this *matanda sa punso*? She give up her daughter? Never!

The next morning Gayang had disappeared, and the frightened mother ran toward the haunted ant mound under the *pajo* tree. There, on the ground, she found the girl's clothes, neatly folded. She called frantically and began to beat the mound with her hands, entreating the *matanda sa punso* to give her back her daughter. But there was no reply and no sign.

The people of the barrio gathered about her and tried to comfort her. The witch doctor told her that all would be well with Gayang, that it was an honor to be chosen to wife by the *matanda sa punso*. But the mother would not listen and refused to leave the place.

Several days passed and the distracted mother was still pounding the stony ant hill with her bare and bleeding hands. She repulsed all offers of food and drink and a few days later died of grief and exhaustion.

After Aling Sela's death, sounds of merrymaking continued to be heard about the tree during moonlit nights, but in the dark of the moon only a voice was heard, a voice resembling that of Aling Sela's, saying in low warning: "*Huag kayong lalapit sa may pajo! Huag kayong lalapit sa may pajo!*" Meaning: "Do not come near the *pajo* tree! Do not come near the *pajo* tree!"

For many years mothers repeated this warning to their children and travelers were told "*Huag kayong dadaan sa may pajo!*" "Do not pass near the *pajo* tree!" No one dared any longer to go near the tree, even after asking permission from the old man of the mound, and the people moved their houses to a distance from where they could not hear either the singing and playing or the mournful warning voice.

Today, the *pajo* tree and the mysterious mound are no longer to be found. They were removed by a real estate company. But the place is still called "*may pajo*"—Maypajo.

Author's note:—The *pajo* is a tree belonging to the mango family. The fruit is similar to that of the mango, but is smaller and remains sour even when ripe, although it is edible.

Apropos of "The Hero of the Filipinos"

By José P. Santos

OF the four formal biographies of Dr. José Rizal, "The Hero of the Filipinos," written jointly by Charles Edward Russell and E. B. Rodriguez, and published by the Century Company (New York and London) in 1923, is the third in point of date of publication. It comes after W. E. Retana's "Vida y Escritos del Dr. José Rizal" (1907) and Austin Craig's "Lineage Life and Labors of José Rizal" (1913). With these earlier works used "chiefly" as the foundation, and "carefully compared, checked by reference to the writings of Derbyshire and to Rizal's diary, notes and scant narrative; checked also by the corrections of Dr. De Tavera and other, and augmented by later revelations" (as claimed in the "Prefatory Note" in "The Hero of the Filipinos," p. viii-ix) this third biography of Rizal should be the most authoritative.



"... Aún más, vos mismo, al siguiente día de mi proposición, encargasteis á los fundidores chinos una esquila para Sta. Bárbara cuando la ciencia ha averiguado que es peligroso tocar las campañas en días de tempestad..."

2. "Meeting an old schoolmaster . . .", p. 101, lines 2-3.

Neither in age nor in experience is the schoolmaster in *Noli* . . . considered as *old*. On the contrary, he is quite young, as described by Rizal in Chapter XIX entitled "Las Aventuras de un Maestro de Escuela" of his novel (Manila Filatélica ed. 1908, p. 94-95), in the following lines:

"Dos hombres, vestidos de rigurosos luto, contemplan silenciosos el agua desde una altura; uno de ellos es Ibarra y el otro es un *joven* de aspecto humilde y fisonomía melancólica.

"¡Aquí es decía este ultimo; aquí fué arrojado el cadáver de su padre. Aquí nos condujo el sepulturero al teniente Guevara y á mí!

"Ibarra estrechó con efusión la mano del *joven*.

3. "... A poor teacher struggles against not only prejudice (s) but also against certain influences. . . .", p. 101, lines 11-13.

This is Derbyshire's translation of the lines in the Maestro's narration to Ibarra, hereunder italicised. Note that except for the omission of s from Derbyshire's text, Russell and Rodriguez accepted the translation as correct, while in fact it is wrong:

—"Y V. vé el mal, ¿cómo no ha pensado en remediarlo?"

"¡Ay! contestó moviendo tristemente la cabeza; *un pobre maestro, solo, no lucha contra las preocupaciones, contra ciertas influencias. . . .*"

Rizal's idea is *not* to portray the Maestro de Escuela as struggling "not only against prejudice (s) but also against certain influences" but as one who has ceased to struggle at all. The above italicised lines are more correctly translated into English as follows:

"... A poor teacher, alone, does not struggle against prejudices, against certain influences."

This is justified even by Derbyshire's translation of the Schoolmaster's explanation as to why "a poor teacher does not struggle, alone . . ." which reads thus:

"I must not be ashamed of the story of my wrongs, for any one in my place would have acted the same as I did. . . . What was I to do with only my meager salary to collect which I have to get the curate's approval and make a trip to the capital of the province, what can I do against him, the foremost religious and political (and civil) power in the town, backed up by his Order, feared by the government, rich, powerful, sought after and listened to, always believed and heeded by everybody? Although he insulted me, I had to remain silent, for if I replied he would have had me removed from my position, by which I should lose all hope in my profession. . . . I have abandoned myself to my fate like a corpse tossed about by the waves." (*Social Cancer*, Ed. 2, 1926, p. 129.)

III. Errors due to misinformation:

1. Philippines University for University of the Philippines, p. vii; line 5.

2. "Dr. Eliseo Hervas", p. x, line 1.

Professor Hervas is not a *doctor*.

3. "Leonora".

That Mr. Craig, recognized by these joint authors (Russell and Rodriguez) as "the ideal investigator" (*Ibid.*, p. vii) should consider it necessary to write a fourth biography of the Filipino Martyr, entitled "Rizal's Life and Minor Writings" (1927), is an indication of failure of the collaborators to do justice to the wealth of material at their command.

A careful perusal of their book, in fact, discloses, not only the defects pointed out by John Foreman in his article which appeared in the English and Spanish sections of the *Philippines Free Press* for October 8, 1932, pages 36-37 and 58-59, entitled "Fantastic Tales do not Make History," and "Así se Escribe la Historia," respectively, but also flagrant errors which may be classified as (1) Errors due to typographical carelessness; (2) Errors due to mistranslation; (3) Errors due to misinformation; and (4) Errors due either to careless or to intentional omission of important data.

For the sake of brevity, the errors are hereby given in the following outline form, with citations of the pages and lines of the book in which they appear:

I. Errors due to typographical carelessness:

1. *Pañina* for *Piñana*, p. x, line 5;
2. *Marió* for *Murió*, p. x, line 5;
3. *prejudice* for prejudices, p. 101, line 12;
4. *Changoy* for *Chengoy*, p. 123, line 12;
5. *Tahaiti* for *Tahiti*, p. 130, line 7;
6. '*in articulato mortis*' for '*in articulo mortis*' p. 332, line 5 of the footnote.

II. Errors due to mistranslation:

1. "... it is well known that the sound of church-bells ringing keeps off the lightning", p. 99, lines 19-20.

This passage was erroneously translated from *Noli Me Tangere* (Manila Filatélica ed. of 1908, p. 70), as part of Filósofo Tasio's words to the *gobernadorcillo*, which reads in part as follows:

This name is repeated no less than forty times throughout the book. There is an autographed picture of Miss Rivera in Dr. Leoncio Lopez Rizal and Mrs. Aquilina de Santos' collections, where the name appears as *Leonor Rivera*.

4. "February 28, 1872," p. 3, line 14.

Wrong date; the exact date was February 17, 1872.

5. "Emiliano Weyler," p. 24, line 6; p. 165, line 17.

The correct name is *Valeriano Weyler*;

6. "Azotea: the roof of the porch of a Philippine house, usually at the rear," p. 33, footnote.

The *azotea* is usually the back porch in stone houses and is *without any roofing*.

7. "Dr. Justiniano Cruz", p. 35, line 11; p. 37, line 15.

Mr. Cruz was not a doctor. It seems, however, according to public accounts, that he was a teacher of regular attainments, and with a practical knowledge of Latin.

8. "In 1852 another royal decree allowed them (the Jesuits) to return", p. 37, lines 4-5 of footnote.

The Jesuits returned to the Philippines in 1859.

9. "a statue of Christ", p. 62, line 29.

More correctly, the image of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

10. (The University of Santo Tomás) . . . "was founded in 1603", p. 72, footnote.

The College of Sto. Tomás was founded in 1611; as a University, 1645.

11. "But Crispin never appears. He has been shot and killed by a Civil Guard", p. 99, lines 28-30.

This never happened. As a matter of fact, both the Spanish original and Derbyshire's English translation, give the story that Crispin was brutally murdered by blows at the convent, and Basilio wounded slightly by gunfire from a Civil Guard.

12. "Drawings by Rizal" (plate opposite p. 112).

Those drawings were by our foremost painter, Juan Luna, with the initials (Juan *Buan*), *buan* being the Tagalog equivalent of Luna.

A letter to Rizal by Luna himself sending the pictures was subsequently published by D. Epifanio de los Santos as part of his illustrated lectures, given in the University of the Philippines, in one of the monthly meetings of the Academia de Artes y Letras, of which he was president.

13. "Meantime, the Riveras had moved from Manila to *Dagupan*, in the province then called Laguna", p. 124, lines 26-27.

As every school child knows, Dagupan is in the province of Pangasinan.

14. "*Noli Me Tangere*, a finished novel of five hundred pages, was printed and bound and launched upon its eventful way", p. 131, last line, and p. 132, lines 1-2.

We cannot believe that the authors had not seen the original copy of the Berlin edition at the time of writing their book, because copies of it may be seen in the Library of Congress or in the Ayer collection in Chicago. The fact, however, is that the book consists of 354 numbered pages, and 4 more unnumbered pages at the back containing the errata and cover, in addition to 10 pages covering the dedication and index (contents).

15. "In his youth he (Rizal) had heard of a wonderful book, of which only two or three copies existed in all the world, a book written in 1607 xx", p. 156, lines 23-26.

This refers to "Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas," by Dr. Antonio de Morga, published in Mexico in 1609. As a matter of fact, according to Retana, this book circulated in manuscript form as early as 1602.

16. "Dr. Regidor had three charming daughters. Rizal's ideas of life and conduct may be gathered from the fact that when, after a time, he discovered that one of these young ladies was forming an attachment for him, instead of being elated he was much troubled in his mind and concluded that in such circumstances the best he could do was to take himself out of the young lady's sight", p. 159, lines 24-31; p. 160, line 1.

This information was probably derived from an article written by Dr. Antonio Regidor for the Filipino Students' Magazine, published by Filipinos in the United States in 1906, who wrote that they were not his own daughters but of a certain Mr. Becker. (Cf. Foreman's article in *Philippines Free Press* October 8, 1932, pages 36-37 and 58-59.)

17. "On the ground that Herbosa had not received final absolution before his death, they ordered his body to be dug up and cast out of the church where it had been buried", p. 161, lines 16-19.

Mariano Herbosa, who died of Asiatic cholera in 1889, had been from the beginning denied Christian burial, so he was buried in unconsecrated ground in a hill known as Lichiria, near Calamba, Laguna. The word *cemetery* should here be used, as the practice of burying in church yards had long before been abandoned in the Philippines.

18. "At the end of the next day the agents of the authorities set fire to all the houses, and among them perished from human sight and treasuring the house where José Rizal was born", p. 165, lines 9-13.

By court order, the houses at Calamba whose owners were in arrears in the payment of rentals, were destroyed, and some by fire. That of José Rizal was spared as the family, in spite of increasing vexations and raise in rent, were punctual in their obligations. The owners themselves had to tear down their own homes, among them being that of Dr. José Rizal and Mr. Antonio Lopez, who removed the materials and brought them to Manila where he transferred his permanent home. These houses were not burned down.

19. "If England had even thought of taking the Philippines, she would never have retired from Manila after she had captured it in 1763", p. 174, lines 17-19.

The real date was 1762.

20. "Dr. Craig's translation", p. 175, last line of footnote; p. 255, line 1 of footnote.

At the time the biography under discussion was published Prof. Craig was not yet honored with the title of "doctor".

21. "Legaspi's expedition (about 1591) reported again on their large variety of products, including manufacturing of iron, porcelain and cloth", p. 188, lines 26-29.

The date should either be 1570 when Martin de Goiti reconquered Mindoro and Luzon and the region of Manila Bay, or 1571 when the Spaniards finally established them-

(Continued on page 36)

Spanish-American War Veteran Pensions

Anonymous

FOR the past few years many worthy and needy veterans of the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection, and the China Relief Expedition have been in receipt of a small but "living" recognition of their service in the form of a pension from the United States Government. The laws granting these pensions were liberal, and, being so, naturally allowed of some abuse of their intent. Men of wealth, still actively engaged in piling up money and with little or no disability, were receiving more than their needy and unfit comrades. Some veterans were enjoying larger pensions than their physical condition warranted. Years ago, before the Veterans' Bureau was functioning properly, one candidate for a monthly check gave me an amusing description of the *modus operandi* and cost of securing an "unfavorable" report on the condition of his kidneys. Others were not getting what they deserved and badly needed. I recall the case of a friend who, applying for an increase, was told at the provincial hospital where he was examined that his condition had improved wonderfully since the last examination. This man died a few days later of organic heart trouble. However, the law itself was good and the veteran had the added satisfaction of knowing that when, in the natural course of events he passed on, his family would be provided for, and far better than by any insurance policy within his means.

All laws granting pensions to veterans of the wars mentioned were based on similar legislation for the men who fought in the Civil War and nothing was asked for by, or granted to the younger generation of veterans until it had been secured for the older one. Congress until recently looked upon and treated these old soldiers as belonging to one and the same family, legislation for one being considered proper and suitable for the other.

Service in the Spanish-American war and those immediately following was purely voluntary. There was no bonus, no increased rate of pay, or other inducement offered by the government. Conspicuous by their absence were rest camps, vin rouge and vin blanc, demoiselles d'Amen-tieres, attractive entertainers to increase the soldiers morale, and flapper amateur nurses,—so also was ice for them to use in applying soothing compresses to the "hero's" fevered brow. The hardships due to climate, to the poor working of supply and other departments of the army, to sickness, and to the nature of the campaigning were greater than in any other war in which the United States has engaged. Hostilities lasted longer than in other wars, and some of the participants—reduced to subsistence on bamboo shoots, monkeys, bats, and other unaccustomed delicacies, varied upon occasion by a rustled *manok* and the rare discovery of a *tapayan* of *alak*, while chasing Emilio and his ilk—lost touch with and interest in the hectic life of America, and remained in the Islands. Furthermore, most of the men who saw service in the Philippines and were discharged or mustered out at Manila were deprived of travel pay to



their homes, although this was provided for by law. Several feeble attempts were made to secure the payment of this money, but the veteran of those days was not as insistent on his rights as those of more recent times. The benefits accruing to the United States as a direct result of these three wars were infinitely greater than the combined benefits of all wars from the birth of the Republic to date. These under reasonably good business management would have been even greater—especially in the Philippines, and for all concerned. The veterans of these wars gave more and received less than those of all other wars in which the country has been involved.

Recently, following the precedent of the now famous Hawes-Cutting-Hare act and thereby placing the onus of any aftermath on other shoulders, Congress passed the Economy act repealing most of the existing pension laws and giving the President full power to arrange the future of the pensions thereby affected. Pursuant to this authority the administration has promulgated an order which will, after June 30, 1933, automatically remove some 425,000 veterans from the pension rolls and, aided by the reduction in amounts to be received by those remaining as beneficiaries, will reduce the cost to the government in the coming fiscal year by \$450,000,000. These figures refer to veterans of the Spanish-American and later wars, those of former wars are not affected by the Economy act. During the fiscal year now expiring, the cost of veterans of all wars was \$1,090,841,691. A tidy sum! Figures are not available to show the number and cost of veterans of the various wars. However, of interest to us out here is that on January 31, 1933, there were 7,400 veterans in the Philippine Islands in the approximate proportion of one American to seven Filipinos and at a cost to the United States Government of \$1,600,000.

The high lights of the President's administrative order are that:

- (1) Veterans of the Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection, and China Relief Expedition except for a few differences are placed in the same class.
- (2) War time service-connected disabilities will entitle to pensions ranging from \$8.00 to \$100.00 a month.
- (3) Peace time service-connected disabilities entitle to pensions from \$6.00 to \$40.00 a month—more in special cases.
- (4) A non-service connected disability pension at \$20.00 a month will be allowed for permanent total disability.
- (5) Veterans of the Spanish-American war over the age of 62 years will be entitled to \$6.00 a month.
- (6) The pensions now allowed widows, children, and parents of veterans who died from service-connected disease or injury will be continued.
- (7) For widows of deceased veterans of the Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection, and China Relief Expedition, the present pension of \$30.00 a month will be reduced to \$15.00. The allowances for children are also reduced, but the age limit is raised to 18 years—to 21 if attending college.
- (8) Single men with an annual income exceeding \$1,000.00 and married ones with minor children and having an annual income exceeding \$2,500.00 will not be given pensions. Neither will individuals drawing pay from the Federal Government and that of the District of Columbia except in certain cases protected by law.
- (9) Veterans with non-service-connected disabilities will not be entitled to medical treatment or to hospitalization. Those with total permanent disability and no adequate means of support will be entitled to domiciliary care.
- (10) An individual living outside the continental limits of the United States exclusive of Hawaii and the Canal zone, will only receive 50 per cent of the amount of the pension to which he is entitled.

This is a drastic order the effects of which will be felt throughout the Islands, and not only by those who cease

to be beneficiaries. It is hard for us to realize the sudden necessity for such a thorough house-cleaning, but had the need for retrenchment not been urgent we may rest assured that no one would have had the temerity to issue such an order. Would it not have been, and is it not still, *possible to make the required saving at the expense of the younger and work-capable veterans and from some other source* and thus continue to protect the widows, dependents, and work-incapacitated veterans from the shadow of starvation?

In the Philippines the widow of an American can not exist on the proposed pension. If she has children she can not feed, let alone clothe, and bring them up respectably. What are the prospects for the girls in such a family? The proposed pension for the veteran with non-service-connected total and permanent disability is even less adequate than that of the widow, for in his case if he has children—and most of them have—there are no allowances. Most of the men who served in the Army at the end of last and in the beginning of this century are for all practical purposes totally and permanently disabled, especially so if they have been in the tropics all these years. No employer wants them even when work is plentiful, which it is not and never will be for this class, either here or in the homeland. These men have been existing on the meager pension allowed them by the Government augmented by an occasional odd job. Under the present stress, no examiner would give fifty per cent of these men a rating of total and permanent disability although he knows that their age alone in most cases and the physical condition of the rest debars them from being able to *secure* a livelihood. What are these veterans to do? Go to one of the few and already overcrowded charitable institutions—if they can get in—to live on rice and fish at the expense of the government they made possible or jump into the Pasig river? If they have families what is to become of these?

Veterans of the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection, and the China Relief Expedition were justified in expecting to be placed on a par with those of the Civil War or, at least, in a special class and this *on account of comparative age and service* as also because of what *the others have and they have not received*. It is hard to grasp the basis of a law giving equal treatment to these men and to those of the World War unless the individual drafting this part of the order is a close student of the Bible and remembered the equal payment given to the early and late-arriving workers in the vineyard.

These old chaps who for many years have been accustomed to seeing their national flag fly from all public buildings and the streets thronged with men from their own country garbed in the uniform they once wore, must have experienced a severe pain in the region of the solar plexus upon learning that their own government had discredited them for living in the Philippines and that they were to receive but fifty per cent of the pension allowed to their comrades living in the United States. If they recall the treatment meted out by the same government and by the same political party to Americans who had given long years of service to the Civil Government here they will not be surprised.

It would be interesting to learn what prompted the \$6.00-premium on old age for the veterans of the Spanish-

American War and for them only; why the maximum income clause was waived in this case and whether this amount was decided upon for fear that if given more the old codger would spend it foolishly.

There will probably be some changes in the administrative order due to careful review aided by the kicks received which may result in fairer treatment of the older veteran. However, the local veterans should do their utmost—

(1) to have the discrimination against Americans in the Philippines removed;

(2) to have "all veterans of the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection, and the China Relief Expedition who by reason of age or physical condition are unable to earn a living at manual labor and who are in consequence suffering from total and permanent disability—practically, if not technically" included in or added to the clause allowing non-service-connected disability pensions for these wars.

The lifting of the discrimination against Americans living in the Philippines would enable the widows, children, and permanently disabled to get by, and if those unable to earn a living can be included "bread" would be provided for all those facing starvation or the Pasig river. Of course, it behooves everyone to do his bit in this emergency but the brunt of the hardship must, of necessity, fall on the younger and fitter veteran. It is not believed that this reduction is intended to be permanent but that it will only continue in effect so long as conditions necessitate retrenchment and these, once brought back to normal, there will be a readjustment of pensions. Foodstuffs are cheaper now than they have been for many years and although there may result a slight shrinkage in waist line—not necessarily from insufficient *food*—in some, everyone will be surprised at the satisfaction the stomach derives from what in good times is regarded as only "filling". Most of us eat too much and a touch of Lent will doubtless be almost as beneficial as a gland operation.

A few have thoughtlessly blamed the administration for this wholesale reduction of pensions. This is manifestly unfair for the blame really lies at the door of Congress for its reckless policy and extravagance during and after the World War causing a depleted treasury and the consequent necessity of cutting down expenses.

A man who willingly takes upon himself the responsibility of putting the country on its feet in this grave national crisis shows that he has "guts", something every soldier young or old admires. For this, irrespective of what we owe his office, President Roosevelt has our admiration and respect. A brave man is seldom anything but a square-shooter, and we may be confident that if the veterans' case be presented to him, only asking the minimum with which they can come through, he will give it careful consideration—*But get it to him!* Not being a believer in democracy, I naturally hold no brief for the present administration, but I have absolute confidence that President Roosevelt will live up to his promise to Congress—to exercise the power if given him "in a spirit of justice to all, of sympathy to those who are in need, and of maintaining inviolable the basic welfare of the United States."

Editorials

The Philippine public has been afforded an interesting political spectacle during the past few months while the issue between Senate President Quezon and Senator Osmeña as regards their attitude toward the Hawes-Cutting-Hare act hung in the balance—as it still hangs at the time of this writing.

Those among the little politicians and political hangers-on who cautiously stayed on the fence while the leaders were playing for position, and who therefore feel they are safe regardless of the outcome, favor a Quezon-Osmeña compromise; they want hostilities to go no further than they have, lest, after all, something happen and they lose their place at the public trough.

Those who, though luke-warmly, supported Mr. Quezon in the absence of Mr. Osmeña for the sake of political expediency, have attacks of heart-failure every time it appears that the differences between the two leaders may be adjusted, which would in effect mean, they think, a victory for Mr. Osmeña.

Still others, who, calculating that Mr. Osmeña had made too big a mistake this time ever to be able to rectify it, took courage and committed themselves so definitely that they can never hope to beat an orderly retreat and save themselves, burst out into the most fanatical tirades at the mere suggestion that a Quezon-Osmeña compromise is in the offing: desperately they demand a fight to the death, politically speaking. The same desperation is shown by backers of Mr. Osmeña, who foresee the end of all things if Mr. Quezon holds out and wins.

And so there is a great difficulty in deciding how the two missions, returning on the same ship, are to be welcomed! Are they to be given a joint welcome, differences, for the moment, at least, ignored? Or is the Osmeña party to be welcomed as a group of wronged and betrayed men, while the Quezon party is simultaneously hissed and reviled? Or is Quezon to be hailed as the man who virtually risked his life to defend his country from injustice, while Osmeña and his followers are met with cries demanding their impeachment.

In all this hurly-burly, the matter really at issue—what is to be done with the Hawes-Cutting-Hare act—is rather lost to sight. The question seems to have become a Quezon versus Osmeña tournament. In a sense this was inevitable, as these men have made—or up to the present appear to have made—themselves the outstanding champions respectively of the two possible courses of action. Agreeing to disagree is hardly possible in practical politics. Political leaders personify political issues. Also, in any contest whatever, extreme positions must be taken, those engaged rally to one or the other of them, and, for a conclusion to be possible, one or the other must become dominant.

Inevitable though the present situation therefore is, and necessary though it is to arrive at a clear-cut decision soon, it is to be hoped that our politicians will have the wisdom



to eliminate personalities as much as possible. The rank and file of our citizens believe both Quezon and Osmeña to be able and worthy men. They believe—whatever they may think of some of the lesser political lights—that those two men are honest and sincere, both working for what they consider to be the best interests of the country. One may have a genuine respect for the statesmanlike qualities of Mr. Osmeña and still be convinced that he is wrong in his advocacy of the Hawes-Cutting-Hare act. On the other hand, one may have the greatest personal esteem for Mr. Quezon and believe that his stand against the act is wrongly taken.

In spite of appearances and of the demands of so-called practical politics, it is really not necessary to choose between our two greatest leaders, to raise one to divine heights and condemn the other to oblivion. This is not even an election year. It is only necessary to vote for or against the acceptance of the Hawes-Cutting-Hare act. Both Quezon and Osmeña remain senators, regardless of the vote on this question.

Let us stick to the matter at issue, which far transcends in significance and possible consequences the political fortunes of any leader. Let us not allow ourselves to be swayed by considerations of the pride and prestige of one leader or the other, or even of his political power. Better that one or the other of them lose face than that the country lose an opportunity for real independence—if that is what the Hawes-Cutting-Hare act would grant us—or that the country itself be lost.

It would be a fearful thing were the issue, with all its possible long-range consequences, decided not on its merits, after careful study and debate, but according to the political strength at the moment of two leaders, both of whom would be in their graves long before the aftermath had spent itself.

Readers of the *Philippine Magazine* will know that the writer of these monthly comments is convinced that the Hawes-Cutting-Hare act does not grant real independence and that it places the whole future of the country in jeopardy. He arrived at this conclusion long before any Filipino or American leader had announced his stand and can therefore not be accused of being influenced by personalities.

The question should be decided with as little of passion and prejudice as possible. It is difficult to deal with questions in the social field in an objective and scientific manner. Yet in this case it should not be difficult to determine whether the political advantages embodied in the act are greater than the political disadvantages, and whether the economic advantages (if any) are greater than the economic disadvantages; also whether the safety of the country from a military viewpoint would be greater or lesser under the conditions that would be established by the act than it is now.

The writer is inclined to give a small *positive* value to the

political concomitants, but a large *negative* value to the economic and the national safety factors. The political advantages, therefore, it appears to him, are not worth the price. Moreover, political gains may be expected in the natural course of events, with little or no economic loss and without national risk.

No value whatever should be given to anyone's forebodings of what *might* happen if the act is rejected. The act should be considered wholly as compared to the present laws and policies governing the relationship between the Philippines and the United States. No man in his senses would voluntarily accept an injection of live tuberculosis bacilli because some one tells him he may contract pneumonia if he doesn't.

A. V. H. H.

President Roosevelt's precedent-breaking appeal for peace addressed to the sovereigns and presidents of fifty-four nations, over the heads of the diplomats and experts at the Geneva disarmament conference which after more than a year of bickering seemed on the point of breaking up in failure, gives the world renewed hope and must fill every American with pride in the man who now leads the nation, perhaps the nations.

He called upon all the nations to pledge themselves to send no armed forces whatsoever across their frontiers; urged them as a first step, to accept Prime Minister MacDonald's reduction-of-armorament plan, in the mean time proposing that no nation increase existing armaments; and held up as the ultimate objective of the disarmament conference the elimination of all offensive weapons, since this would make successful attacks impossible and make the independence of every nation secure.

On the same day—May 15—Admiral Pratt, Chief of Naval Operations, ordered a third of all American combatant ships and naval aircraft placed in reserve. This is part of an economy program, but also serves as an earnest of American good faith.

The President made no reference to Germany, but the message came on the eve of the scheduled address of Chancellor Hitler to the Reichstag in which he was expected to declare for the renunciation of the Versailles Treaty and for the right of Germany to re-arm itself. The appeal came two days after the French Senate had voted a war budget of 1,225,000,000 francs as an answer to Hitler's belligerent attitude. The appeal came, too, as Japanese commanders were threatening to occupy in addition to Manchuria and Jehol, 7,500 square miles of territory in north China.

Militarist hair-splitters will oppose defining aggression by invasion. France has built up its vast armaments allegedly for defense only, and the Japanese maintain that their activities in China are timely defensive measures against the threat of banditry, communism, and what not. But the ordinary dictionary definition of the act of invading, "a warlike or hostile entrance into the possessions or domains of another", presents a perfectly clear concept, and without such an invasion a real war is impossible.

However, clear thinking requires that we understand

that, as Salvador de Madariaga puts it, "We are permanently at war. . . . Can we call our peace, peace? . . . The fact is that our wars are but acute states of the permanent war in which the world lives. Just as a cough is not a cold, but merely a fit of acute symptoms of a disease which afflicts the patient before and after his coughing fit, so what we call wars are but fits of hostilities in a disease which is the real war, a state of open rivalry, of jealousy, of grab, of fear of our neighbors' progress. . . . Disarmament can not be successful unless a new policy is evolved which will no longer need armaments for its instruments. This policy is that of coöperation. . . . In the absence of a well-organized World-Community, armaments remain indispensable as instruments of policy. . . . The World-Community must be 'run' as a World-Community. The sixty odd nations which compose it must no longer be allowed to prowl in liberty for whatever they can filch from each other—be it territories, markets, raw materials, or dividends. . . . A World-Community which will regulate its life from A to Z on the principle that the world is one. . . . Nor can we resign ourselves to be dismissed as Utopians or idealists. We claim that our view is the plain, common-sense, cool view; that, in fact, no business man would run his business as the world is run today."

President Roosevelt apparently understands this, although he is not ready to go quite so far as de Madariaga, and in his appeal to the world's political rulers, he referred to both of the two great world conferences—the World Economic Conference to be opened in June, as well as to the disarmament conference, declaring that this conference "must establish order in place of the present chaos by stabilization of currencies, freeing the flow of world trade, and international action to raise price levels. It must supplement individual domestic problems by wise and considered international action". As to the disarmament conference he said: "Confused purposes still clash dangerously. Our duty lies in the direction of bringing practical results through concerted action based upon the greatest good for the greatest number. Happiness, prosperity, and the very lives of men, women, and children who inhabit the whole world are bound up in the decisions which their governments will make in the near future".

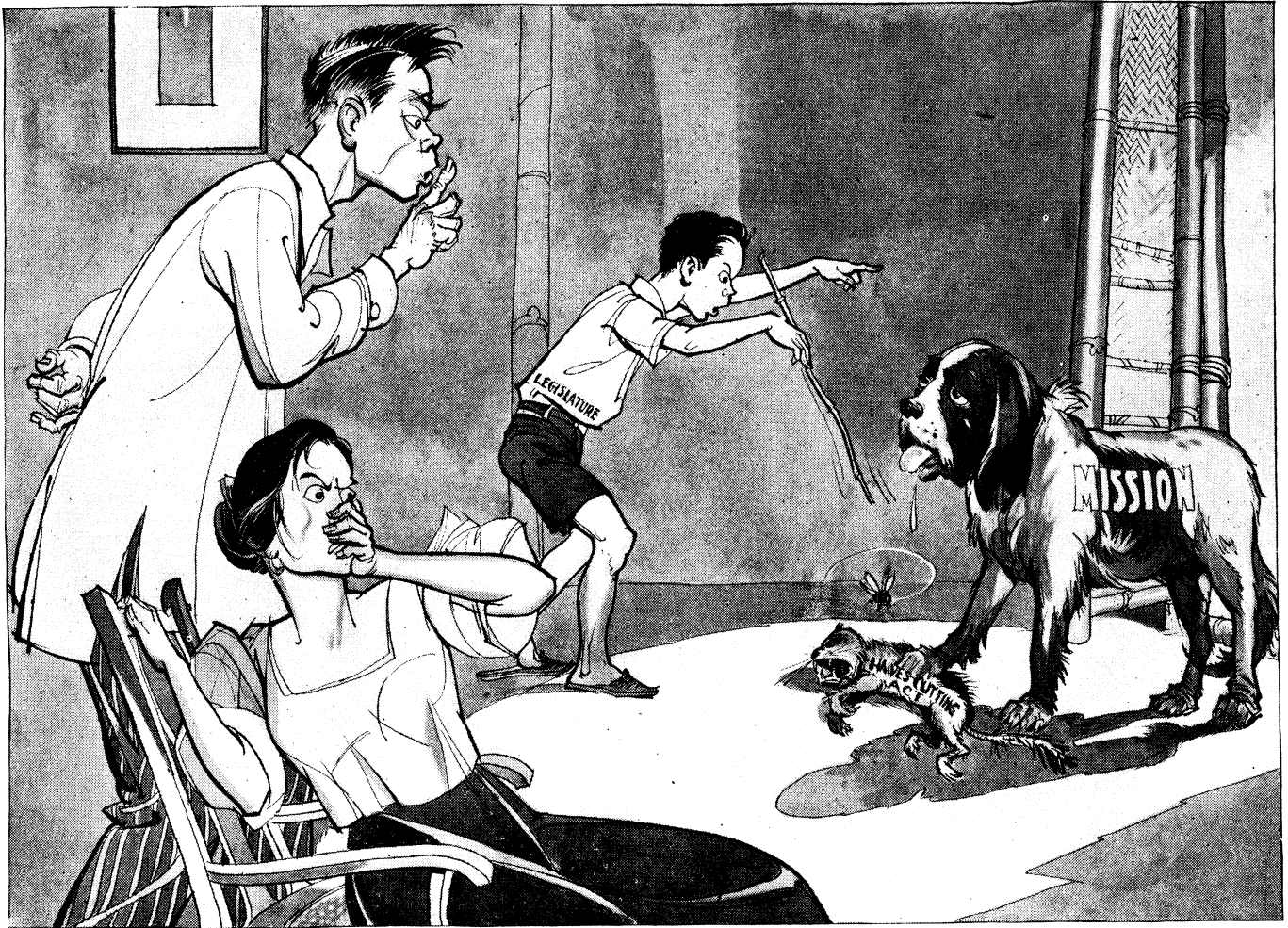
May these governments be guided by humility rather than further arrogance, by wisdom rather than further folly.

A. V. H. H.

One hears it said on every hand that Congress has, by recent emergency legislation, granted practically dictatorial powers to President Roosevelt, and that he is, in fact, a dictator.



It had for some time been becoming more and more clear that some form of dictatorship was inevitable, in the United States as elsewhere. There is, and with reason, a general disgust with incompetent and corrupt politicians, and a growing distrust of the "invisible government"—the inchoate business and financial powers which seek to control "popular" politicians for their own ends.



The Mission Meant Well

I. L. Miranda

Old forms of democracy, adequate enough in simple agrarian societies, have become inadequate in this industrial age, and are, in fact, "an increasing menace to civilization". We face problems that can be solved only by applied intelligence, and not by mob fancies and prejudices with interference from irresponsible minority interests.

There has therefore everywhere become evident a rapid centralization of power and authority. Military dictatorships, in this connection, may be disregarded, since these are out-of-date everywhere except in Japan; the problems which face us are not of a military character. Some countries have turned to the fascist type of dictatorship, backed by capitalism, as in Italy and Germany. In Russia there is the soviet type of dictatorship, backed by the proletariat. In the United States men seem to be turning to still another type of dictatorship which is more in harmony with American tradition and thought,—the type of dictatorship which grows from greater powers legally bestowed upon and exercised by the head of a legally elected government. After a generation or so, there may be little difference, functionally, between these various forms of dictatorship, but the course of development of the third type would seem greatly to be preferred.

The fact is that the government of the United States has been too weak under the conditions which have been developing for many decades. Alexander Hamilton, in the great series of articles in interpretation of the Constitution published in the *Federalist* nearly a hundred and

fifty years ago, advocated what he called an "energetic" government, for, he said, "any other can certainly never preserve the union of so large an empire." In the same paper he stated: "A government, the constitution of which renders it unfit to be trusted with all the powers which a free people ought to delegate to any government, would be an unsafe and improper depository of the national interests". Our federal government, especially since the World War, has been far from energetic. It has been passive and has left many problems it was vitally important to solve unattended to. Today a suffering nation is clearly behind a President who has the courage to assume real governing powers.

"Already", says Everett Dean Martin, "the old democratic dogma seems rather out of date and somewhat irrelevant". It is irrelevant because it is entirely possible for the modern liberal to favor greater centralization of political and economic power and still believe in and uphold the cause of human freedom. We must hold firmly in mind that a political and economic dictatorship need not and must not become an inclusive dictatorship over all human activities. "We must strive", says Martin, "at the very time when there is a surrender of political and economic freedom, to increase as much as possible the extent of personal liberty, freedom of conscience, freedom of speech, and freedom from tribal custom and clerical meddling and police regulation of individual manners, tastes, entertainment, and morals. . . . There should be

a sharp reversal of the trend toward prohibition, censorship, sumptuary legislation, political heresy-hunting, and regulation of private conduct by law”.

The liberal will today not only tolerate a government dictatorship over industry, but will advocate it. At the same time, he will continue to stand four-square for personal liberty, which may be incidentally, but is not necessarily, endangered. “The only sure guarantee of personal liberty in the future society will be”, to quote Martin once more, “that which exists in the spirit of educated people. Whatever the changes in institutions during the years ahead of us, America must insist upon the preservation of their ancestral guarantees of personal immunity as set forth in the constitutional Bill of Rights. . . . There never has been, and never will be, a dictatorship over the mature human spirit”.

A. V. H. H.

The horrible death of eleven young girls—some of them in irons and locked up for the night in isolation cells too small for them to lie down in to sleep—in the fire which last month destroyed the



Social Responsibility

Philippine Training School for Girls, a Manila reformatory, has shocked the entire country, and the conditions in this institution exposed by the catastrophe has aroused a storm of indignation and protest.

An official investigation was immediately instituted, and, at this writing, it appears that the superintendent of the school and a guard will be criminally prosecuted. But the responsibility does not stop with these two individuals. Responsibility must also rest, perhaps chiefly, on those charged with the duty of supervising this and similar institutions, namely the Public Welfare Commission. It has been proved that the building occupied by the school was entirely unsuitable and that a condition of almost unbelievable overcrowding existed; that a building, hardly larger than a family residence housed about a hundred inmates. Some of the officials questioned have tried to place the blame on the judges who continued to consign prisoners to the institution! Surely, consultation among the various agencies of the government concerned, might have suggested some common-sense course of action. The responsibility might further be shifted to the Legislature for having failed to provide the necessary funds for an adequate building. It might be shifted to the chief executive for having failed to impress the Legislature with the need for more adequate facilities. The fact is that the ultimate responsibility is social. Those found guilty of negligence in this particular case should be prosecuted under the full rigors of the law, but we should recognize that a share of the responsibility for the death of those eleven poor girls rests on each and all of us. The press, for instance, has made a great out-cry over the affair. But the conditions now accidentally exposed have existed for a long time, and the press has been amiss in not directing

public attention to this situation. A good deal of voluntary effort, too, is expended in striving to protect animals from cruelty which might be advantageously directed along more human lines.

It would be wise to take advantage of the present public interest in our reform school, prison, and asylum problems to push through a well thought-out program for more adequate buildings, better facilities, and more capable and responsible management for all such institutions.

Rizal's statement that a people in the long run gets the government it deserves finds confirmation in the experience of the Filipino nation.

Evils of A Provisional Government

The appointment of a new Governor-General, followed by the denied news item that he would remain here only long enough to prepare him for the 1934 senatorial elections in his native state of Michigan, should convince us by this time of the provisional nature of our government. The further announcement coming from Detroit that the new chief executive is bringing along an expert who will act as super-administrator of all our government companies seems to indicate the initiation of an entirely new Philippine government policy.

In the light of Philippine experience with appointed governor-generals, can the people be expected to place much faith in the redeeming and reforming pronouncements of American chief executives as they make their brief and temporary sojourn in these Islands? Is it not high time that we puncture the fiction that it is upon the governor-general that we must rely for the solution of our vital internal problems?

The illusion that it is the governor-general who holds the key to the solution of our many domestic problems has had the effect of creating false hopes in the minds of all, and of engendering a sense of irresponsibility among our own national leaders. The country has a right to expect of the permanent national leaders a certain degree of permanency in the plans formulated to meet long-term development. Irrespective of who happens to be the temporary chief executive, the leaders of the Legislature could adopt their own program of government for the development of the Philippines, and in the long run succeed in carrying it out, provided there was the will and the determination to push it through.

For example, why should such a long-term project as the peopling and reclamation of Mindanao be subject to the personal attitudes of incoming governor-generals? Again, the promotion of population increase by means of health measures intended to place the Philippines on the same level of infant mortality with civilized countries is a project that could be adopted and put into effect irrespective of who may be the resident of Malacañang. Similarly, economic projects to enhance Filipino participation in business could be fostered even under existing laws.

(Continued on page 36)

Early Days in the Constabulary

By Wilfrid Turnbull



ALTHOUGH life on the wild east coast of Luzon north of the fifteenth parallel was somewhat strenuous for those not to the manor born, it has advantages over that in some other parts, and for those able to enjoy them it provides various forms of entertainment and the manifold blessings of the simple life. Manila, of course, offers a real semblance to civilization, but this semblance costs more than it is worth, than the poor man can afford, and than the real article does elsewhere. At first the absence of dress on parts of the ladies embarrassed me, but I got over this and on my next visit to civilization had to repeat the operation, the only difference being that on the east coast the dress was shy above, in Manila below. This was awkward, for having with difficulty schooled myself into looking at the ladies from the waist down I got severely shocked the first time I visited the Escolta. I had absolutely no idea such ravishing sights existed in real life outside Ziegfield's Follies. I also discovered that the beauty of the female "limb" is much enhanced by a real silk stocking.

But to return to the east coast, a far less interesting subject. Food at Baler was cheap and varied. The stores were fairly good and not inordinately expensive, taking into consideration the fact that they automatically went out of commission at the slightest break in communication with Manila, a not infrequent calamity after the Manila Railway had taken over the transportation. Eggs were one centavo each, eight large fresh or five salted mullet cost twenty centavos, a lobster ten, large chickens ₱2.50 the dozen, and palay around ₱1.50 the cavan. Labor also was cheap, a carpenter's daily wage being fifty centavos, that of a laborer, twenty centavos, the employer providing breakfast, dinner, and tobacco. During the northeast monsoon, as elsewhere on the coast, fresh fish was scarce. For the first few years when having to stop over at Kasiguran unless I could so arrange the visit as to coincide with that of the *padre*, when I was sure of being invited to eat with him, I found it rather hard to get what I wanted in the food line. It was there, but the people were not accustomed to selling it. And naturally many of the delicacies lavished on the *padre* would never have been dreamed of for such as me. Bread not being procurable at Kasiguran, I had, of necessity, to eat rice and soon learned to enjoy that special brand, but rice grown elsewhere never tasted quite the same and since leaving that part of the country I have reluctantly returned to eating bread. I am told by Filipinos that everyone has to acquire the taste for Kasiguran rice and that many have had my experience. In order to encourage and to make this acquisition less costly, the vendors always give double the amount asked for.

Palanan

As one travels north, food becomes scarcer and less varied, and reaching Palanan there is reasonable certainty of being

able to purchase "corn rice" in limited quantity but little else. Civilization decreases and the death rate increases in direct ratio to the drop in quantity and variety of food. The death rate at Palanan, especially among the children, is many times higher than at Baler. A governor general at one visit and a secretary of the interior at another, after inspecting the town and finding the dining table in the *casique's* house occupied by numerous fighting cocks, decided not to disturb them. Palanan had several customs peculiar to the town. The marriage ceremony was performed by the municipal treasurer after which he presented the unfortunate couple with a certificate of marriage signed by a minister of the gospel living in a distant town. The treasurer kept a supply of these signed certificates on hand and only charged ₱1.00 each. Divorce was granted in the local justice of the peace court. A divorce I remember hearing discussed was said to have been applied for by the woman under duress of relations who were anxious to regain control of some property.

The proposed expenditure of money to erect a monument on the spot where General Emilio Aguinaldo was captured might with advantage be spent in the restoration of the church the ruins of which stand within a few yards of where the *convento* stood in which the capture took place. A tablet could then be placed on the building to commemorate the event. This church is about the only permanent reminder of those days—but General Aguinaldo's bugler was still alive at my last visit, a monument to the surgeon who assembled his face after it had been shot by one of the Funston party. The restoration of the church would give an urban semblance to the settlement. Moreover there are doubtless inhabitants who would be willing to embrace Christianity and might even welcome a touch of civilization. When I was there, both the language and the customs were those of the surrounding Aetas.

Death by Drowning

I found two Americans, former soldiers of the Twenty-second Infantry, living at Baler. One of them, Hermann, was drowned a few months after my arrival. The other, A. Brousseau, a French Canadian by birth, was quite a genius and there was little he did not know something about. He had been captain of the port, postmaster, and weather observer, and was relied on by the government for local information. Brousseau made a good living at hunting; he was called upon for any mechanical work from mending a watch to running an internal combustion engine; his advice was sought on all subjects, and he was no mean linguist. To me his local knowledge was invaluable, as were his services as general utility man at the two Pagan settlements and as engineer of the government launch which he rendered for many years. Brousseau had the ability to have gone far had he only been blessed with ambition to do so instead of living as he did. He also was drowned. Of the five Americans and one Spaniard who lived for years on the northeast coast, one is still alive, three of them were drown-

ed; of the two Filipinos, not natives of the coast, employed in the government service there for some years, both are dead, one by drowning. This is not a record to encourage others to settle in that part of the country, but two of the cases of drowning were due to carelessness, two to lack of appreciation of the dangers of the sea.

Someone ignorant of local topography, conditions, and psychology, sent two Nueva Vizcaya men to the east coast to persuade the people of Baler and Kasiguran to petition for the transfer of these towns from the province of Tayabas to that of Nueva Vizcaya—from a Christian province to a non-Christian one, from one in which the towns had steamer and railway connection with the provincial capital to one without even a trail connecting the towns with the proposed *cabecera*, and from a Tagalog province to one of many tribes. Needless to say the people of the coast ridiculed the idea of transfer. My first intimation of this mission was at meeting the two ambassadors on the S. S. *Antonio*, General Vicente Lukban, then governor of Tayabas, also being a passenger. The General and I were good friends. He had a keen sense of humor and a good memory for events just prior to and after 1900, and as I had served in Samar and knew some of his former officers, we had a common topic of interest to the exclusion of politics in which I was not interested and did not meddle. I regretted General Lukban's death as the passing of another "old-time", as much "ours" as "theirs".

Aeta Constabulary

As I had no men and the work required a few at times, several Aetas were enlisted for the constabulary in the

belief that they would be better suited to the life and more contented than would Christians. This would doubtless have been the case had the Aetas been satisfied with the restraint. But after the novelty of wearing clothes and carrying a gun had worn off, they longed for the *dulce far niente* and for the nakedness of their friends and relations, and two taking French leave, the rest were discharged. They did, however, get considerable "kick" out of burning the houses of the local Ilongot *presidente* and a small following who refused to comply with an order of the Secretary of the Interior to take up residence on land set aside for the tribe. The Ilongot is not only the hereditary enemy of the Aeta but had killed him off almost at will, whence the "kick" at house-burning. I was still living at Baler and the barracks of the Aeta constables was a building in the large garden attached to my house and was the abode of as many of the tribe as it would accommodate until the attraction wore off.

After discharge, these men were employed as hunters to provide meat for the Christian carpenters and Ilongot workmen putting up buildings on the government reservation at Pinagpatayan. This sitio on the left bank of the Baler river and about three miles above the town, was an ideal spot for an agricultural settlement. The land was rich and easily cleared of timber, and besides the river was well watered by a succession of springs forming a deep watercourse known as the "canal". My house, the school for Ilongot and Aeta children, and the Exchange and other buildings were situated close to and some thirty

(Continued on page 36)

REPRESENT THE PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE in your Community

"I want to say to you that I think this magazine does great credit to you and your associates. I congratulate you upon having been able to develop such a publication in Manila.

"Very truly yours,
"NEWTON W. GILBERT."

"I have enjoyed reading the Philippine Magazine more than I can say during the leisure moments of a sea voyage. You get out a bright and meaty magazine, one of compelling interest to the general reader like myself, and I like the stimulating editorials.

"Faithfully yours,
"HERBERT ADAMS
GIBBONS."



Unique in its field, and with increasing popularity, the Philippine Magazine offers you an opportunity for profitable use of your spare time.

It is a magazine you are proud to introduce.

As a representative of the Philippine Magazine you will often be heartily thanked for bringing this magazine to attention where it is unknown.

Introduce it in your community at a liberal commission.

Philippine Magazine

No. 1104 Castillejos, Manila, P. I.

Kindly send me particulars regarding terms, etc.

Name

Address

Filipino Life in the Alaskan Fish Canneries

By Emeterio C. Cruz

PERHAPS the most notable experience in the lives of many Filipinos who go to the United States as laborers and some who go as students as well, is their summer work in the Alaskan fish canneries. More than five thousand Filipinos are annually recruited by "Asiatic labor" contractors for this work—which comes just in time to rescue them from the slough of unemployment in which many Filipinos find themselves during the winter months.



of nothing but the plant, warehouses, offices, and quarters, and a dock for the steamer to tie to. Here the Filipinos work for the first two months from ten to eleven hours a day, except Sundays, cleaning the plant, making cans and boxes, and, in general, preparing for the opening.

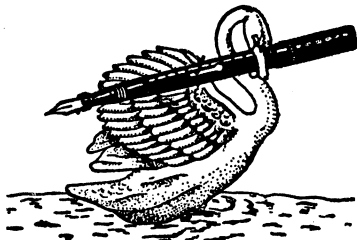
Filipino laborers have replaced Chinese and Japanese almost entirely in this industry, although the contractors are still chiefly Chinese. The contractor may receive as much as a hundred dollars a month (in good years) for each laborer, but of this amount as little as possible is passed on to the worker. The first contingent of laborers leaves Seattle, the American port nearest Alaska, in the early part of April. They make quite a show as, with sea-bags and bundles on their shoulders, they walk up the gang-plank of the steamer. Many of them are experienced men and have taken the trip before, which may take from two or three days to as much as a month, depending upon the remoteness of the cannery, of which there are over a hundred in Alaska. Many of these are situated in most desolate spots on the coast, and a typical cannery consists

The actual canning begins about the first week in June and lasts until the middle of August, during which time the work is speeded up and the men work as much as sixteen hours a day, hardly having time to eat or sleep. Work in excess of eleven hours a day, however, is considered overtime.

The fishing is done by Indians and some white fishermen often many miles away from the cannery. The canning companies spend tens of thousands of dollars in the construction of huge floating fish traps, which are sometimes towed miles out to sea, to intercept the salmon on their way toward the mouths of the rivers up which the fish fight their way to spawn.

The fish caught are brought to the cannery in scows towed by small tugs usually at night, and Filipino workers labor often all night long in pitching the fish from the scows onto a chain elevator which carry them, pass the sorters, usually Filipinos, who classify the various kinds of salmon—

(Continued on page 34)



Swan Pens

POINT THE WAY TO PERFECT PENMANSHIP.
AND HERE ARE REDUCED PRICES TO
MAKE THEM MORE DESIRABLE

	Formerly	Now
Franco Special Regular	₱3.00	₱2.00
Franco Special Ladies	4.00	2.75
Enduro Regular	5.00	3.50
Enduro Ladies	6.00	4.00
Eternal Black, Mottled Jade Ladies' or Gentlemen's	10.00	7.00
Jumbo Pen & Pencil Set	12.00	8.00
Ladies' Pen & Pencil Set	6.00	4.00

CASH OR C. O. D. ORDERS ONLY

All C. O. D. Orders must be accompanied
by deposit of ₱1.00.

C. ALKAN, INC.—Manila
Branch stores in Cebu, Davao and Iloilo



ROGERS NICKEL SILVER SCHOOL SETS

Send For School Supplement Pamphlet—*FREE*

SET No. 3555 as illustrated—

One each Rogers Nickel Silver
Knife, Fork, Tea and Soup
Spoon. One each White Metal
Cup and Napkin Ring. In
case of 10×10×3¼. . . ₱4.50

SET No. 3561

One each Rogers Nickel Silver
Knife, Fork, Tea and Soup
Spoon ₱2.30
In case 10×5×2¼.

Engraving Two Initials and number are free.
All additional letters at ₱.10 each.

H. E. HEACOCK CO.

Campfire Tales on the Beach

"The Tiger of the Sea", and Yet, Useful to Man

By Dr. Alfred Worm



IN full fishing attire, that is *alpargata* on my naked feet, old khaki breeches, without leggings, an under-shirt, and a native broad-rimmed straw hat, worth thirty centavos, on my head, I stood like an Admiral in front of my trading store on the white, sandy beach, inspecting the stately fleet of seventeen *barotos*, lined up, and ready to go to sea.

At my right stood Panglima Lusay, the headman of the Moros of Sarong, the little village where my trading store was located, and at my left Minsul, my man "Friday", a Tagbanua, carrying my shotgun and haversack with ammunition.

Back of us, on the veranda of the store, stood my wife, giggling. She always giggles when I appear in the official rôle of "Panglima Puti", (White Panglima), to which the Moros had appointed me as a honorary member of their clan, but I paid no attention to her, as I enjoyed humoring my Mohammedan friends in their hobby of making every occasion a ceremony, and played the game in dignified manner.

Fire-wood, drinking water, rice, and fruits had been stored in each baroto for a ten-day or may be a two-week fishing expedition to the east shore of Bugsuk island, where

on the wide, shallow coral reef, fishes, edible molluscs and crustaceans were plentiful.

This time "I" was to accompany them, and this was ground enough to make the occasion ceremonious, and to mark the departure with pomp and clatter.

As a matter of fact the barotos were nothing more than the hollowed-out trunks of large *ipil* or *calantas* trees, which the Tagbanuas make and trade with the Moros for the iron spear-points the pagan hill-people don't know how to make, or for a calf, as the Moros are cattle raisers. Panglima Lusay had traded his for a brass gong with Chief Olong.

In the center of the line of barotos, a little to the front, was that of the Panglima, the largest, which could hold thirty *cavans* of *palay*. The last boat was that of Hadji Imam, the shepherd of the Islams, which had been presented to him by the whole community, as he had much traveling to do between the small scattered settlements along the coast, to remind the Moros once in a while of what the Koran expects of them. In my baroto was Almanzor, the son of Panglima Lusay, old Ismael, the village blacksmith, and his son Abduhla, the two young Moros always navigating my baroto when I traveled.

This time I would go in the big baroto of the Panglima, the flagship of the fleet.

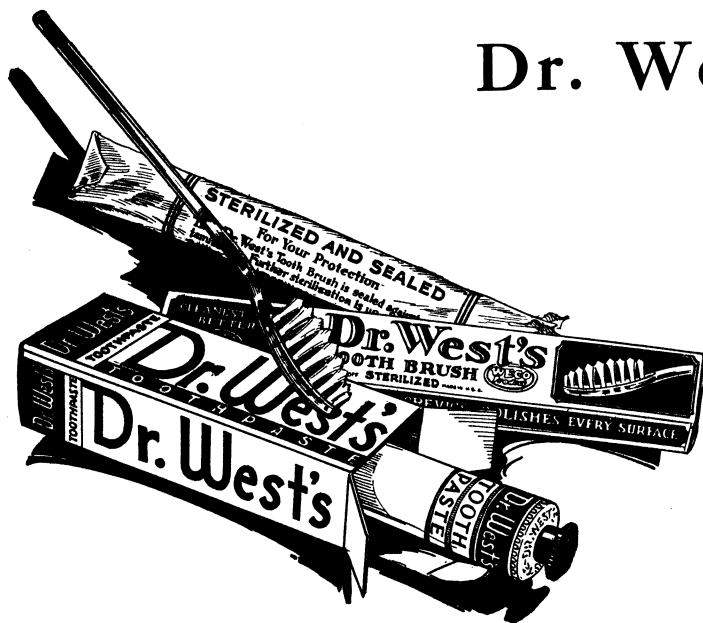
Better Care for Your Teeth

with the aid of

Dr. West's Tooth Brush

and

Dr. West's Tooth Paste



STIFF, durable bristles, fitted into the handle saw-tooth fashion, make the Dr. West's Tooth Brush doubly efficient, insure proper cleaning of inside surfaces of the teeth and the crevices between. Give this brush a trial—see how much better it cleans. Each brush is sterilized and sealed in a germ-proof envelope for your protection.

Now An Improved Tooth Paste

The New Dr. West's Tooth Paste gives immediate results—removes film and stain—restores the original lustre of the teeth—leaves the whole mouth refreshed. Try this dentifrice on your Dr. West's Tooth Brush.

For Sale at Your Dealer's

The other barotos were each the property of two or three joint-owners who always went out together when fishing or diving.

Every once in a while these expeditions to Bugsuk island were made to stock the larders of the families, the catch being smoked over fires or dried in the sun to keep it from spoiling. How many times a year such trips were made, depended on the good luck the men had in fishing.

Hadji Imam had finished his prayers on the beach for a successful trip and the aid of Allah and his Prophet Mohammed, and came now to report to the Panglima that we could depart, as the blessings of Allah would be with us.

The gongs sounded, we waved good-bye to my wife, the barotos were shoved into deeper water, the sails were hoisted, and off we went at a smart tempo, heading south, on our adventure.

Nearing Bugsuk island, part of the fleet stayed out fishing to supply the food for our first meals, while the rest landed, and the crews began to cut saplings and bamboo for the grills under which the fires were to be built to smoke the fish.

We had been fishing for some days, when my baroto with its occupants returned to camp and reported that four barotos with Banaran Moros (Borneo Moros) were after a large shark in the neighborhood. Wishing to witness this, as the killing of a large shark with the primitive weapons these Moros have is always an interesting and exciting spectacle, I embarked and we went to the scene of action. The men in the four barotos had maneuvered the shark into shallow water, and he was thus in plain view; when he came close to the surface his pointed back-fin reached out of the water like the large, warning hand of a giant of the sea.

Spear after spear flew through the air, each hitting its mark, and the water in the wake of the wounded animal turned red from its life blood, but still he kept on leading the chase, till at last the eleventh spear found a vital spot. For one moment the belly-side of the shark turned up, but rightening itself the next instant, he raised himself with a powerful leap clear out of the water, then he fell back, lying still, and at once the Moros rushed in their baroto to the dying victim, and hacked with their long barongs through the giant fish's neck and back vertebrae.

It had been a fight worth seeing, this fight with the "Tiger of the Sea", and it had not been without its dangers, as a wounded shark, crazed with pain, sometimes blindly rushes forward, upsetting the boats, and attacks the men in the water.

The flesh of young sharks is eaten by most people living along sea coasts, and in time of need, when other food is short, the Moros and Tagbanuas in Palawan also eat the meat of large sharks.

Shark-fishing in Philippine waters represents a great waste, as nothing else of the large bodies is utilized than the fins, which are dried and sold to the Chinese who regard them as a delicacy, and ascribe invigorating powers to them when eaten.

These dried shark-fins are sold to Manila buyers at from one peso and twenty centavos to two pesos and a half per kilo, according to quality, but for export to China they are first prepared by steeping them in boiling water till the skin comes off easily. The inside is then pounded with a wooden



Such Delicious Cakes— Made with CRISCO

CREAMY, fluffy CRISCO for cake-making—blends so smoothly with the other ingredients—brings out the flavor—improves the texture—insures the success of your favorite cakes.

Crisco never disappoints you. Every cake recipe turns out perfectly when you use this pure, vegetable shortening.

And Crisco keeps without ice, even in our tropical climate—never becomes rancid—stays firm and smooth and white.

Use Crisco for frying. It will avoid that greasy taste that often spoils the palatability of fried foods. In fact, for every use you have for a cooking fat, depend on Crisco.

Sold in 1-lb., 1½-lb. and 3-lb. Air-tight Tins.



At Leading Grocers



IVORY SOAP

Contributes to His Happiness

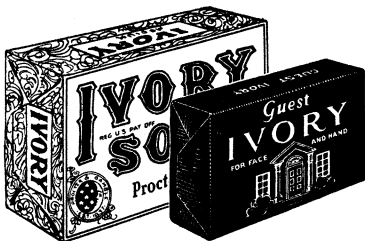
HAPPY, healthy babies owe so much of their contentment and good nature to their daily bath with Ivory Soap. The mild, cleansing Ivory lather—so soothing and refreshing—keeps baby's skin sweet and clean—free from all chafing and irritation. Wise mothers insist on Ivory Soap as a most important aid in maintaining their babies' health and comfort.

Now, Ivory Soap prices are so low that you can afford to use Ivory for all kinds of cleansing tasks in the home. Not only for the bath, not only for face and hands, but to wash your choice silks and laces, to keep delicate cotton prints bright and fresh, to clean woolens and all kinds of heavy clothing. You can save the expense of dry cleaning by the use of efficient Ivory lather.

IVORY SOAP

99-44/100% Pure

"It Floats"



Buy the large Ivory cake for the bath and the laundry — the "Guest" cake for face and hands

For Sale at All Dealers

mallet till it looks like very white, glistening spaghetti, and as such it is exported at the average price of eight pesos a kilo.

Large corporations have been organized in Florida and on the Pacific coast of the United States to engage in the shark-fishing industry and by these every part of the body of the animal is utilized. The hide is taken off and salted, then shipped to tanneries where it is made into leather. The large liver, which not unfrequently weighs a hundred pounds and more, yields the shark-liver oil, utilized in various industries. The composition of this oil closely resembles that of codliver oil, but its unpleasant smell, and probably the prejudice against it, coming from a cannibalistic animal, has not yet made it available for medicinal purposes. From the pancreatic gland is obtained a large amount of "insulin" the valuable remedy in the treatment of diabetes, and the large cartilaginous bones of the head, when boiled, make an excellent glue. The rest of the fish is made into a valuable fertilizer, so nothing of the shark is thrown away, not even the proverbial "squeal" in the pork packing industry, as the shark is without one.

Stores in European and American beach-resorts sell to curio-hunting tourists whole shark-jaws, single teeth, natural or made up artistically in souvenirs such as stick-pins, cuff-buttons, etc., also walking canes made from the back-bone, and the leather is used for attractive handbags, belts, pocket-books, and other articles.

Repeatedly requests have been received by Philippine exporters from European and American sources, inquiring about shark-skin and shark-liver oil, but it is doubtful that capital invested in this business on a large scale would be profitable, unless the company embarking on it would be prepared to dispose also of the cadavers and other by-products, but this would be difficult as no market has been found for them, due to the high costs of shipping overseas.

Sharkfishing with spears as at present practised here must be abandoned, as the holes thus caused impair the value of the skin. The heavy eight-inch mesh nets, hundreds of meters long, used in the sharkfishing industry, cost thousands of dollars, and must be manipulated by strong power boats.

To the family of sharks belong also the "rays" and "skates" and in all these fishes the skeleton always remains cartilaginous, never becomes hardened by lime deposits as in the other families of fishes.

The "sawfish", often ten meters long and more, and attaining a weight of fifteen hundred pounds, is allied to the sharks.

In Philippine waters several species of sharks, rays, and skates are represented, and found almost everywhere, but in some localities they are more numerous than in others, which must be attributed to the abundance of food available. This explains the frequency of sharks in the passage between Corregidor and Mariveles, where the sharks are attracted by the offal thrown into the sea from the slaughter-house at Sisiman.

Two or three years ago a shark was killed in this vicinity, the liver of which weighed a hundred forty pounds, and the oil extracted by a crude method weighed sixty-seven pounds, and would have weighed much more if properly done.

(Continued on page 34)

YOU *and the* WORLD

YOU can sit in your room and turn through advertising pages—demand any portion of the world before you to come to you, and it will come! You can summon an ounce of French garden in a perfume vial; intricate pieces of Switzerland in a tiny wrist-watch; a corner of California packed in an orange; a handful of Virginia to stuff in your pipe; sunny Seville in olives; a taste of Ceylon in tea.

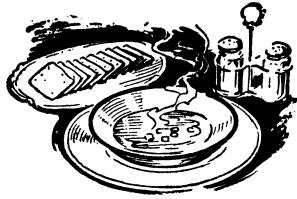
Advertisements tell you the desirable portions of the world you can buy. How most quickly to call them to you. How much you'll like them when yours. Grown on a far island—dug from a mine—if it's advertised and you ask for it, it's yours. If you ask it to do what it's advertised to do, it will. If you ask others who have used it what they found out about it, they will repeat facts advertised about that product. Advertisements are your surest, quickest means of enjoying the world. They help you obtain the best the world offers, at a price which wide use has made low.

*Advertisements save you time,
steps and money*

Washington

Soda Biscuit

ENJOY these crisp, wholesome wafers. Serve them at every meal. There is nothing so satisfying with soups, with salads, with desserts, with hot or cold drinks, as these fine, fresh Washington Sodas.



Children enjoy Washington Soda Biscuits for their school lunches—eat them every crumb. As school begins, you will certainly want a tin or two of Washington Sodas on hand to satisfy the youngsters' appetites.

A Uneeda Bakers Product

NATIONAL BISCUIT CO.



For Sale By Dealers
Everywhere

Aklan Superstitions About Toys

By Beato A. de la Cruz

IN the Aklan district in Panay there is some superstition connected with almost every native toy that the children play with, and, strangely enough, almost all the various toys, excepting only a few simple home-made play-things, are believed to bring bad luck.



Take *chongka* for instance, played on a boat-shaped board, called *sungkaan*, with a double row of shallow round holes, each filled with a certain number of small sea-shells, which the two players who take part in the game transfer from one hole to the next according to certain rules that are quite complicated. The first player left without shells is said to be *patay*, dead. The belief is that the one who loses the game will have a death in his family or among his friends or that his house will burn down.

Yo-yo, which has become a fad in other parts of the world, is a seasonal toy in the Aklan region, and is, according to the old folks, a cursed trifle, which, when played with, is an unfailing sign of a coming epidemic. Another superstition connected with the yo-yo is derived from the fact that some imperfection in the string will obstruct the upward movement of the small, whirling wooden disk. The belief is that one who always has trouble with his yo-yo string will die a sudden and unnatural death.

For children to walk on stilts is believed to lead to the affliction of the town with all kinds of *salut*, supernatural beings such a tall, scale-covered *capres* or goblins, long-legged, black-robed skeletons, and enormous demon-pigs and goats. Those who see these frightful creatures are driven out of their wits and will die if not assisted; but the worst of it is that if they are cured they may become *salut* themselves.

It is believed to be harmful to the farmers for the children to fly kites during both the planting and the harvesting seasons. Kites are thought to bring wind, and the rice harvest will be mostly chaff. It is useless even to plant rice with this in prospect. Kite flying also stunts and dwarfs other crops, even root-crops and corn.

On the contrary, for children to play with tops from the time the farmer is plowing and harrowing his field to the time the rice is ready for the reaper, is believed to result in a bountiful harvest. Playing with shells is also believed to bring good crops.

Such beliefs are only strengthened by such occasional events as the fire suffered by a friend of mine after losing in a game of *chongka*, and as the few deaths from cholera at a time when the children were playing with their yo-yos. However, with the spread of public school education, these beliefs are disappearing and will soon be forgotten. Even the older people who were at first very cynical as to the "science" their children talked about and the modern inventions and ways brought into the region, are beginning to find some relief from the fears inspired by their many false beliefs.

The Philippine Home

Edited by Mrs. Mary Macdonald

Now Comes June

ONE of the important months of the year—perhaps the most important for us in the Philippines—is June. Thousands of children will be marching back to school this month, looking forward eagerly to the thrills of school life.

Thousands of little folks will be entering school for the first time. They are leaving the friendly protection of home for the discipline and routine of the school room.

Are these boys and girls prepared for the year's school activities? Of course, parents will provide them with the proper clothing, and with books and pencils and the other necessary requirements. These things are taken for granted. But what about their health? Are they strong and vigorous, physically and mentally? Unless a child is robust and healthy, he can't perform the daily tasks of the school room as efficiently and as quickly as he should.

One of the first things that should be given attention is the condition of the children's eyes. Many a youngster has lagged behind his companions, obtained low grades, and earned the reputation as a dull pupil, simply because his eyesight was poor. Provided with properly fitting glasses, such a child often improves in his work, finds that he can easily keep up with his class. There is a surprising number of children with impaired eyesight who are struggling along against odds with which they ought not to be burdened.

Another important check-up which should be made is on the condition of the mouth, teeth, throat, and nose. Diseased tonsils and adenoids, decayed teeth, and susceptibility to colds, are often the cause of serious trouble in children of school age. These things should be looked into. Have your physician, or your district health officer, or your local puericultural center give each child a brief physical examination, so that you can correct any of the slight physical defects which may retard normal mental development.

Another thing to be remembered is that no child can be brilliant in school unless he has the proper kind of nourishing food. A little extra attention given to the matter of diet of school-age children will prove of untold benefit. Be sure that the younger children have milk in some form at least once a day. See that they have an appetizing, nourishing morning meal before they start off. Include in their diet plenty of fruit—all of the common native fruits which are so abundant and nutritious—and also vegetables, especially greens. Provide food that the children like and see that it is well prepared and attractively served. If they have normal, healthy appetites, there will be no need to urge them to eat. If they do not relish their food, then it is time to give their diet special care and attention, and to search for the cause.

After parents have provided for the physical well-being of their children, they still have a further duty toward

Paintings of Twelve Philippine Women

*Christian, Mohammedan,
and Pagan*

Manila, Bisaya, Bikol, Tagalog, Pampangan, Ilocano, Igorot, Kalinga, Ifugao, Mandaya, and Sulu

By

FERNANDO AMORSOLO, PABLO AMORSOLO
FABIAN DE LA ROSA, and I. L. MIRANDA

With a Foreword by

A. V. H. HARTENDORP

Notes by Professor

H. O. BEYER

This large-sized volume, measuring 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, bound in an attractive art cover, printed on heavily coated paper, with twelve plates in full colors, includes the work of four of the foremost Filipino painters, and depicts the grace and beauty of Filipino women throughout the Archipelago.

Only ₱4.00

Add 50¢ for packing and postage

Philippine Education Co., Inc.

101-103 Escolta, Manila



Del Monte Asparagus gives distinction to the ordinary meal

TENDER, juicy spears of Del Monte Asparagus—served as a salad, as a casserole dish, or in soup—give a touch of distinction to the ordinary meal. Del Monte's canning process brings you all the fine flavor of this aristocratic favorite.

Buy a supply of Del Monte Asparagus from your grocer. Choose the young, tender tips for your favorite salad—the long spears for a delicious hot vegetable dish. This succulent asparagus is always a treat—never fails to please the most particular tastes.

Uniform fine quality, matchless flavor and reasonable price give Del Monte Asparagus—and all Del Monte food products—the preference on the careful buyer's shopping list. The Del Monte label is a guarantee of the goodness, the fine flavor, of the contents of every tin.

Be Sure You Ask for

Del Monte

Your dealer has a complete line of Del Monte Canned Fruits, Vegetables, Catsup, Pickles and other Food Products. Choose your supply from his shelves.

them. They need to make the home surroundings pleasant, show an interest in the school problems as they arise, give encouragement whenever possible, and help to keep alive the children's interest in their school tasks. This does not mean that parents have to assist in the preparation of lessons. It is much better for the child to be self-reliant. But it does mean that the home atmosphere should be as friendly and helpful as possible. Parents' interest in the children's success in the class room will go a long way toward making instruction easier and more profitable. Many a child will respond much more quickly to a teacher's efforts if the home attitude is sympathetic.

And so as the school year begins, parents need to be awake to their responsibilities and watch with special care the physical and mental growth of each child to see that he has his proper chance amid an encouraging environment.

Animal Pets—An Aid to Character Building

IT is a natural instinct with children to want pets. As soon as the child begins to toddle he is attracted to animals. He is interested in kittens, in dogs, in horses, in birds,—live things of all kinds that are brought to his attention. Most parents take notice of this inclination of their children, and provide some kind of animal pets for them to care for and enjoy.

It would seem to be an easy thing to teach the children kindness toward animals from the very start. Very young children often appear cruel to animals, but this is not because of any desire to see their pets suffer, but rather because the boy or girl does not have any thought of the hurt or suffering that their actions may cause.

I have seen a five-year-old boy kick a kitten. He was actuated by a mischievous motive to see it scamper out of his reach, not by any wish to cause suffering. When I asked him how he would like to be kicked, and followed up the suggestion with a mild demonstration, he at once saw the point. One example will not be sufficient, but frequent talks about kindness toward animals will most certainly bear fruit. Later on the child will become a champion of all animals and will go out of his way to see that they are given proper treatment, through his own efforts and by insisting that others also give these dumb friends consideration.

Children need to be encouraged to have pets. The average boy, of course, wants a dog, and what a friendship usually springs up between the two! They seem to understand each other naturally, and the thought of cruelty to that dog is most repulsive.

If children are to be allowed the privilege of animal pets, they should also be taught the responsibility of them. They need to learn the proper food that should be given and instructed to see that their pet is cared for as regularly as possible. A comfortable sleeping place for the animal must be provided, and the pet, as well as his abode, must be kept clean, as free as possible of insect pests.

This training in kindness toward defenseless beasts

will help to develop character traits which will stand the child in good stead later on in life. It is really a most important part in the early upbringing of every normal youngster.

The cruelty which is sometimes noted on the part of older persons toward animals is a direct reflection on their childhood training which most apparently has been sadly neglected in this respect. As children, they themselves may have been subjected to harsh and inhuman treatment which has given them a hardened and unsympathetic outlook on life.

Cruelty has the aspect of a criminal trait. Proper training in early years will stamp it out entirely, and nothing but the most bitter experiences of injustice will cause it to manifest itself again. By guiding children in the right direction in their attitude toward animals, allowing them to feel affection and friendliness for them, parents will be successful in developing most praiseworthy traits that will form the background of pleasing, lovable personalities.

Give Spinach A Chance To Be Popular

"COME now, eat your spinach!"

How many times have you heard those words spoken in tones ranging from coaxing to threatening, in the endeavor to induce some child to consume his daily ration of greens? One glance at the ugly-looking, dark, slimy mass which too frequently appears in the form of spinach on many a table, is enough to make one realize why children object to eating it.

Yet the crisp, green leaves of spinach which you buy in the market are actually inviting. Why is it that they lose their tempting appearance so often in the ordinary process of cooking?

After all, there is spinach, and spinach. The difference between the kind that you can't swallow, and the kind that tastes so good that you ask for a second helping, lies in the cooking process. And what a shame it is to spoil such a valuable and really delicious vegetable as spinach through ignorance in its preparation!

First of all you want your spinach, after it is cooked, to be green in appearance—almost as green as when it was picked—and not a dull, unsightly green. To get just the right shade of appetizing green, two things are necessary: rapidly boiling water and an uncovered container.

Before cooking, spinach should be freshened and revived by washing in clean, cold water. Remove the large stems and damaged leaves, and see that the leaves are washed clean of grit and dirt. The spinach is then ready to be plunged into an open kettle containing a generous amount of boiling water. The cold spinach will stop the boiling and it is essential to bring the contents back to the boiling point as rapidly as possible. From this stage until the spinach is just tender will be from three to five minutes. The spinach should be drained and removed from the stove at once. Sprinkled with salt and pepper, dressed with melted butter, and garnished with hard-boiled egg, your dish of spinach will present the same fresh, attractive appearance as when it came from the garden. Not only

PATRONIZE PHILIPPINE PRODUCTS



Buy Philippine-produced brown and refined sugar now put up for home use in convenient and sanitary cartons, and panocha wrapped in cellophane, dust-ant-and-fly-protected.

Thereby you serve yourself best and help in backing up the Philippines' major industry which employs more than one-tenth of our population and contributes nearly one-half of all the government revenues.

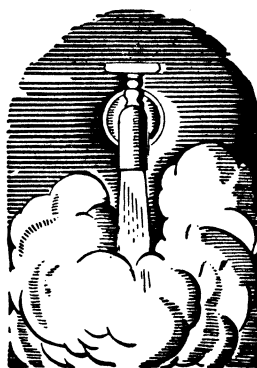
Advertisement by

The Philippine Sugar Association

This Is The Season

for

HOT WATER



Perspiration and dust clog the pores and cause many skin eruptions and blemishes. HOT water cleanses thoroughly, removing these causes. And ample quantities of HOT water are instantly available with a modern, efficient, inexpensive, economical.

“PICCOLO”
GAS WATER HEATER

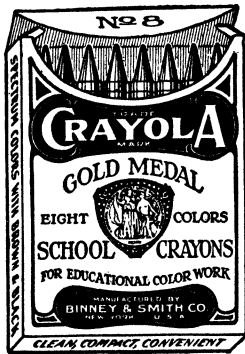
Now only **₱90.00**

MANILA GAS CORPORATION

Display Room—Regina Building

C R A Y O L A C U T - O U T S

for the **LOWER GRADES**



Children love to draw and color cut-outs, and CRAYOLA cut-outs make interesting and simple lessons.

Have the children draw the subjects they like best, outlining them carefully with black CRAYOLA, and filling them in with smooth parallel strokes in color. Then they can be cut out and mounted.

CRAYOLA gives color and texture with a single stroke. Colors may be deepened and blended by working over and over.

Specify CRAYOLA Wax Crayons on your school supply order . . . there are assortments of 6, 8, 12, 16, 18, and 24 regular, and 7, 12, and 22 Munsell colors. They are not affected by climatic changes.

BINNEY & SMITH CO.

41 East 42nd Street New York, N. Y.

Other **GOLD MEDAL** Products

PERMA Pressed Crayon
ARTISTA Water Colors
ARTISTA Show Card Colors
AN-DU-SEPTIC Dustless Black-board Crayon
ATLANTIC White Chalk Crayon
LECTURERS' Colored Chalk Squares
WHITE AND COLORED Black-board Chalk



CRAYOLA

'The Best Known Crayon in the World'

will it look good enough to eat, but it will be actually appetizing—one of the finest greens you ever tasted. And the chances are you won't have to urge any member of the family—from the youngest on up—to eat his or her spinach. You will hear the remark: "Why I never knew that spinach could be so nice."

It's really easy. Simply remember to cook in an uncovered kettle, have the water boiling before you put in the spinach, and don't over-cook.

Campfire Tales in the Beach

(Continued from page 28)

Places abundant in fish and molluscs, especially the squid, (octopus) naturally attract sharks, and the Malam-payas Sound in northwest Palawan, which is a fish-Paradise, is visited by no less than seven species of sharks, and in 1927, while collecting in these waters, and throwing out a drag-net, two and a half meters high and one hundred meter long, we caught at *one haul* four sharks of three different species, the largest about two meters long, and also *forty-two* rays, representing four species, one exceedingly rare.

Filipino Life in the Alaskan Canneries

(Continued from page 25)

kings, sockeyes, cohoes, humpbacks, and chums—and throw them into chutes leading to different bins in the fish-house. The men who do this night work receive from sixty to ninety dollars a month—about twice as much as the ordinary wage. Sometimes they go without sleep for several nights and days when the catch is heavy.

For the others, the whistle blows at fifteen minutes to six in the morning and each goes to his particular place in the plant or in the warehouse, clad in oiled clothes and hats, boots, and gloves. At the fish-house men feed the fish into butchering machines which cut them open and clean them automatically. Only the big king salmon—some five feet in length—are butchered by hand. The fish are given a final cleaning at the wash-fish table by Indian women or Filipino laborers who are paid by the hour. The fish are next automatically conveyed to a cutting machine which cuts them into segments to fit the cans, the cans are automatically filled and the contents pressed down, and then they pass by other men who cut off such bones as may project above the top of the can and who also see to it that the contents of each can weigh a pound.

The cans of salmon, still open, are next conducted to the topping machine, and then to the steaming boxes in which they ride on an endless chain from five to fifteen minutes and at approximate temperature of 212 degrees F. The cans next go to the seaming machine where the tops are

automatically pressed on. From there the now filled and closed cans roll down an inclined plane to the catching men who place them on trays, called coolers, which hold 168 cans each. These coolers are piled, six high on small trucks and taken to the so-called retorts or steam boilers in which the one-pound cans of salmon are cooked from 80 to 90 minutes at 240 to 245° F. After this the cans of salmon are passed through tanks of lye and clear water to clean them, and at this stage, the leaking cans are also taken out. The contents of these cans are fed to pigs and other animals on the place or are given away to the Indians. The Filipinos won't eat them because of the lye that gets into such leaking cans.

The canned salmon are transferred to the warehouse in which most of the common labor is employed in further cleaning, labeling, and casing, and in trucking the canned fish to the dock for shipment.

The men toil like slaves from morning till night and are often called upon to work overtime. Some are paid by the piece—three cents for handling a cooler of 168 cans, and others are paid fifteen cents an hour. The work might not be so bad if the workers were well housed and fed, but the opposite is usually the case, as regards the "Asiatic" workers at least. They are miserably housed in crowded quarters and the food is of the poorest—salted fish or meat and rice, supplied by the labor contractor. Only when the contractor's supplies run low is salmon ever eaten, but the men make no complaint as working in the canneries is better than nothing and a "kicker" is not employed again the next year—something which most of the Filipinos look forward to in spite of the hard life.

The average canner employs some three hundred men during the season, more than half of whom are Filipinos, chiefly Ilocanos, who do all the hard and menial work. Except for perhaps some fifty Indians, who engage chiefly in fishing, and some Indian women employed about the plant, the rest are all whites, mostly Swedes and Norwegians, also recruited in the United States, who do the skilled work and also some fishing. There are always only very few Americans. Order is maintained by the foreman and the bookkeeper; there are no police. Once a month or so, however, a coast-guard cutter pays the cannery a visit to see that all is well.

The climate during the season is somewhat like that of Baguio in the Philippines, and one needs thick quilts at night. There are few flies, but mosquitoes and gnats are sometimes a pest. There is plenty of sunlight and fresh air and never much sickness. There is usually a dispensary, and in case of serious accident or illness, the doctor of some ship that may be tied up at the dock is called upon.

The life has its bright spots. There is no social life worthy of the name for the laborers, but there is comradeship. Open forums are held in the evenings and everything is discussed from labor problems to international debts—all with an air of expert authority from at least some of those present in the bunkhouse. Aside from taking part in such discussions, there is not much else to do in off-hours other than gambling and drinking, and one is not accepted as a "smart" worker unless he indulges in both. Many also fall into coarse amours with native Indian



Quality Printing

is as essential to your business as well-tailored clothes are to the successful salesman. Attractive letterheads, billheads, cards, envelopes, labels, etc., are silent but powerful salesmen. Why not let them carry your message in the most effective way?

The McCULLOUGH Imprint

ensures quality printing and all that it implies. McCULLOUGH service means expert supervision and the intelligent handling of your printing problems. Whatever your printing needs may be you are assured the utmost satisfaction when McCULLOUGH does the job. Estimates cheerfully furnished. May we serve you?



McCullough Printing Company

Printers—Engravers—Stationers

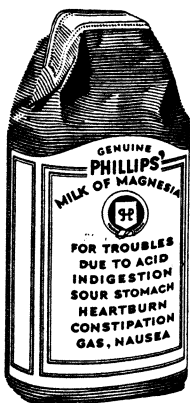
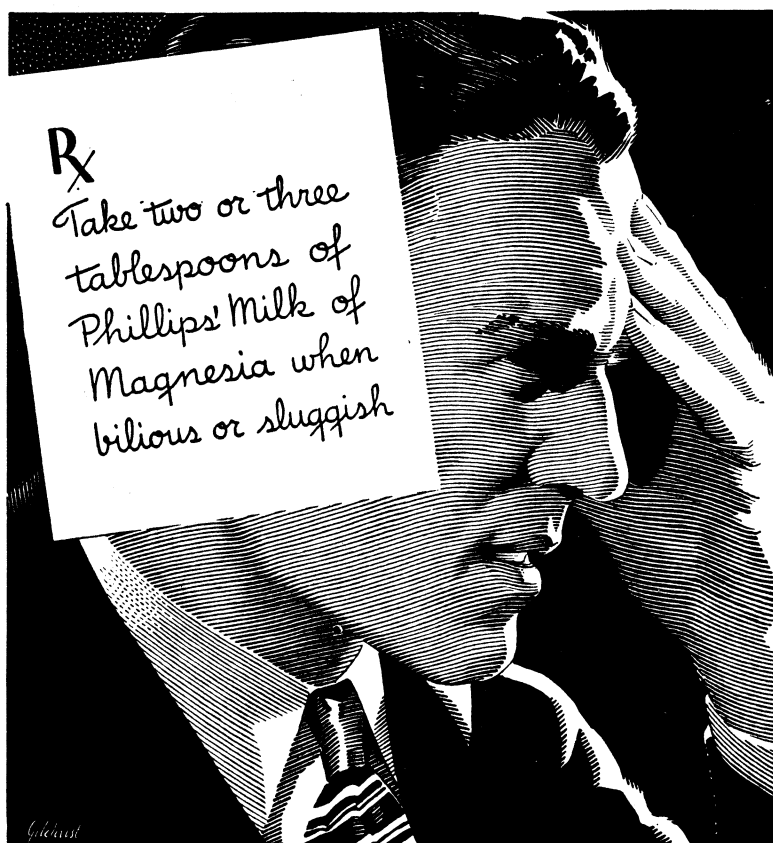
101 Escolta (Second Floor) Phone 2-18-01

Manila

A Division of Philippine Education Company, Inc.

women who, with their love for "fire-water", frequently cause all sorts of trouble. There are usually some Chinese or Filipino card-sharps in the group who victimize the rest. Poker and black-jack are the games commonly played, and dicing is also a common diversion, or rather, vice. Many of the Filipinos at the termination of their contract find themselves as broke in September as they were in March. So they return to the "States" to begin their hand-to-mouth existence over again. Nevertheless, there are few Filipinos who have had a season or two in Alaska who recall the experience with bitterness or regret. To them it meant and still means travel and adventure as well as hard work on small pay.

WHEN 'RUN-DOWN'



● The sensible way—the doctor's way—of treating that sluggish, "run-down" condition is to use Phillips' Milk of Magnesia. Try it instead of something just to "move the bowels." See how much better you feel—and continue to feel for days after! The anti-acid action clears the system of all those poisons that cause headaches, fatigue, loss of appetite. Get the genuine; look for *Phillips* on the wrapper.

ALSO IN TABLET FORM: Phillips' Milk of Magnesia Tablets are now on sale at drug stores everywhere. Each tiny tablet is the equivalent of a teaspoonful of genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia.

Friends in the Philippines, where canned salmon is eaten by many families, have asked me about the various kinds of salmon. The red salmon is considered better than the pink. Sockeye and king salmon are both red. The sockeye is a small fish and the most expensive. The king salmon is a big fish, some five feet in length. Cohoes are medium red. Humpback and dog or chum salmon are smaller and belong to the pink variety. The chum salmon is the cheapest.

Editorials

(Continued from page 22)

A party in power and with a definite program and a will to carry it out is in a strategic position to render invaluable service to the country. But to be in power is not sufficient; there must be a definite program and a will to put it into effect.

What, for example, is the policy of our national leaders with regards to the relation between government and business? The management of the national companies, including the Philippine National Bank, the Manila Railroad Company, and others, clearly indicate a definite economic policy. How does that policy correlate with the recent leasing of the government ice plant, and the resulting higher price of ice charged the public?

Undoubtedly, one of the serious evils of a provisional government, besides the frequent changes of an appointed chief executive, is the lack of definite policy to govern and guide the people's progress.

CONRADO BENITEZ.

Early Days in the Constabulary

(Continued from page 24)

feet above the river on the highest of a series of terraces marking former rises of the water. It was a delightful spot with none of the disadvantages of Manila, provincial town, or barrio. There was but one objection—its being above tidewater and one shallow place not allowing the launch to get within a quarter of a mile of the place. We had a fine garden thanks to a few others of the local Ilongots who, following the admirable instructions issued in pamphlet form by the Bureau of Agriculture, became proficient gardeners before graduating from the school maintained at the local calaboose. The produce of the garden was so plentiful we could neither use it up nor give it away to our Baler and Ilongot friends. There was good deer and pig shooting near the house, wild carabao within half a mile. It was the most attractive home I ever had in the Islands, and I was always sorry to leave on trips inland or to the other settlement on the coast.

"The Hero of the Filipinos"

(Continued from page 16)

selves permanently in Manila, making it the seat of the Government. Legaspi was already dead in 1591; he died in August, 1572.

Fray is used as a title. *Fraile* is used as a rule when singling out individuals of any of the five corporations then ministering in the Philippines.

23. "While he (Rizal) was at Dapitan, to baffle the censor, he wrote a letter to his sister that he began in colloquial German, carried on in colloquial English, and concluded in colloquial French", p. 258, lines 13-17.

This letter was addressed to Prof. Ferdinand Blumentritt and not to his sister as stated.

24. "One of his papers, a scientific treatise on the *Visayan language*, was read before the Ethnographical Society of Berlin", p. 258, lines 23-25.

While it is true that Rizal had written something about the Visayan language, it was his *Tagalische Verskunst*, a treatise on the Tagalog verse, which was read in Berlin before the Geographical Society.

25. "About the time Rizal was founding his Liga Filipina, Bonifacio was formulating another and much more portentous union. The two were launched about the same time; one in the open, the other in the dark and with the utmost secrecy", p. 273, lines 19-22.

This is not in accord with the general belief among the investigators of Philippine history. Bonifacio's organization materialized only after the Liga Filipina had failed on account of the decree of banishment of Rizal on July 7, 1892.

26. "According to the accepted story, on the night of August 19; the mother superior of a convent school at Tondo burst upon the parish priest at his house with information that he had discovered a terrible plot to massacre all the Spaniards in the Islands. A brother of one of her pupils was a member of the Katipunan," p. 282, lines 3-8.

It was not the mother superior of the convent school at Tondo but that of *La Concordia college* in the district of *Santa Ana*.

27. "Some nights before the verdict, knowing well what it would be, he had written in his cell by the light of his little alcohol lamp his farewell to his country, his family, and his friends"; p. 295, lines 24-27; (see also p. 303).

This must be an error of information, because there was no such alcohol lamp at that time for lighting purposes,

and the modern alcohol lamp was not yet invented. In truth, it was an alcohol stove.

28. "He (Rizal) now turned his face to the east and stood with his back to the firing squad", p. 308, lines 23-24.

Rizal did not face the east. He must have faced west or a little to south-west, as the condemned men were made to face the sea from Bagumbayan. The shadows of the lamp-posts in the picture of Rizal's execution show the martyr facing in the direction opposite the source of light from the rising sun.

Extra

₱10,000
In Premiums
Given Away!

During Aguinaldo's School Sale from June 1 to 17 inclusive ₱10,000 worth of Premiums will be distributed to customers in Manila only.

Get something extra for your money! It may be a lovely Handbag, an Ash Tray Set, a pair of Silk Stockings, a beautiful Fan, a bottle of Hard Candies, a Men's Leather Belt, or Garters! At any rate

"It'll be well worth your while"

L.R. AGUINALDO

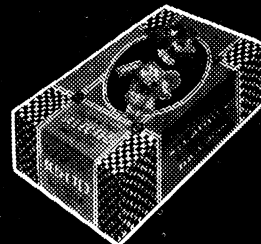
514-520 Juan Luna
MANILA



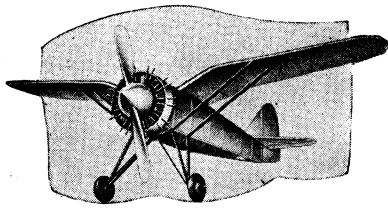
JACOB & Co's

BISCUITS

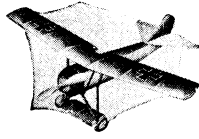
The Most Famous
Biscuits in the World!



WISE & Co., INC. DISTRIBUTORS



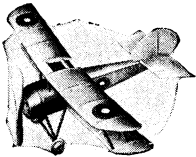
1-Polish Fighter



2-Fokker D-VIII

Flying Models of Famous Airplanes

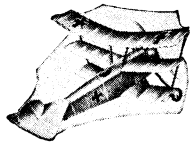
Build and Fly Them Yourself!



3-Sopwith Camel



4-Puss Moth



5-Fokker TriPlane

A wonderful sport for man or boy. These are perfect Models of real Airplanes, 12-inch size, and will fly in the air under their own power. Each one comes in a Construction Set containing everything needed to make one finished Model; including Plans and Instructions. You can build the Model yourself, and then fly it in the air. Six different Models to select from, as follows:—

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1-Polish Fighter | 4-Puss Moth |
| 2-Fokker D-VIII | 5-Fokker TriPlane |
| 3-Sopwith Camel | 6-Boeing Fighter |

Construction Sets 50¢ each

Send money by Postal Money Order, we will deliver fully postpaid to you.

Send 5¢ for Catalogue

International Models

1773 Broadway, New York,
U. S. A.



6-Boeing Fighter

Gregg Books Officially Adopted for Use in the Government Schools

GREGG SHORTHAND MANUAL
GREGG SPEED STUDIES
RATIONAL TYPEWRITING

Other Recent Gregg Books

- Gregg Speed Building (*John Robert Gregg*)..... P2.64
- Fundamental Drills in Gregg Shorthand (*Gertrude Beers and Letha P. Scott*). 3.30
- Correlated Studies in Stenography (*Nancy Lawrence, F. Ethel McAfee, and Mildred M. Butler*) 2.64
- Business Letters: Functions, Principles, Composition (*Ralph Leslie Johns*).... 3.08
- Understanding Advertising (*Raymond Hawley and James B. Zabin*)..... 2.64

The Gregg Publishing Company

New York — Chicago — San Francisco — Boston

Order through

Philippine Education Company, Inc.

29. "Enciso Villareal", p. 311, line 14.

This should be Villarroel

30. "Bonifacio advanced him (Aguinaldo) to the highest commands, and in each instance the result justified the election, for the man had undoubtedly an instinct for war", p. 321, lines 9-12.

Aguinaldo, leading a distinct faction in the Katipunan, was not in a way dependent on Bonifacio; in fact they were rivals for the supreme command.

31. "In trying to arrest him (Bonifacio) a party of soldiers wounded him to death", p. 321, lines 24-25.

As a matter of fact, Bonifacio was arrested, and after a mock court martial, was condemned to death.

32. "* * * they made a new province of the region around Manila, including Calamba, and named it Rizal", p. 328, lines 27-29.

Calamba was not included in the new province, but remained as a part of the province of Laguna. The new province now known as Rizal includes the old province of Tondo and the district of Morong combined.

33. "In his honor the waterworks he had engineered were extended and perpetuated", p. 329, lines 8-9.

These waterworks were never extended, for many of the pipings were allowed to rot (some of them being made of bamboo) and only the dam remains. Even the little monument which he erected for a water-hydrant was allowed to be destroyed by mercenary hands.

IV. Errors due either to careless or to intentional omission of important data:

1. "Dr. De Tavera", p. viii, last line.

The correct surname is Pardo de Tavera.

2. "Miss Sevilla", p. ix, line 28.

In citing an authority for the first time in a text, it is quite essential, if only for the sake of courtesy if not for the demands of scholarship, to write the name in full.

3. "A Rizal Bibliography", p. 371-382.

It would be excusable for Mr. Russell to put up a bibliography which follows no rules of entry. But Mr. Rodriguez whose library training is supposed to have given him the advantage of bibliographic knowledge will find it difficult to explain the chaos in the entries included in this "Rizal Bibliography." Moreover, the works used principally as the foundation of "The Hero of the Filipinos", namely, Retana's "Vida y Escritos del Dr. José Rizal" and Craig's "Lineage Life and Labors of José Rizal", are omitted from the list of "books and articles relating to Rizal" (p. 381-382), an omission which neither Mr. Russell nor Mr. Rodriguez can satisfactorily explain, especially when throughout the pages of their biography, the names of their two predecessors were consistently cited, although in the most incomplete form.

The foregoing are the most glaring defects of "The Hero of the Filipinos". But as its Prefatory Note so adequately quotes in its concluding line,

"To understand all is to forgive all."

Four O'clock In the Editor's Office

The fine short story, "The Woman Who Looked Out of the Window", is by Amador T. Daguio, well known to readers of the Magazine, who has been living in Kalinga Province for his health for over a year.

Mr. Guillermo V. Sison, author of "Lover's Vow", a frequent contributor of poetry to the

Magazine is well known to the readers. He writes: "It was no little pleasure for me to read the index of the poems written for the whole year in the May number of the Magazine and to find that I contributed a good number of them."

Mr. Beato A. de la Cruz, who writes on some superstitions about toys current in the Aklan region of Capiz and who also contributes the poem, "Aklan Valley in the Rain" to this issue of the Magazine, stated regarding the latter that he had been "boiling" it so long that he "couldn't cook it any better than that",—rather an odd way to speak about literature. He is a student in the Philippine Normal School and is known as a writer in his own dialect. His first poem for the Magazine was published in the February issue. He was born in 1912.

Mr. Hernando Ocampo states that the "Legend of Maypajo", in this issue, was told him by an old man of the place. He lives there at present, but was born in Manila—in 1911. He is connected with the credit department of the Philippine Education Company and says: "Tell our subscribers to look out for the three small letters 'hro' in the lower left hand corner of the collection letters they receive from the Company". Here is hoping that the most of our subscribers will know Mr. Ocampo only through this and other articles he may write for the Magazine and not through his collection letters!

José P. Santos, the eldest son of the late Don Epifanio de los Santos, writes a critical article in this issue, "Apropos of 'The Hero of the Philippines'", a biography of Rizal by Charles Edward Russell and E. B. Rodriguez. Mr. Santos now resides in Gerona, Tarlac, and I am glad to see that he is following in the footsteps of my friend, his father, greatest of the last generation's men of letters in this country.

Mr. Emeterio C. Cruz, who wrote the article "Philippine Ogres and Fairies", in the January issue, writes on his experiences in the Alaskan salmon canneries in this number. Dr. Wallace Adams, of the Fish and Game Administration, who kindly read the article before publication, pointed out with regard to it that conditions in Alaskan fish canneries are not all the same, and that the writer rather emphasized the worst side of the life in the more remote establishments.

It is with the deepest personal regret that I must inform readers of the Magazine of the death, at the Hospital Español de Santiago on the 29th of last month, of Dr. Alfred Worm. He was born of Bohemian and Hungarian parents, and was at one time a lieutenant in the Austrian cavalry and later a private soldier in the 8th Cavalry, U. S. Army. After leaving the army, he devoted most of his time to collecting for the Bureau of Science and foreign scientific institutions. He led an interesting and adventurous life, and for some years maintained a trading station on the southeast coast of Palawan, this period of his life being frequently referred to in the articles he wrote during the past few years for the Philippine Magazine. A number of these were reprinted in translation in various foreign digests, and not long before his death he was approached by an important German publishing house regarding a book on the wild animal life of the Philippines. The series of his articles now running in the Magazine was submitted by him complete and will be continued in future issues for some time.



*A wonderful opportunity—
for book lovers*

Send for Special List of
ONE DOLLAR BOOKS

The list contains titles of hundreds of famous "One Dollar Books"—unabridged, full-size, cloth-bound—reprints of the more important books of many of the best known publishers—first published in much more expensive editions, and now obtainable in this country at the Philippine Education Co., Inc., at P2.20 a volume, postage extra.

Avail yourself of this opportunity to read the best books of recent times and to own them for yourself at small cost.

We will mail you this list free of charge

Philippine Education Co., Inc.

THE key plate for the 5-colored cover, a Lanao Moro Design, in this number of the Philippine Magazine as well as the half-tones and zinc etchings were made by

A. GARCIA
PROCESS ENGRAVER

THE LARGEST PHOTO-ENGRAVING
PLANT IN THE ORIENT

32 Santa Potenciana

Manila, P. I.

BRILLIANTSHINE

The Master
Metal Polish.
Is Economical.
Finishes Quickly,
Saving Time and Effort.
Polishes all Metal and is
Easy to Apply.

ready
to make
metals
shine



Non-Poisonous.
Non-Inflammable.
Non-Corrosive.

For: Signs,
Door Knobs,
Auto Metal,
Nickelplated
Zinc, or Brass
Fixtures, Railings.
Revives Duco
Finishes on Your Car or in
the Home.
Ask Your Dealer.

HELEN ARDELLE

• CANDY •

Fresh shipment, twice monthly. Unusually attractive assortment of high-grade candy in decorative boxes, also superior Chocolate Bars.

Guaranteed Fresh.

All provincial mail orders carefully attended to. We guarantee delivery.

Send your order and we will ship your candy by mail. 10% off for cash.

Sole Agents

Philippine Education Co., Inc. 101-103 ESCOLTA
M A N I L A

During the month I received a letter from Miss Katherine M. Ball, well-known authority on art who has been sojourning in Peiping, China, for some time and who was largely responsible for the organization of the Philippine Association of Fine and Applied Arts here last year. Referring to the Philippine native design contest sponsored by the Association, she says: "I am happy that Mrs. Spencer's school [the Lanao High School] got the first prize. She is so worthy. . . . It is too bad that the Mountain Province did not enter the competition, for the Igorots do some very creditable design. In the Philippines I was distressed because there was no national art. Here I am equally distressed because the present generation is entirely ignorant of the great art which is its inheritance. The present generation has no knowledge of the great achievements of China's golden era. The things that are done now are atrocious. . . . Your articles on the Lanao art are very well done. I should enjoy reading any future articles you may write. Your writing is different, concise, clear, and to the point. . . ."

Pedro de la Llana writes from Iloilo that "the Philippine Magazine is in good standing here and is much liked by many cultured people. . . . Business here and in Negros is considerably better than in Manila. . . ."

A Manila reader, Mr. Virgilio D. Pobre-Yñigo, writes: "I always feel a keen enjoyment in reading your Magazine. It is one of the only two magazines which I devour from cover to cover; I skip nothing that is in it. It is cultural and literary, but I find that the contents run exactly parallel with my natural inclinations and untaught taste."

Mr. Josue Rem. Siat, who contributed a poem to the last issue of the Magazine, writes: "I read Mr. Daguió's letter in the Four O'Clock column for April, and I am glad he is not the editor of the Philippine Magazine—how many budding nature poets might he not have nipped in the bud!"

"Hell" seems to be a favorite word with Senate President Quezon. He recently used it again when he said with reference to the acceptance or rejection of the Hawes-Cutting-Hare act: "I am willing to go to hell with the people, but I will not lead them there". With this in mind, I came across the following paragraph in reading Christopher Morley's new novel, "Human Being":

"At that moment he did not care whether Hack Brothers or anyone else should buy five copies of 'Carbon Paper' (the title of a book the hero, who is a book agent, was selling) or fifty. He took a deep hooker of the brandy ordered for Bessie. Then he said to himself one of the most beautiful and satisfying monosyllables in our English tongue. Honor to those various instinctive sounds, so much older than ourselves, that come to us down the ages, rich with the glow and burden of all mortal moods. 'Hell', he said."

It is a rich word and it has strong compounds and derivatives—hellborn, hellbred, hell-brewed, hellbroth, hell-cat, hell dog, hell-fire, hellhag, hell-haunted, hellhound, hellic, hellish, hellion, hell-raker, hellward, hell. These words might appropriately be more often used, at least figuratively. The trouble with us moderns is not that we are afraid to use strong words, but that we do not feel the need of them because we do not feel anything deeply enough, or so it seems. Is this good or bad? Are we gradually becoming vegetablized with an ever lessening capacity for indignation, resentment, hatred? Is modern man losing his will? Fortunately for us, Mr. Quezon still seems to have some spirit in him.

But sometimes one gets a little tired of all these social problems as well as the personal difficulties we meet with. At such times it may help to consider that, according to astronomers, the average density of the universe amounts to just about nothing. According to Willem de Sitter, Director of the Leiden Observatory ("Kosmos", Harvard University Press) "matter is actually distributed very unevenly, it is conglomerated into stars and galactic systems. The average density is the density we should get if all these great systems could be evaporated into atoms of hydrogen, or protons, and these distributed evenly over the whole space. There would then probably not be more than three or four protons in every cubic foot. That is a very small density indeed: it is about a million million times less than that of the most perfect vacuum that we can produce in our physical laboratories. The universe, thus, consists mostly of emptiness. . . ." That is restful, isn't it?



What do I care whether
a mosquito or some
other insect bites me,
as long as I have a
package of healing and
soothing

MENTHOLATUM

(Menthol 0.3 gm. Camphor 3 gm. Oil Eucalyptus 0.1 gm. Boric Acid 3.5 gm. Oil Pinus Pumillo 0.1 gm. Excipientato make 30 gm.)

SPECIAL OFFER TO TEACHERS ONLY!

The Mentholatum Company, Buffalo N. Y., U. S. A.
Kindly mail me, postage prepaid, a supply of Saints' pictures for school distribution.

Name _____ School _____
Teacher _____

Address _____

Request must be on this coupon and only one package will be sent to the same person.

JUL 22 1935

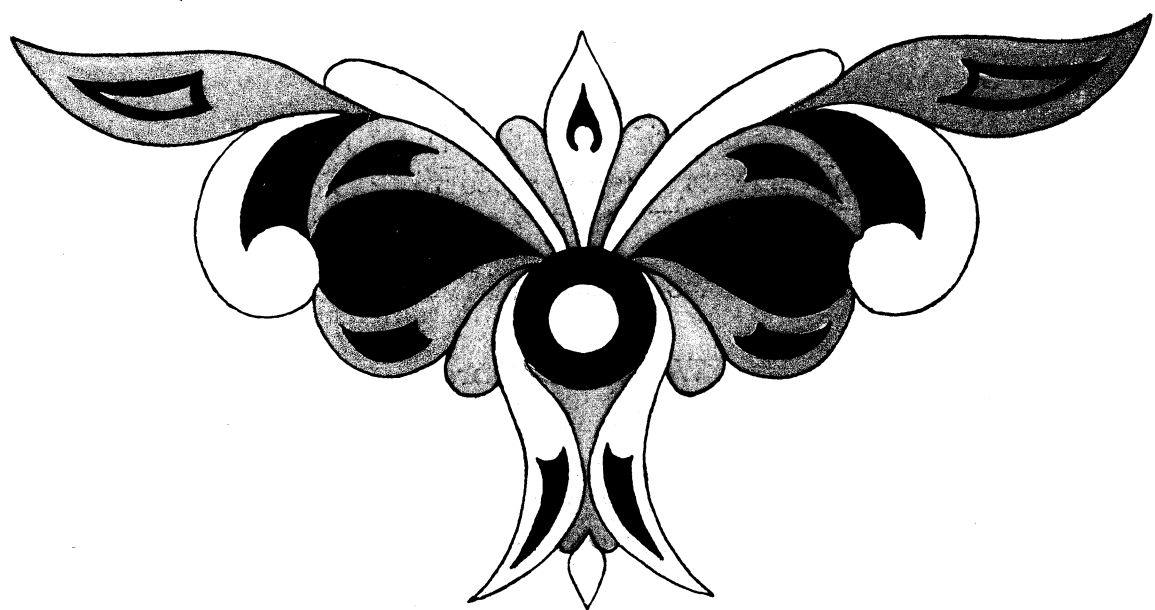
PERIODICAL ROOM
GENERAL LIBRARY
UNIV. OF MICH.

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXX

JULY, 1933

No. 2



Marcos Largosa

CARVED AND PAINTED LANA O DESIGN

Thirty Centavos the Copy

Three Pesos the Year

BOOKS TO SUPPLEMENT BASAL TEXTS

Fourth Grade Geography—Home Lands by Miller, Ty, and Balagot

Jansen and Allen—HOW PEOPLE LIVE (P2.20), C.S. in Geography.
Allen—HOW AND WHERE WE LIVE (P1.94), A.L.L., p. 469.

Pennell and Cusack—THE CHILDREN'S OWN READERS:
BOOK THREE (P1.76), P.P.S., Vol. II, p. 204.
BOOK FOUR (P1.85), P.P.S., Vol. II, p. 204.

Osiás—Philippine Readers, Books Five, Six, and Seven. Revised Edition

Grade Five

Cordts—THE NEW PATH TO READING, BOOK FOUR (P1.76).

Pennell and Cusack—THE CHILDREN'S OWN READERS:

BOOK THREE (P1.76), P.P.S., Vol. II, p. 204.

BOOK FOUR (P1.85), P.P.S., Vol. II, p. 204.

THE FIELD FOURTH READER (P1.84), A.L.L., p. 349.

Horn—THE LEARN TO STUDY READERS:

BOOK THREE (P1.76), A.L.L., p. 350.

BOOK FOUR (P1.94), A.L.L., p. 350.

THE BEACON FOURTH READER (P1.67), A.L.L., p. 349.

Miller—PHILIPPINE FOLKLORE STORIES (P1.58), A.L.L., p. 340.

Benitez—PHILIPPINE HISTORY IN STORIES (P1.58), P.P.S., Vol. II, p. 255.

Grade Six

Horn—LEARN TO STUDY READERS, BOOK FOUR (P1.94), A.L.L., p. 350.

THE BEACON FIFTH READER (P1.76), A.L.L., p. 349.

THE FIELD FIFTH READER (P1.94), A.L.L., p. 349.

Pennell and Cusack—THE CHILDREN'S OWN READERS:

BOOK FIVE (P1.94), P.P.S., Vol. II, p. 204.

BOOK SIX (P2.02), P.P.S., Vol. II, p. 204.

Faris—REAL STORIES OF THE GEOGRAPHY MAKERS (P2.02), Aca. Bul. 8, s. 1926.

Benitez—PHILIPPINE HISTORY IN STORIES (P1.58), P.P.S., Vol. II, p. 255.

Miller—PHILIPPINE FOLKLORE STORIES (P1.58), A.L.L., p. 340.

Grade Seven

Pennell and Cusack—THE CHILDREN'S OWN READERS:

BOOK FOUR (P1.85), P.P.S., Vol. II, p. 204.

BOOK SIX (P2.02), P.P.S., Vol. II, p. 204.

THE BEACON FIFTH READER (P1.76), A.L.L., p. 349.

THE BEACON SIXTH READER (P1.94), A.L.L., p. 349.

THE FIELD SIXTH READER (P2.02), A.L.L., p. 350.

Benitez—PHILIPPINE HISTORY IN STORIES (P1.58), P.P.S., Vol. II, p. 255.

Shaw—STORIES OF THE ANCIENT GREEKS (P1.76), A.L.L., p. 325.

Intermediate Geography by Miller and Polley, New Edition

Allen—GEOGRAPHICAL AND INDUSTRIAL STUDIES:

EUROPE (P2.20), A.L.L., p. 382.

ASIA, Revised Edition (P2.20), A.L.L., p. 386.

UNITED STATES, Revised Edition (P2.02), A.L.L., p. 391.

SOUTH AMERICA (P2.20), A.L.L., p. 392.

NORTH AMERICA (P2.20), A.L.L., p. 390.

AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND THE ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC (P2.46), A.L.L., p. 389.

Rugg—CHANGING CIVILIZATIONS IN THE MODERN WORLD (P4.31), P.P.S., Vol. IV, p. 47.

Allen—STORIES OF RAW MATERIALS:

COTTON AND OTHER USEFUL FIBERS (P1.76), P.P.S., Vol. II, p. 342.

OUR CEREAL GRAINS (P1.76), P.P.S., Vol. II, p. 144.

Atwood and Thomas—NATIONS BEYOND THE SEAS, (P3.43), Board on Textbooks.

Atwood and Thomas—THE UNITED STATES AMONG THE NATIONS (P2.90).

Benitez—Philippine Civics, How We Govern Ourselves

Hill—COMMUNITY CIVICS (P3.08), C. of S. in U. S. History and Government.

Hill—COMMUNITY LIFE AND CIVIC PROBLEMS (P3.08).

Hill—READINGS IN COMMUNITY LIFE (P3.96).

Hill—VOCATIONAL CIVICS (P2.82), P.P.S., Vol. I, p. 191.

Hill—READINGS IN VOCATIONAL LIFE (P3.96).

Turkington—MY COUNTRY (P2.38), A.L.L., p. 326.

Turkington, Muga, and Pritchard—LESSONS IN CITIZENSHIP (P2.90), P.P.S., Vol. II, p. 31.

Davis—GUIDANCE FOR YOUTH (P3.08), P.P.S., Vol. II, p. 144.

Andress and Evans—HEALTH AND GOOD CITIZENSHIP (P2.11), A.L.L., p. 367.

Andress and Evans—HEALTH AND SUCCESS (P1.67), A.L.L., p. 367.

Fernandez—A Brief History of the Philippines. Revised Edition

Hodgdon—THE ENCHANTED PAST (P1.94), A.L.L., p. 405.

Kelty—THE BEGINNINGS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND NATION (P2.64), P.P.S., Vol. IV, p. 47.

Lawler—COLUMBUS AND MAGELLAN (P1.32).

Barnard, Tall, and Gambrill—HOW THE OLD WORLD FOUND THE NEW (P1.76), P.P.S., Vol. II, p. 295.

Kelty—THE GROWTH OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND NATION (P2.90).

Montgomery—THE BEGINNER'S AMERICAN HISTORY, Rev. Ed. (P1.85), P.P.S., Vol. V, p. 90.

Definite page references are made to each of these books in the basal texts.

Prices subject to 10% discount from dealers.

For further particulars write to

HUGO H. MILLER
Representing **GINN AND COMPANY**
Box 525, Manila



Office: Manila Hotel, Rooms 718-719
Tel. 2-20-22

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Edited by A. V. H. HARTENDORP



VOL. XXX

CONTENTS for JULY, 1933

No. 2

Cover:

Carved and Painted Design from a Lanao Sailboat.....	MARCOS LARGOSTA.....	COVER
Business and Finance.....	E. D. HESTER.....	42
News Summary.....		43
The New Books.....		47
The Planets for July.....	MANILA OBSERVATORY.....	47
Faint Heart and Fair Lady (Story).....	GONZALO QUIOGUE.....	49
Piat's Saint Mary.....	RALPH G. HAWKINS.....	51
Salt from Sand in Ilocos.....	HAROLD VAN WINKLE.....	52
Our National Poet.....	D. A. HERNANDEZ.....	53
The Smallest Living Fish in the World.....	DANIEL M. BUÑAG.....	57
Tendencies in the Choice of High School Courses.....	FRANCISCO M. SACAY.....	56
Arts and Crafts in Siam.....	WALTER BUCHLER.....	57

Editorials:

Governor-General Murphy and the All-Important Issue of the Time.....	THE EDITOR.....	59
The Rejection of the Fake Independence Act.....	THE EDITOR.....	60
For the Sake of Clarity.....	THE EDITOR.....	61
The Crucial Test.....	CONRADO BENITEZ.....	62

Cartoon:

The Stone Wall.....	I. L. MIRANDA.....	61
To a Tropic Mountain Runnel (Poem).....	PALMER A. HILTY.....	62
Song of a Lover (Poem).....	S. T.....	63
Midnight Tryst (Poem).....	CARLOS P. SAN JUAN.....	63
David and Bathsheba (Poem).....	CONRADO S. RAMIREZ.....	63
Statement of Return (Poem).....	JOSE GARCIA VILLA.....	63
Late Moonrise (Poem).....	C. V. PEDROCHE.....	63
Soft Night (Poem).....	ABELARDO SUBIDO.....	63
Early Days in the Constabulary.....	WILFRID TURNBULL.....	64
Campfire Tales on the Beach:—The "Sea-Devil" and His Cousin "Posit".....	DR. ALFRED WORM.....	66
The Philippine Home:—Making the Children's Home-Work Easy —A New Note in Children's Bed-Room Furnishings—New Uses for the Popular Patchwork.....	MRS. MARY MACDONALD...	68
Four O'Clock in the Editor's Office.....		78

Entered at the Manila Post Office as Second Class Mail Matter

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICES

1104 Castillejos, Quiapo, Manila
Telephone 2-21-31

A. V. H. HARTENDORP,
Editor and Business Manager

H. G. HORNBOSTEL,
Advertising and Circulation Manager

Subscription rates: ₱3.00 in the Philippines, \$3.00 elsewhere. The Magazine will be stopped without notice at the expiration of a subscription unless otherwise ordered. When informing the Publishers of a change in address, please give the old address as well as the new. Remittances should be made by money order. Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

Published by
PHILIPPINE EDUCATION CO., INC.
101-103 ESCOLTA, MANILA, P. I.

VERNE E. MILLER
President

DAVID G. GUNNELL
Vice-President and Treasurer

BERNARDO A. SISON
Secretary

Copyright, 1933, by Philippine Education Co., Inc. All Rights Reserved

INSURANCE

FIRE — MARINE

AUTOMOBILE — ACCIDENT — PLATE GLASS

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Atlas Assurance Company, Limited
 The Employer's Liability Assurance Corporation
 Continental Insurance Company
 Limited
 Orient Insurance Co.

E. E. ELSER

General Agent

Kneeder Bldg. No. 400 Telephone 2-24-28



Remove That Corn With BLUE-JAY

The SAFE way to kill the pain and remove the corn. At your druggists.

Salicylic Acid 45%, Rubber Mass composition 51%, Beeswax 1.3, Olive Oil 2.7.

Business and Finance

By E. D. HESTER

American Trade Commissioner



PHILIPPINE business conditions during May were indexed by distinct improvement and current opinion is of cautious optimism. Markets firmed and a fair upward swing characterized price levels of sugar, rice, coconut oil, abaca, and copra. Government revenue, in spite of difficulties encountered in cedula and land tax collections, were picking up with several brackets reporting substantial increases.

Anticipating the opening of the school year, retail trading showed seasonal improvement although sales were still below normal. Upcountry merchandise movement was slightly better due to improved returns from farm produce especially sugar. A fair volume of business was reported by foodstuff dealers for port orders although provincial movement in this line was still slow. Textile sales improved with some larger orders regarded as speculative due to upward price tendencies. In automobiles, smaller units commanded fair attention.

Recently, in practically all staple lines, difficulty is encountered due to hesitancy of United States exporters to quote firm prices for delivery beyond 30 days. Real estate business continued greatly curtailed and few buildings were contemplated due to present low rentals and vacancies. The total value of building permits, as reported by the Manila City Engineer for May was only P323,000 compared with P920,000 for the same period last year.

Finance

The banking situation during May was considered less favorable with many important items of the Insular Auditor's report showing decreases. At the close of the month, only time and demand deposits showed improvement. Debits to individual accounts were ten per cent better than a year ago but less than in April. The Insular Auditor's report for May 27, in millions of pesos, follow:

	May 1933	Apr. 1933	May 1932
Total resources	221	223	222
Loans, discounts and overdrafts	102	105	111
Investments	44	47	46
Time and demand deposits	120	117	116
Net working capital, foreign banks	10	12	19
Average daily debits to individual accounts for four weeks ending	3.3	3.6	3.0
Total circulation	118	119	122

Sugar

The sugar market was quiet but firm. Only a few parcels changed hands as the available supply was small. The few holders were reluctant to sell at the ruling price of P7.70 per picul. The new crop was favored by propitious weather throughout the cane districts. Sugar exports from November 1, 1932 to May 31, 1933 totaled 895,200 long tons of centrifugal and 40,000 of refined.

Coconut Products

The firmness which characterized the copra market during the closing days of April became more accentuated in May due to a pick-up in demand for copra and coconut oil in the United States. This strengthened the local market and dealers and mills increased their purchasing limits. The market closed with an easier undertone as the heavy demand spurred production and unusually heavy arrivals tended to flood both the Manila and Cebu markets. Crushing activity was fair during the month with all but one mill operating. In spite of the restrictive tax in force in Germany, the volume of copra cake transactions was fairly large, although at low price levels. Schnurmacher's price data follow:

	May 1933	Apr. 1933	May 1932
Copra resecada, buyer's warehouse, Manila, pesos per 100 kilos:			
High	5.80	5.10	6.00
Low	5.00	4.70	5.50
Coconut oil in drums, Manila, pesos per kilo:			
High	0.12	0.1125	0.13
Low	.11	.10	.13
Copra cake, f. o. b. steamer, Manila, pesos per metric ton:			
High	21.65	21.00	29.50
Low	20.50	20.15	27.50

Manila Hemp

The abaca market continued the relatively favorable position of the previous month. Sellers maintained a firm attitude and prices registered a steady upward trend. Arrivals, below April, were heavier than a year ago. Saleeby's prices, May 27, f. a. s. buyer's warehouse, Manila, for various grades, pesos per picul: E, P9.00; F, P8.50; I, P6.50; J1, P5.50; J2, P4.50; K, P4.25; L1, P3.75.

Rice

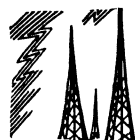
The rice market was firm with a fair volume of business at steadily advancing prices. The improvement was attributed to the fact that paddy was in strong hands who were reluctant to sell at prevailing quotations. Palay prices opened at P1.70 to P2.05 per cavan and closed at P1.90 to P2.20. Manila arrivals of rice during May totaled 179,600 sacks compared with 137,600 for the previous month.

Tobacco

The tobacco market during May continued dull and quiet and only one important transaction involving one million pounds for export was reported to have taken place. According to surveys made, the outlook of the present crop is not very promising. Many of the farmers are becoming more interested to change to the cultivation of Virginia type tobacco due to the growing demand for locally manufactured cigarettes from imported Virginia tobacco. They are further encouraged by the decline in cigar consumption and the very favorable results obtained at the experimental stations of the Philippine Bureau of Plant Industry. Exports of rawleaf, stripped tobacco, and scraps totaled 1,446,000 kilos of which Spain took 1,176,000. Exports of cigars to the United States, although larger than April, was considerably below May last year, and totaled only 12,967,000 units.

News Summary

The Philippines



May 10.—Senate President Quezon is received in private audience by the Pope.

May 11.—General Charles E. Nathorst, former chief of the Constabulary, and his wife and daughter, depart for Sweden.

May 12.—Eleven girls are burned to death in a fire which destroys the Philippine Training School for Girls.

Senator Quirino states that 35 provinces in-

D.M.C.
REGISTERED TRADE MARK

DOLLFUS-MIEG & CO. MULHOUSE (FRANCE)

brilliant crochet cotton the original

six cord brilliant cordonnet used extensively for all kinds of crochet work

. . . the perfect cable twisted crochet cotton, a most desirable thread for general crochet work; this firm thread ensures a permanency and distinctness of detail in finished work even after much laundering



high quality fast colours

can be procured from all art needlework stores.

cluding Manila out of 50 are against the acceptance of the Hare-Hawes-Cutting act, 4 in favor, and 12 equally divided or doubtful.

May 16.—The Manila Bulletin publishes extracts from an editorial in the London Sunday Express: "The politicians of the United States have resolved to throw away the American empire. It is said the Filipinos have won their independence. Nothing of the sort! They have been given the sack. . . . The Philippines are being thrown out. It is a short-sighted policy. Before long the Japanese will intervene in the Philippines—no doubt to protect the lives of Japanese subjects. The Japanese will build a naval base there."

May 17.—Charges of multiple homicide are brought against Mrs. Francisco V. Valoria, superintendent of the Girls' Training School, Pelagio Castro, night watchman, and Rosa Posadas, girl inmate.

May 18.—Reported in Manila that Prof. Charles E. Derbyshire, translator of Rizal's novels, died recently at the U. S. Veteran Hospital at Chillicothe, Ohio, aged 53. He came to the Philippines as a teacher on the transport Thomas and later became an interpreter and translator for the Supreme Court.

May 19.—Arsenio N. Luz, President of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce, speaks to Governor Rolph of California over the radiotelephone and urges him to veto the bill taxing oleomargarine made out of coconut oil, stating that the bill violates the free trade existing between the United States and the Philippines, that it would harm the coconut industry on which 3,000,000 are dependent, and damage California's export trade with the Philippines. He points out that the Philippines purchased more canned milk and other dairy products in California than California buys of Philippine coconut oil.

Trinidad Suaso, 20-year old inmate of the Girls' Training School, confesses that she started the fire, claiming also that she made frantic but futile efforts to release the girls locked up in the detention cell who lost their lives. She will be charged with arson and multiple homicide.

Acting Governor-General Holliday appoints Judge Eulogio P. Revilla to investigate all institutions where

the delinquent, the sick, and the mentally deranged are cared for or confined.

May 20.—The Manila Bulletin reprints an April 15 editorial from the Washington Herald stating that the appointment of Mr. Murphy as governor-general indicates that the President will not attempt to exert any pressure to bring about the Philippine Legislature's approval of the Hare-Hawes-Cutting act and has "turned a deaf ear to the appeals of all candidates for that important post who were members of the disloyal 72nd Congress. It was the 72nd Congress that surrendered to the pressure of a dishonest lobby which forced through congress and over the President's veto the iniquitous act for the betrayal of the Philippine people and the abandonment of the Philippine Islands. No more nefarious law has ever stained the statute books of the United States. No senator or representative who was guilty of voting for the iniquitous Philippine act as it was passed over the President's veto is fit to hold the commission of the President of the United States as governor-general of the Philippines, as vice-governor, as auditor, or as associate justice of the Philippine Supreme Court. If the President will serve notice that no stool pigeon of the wicked lobby, be he senator or representative, will ever get a Roosevelt commission, the Philippine people will be given the protection in their forthcoming verdict to which they are entitled. The new governor-general doubtless has everything to learn about the Philippine Islands. But at least he is not the creature of the sordid lobby made up of American gamblers in Cuban sugar and American sugar properties, of the codge companies of Missouri, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and other states. Governor-General Murphy will go to Manila free from the odium that would have attached to any member of the 72nd Congress who aided and abetted the anti-Philippine lobby which is attempting to rob the Philippine people of their rights. . . . Any pressure by the Roosevelt administration either through the Governor-General at Manila or the Secretary of War at Washington to bring about the Philippine Legislature's approval of the anti-Philippine act, will be rightly resented by the Philippine people and will disgrace the government and people of the United States".

May 23.—Associate Justice Ignacio Villamor dies, aged 68, of pneumonia contracted while attending mass at Antipolo last Sunday. He was born in Bangued, Abra, and joined the government as fiscal of Pangasinan, and held many other posts as judge of the court of first instance, attorney general, executive secretary, and president of the University of the Philippines.

May 26.—Secretary of War Dern addresses a message to Governor Rolph objecting to the California bill imposing a tax of 8 cents a pound on oleomargarine containing coconut oil imported chiefly from the Philippines.

May 28.—Philippine customs officials are advised of the United States Supreme Court ruling of October 10, 1932, that the Army and Navy must pay duty on goods imported from abroad, cancelling an order of the comptroller-general six years ago suspending all such payments.

May 29.—Representative Buencamino, chairman of the House committee on agriculture, states after a survey, that the southern sugar producing districts are ready to limit production.

May 31.—Roy W. Howard, head of the United Press and the Scripps-Howard newspapers, states in Japan that the little protest against the outrageous Hare-Hawes-Cutting act shows that the American people take little interest in the Far East. He states that the act will ultimately be changed and independence granted the Philippine upon more generous terms.

While Osmeña is quoted by Romulo of the T-V-T newspapers, with the missions on board the Conte Rosso en route to the Philippines, as stating that an accord on the Hare-Hawes-Cutting act is possible, he reports that Quezon has refused to commit himself to any formal arrangement or understanding with Osmeña and Roxas without first obtaining the sanction of his followers in the Philippines. Romulo states, however, that it appears that Quezon may not go to the extent of opposing the act, but will leave it to the Legislature to decide. If this means his resignation as President of the Nacionalista Party and President of the Senate, he is willing to take the consequences, but he will under no circumstances compromise his views against the act.

Major-General Booth receives word from Washington that no cuts in the commissioned and enlisted strength of the Army will be made. It is assumed that the labor camp scheme of the government is engaging the services of officers and men who otherwise might have been dropped.

Samuel E. Kane, former governor of Bontok and Kalinga, soldier, engineer, and author of "Life or Death in Luzon", dies of a heart attack in New York, aged 53.

June 2.—Senator Aquino declares that Mr. Quezon's resignation at this time would be inopportune unless he is now convinced that the Hare-Hawes-Cutting law should be accepted, otherwise he should await the verdict of the people. Senator Quirino states that the offer to resign indicates Quezon is irreconcilable in his stand but is not after personal aggrandizement.

Osmeña on board the Conte Rosso issues a statement declaring that the mission is returning with a "positive conquest, not with mere promises, but with a definite act of Congress—an independence law—the fruition of the people's aspirations and their labors. We are confident that now that they have within their grasp a realization of their ideal, they will neither hesitate nor retreat, but will with determination take the only logical step that an expectant world awaits—the acceptance of the law, thus ending our long and arduous struggle for liberty and independ-

HOLLYWOOD ACCLAIMS



Kay Francis; First National Star

New Tangee Theatrical

The beautiful stars of Hollywood know the famous Tangee Lipstick with its soothing, protective cream base. But they needed a dark, vivid coloring for theatrical use.

Tangee Theatrical met their demand. Same marvelous cream base as Tangee, it is dark and vivid, gives a deep rose color to the lips. Blends perfectly for evening use. Will not smear or rub off.

New Theatrical Rouge to Match

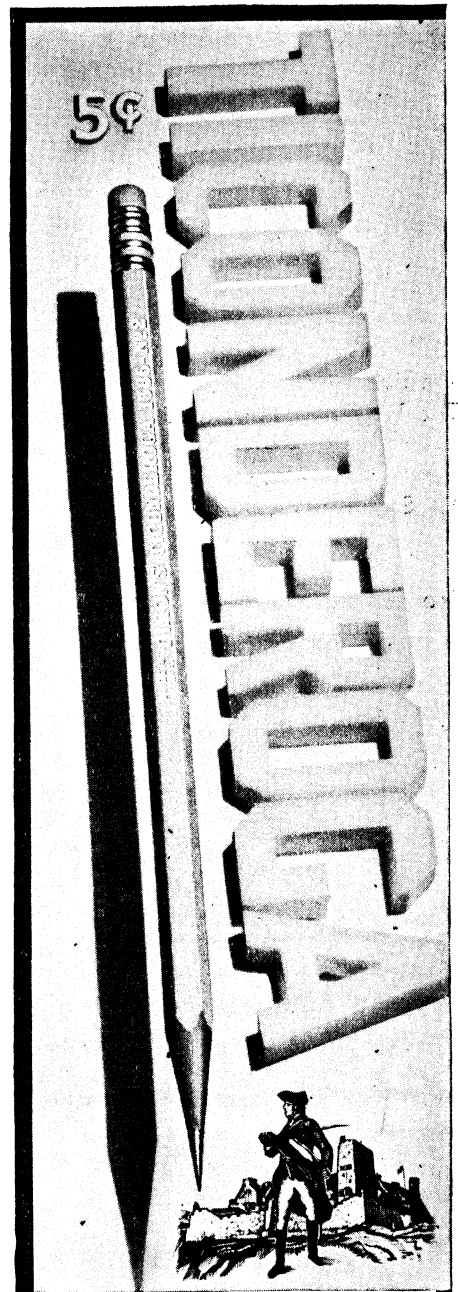
Tangee Theatrical Rouge Compact matches the rich shade of Tangee Theatrical Lipstick.

Tangee Cosmetic, a new "mascara." Beautifies eyelashes and eyebrows but will not irritate the eyes or smudge.



Sales Agents

MULLER, MACLEAN & CO., Inc.



*Li-con-der-oga
a fine American
name for a fine
American pencil
with a fine
American price
of only 5¢.*

Philippine Education Co., Inc.
Distributors

ATTENTION!!!

Stamp Collectors



Books

On Postage Stamps
The Why and How of Philately

Albums

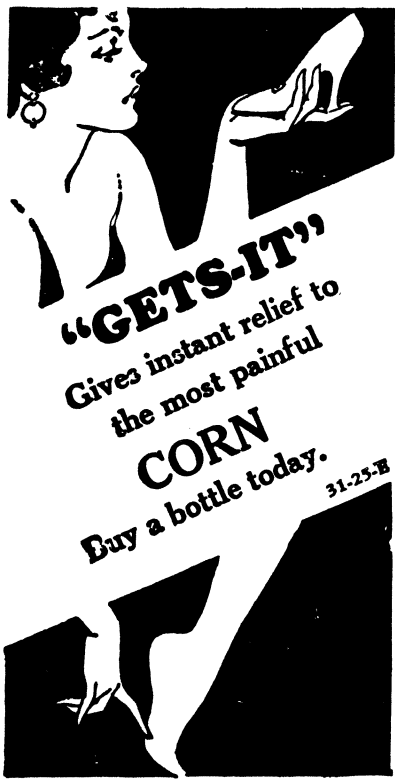
All Standard Albums in Stock

Supplier's Stamps

From all the World—Old and New



Philippine Education Co., Inc.
101-103 Escolta Manila



Salicylic Acid 14.0%; Zinc Chloride 2.0%; Ether 7.2%; Alcohol 9.0%; Flexible Collodion q. s. N.R.

ence". Speaker Roxas declares that "the independence act was conceived in friendship for the Filipino people . . . intended to secure the fulfilment of our aspirations . . . dictated by friendship and generosity. It settles the Philippine problem definitely and completely under terms and conditions the most favorable and just the Filipino people can ever ask to obtain. . . . The act first provides for the immediate erection of a semi-sovereign state under protection of the United States and, second, provides for the complete independence of the Philippines at the end of the transition period, automatically, irrevocably, without need of further congressional action".

June 3.—Quezon states in Honkong, "I stand firm on what I previously said. The act is unacceptable to the people of the Philippines and we are definitely against its acceptance in any form whatever. We would not agree on acceptance even with reservations."

The League for the Acceptance of the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act issues a manifesto drafted by Aquino, Palma, and Kalaw, denouncing the Quezon Leadership as dictatorial and urging the restoration of a two-party government. The manifesto declares that the act is only a "means to an end", to establish a really democratic form of government here.

June 4.—Senator Quirino states that the act is like a funnel with the United States at the big end. "If we accept this law I predict that within ten years we will be begging the United States to take us back and annex us".

June 5.—Students at the University of the Philippines demonstrate against the increase in tuition fees recently ordered.

Trinidad Suaso enters a plea of not guilty, saying that she was trapped into falsely confessing that she set fire to the Girls' Training School.

June 7.—The *Manila Bulletin* publishes the report of a survey of the United States press showing that 208 major newspapers are opposed to the Hare-Hawes-Cutting act and only 38 for it. More than 200 smaller newspapers expressed opinions against the act.

June 8.—Growing bitterness is reported from Hongkong between the two Filipino missions on the eve of their departure for Manila, and a banquet which was to have been given is called off, although a dinner given the night before was "marked by cordiality". Senator Osmeña stresses the necessity of reaching a concrete understanding before the Legislature meets. "Rejection would destroy the work and negotiations of years".

The board of regents of the University rejects the students' plea for a reduction in tuition fees. The students decide to carry their protest to the board of visitors, composed of the Governor-General, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House.

Arsenio Luz is elected President of the Manila Rotary Club.

June 10.—Governor Rolph of California vetoes the oleomargarine tax bill on the ground that it infringes on the tariff legislative powers of the federal government, would injure California's export trade, and would increase the cost of living of the poor man.

June 11.—The independence missions arrive in Manila and are received by some 10,000 people without noise or demonstrations of any kind. Both Quezon and Osmeña deny that a compromise has been reached, though the latter states there is still hope but that the compromise must come from the rejectionists as the legislative mission is committed to the acceptance of the act. He intimates that the mission would oppose any move to railroad the defeat of the act through a special session of the Legislature.

June 12.—Speaking at the Plaza Hotel, Senator Osmeña declares that "the law is good in every respect, but even supposing that it is not good, it fixes the date of independence. Are we to reject it? I do not believe so. If we reject it we will no longer be able to raise our heads and face the world. If we repudiate what your envoys have done, no nation in the world will deal with us anymore, because then they would ask, 'Who will guaranty this?' . . . There is one thing which we young nations must learn and that is to learn to accept consequences. Once we have chosen a man to represent us, we must support him. To do otherwise would mean the repudiation not only of the man, but the country that selected him. . . . During our whole stay in the United States we were extremely careful in not committing our people. . . . We thought that the people were entitled to have a say in so vital a question. . . . We never said that the Filipino people will accept the act. But now that we are here we want to say that we are in favor of this law and propose that you accept it. . . . I trust that the entire Filipino people will accept it heartily." Speaker Roxas declares that the act creates a semi-sovereign state with an international personality, that executive, legislative, and judicial powers are granted in full, and that the feared economic strangulation idea is a myth.

At a luncheon given in honor of the Mission by Mr. Quezon, he pays the Mission a tribute and expresses the hope that an agreement may be reached. Osmeña speaks fervently for the acceptance of the act. Later at a caucus, Mr. Quezon, although showing great consideration for the work of the Mission, insists on independence on a permanent foundation. He states that if the matter were submitted to the Legislature now, the act would be rejected, but that his personal opinion is that it should be submitted to a convention.

June 13.—Director of Education Bewley informs acting Governor-General Holliday that at least ₱1,428,996 is necessary to keep the schools open for the rest of the year, and ₱2,570,746 until next March. Mr. Bewley states that he warned the Legislature that the reduction in the school appropriation of over ₱3,000,000 would result in the closing of many schools, the dropping of some 6,500 teachers, and the turning away of some 325,000 children.

Speaker Roxas declares that he can not see how the Philippine government could stand if the country

is given immediate independence. Deficits would amount to millions of pesos.

June 15.—Governor-General Frank Murphy arrives in Manila. Arriving with him are Mrs. William Teahan, his sister who will act as the official Malacañang hostess, and her husband, Brigadier-General Creed F. Cox, new chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, Joseph Mills, and adviser, and his wife and daughter, and a number of secretaries.

In his inaugural address on the Luneta, Governor-General Murphy alludes to the high purposes of the American government in the Philippines as stated by President McKinley and President Wilson and in the preamble of the Jones Law, "that great charter of liberty and home rule" "under which for a period of seventeen years we have together been working out the political and economic destinies of this great commonwealth. That we have wrought well, no one, I believe, can seriously doubt or deny." Referring to the Hare-Hawes-Cutting act, he states, "In the course of this trusteeship we have come now to another important decision. The Congress has enacted a measure which offers to the people of the Philippines an opportunity through their authorized representatives to vote on the question of independence. As I view it, this is a matter which is primarily their concern, on which they should be permitted to express their independent judgment after a full, fair, and unprejudiced discussion and consideration of the issues involved. I leave this entire question with you for your free determination, without interference and uncontrolled by any force or influence whatsoever. Whatever may be the decision as to acceptance or rejection of this measure, there are still confronting us immediate problems of government which can not be neglected. We must be ever mindful of our continuing joint responsibility for honest, frugal, enlightened, and progressive government. . . ." He next speaks of efficiency and economy in the government, the need of keeping the public debt within proper and conservative limits, the need of keeping within the budget, etc., but declares that "to look upon government as a mere business problem is to see it only in part". The government, he states, "with every agency and instrumentality available to it, with all the right and power at its command, with a resolute and unflinching determination that will not be balked by stagnant tradition or narrow prejudice or selfish indifference, will seek to help the underprivileged, to protect the weak and untutored against the strong and unscrupulous; and it will seek to make education, healthful living conditions, fair and impartial justice, steady employment at a fair wage, adequate care of the sick and indigent, and all the other benefits of civilized society, available to every man, woman, and child." He also speaks of the need for government planning, in which "our great President Franklin D. Roosevelt has led the way. . . . We should follow his stirring and inspiring example." It is important for us "to analyze carefully and realistically our situation and our prospects. The government must take the lead in gathering reliable information as to prevailing tendencies and conditions in matters of production and trade and employment, making its findings known through public conferences, press reports, and other effective means, and originating corrective measures to prevent unbalanced production of goods and oversupply of services, and avoid maldistribution of wealth and prosperity". "This in part is my conception of the responsibilities and the privileges of government, and I pledge myself with all the energy and ability I possess, and so far as it lies in my power, to make it a reality. With complete hope and faith in the great Providence who ensures our destiny, I humbly beseech His guidance and inspiration in the task before us."

Governor-General Murphy brings a message from President Roosevelt to the people of the Philippines stating in part: "In the selection of the Honorable Frank Murphy as your new chief executive, I feel that I have given ample evidence of my deep interest

COMMUNITY DRY CLEANING & LAUNDRY

LUCIO REYES, PROP.

117 F. B. Harrison St., Pasay, Rizal

Free Collection & Delivery

Prices: For Dry Cleaning:

1. Ladies Dresses P.80
2. Men's Suit P.60 & P.70

MUTUAL AID SOCIETY FOR UNEMPLOYED SEAMEN OF ALL COMMERCIAL SHIPS

(Authorized by the Government)

545 Azcarraga, Tondo, Manila, P. I.

LAMBERTO MONTENEGRO, Pres.

CECIL REDSTON, Sec.

J. LIWANAG & SONS

TAILORING

115 F. B. Harrison, Pasay

SALVADOR R. LIWANAG

Academical Cutter

In Charge

in your welfare. He brings to your service outstanding and demonstrated capacity in governmental affairs and valuable experience in both executive and judicial fields, together with a broad human viewpoint and a keen desire to assist in a happy solution of all your problems. I confidently expect that he will prove himself deserving of your esteem and affection; and I bespeak for him, in his efforts to promote your best interests, loyal support and cooperation".

Senate President Quezon states that he is heart and soul with the Governor-General in the objectives outlined in his inaugural address. "The Legislature, I feel sure, will stand behind him". Speaker Roxas states that the speech promises to bring into being the hopes and aspirations of the Filipino people".

Mr. Quezon states that he will make only two more speeches against the Hare-Hawes-Cutting act as it is only fair to let the Mission have the floor and his health does not permit him to undertake a long and intensive program of public speaking. "I have done enough", he says. "I will vote against the law but I will not obstruct others in their decision". He states that about two-thirds of the members of both houses are for rejection, but that he does not know how many would vote for the law with reservations.

The United States

May 10.—With a temporary international tariff truce believed assured, President Roosevelt indicates that the United States should not impose the import taxes on agricultural produce as provided in the new farm bill, given final approval by Congress today.

May 12.—The President signs the farm relief and inflation bill.

May 15.—In a message addressed to the presidents and sovereigns of 54 nations, including Russia, and over the heads of the diplomats at the disarmament conference, President Roosevelt summons all nations to pledge themselves to send no armed forces whatsoever across their frontiers, and warns that if any strong nation refuses, the civilized world will know where to place the blame. As a first step to disarmament, he urges the adoption of Prime Minister MacDonald's reduction of armament plan, and while this is being done he proposes that no country increase existing armaments.

Admiral W. V. Pratt, Chief of Naval Operations, orders one-third of all combatant ships and naval aircraft to be placed on reserve commission on a rotating basis. Some \$55,000,000 in operating expenses will be saved by the plan. The personnel is to be cut from 79,700 to 77,000.

Secretary of State Hull declares that the United States is ready to reexamine any sections of the American tariff law which any country might consider as unduly prejudicial.

May 16.—The President appoints Secretary of State Hull, chairman, and James M. Cox, former Democratic presidential nominee, and Senator Key Pittman, chairman of the foreign relations committee, members of the American delegation to the world economic conference.

May 17.—The President sends a message to Congress on a relief program which would operate through public works projects calling for \$3,300,000,000, and also advocates a shorter working week, a decent wage for the shortened week, prevention of unfair competition and disastrous overproduction, and limitation of the anti-trust laws.

Congress gives final approval to the Muscle Shoals project for the production of electric power and fertilizer.

May 18.—The President signs the Muscle Shoals bill.

The War Department announces that no officers or men will be retired but that approximately 5,000 of them will be assigned to the civilian employment camps.

May 20.—It is reported that Colonel Creed F. Cox, of the field artillery, has been nominated to succeed Brigadier-General Francis Le J. Parker as Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs. Colonel Cox is a graduate of West Point and will be given the rank of brigadier-general. Prior to his assignment to Hawaii, where he is at this time, he was senior assistant to General Parker, former chief of the Bureau.

May 22.—Norman Davis, United States ambassador extraordinary at the Geneva arms conference, announces that the United States is prepared to abandon neutrality in the event peace is menaced, and that it is ready to agree to consult with other nations in case of a breach of peace and, if the consultation proves that one nation is guilty of aggression, to abstain from any action tending to block a collective effort to restore peace provided the United States approves the judgment rendered. He called on the nations to abolish aggressive weapons, stating that the United States is convinced that "there exist contractual obligations of the armed states to reduce their armaments to a defensive level comparable with those of the vanquished powers already disarmed through the peace treaties". He reveals that the United States defines an aggressor nation as one whose armed forces are found in foreign territory in violation of treaties. The announcement is considered as marking the abandonment of the "policy of isolation" and as meaning that the United States would not claim the rights of a neutral nation if it should agree as to the identity of an aggressor nation; also that the United States would oppose any change in territorial status quo or the rearmament of any nation.

The President suggests in a message to Congress the suspension of the law which provides that only a resident of the Hawaiian Islands can be appointed governor of the territory.

May 23.—J. P. Morgan, head of one of the most powerful financial institutions in the United States, admits before a senatorial inquiry committee that neither he nor any of the twenty partners in the firm paid income taxes for 1930, 1931, and 1932. He

testifies that the firm's assets shrank fifty per cent in the years 1931 and 1932 and that at the end of that time these were valued at \$424,708,095. He defends private banking and overlapping directorates.

May 24.—Over the protest of Morgan, the senate committee publishes a list of persons who obtained large personal loans from the House of Morgan, including Charles G. Dawes, Norman Davis, Charles E. Mitchell, Myron Taylor, Richard Whitney, and John W. Davis. The committee also publishes a list of persons who were permitted to purchase securities from J. P. Morgan & Company at prices well below the market, making immediate profits possible, including William H. Woodin (before he became secretary of the treasury), Charles Francis Adams, former secretary of the navy, John J. Rascoe, former chairman of the Democratic national committee, Senator William G. McAdoo, former secretary of the treasury, General John J. Pershing, Owen D. Young, Newton D. Baker, former secretary of war, John W. Davis, former presidential candidate and ambassador to Great Britain, and the late Calvin Coolidge (after the close of his administration). It is revealed at the hearing that the Morgan partners paid \$11,000,000 in income taxes in 1929 and little or nothing since.

Secretary of the Navy Swanson announces that the Navy has abandoned the plan to keep one-third of the navy in reserve as efficiency would be greatly affected and comparatively little saved.

May 25.—President Roosevelt and Viscount Ishii confer at the White House on economic and money problems.

Senator Robinson states that as a result of the Morgan revelations, Secretary Woodin has outlived his usefulness as head of the Treasury. Representative Britton demands that Secretary Woodin and Ambassador Norman Davis resign.

Morgan states at the inquiry that he paid an income tax to Britain in 1930, 1931, and 1932 amounting to approximately £7,000 pounds each year. Ferdinand Pecora, council for the committee, discloses that Rascoe wrote a letter to a Morgan partner thanking him for "the many courtesies shown me by you and your partners" and expressing "the hope the future will offer me an opportunity to reciprocate".

Washington officials declare their opposition to a revision of the naval ratio established by the Washington and London treaties and emphasize that the ratio must stand throughout the life of these treaties which do not expire until 1936.

May 27.—The Senate passes the railroad economy bill suspending the anti-trust laws for one year and permitting federal coordination of the railways, joint use of terminals, trackage, financial reorganization, etc. The bill now goes to the House.

The President sends Congress a proposal to outlaw the "gold clause" in contracts, and to make all contracts, public and private, payable in "legal tender". The President states that such a measure would merely make legal what is already an accomplished fact.

The President is quoted as saying that the investigation of the House of Morgan should go on regardless of whom it hits.

It is shown at the senatorial inquiry that Morgan & Company controls the United Corporation which holds an interest in utility corporations doing 22 per cent of the electric and gas business in the country.

May 28.—Secretary of the Treasury Woodin offers his resignation to the President, but it is understood that the latter will take no immediate action.

May 29.—The President indicates that he has complete confidence in the senate inquiry committee and states that he "wants to renew his expression of the desire that the investigation go through without limit".

June 1.—New big names are made public as being among those persons allowed to buy securities from Morgan & Company and its affiliates at bargain prices, including Owen J. Roberts, now associate justice of the Supreme Court, J. W. Kephart of the Pennsylvania supreme court, and W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

June 3.—Representative Vinson of the House naval committee states that the Navy will be ready to start work within ninety days on the construction of thirty new ships, including twenty destroyers, four submarines, two aircraft carriers, and four cruisers (10,000 tons, 6-inch guns), as part of the three-year \$230,000,000 construction program.

June 5.—The President signs the resolution striking the gold payment clause out of public and private contracts.

The House rejects the President's request for authority to appoint a governor for Hawaii from the continental United States.

June 6.—The President issues an executive order modifying the cut in veterans' pensions and fixing the average reduction at 18% and the maximum at 25%.

June 7.—Cyrus H. K. Curtis, publisher of the Saturday Evening Post, Ladies' Home Journal, Country Gentleman, Philadelphia Public Ledger, and the New York Evening Post, dies, aged 83. He was born in Portland, Maine, of poor parents, and started life as a newsboy.

June 10.—The President sends Congress a series of executive orders calling for abolitions, consolidations, and regroupings of numerous government offices.


June 11.—The Senate inquiry committee reveals that the members of J. P. Morgan & Company are directors on 89 corporations with total assets of \$20,000,000,000.

June 13.—The President signs the \$2,220,000,000 home mortgage relief bill providing for a refinancing of mortgages on long terms at favorable interest rates.

Congress passes the Glass-Steagall banking reform bill providing for the insurance of bank deposits up to \$2,500 beginning January 1, 1934, and up to \$10,000 beginning the following July 1. All state and national banks would be permitted to enter the insurance system after examination, but any non-members of the Federal Reserve system by 1936 would be excluded. The bill divorces commercial from investment banking.

Congress passes the industrial control bill providing for a gigantic system of public works to stimulate employment and for federal supervision of agreements between competing businesses. The provision permitting combinations in trade associations, with federal supervision, abrogates at least temporarily the anti-trust laws.


The President summons leaders in Congress and bluntly tells them that he would not accept the compromise on veteran payment reductions Congress is trying to foist on him but would veto such a bill. The compromise would limit the President's power to cut allowances and thus reduce the expected savings by almost a third. The President's power over Congress is in part explained by the fact that nearly 150,000 federal appointive jobs still remain to be passed out.



SCHOOL DIRECTORY

Address inquiries to the

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE



THE FAR EASTERN COLLEGE

526 Evangelista, Quiapo

Tel. 2-26-71

SANTO TOMAS UNIVERSITY

139 Postigo, Intramuros and Calle España, Sampaloc

P. O. Box 147 Tel. 2-11-62

MANILA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND DENTISTRY

F. Huertas and Mayhaligue

Tel. 2-42-41

ACADEMY OF MUSIC OF MANILA

Courses offered both for the study of music as a profession and as a part of a general cultural education.

Empowered to confer Teachers' Certificates and Artists' Diplomas.

ALEXANDER LIPPAY

Director

Registration June 1 to 6

44 A. Mabini, Manila

June 15.—President Roosevelt announces that Britain will pay \$10,000,000 to the United States tomorrow in acknowledgment of its war debt installment due on that date pending a final settlement of the war debt question. Although the payment will amount to only thirteen per cent of the payment due, Mr. Roosevelt states he has no personal hesitation in accepting it and that he would not characterize the resultant situation as a default. The British note called attention to the sharp fall in prices that accompanied the December payment and argued that tomorrow's installment paid in full would have a further effect on prices at an inopportune time. The British also express the belief that success of the world economic conference should not be hampered by doubts concerning a satisfactory war debt solution. The President makes it clear, however, that he does not consider the war debts a proper subject for discussion at the economic conference.

The French ambassador notifies the state department that France will default its June installment on the war debt. The Italian ambassador informs the department that Italy is ready to pay \$1,000,000 as a token of its willingness to pay the \$13,545,438 due.

Other Countries

May 10.—Chancellor Hitler of Germany orders the confiscation of all funds of the socialist party and the socialist press.

May 11.—Japanese airplanes drop pamphlets into Peiping warning the Chinese to "cease opposing the Japanese and Manchukuoans and to break away from Chiang Kai-shek, otherwise it is feared the tragedy at Kupeikow may be reenacted at Peiping and Tientsin".

War minister Araki tells the cabinet that the object of the present drive in North China is not to occupy Peiping or Tientsin, but to frustrate Chinese efforts to concentrate anew in the area from which they were previously ejected.

Viscount Ishii, en route to the United States, declares at Honolulu: "There is little probability of a war between the United States and Japan. Only in two cases could a conflict be imaginable. The first would be in case Japan were foolish enough to interfere in affairs in the Western Hemisphere; the second would be if the United States would interfere with Japan's peaceful expansion in and development of Asia. That can be interpreted as the 'Monroe Doctrine of Japan' or as an 'Asia for the Asiatics' policy, if you wish." Ishii admitted that the Japanese activities in Manchuria could not be considered as "peaceful expansion", but stated that what was happening in Manchuria were "phenomena coincident with the establishment of a new state".

The League of Nations convenes in a special session to consider the declaration of war by Paraguay against Bolivia—the first actual war declaration since the League was founded fourteen years ago. The declaration is believed to be a move to force Argentina and Chile to declare their neutrality and oblige them to cease exporting munitions and supplies to Bolivia. Paraguay asserts that it was forced to act because of Bolivian aggression in violation of its territorial integrity. For many years fighting in the Chaco regions has kept both small nations armed, Bolivia hoping to win access to the sea by gaining a section of the shore of the Paraguay river. Thousands have been killed on both sides during the past eleven months. Paraguay is the smallest nation in South America and has a population of only 900,000; Bolivia's population is under 3,000,000. Washington state department officials state that they can now no longer handle the negotiations for settlement which must be taken by the League of which both nations are members. Paraguay is a signatory to the Kellogg-Briand pact, but Bolivia is not.

May 12.—The British House of Commons unanimously accepts the tariff truce suggested by President Roosevelt.

May 13.—The sessions of the world disarmament conference at Geneva are postponed until Thursday in an attempt to keep the conference from collapsing due to Germany's demand for the right to rearm and France and its allies' determination not to disarm until compensating security is granted them, while Germany, Italy, Britain, and the United States have just as consistently refused to underwrite peace in Europe and the European status quo. The German delegates left for Berlin to confer with Hitler who is expected to address the Reichstag Wednesday. Delegates to the conference are exceedingly discouraged.

The French Senate approves a war budget of 1,225,000,000 francs as an answer to Hitler's belligerent attitude.

May 15.—The Japanese legation at Peiping announces that Japan will occupy 7,500 square miles of territory in North China, south of the Great Wall, pending the final settlement of all Sino-Japanese disputes. They are now only 35 miles north of Peiping.

The possibility of Allied reoccupation of the Rhineland in case Hitler renounces the Versailles Treaty, is openly discussed in Europe.

The United States, Argentine, and Chile agree at Geneva to place an embargo on shipments of arms to Paraguay and Bolivia provided other countries adopt the same policy.

Paraguay agrees at a League of Nations meeting to accept arbitration of its dispute with Bolivia.

May 16.—President Roosevelt's dramatic appeal for peace (See under United States heading) meets with great and favorable response. Premier MacDonald states it is destined to be one of the great landmarks of history. The German press generally endorses it and Hitler holds up his final draft of his Reichstag speech to consider it. Press statements in France indicate approval. Moscow welcomes it on its merit and because it was addressed to President Michel Kalinin of the Central Executive Committee and is believed to foreshadow diplomatic recognition. High officials in Rome state Italy is prepared to accept the proposals unconditionally. Chinese officials state the belief that the message was prompted by German developments and that it has little direct bearing on conditions in the Far East. Geneva officials are "grateful". Only in Japan does "astonishment" outweigh other reactions. The action of President Roosevelt in addressing the Emperor direct instead of the Foreign Office is declared unprecedented and creates difficult problems of procedure as "the Emperor never speaks to foreign nations on political matters". However, Roosevelt's sweeping nonaggression proposals are unacceptable if applied literally to the Orient, Tokyo spokesmen declare, where Japan considers conditions in China present special problems.

War minister Araki assures the cabinet that the security of the Great Wall boundary of Jehol province is the sole objective of the present drive south of the Wall.

Findings of the investigation of the murder of Premier Inukai last year are published in Tokio and reveal that ten naval officers, eleven army cadets, and twenty civilians will be indicted on various charges including sedition and murder.

May 17.—Hitler addresses the Reichstag in moderate terms but declares that inasmuch as Germany has disarmed in accordance with the Versailles Treaty, if other nations refuse to carry out their part and disarm too, Germany is entitled to demand the right of rearmament. Referring to President Roosevelt's peace appeal, he states that the President "deserves Germany's warm thanks". He declares that Germany will accept the basis of Prime Minister MacDonald's disarmament plan in so far as equality in arms is concerned, and is also ready to participate in any European nonaggression pact. He demands revision of the Versailles Treaty because of the misery it has brought Germany, Germany having fulfilled unreasonable demands with suicidal loyalty. The authors of the Treaty themselves, he states, foresaw the need of revision. He advocates racial rather than national frontiers. He holds that the auxiliary police are purely political and will be dissolved before the end of the year. He shouts: "Germany has suffered too much from the insanity of war to visit the same insanity upon other nations. No European war could improve the present situation".

General satisfaction with the moderateness of Hitler's speech is indicated throughout the world, and the tension of a nervous Europe is much eased.

President Lebrun of France sends a message to President Roosevelt stating that France will consider his plea for the support of the disarmament conference "with the same spirit of idealism which prompted it". Approval of Roosevelt's proposals is signified also by Britain, Austria, the Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Latvia, Switzerland, Mexico, and other countries.

May 18.—The heads of four more nations—Germany, Spain, Nicaragua, and Venezuela—accept the peace suggestions of President Roosevelt.

The French Chamber of Deputies ratifies the Franco-Russian nonaggression pact, the first of such treaties completed by Russia with one of the great powers, although a similar pact was signed with Poland last year.

May 19.—President Kalinin of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Government replies to President Roosevelt and expresses Russia's willingness to cooperate for political and economic peace as outlined in Russia's proposals for universal disarmament and economic nonaggression.

The Nationalist Government of China accepts President Roosevelt's proposal for a world nonaggression pact unconditionally, it is announced at Nanking.

A Japanese spokesman states that acceptance of the President's proposals in principle, but with strong reservations, will probably be dispatched next week. "Were Japan surrounded by normal states, we would be able to give a clear-cut answer, accepting wholeheartedly, but the menace of the large armed forces of Russia and China makes it imperative to maintain a large military establishment and to refrain from commitments".

German spokesmen at the Geneva arms conference accept the British disarmament plan.

Premier Daladier of France rejects any further cuts in military expenditures, stating "The French army is strong and must be kept strong".

The Canton government addresses a statement to the League of Nations, to the signatories of the Nine-Power Treaty, and to Russia, condemning the Nationalist Government military faction for participat-

ing in negotiations to virtually recognize Manchukuo under coercion from Japan, and warning that "the Chinese people will never accept any agreement Nanking may be coerced into concluding with Japan violating Chinese territorial sovereignty in contradiction of the League's resolution relating to Manchuria." The statement alleges that Japan is offering to assist the Nationalist Government economically and financially and with military force, professedly to suppress communistic and other factions in China, if China will terminate military activities against the Japanese in Manchuria and Jehol and abandon the anti-Japanese boycott.

Representatives of Colombia and Peru, meeting at Lima, announce a settlement of the Leticia dispute.

May 20.—President Roosevelt receives a message from Emperor Hirohito acknowledging with thanks his appeal for a world nonaggression agreement and stating, "I have caused your message to be transmitted to my government for earliest consideration".

The question of how far the United States is actually prepared to go to help maintain world peace is raised at Geneva by Giuseppe Motta, former president of Switzerland, who declares: "There must be solidarity in all continents. I expect the United States will bring us a liberating word."

The League of Nations announces that Paraguay has accepted the League's recommendations for the settlement of the Gran Chaco border dispute with Bolivia, this being considered tantamount to a cancellation of Paraguay's declaration of war.

May 21.—Hostilities in North China are generally at a standstill after two weeks of Japanese offensive, but Japanese forces continue slowly advancing toward Peiping and Tientsin as obscure negotiations for a truce are proceeding between the Japanese and General Huang Fu, Nationalist representative.

Britain, France, Germany, and Italy informally agree to accept Mussolini's four-power pact designed to give Europe a minimum of ten years' peace.

A strict censorship in Cuba fails to suppress the fact that some fifty persons have been slain during the past week in revolutionary fighting.



BETTER SEEDS
MEAN
BETTER GARDENS

Every one who plants wants to be successful.

Then why trust your results to luck? Buy Burpees tested seeds of known quality—The kind that will produce good Flowers and Vegetables. We carry a large stock of seeds kept fresh in dry cold storage.

Send for price lists.

Burpee's
Seeds
Grow

PHILIPPINE
EDUCATION CO., INC.

Your Beauty Depends On Mercolized Wax

You can have the smooth, flawless complexion you've always longed for by using pure Mercolized Wax. It seeps into the pores, dislodging all dirt and grime. Tiny particles of the surface skin are absorbed and the entire outer layer disappears. The under skin is then revealed, fresh and young. Mercolized Wax brings out your hidden beauty. To remove wrinkles and other age signs use daily one ounce Powdered Saxolite dissolved in one-half pint witch hazel. At all drug stores.

May 22.—The Japanese take Tungchow, only thirteen miles east of Peiping. General Koiso states Japan is ready to agree to a truce at any time, but the Chinese "must first prove their peaceful intentions".

Replying to a laborite question in the House of Commons whether the Japanese "are at liberty to occupy the whole of China territory without incurring protests from other powers at Geneva", Prime Minister MacDonald replies, "Certainly not!"

May 23.—Japanese press dispatches from Tientsin state that a truce has been signed between China and Japan.

French foreign minister Boncour proposes that all heavy material of war described as "offensive" be turned over to the League of Nations to be used against any aggressor state, and declares that France would not accept a reduction of arms unless assured of security and effective control of arms manufacturing, including that in private factories.

The International Chamber of Commerce meeting at Paris drafts a report to be presented at the World Economic Conference urging the lowering of the tariff barriers of creditor nations, principally the United States, to allow debtors to pay in national products, and furthermore urges respect for international debts and no further defaults. The report urges peace, settlement of the war debt problem, restoration of a satisfactory monetary standard with the restoration of gold, stabilization of national currencies, removal of trade restrictions, balancing of national budgets, promotion of price increases in staple products, abolishment of restrictions on foreign exchange transactions, and a general "removal of restrictions of movement of men, goods, capital, and services". The report also advocates checking further expansion of production of primary commodities when this threatens the recovery of prices, agreements between

producers, and the abolition of barriers to maritime and air traffic.

May 25.—The Japanese delegate to the Geneva arms conference demands an increase in the Japanese allotment in the 5-5-3 naval ratio. The American delegate, Norman Davis, voices his opposition, and the British delegate, Anthony Eden, states that he regrets that at this time "the proposal is not of such a nature as to assist our work."

May 26.—Unconfirmed reports are that as the Japanese continue to tighten their lines around Peiping and Tientsin their demands are the evacuation of Peiping and Tientsin by the Chinese troops, recognition of Manchukuo, and a payment of Japanese military expenses incurred in operations south of the Great Wall.

May 28.—General Feng Yu-hsiang seizes Kalgan as a protest against the truce negotiations between the Japanese and Nanking.

May 31.—The Japanese war office confirms the report that a Chinese-Japanese truce has been signed providing that the Chinese will retreat west and south of the Yenking, Changping, Kaoliying, Shui, Tungchow, Siangho, Paoti, Lintingchen, Ningho, and Lutsi line and that neither Chinese nor Japanese forces will advance and challenge the other; the Japanese may make airplane observations to satisfy themselves that the Chinese are carrying out this agreement. The Japanese troops will voluntarily withdraw to the Great Wall, Chinese police being obliged to maintain peace and order in the evacuated region. The Nanking government states that the truce is designed to give a breathing space to the sorely tried troops and the distressed population of North China. Both Chinese and Japanese forces will remain on guard.

June 3.—Pope Pius XI issues an encyclical declaring that the new Spanish laws which go into effect today nationalizing church property, declaring that all religious orders are civil societies and subject to taxation, and prohibiting the religious from teaching anything other than theology, constitute a grievous attack upon the church. "We invite all our beloved sons in Spain to employ every legitimate means to induce the legislators to reform these enactments so contrary to the rights of every citizen and so hostile to the church". The Vatican state department announces that the entire government of Spain is under canon law automatically excommunicated.

June 4.—Catholics in Spain are strengthening the Acción Católica society and are organizing a boycott of the government schools.

June 6.—Japan's reply to President Roosevelt's peace appeal is received at Washington and states in part: "Since the fundamental aim of our national policy is to contribute to the peace and wellbeing of mankind, President Roosevelt's appeal finds a hearty response in the Japanese government. We will collaborate to deliver the world from depression and restore prosperity and happiness. We are interested to the utmost in disarmament and are exerting our best efforts for its accomplishment, which, we are confident, are in harmony with the President's noble desire to secure a firm assurance for world peace. Our views upon the different steps in the President's message can if necessary be presented as the occasion offers. Our highest hope is that the two great conferences will most speedily arrive at a fair and reasonable solution to all problems eliminating the world's difficulties."

June 7.—The League of Nations committee named to dispose of the Manchurian situation adopts a strong resolution supporting the nonrecognition policy and recommending that League members refuse to permit Manchukuo to participate in any international convention, and refrain from recognizing Manchukuoan currency, stamps, and passports, and also to hinder the Manchukuoan exportation of opium.

June 8.—The arms conference adjourns until July 3, discouraged after Japan declined to accept abolition of aerial bombardment until aircraft carriers were destroyed. The French refused to sacrifice more heavy guns and to suppress tanks in return for concessions from Germany. Prior to adjournment the conference, over the objections from France, voted to accept the MacDonald readjustment plans as a basis for future consideration.

The coalition government of Premier Manuel Azaña, in office since December, 1931, resigns as the result of a misunderstanding with President Zamora about the question of reorganizing a number of government departments.

India announces a fifty per cent increase in tariffs on non-British cotton textiles.

June 9.—The Japanese foreign office spokesman states that the Indian tariff increases mean the death of their Indian textile trade and consider it as the culmination of a long series of efforts on the part of Britain to exclude Japanese goods from India. He declares Japan will seek to retaliate.

June 11.—Besterio having declined the offer of the premiership of Spain and Prieto having been unable to form a cabinet, President Zamora designates Azaña to succeed himself.

June 12.—King George officially opens the World Economic Conference in London, where some eight hundred delegates are gathered from all parts of the world, not including many hundred experts and other attachés. Although the war debts are not on the agenda, Prime Minister MacDonald in his address and after blaming economic nationalism for most of the world's troubles, and calling for coordinated international action to end the depression, brings up the subject of the debts, declaring they must be dealt with and settled once for all in the light of world conditions. Secretary Hull, head of the American delegation, was absent for some unannounced reason, and this visibly disconcerted the speaker.

The Austrian government closes all Nazi headquarters and arrests a number of fascist leaders and plans for a general expulsion of foreign agitators are being made following a series of riots. Austrian fascists openly claim that Hitler is their leader.

June 14.—Secretary Hull in his address at the economic conference avoids any mention of the war debts, and reiterates as among the American objectives the elimination of economic nationalism, the lowering of economic and trade barriers, abandonment of unfair trade methods and practices, worldwide stimulation of employment, and the restoration of normal conditions in international monetary matters. The Russian foreign minister Litvinov proposes a world pact of economic nonaggression and the abolition of all weapons of economic warfare.

The New Books

Fiction



Ann Vickers, Sinclair Lewis; Doubleday, Doran, & Co. 572 pp., P5.50.

"Portrays the 7 modern American woman, the business woman, the social worker". "A powerful novel", "rich in gusto and vitality". Lewis' first book since winning the Noble Prize.

The Bulpington of Blup, H. G. Wells; Macmillan Co., 424 pp., P5.50.

"Adventures, poses, stresses, conflicts, and disaster in a contemporary man". "An acute study of character, an entirely new picture of pre-war and wartime England; a novel rich in its realism and treatment. emotional tension, and deep humanity."

The Planets for July, 1933

By The Manila Observatory



MERCURY is an evening star during the month. Before the 15th it may be found at about 7 p. m. quite low in the western sky in the constellation of Cancer. After the 15th it rapidly approaches the sun and its position is unfavorable for observation.

VENUS sets at about 8 p. m. during the month. The planet may be seen immediately after sundown, about 20 degrees above the western horizon, near the constellation of Cancer.

MARS sets at 10:45 p. m. on the 15th and still retains its excellent position for observation during the early part of the night. The planet is in the constellation, Virgo. At 9 p. m. the planet will be about 30 degrees above the western horizon.

JUPITER sets at about 10 p. m. on the 15th. It is near the constellation of Leo and a little to the northwest of Mars.

SATURN rises at 9 p. m. on the 1st and during the month its hour of rising gradually advances to 7 p. m. At 9 p. m. on the 15th it may be seen very low in the eastern sky in the constellation of Capricorn.

Send us a request for our list of

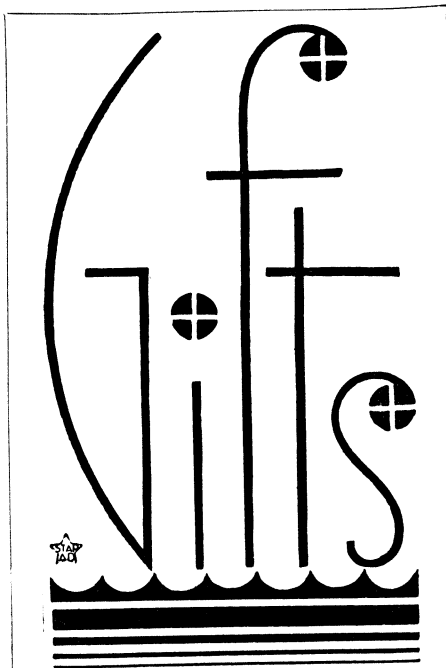
LANGUAGE BOOKS

For learning foreign languages by self-study or with an instructor



This list contains 147 titles. We will mail this list to you free of charge

Philippine Education Company, Inc.
101-103 Escolta Manila Tel. 2-21-31



You will find in our store the most complete line of giftable gifts in the city, here you will find gifts for everybody and for every occasion.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Pictures | Writing Sets |
| Fountain Pens | Books |
| Frames | Pottery |
| Custom Jewelry | Candy |
| Lamp Shade | Favors |
| Card Tables | Toys |
| Games | Dolls |
| Desk Sets | Table Ornaments |
| Art Brass | Mosaics |

Philippine Education Co., Inc.
101-103 Escolta



₱1.50 + ₱3.00

equals what?

That's simple addition and

My Answer is ₱3.00

Of course it's correct because you'll pay only ₱3.00 for what is regularly charged ₱4.50. And here's how—

Here's one opportunity to receive two leading publications at a Special Club Offer Price.

BEGINNING APRIL 1, 1933, AND UNTIL AUGUST 1, 1933 WE OFFER A SPECIAL COMBINED SUBSCRIPTION FOR ONE YEAR TO THE

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

THE PHILIPPINES' PREMIER QUALITY MONTHLY REGULAR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE ₱3.00 YEAR

— and —

MONDAY MAIL

A weekly newspaper published every Monday, containing a résumé of the week's news—foreign and local, sports, special articles, stories, etc., etc.

REGULAR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE ₱1.50 YEAR

FOR ₱3.00 ONLY

ACT NOW!

Clip the Coupon on the right and mail immediately.

Circulation Manager
Philippine Magazine
Philippine Education Company
Manila, P. I.

Dear Sir:—Please enter my subscription to the Philippine Magazine and the Monday Mail for one year. I am sending you herewith a money order for three pesos, beginning with the.....issue.

Very truly yours,

Name..... Occupation.....
Town..... Province.....

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXX

JULY, 1933

No. 2

Faint Heart and Fair Lady

By Gonzalo Quiogue

IT was early morning in June. He was alone in the National Library, looking up some references at a table, when she came in. She was tall and shapely, and had on a black sleeveless dress which alluringly revealed her grace. His gaze clung to the languor of her black eyes, slid down her dainty nose, and nestled on her small, red mouth.

She had seen him writing when she came in. His massive forehead interested her. As he looked up, she saw the beauty of his eyes—too beautiful, indeed, for a man. She avoided his gaze for it seemed to read her thoughts. She sat down at the next table and wished that he would greet her as some flirtatious men do greet pretty girls. She opened her notebook.

He wondered who she was as his eyes swept her loveliness. Her skin was light and smooth; and her lips clear-cut and blood-red. He noticed also her eyelids like rose petals fringed by fine, long lashes that seemed to hide the witching gleams of her dark eyes. What a girl!

She took an encyclopedia from its shelf and opened it on her table. She glanced at him, met his avid stare, and blushed. She decided not to look at him any more.

He, too, was confused. He opened one of his notebooks and pretended to read. After a while he found he could not endure the absence of her sight. He glanced at her and caught her looking at him. They broke shyly the meeting of their eyes. He arose, walked to a far shelf nonchalantly and opened some big books. Then he returned to his seat. Now he would really review his notes. He opened his notebook. He puckered his brows. He fidgeted with his fingers on the shiny table. He turned the pages aimlessly. Finally he closed the notebook. A suspicion that she was interested in him had augmented his inward disturbance. Suppose he accosted her? No, she might not like that. He thought he might wait for an acquaintance who could introduce him to her. Then he feared none might come. Perhaps it would be better to address her while they were alone.

He became almost sure she liked him. Why did she look at him? Especially that third glance, was that not interest?



Suppose he said: "Good morning young lady. Allow me to introduce myself." Oh, heck—she might say: "Why?" That line would never do. He thought hard. Now, how about: "Pardon me. You look familiar. I think we met somewhere." That was it. He half arose, but suddenly thought she might answer: "No! You are a perfect stranger to me." Well, that old gag would not go. He sat back in his chair. He would say: "Good morning. The weather is fine, isn't it?" He got up and walked half the distance to her table. Then he faltered. Suppose she replied coolly: "Yes, thank you," and continued her reading? He went back to his chair. What a timid fool he was! He had been almost sure she liked him, yet he had weakened. He cursed himself for a weakling! He bowed his head over his folded arms on the table. He was weary and sick of self-pity. His sense of exhilaration died away. He dozed.

She had understood his restlessness and was disappointed at the result of his efforts. She always had a fondness for handsome men. And this one was handsomer than most. If he would only smile at her, she would smile in return. If he only would not think she was flirting, she would smile first!

Suppose she said: "Pardon me. Will you please tell me where I can find the Encyclopedia of Philosophy and Psychology?" But he seemed to be asleep! He might say to himself: "Why did she not ask the clerk? . . . knowing that I was napping?" A new ruse blossomed in her mind.

Bak!

He started up.

"I'm so sorry. The book slipped, you see," she smiled.

"Why—of course—that is—that's all right," he stuttered, forcing a succession of awkward smiles. She stooped to pick up the encyclopedia. But he was too quick for her, even in his embarrassment.

"Thank you," she said pleasantly. White little teeth peeped through her very red lips.

"Don't mention it," he responded, resolving to take advantage of the incident. "The weather is fine, isn't it?" he said.

"I think so, too," she answered as she sat down. She wished they could go to a place where they could talk; but he must not suspect her wish. She closed her books and notebooks slowly and capped her fountain pen. Her dreamful eyes narrowed wistfully.

He surmised she was giving him opportunity to speak with her. And so he sat down on a chair beside hers. "Shall I disturb you if I talk with you for a while?" he queried in timid politeness.

"I'm sorry, I'm going away now," she replied impassively.

He reddened; and as she gathered her things and rose to go, he paled. Chaotic thoughts racked his brain. What a fool he was! To think that she liked him! Oh, what a fool! As she walked toward the door, he stared yearningly at the beauty of her body. A sudden fear seized him. He would lose her! He would never see her again!

He sprang up and followed her through the corridor. She turned to the right and started walking northward on Taft Avenue. She glanced back and saw him. Why did she look back? For him? For a vehicle? Oh, for him! There was a taxi and several *calesas* to which she paid no attention. He felt a furious surge and flow in his blood. He would know her, win her. He would. She crossed Padre Burgos and followed the footpath crossing the Sunken Gardens to Intramuros. She stopped and mirrored and powdered her face from the little blue handbag which she was carrying. He was disconcerted and his steps faltered, for he would overtake her at such unripe time, it seemed, if he continued his pace. He stopped and fumbled in his pockets for a cigarette. He found none. He bent down, pulled at his shoe string, and retied it. When he straightened up she was quite a ways ahead. He hastened forward in fear of losing her. She walked toward the north end of the *muralla* and crossed Concepcion street. She glanced back and saw him. He imagined she had looked for him. Now she turned to ascend the wooden stairs to the top of the huge wall of old Manila. He remembered his high-school days, the quiet hours he had studiously spent atop that wall. He reached the leafy nook below and loitered there a while, planning his next move. After a few minutes he realized there was nothing to plan, that he only needed courage. He was almost sure again that she liked him. Those back glances! Could they have meant anything else? He realized that the lovelier the girl, the shyer he always became. And he wondered whether diffidence marked true love.

He ascended the long wooden stairs. His eyes swept the gardened top and spied her reading on a bench set against a big circular mound of varicolored plants. She lifted her head and saw him. He sauntered toward her. Live or die he would accost her now. She closed her book, a far-away look in her eyes.

She had seen him coming toward her. Anxious thrills raced through her body and reddened her smooth, creamy face. Out of the corner of her eye, she saw him approaching. She directed her gaze to a far-off point, but concen-

trated all her attention on the nearing figure in white. Nearer . . . nearer . . . he came. She opened her book and pretended to read, lest he suspect her uneasiness. He would greet her now, she thought; he would. Nearer . . . nearer he came . . . now—but he walked past her.

A burst of inward wrath tensed her frame. The fool! Of all the bashful idiots, the dumb cowards she had ever known! She was still pretending to read, but she could not concentrate. She rose and sauntered toward the green shrubberies that lined the west side of the wall. She tried to think of the past, of dances and excursions, of men who had made love to her. A wry smile played on her lips. Now she was not hurt any more. She would return to the bench. She turned around and caught him looking at her. She felt her blood rising to her cheeks. She feigned nonchalance. She saw him stroll farther away. A forced, derisive smile curled her lips. Knitting her brow, she sat down and opened her book again. Futile moments passed. A sense of disappointment, a feeling of contempt for the man bordering on hate filled her almost to desperation. She rose and loitered about among the shrubbery and flowers.

He was sitting on another bench, fervidly conjecturing the true state of her mind. If he could only find one consistent line of love signs! What was the idea of her reading that book at his approach? Probably it was an expression of dislike for him. This suspicion was strengthened by her stroll among the bushes.

He was tired. He wished he could stop feeling about and thinking of her, yes, of everything! He sat for some minutes with his head in his hands. Suddenly he looked up. Oh, there she was, still standing there gazing over the tops of the trees below. He became conscious of the plants around him and began to contemplate their peacefulness. He envied them. For a moment he wished he were a plant: living, but unfeeling! Impulsively he looked in her direction and saw her avoid his glance. He felt a warm congestion in his face and throat. His heart thumped so hard that he feared it might do him harm. He glanced at her again and again caught her avoiding his look. Instantly she started toward the gate. She was going away now! He rose anxiously and walked after her. Now he would accost her without fail. Nothing could keep him back this time. Nothing! A suppressed oath of vehement resolve hardened his jaws. Damning his weak self, he strode onward. . . . He felt the surge of a deathly fear of losing her. She went down the stairs, scanning the streets the while for a vacant vehicle. Her apparent intention made him desperate. He cursed himself again and clenched his teeth. He would accost her. But just then she hailed a passing yellow taxi. He halted. The chauffeur opened the door. As she climbed into the car, she tossed a note in his general direction. He darted forward and picked up the paper. Penciled on it were the words:

"Faint Heart:
I hate you."

Piat's Saint Mary

By Ralph G. Hawkins

ON the edge of the steep bank of the Chico river at the town of Piat, Cagayan, stands an ancient church—concrete evidence of the “miracle” which gave to this little northern town her *Nuestra Señora de la Visitacion*—the “bleeding” Saint Mary. Annually, beginning the latter part of June to July 2, Piat becomes the Mecca for all northern and central Luzon.

Thousands of people from the surrounding country, Isabela, the Mountain Province, Ilocos, Abra, Pangasinan, Tarlac, and Pampanga, each year pay homage to Piat's Virgin Mary and seek her miraculous cures for various ills. By July 2, the town's fiesta day, Piat grows from a town 4,500 inhabitants into a gathering place for tens of thousands of people of different tribes and tongues.

Greater even than the lure of Antipolo's Virgin to residents of southern Luzon, is the attraction of Piat's Lady of the Visitation to the inhabitants of northern Luzon. To her are accredited such miracles as restoring sight to the blind, healing the lame, curing the sick, giving children to childless couples, and even insuring luck to gamblers!

A wealth of legend has been woven about the Virgin. Varied are the tales of the miracles and wonders she has wrought, but the story of how she came to Piat is well settled, as far as the inhabitants of the town are concerned.

One day, many years ago, so the story runs, two men from Tuao, a town which lies across the Chico river from Piat, found a wooden image, six feet high, standing on the boundary-line between Tuao and Piat. They tried to lift the image but could not budge it, so they went back to the town to get more men to help them bring it in. Twenty sturdy men hied forth, but their combined strength was insufficient to move the image even the fraction of an inch. More men were called to no avail. Convinced that the image should remain where it was, the men from Tuao left it there and considered plans for building a church on the site.

Then came along two young men from Piat, returning home from a hunt. They saw the image, picked it up, and proceeded to carry it to Piat. After crossing the river, however, and having carried the image only fifty yards or so from the river's bank, it suddenly became so heavy they had to drop it and all efforts to again move it proved in vain.

The old priest of the town being called, he ordered a church built on the spot. That church stands today in the Ermita of Piat, with the image of Our Lady of the Visitation, carefully guarded and zealously worshipped within its walls.

The God-fearing people of Piat had previously worshipped in the Santo Domingo church which had been built years before by early Spanish missionaries. This church still stands at the other end of the town and a few of the devout still continue to attend mass there, but it occupies a secondary place in the hearts of the people.

The old church lost grace years ago when the image was



taken there in the course of a procession during the town fiesta. The Virgin willingly enough allowed herself to be taken to the “rival” church, but no sooner had she entered it than out of a clear sky the worst rain and thunderstorm that ever swept over Piat broke loose in all fury. As soon as the Virgin was taken back to the Ermita Church the skies cleared. Never again have the people attempted to take the Lady to the Santo Domingo church.

The famed Piat Virgin gained her title of “Bleeding Saint Mary” from the popular belief that she expresses her displeasure not only by blushing a rudy red, but by sweating blood. Once, a story runs, the Lady of the Visitation was seen actually dripping blood, and a storm “accompanied by black clouds and crashing bolts of lightning”, struck the town. The cause of her displeasure was not known, but the town priest bade all the people of the town to quit whatever they were doing and to pray for forgiveness. Forthwith the storm abated and the Virgin again assumed her usual brownish-pink complexion.

Like the Virgin of Antipolo, the Black Christ of Sinait in Ilocos, and the Black Christ of Manila's Quiapo, Our Lady of the Visitation receives an abundance of tribute, material and otherwise, from the religious folk of the north. Money, jewelry, and costly cloth are laid at her feet by the zealous and the religious. Numerous queer vows have been taken and hazardous feats performed in homage of her.

Every year during the town fiesta, the Virgin is clothed in new apparel of silk, satin, and lace, embroidered with gold and silver. Her glittering diamonds and shining gold jewels are put on and she makes an impressive figure indeed! In order to protect the image from the hands of the fanatical, it is placed on a table and a cordon of guards is thrown about it. Even then fanatical hands manage to cut slivers from the table, which are kept as *anting-anting* or magic charms.

During fiesta time the coconut oil from the oil-urns in the church is sold at a peseta a bottle, the priest gaining a profitable income from this source alone. The oil is believed to possess curative powers and is used for a variety of ailments—sprains, sores, headaches, stomach aches, and toothaches.

Many miraculous cures are attributed to the Lady of the Visitation. A lad who had been born blind was led to the feet of the Virgin and his eyes were opened to sight. A club-footed girl hobbled all the way from a distant barrio to the Virgin's altar, muttered a prayer, kissed the hem of the Virgin's dress, and her feet assumed normal shape. A childless couple, married for forty years, prayed to the Lady of the Visitation and a child was given them.

The story of the gambler who makes an annual pilgrimage to the shrine of the Lady of the Visitation is often told as proof of the Virgin's versatile powers. This gambler still

(Continued on page 77)

Salt From Sand In Ilocos

By Harold Van Winkle

THE tide that ebbs and flows twice in every twenty-four hours, the giant waves of the typhoon that roll frothing and foaming to great heights, and the shining blue-green wavelets that lap the shore ceaselessly on calm beautiful days, all wash over the sands of the seashore only to roll back again, leaving the beach as neat and clean as if the whole ocean were obsessed with the thought of immaculate cleanliness.

But the salty sea water does a more subtle thing than continually wash the sands of its shores: It leaves the sand as salty as is the water with which it is washed.

That fact was discovered perhaps ages ago by many peoples of the earth. Among these discoverers are the people on the Ilocos coast of Luzon who are at this very time, and have been for countless decades, making much use of that valuable fact in the process of salt making.

From Damortis to Aparri salt makers dot the coast of the China Sea plying their trade during the months from December to June. A rather large group of them can be seen from the highway a few kilometers north of Bauang, La Union, and an even larger group can be found at work near Candon, Ilocos Sur.

The best location for salt making, as the Ilocanos make salt, is a short distance from the water's edge. When the waves wash over the shore, much of the sediment that is carried by the water is deposited very close to the sea, for here the water spreads over more territory, thus becoming shallow and consequently incapable of retaining the sand and other matter which it has in suspension. So there a sort of wall or dike is built up. The land adjacent this natural dike and opposite it from the sea is at a lower level than is the dike itself. When the water from the sea does



Salt from Candon packed in bamboo tubes.

flow over this dike into the area behind, it does not return so readily to the sea, but seeks the lowest levels where lagoons are formed. There some of the water evaporates and the remainder gradually finds its way to the sea. In this process considerable salt is deposited in the sand; thus this sand which is perhaps two or three hundred meters from the sea is saltier than is the sand near the water's edge. So salt makers are seldom found

on the immediate shore, but farther back, and in many cases out of sight of the sea.

The process of using sand and salty water in making salt is quite simple. The level stretches of sand are loosened by means of a rake, and then the loose sand is gathered into piles by means of a small board. It is then carried in baskets to a filter made of a hollow log, the bottom of which is lined with rice straw. At the bottom of the log there is an opening for the salty water (brine) to drain through. After the filter has been partially filled with salty sand, water is carried from a nearby stream which is also salty because of its proximity to the sea. This is poured into the filter. The water filters through the salty sand quite rapidly, absorbing more salt as it does so. As it filters through, it is dipped up and poured into the filter again and again. After this process has been repeated several times, the water is exceedingly salty and is then ready to be poured into the cauldron for evaporation.

The cauldron is filled, the solution is evaporated, it is filled again and that solution is evaporated, and so on four or five times. By this time the cauldron is almost full of salt. The salt is dipped up and placed in baskets, and the process goes on as before. While the boiling process continues, the solution is stirred and the sides of the cauldron are scraped with a piece of iron on a short stick to keep the salt from sticking to the cauldron.

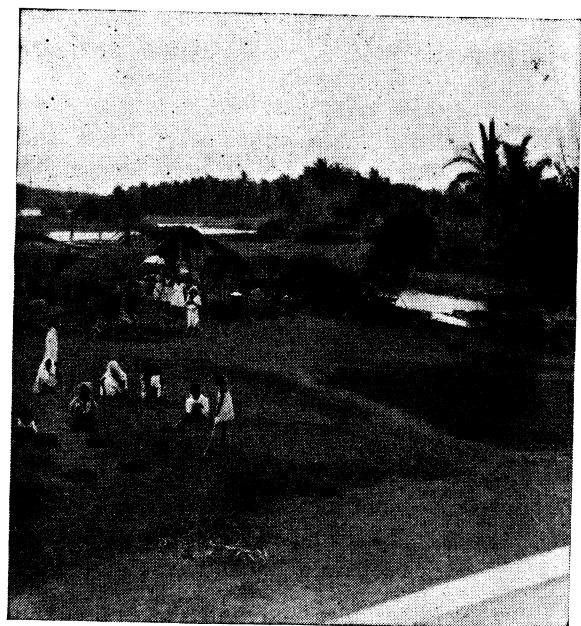
The furnace for boiling the brine is rather simple. It is built of rocks and clay reinforced with bamboo on the outside. A space is left inside for the fire, and above the fire is the cauldron or large iron kettle wherein the brine is evaporated.

Although both the sand and water used in the process are exceedingly dirty, the product is quite white and pure. The filtration process removes the dirt, and any possible germs are killed in the boiling process.

The pictures illustrating the Ilocos salt making methods were taken near Bauang, La Union. Here, the author was informed, merchants come to the salt makers and buy the salt. A gasoline tin is often used as a unit of measure, and this amount sells for thirty-five centavos.

However, the salt makers at Candon, Ilocos Sur, have another method of marketing salt. They make bamboo tubes which hold about one *ganta*, or three kilos. These tubes of salt are sold by the makers for about eleven centavos each. They retail at fifteen or twenty centavos each, depending largely upon the distance they are transported from the purchase place.

(Continued on page 76)



The first operation is raking the salty sand into small piles whence it is carried to the filter.

Our National Poet

By D. A. Hernandez

FOR almost a century we Filipinos have idolized Francisco Balagtas as the greatest poet of our race and have looked upon his long poem, "Florante and Laura", as the finest thing in our literature. Rizal admired the poem, and, for all we know, found nothing in it to criticize. Epifanio de los Santos outdid himself in his eulogies of it. Recto has paid the poem tribute in his verses to "Celia". The popularity of our poetical tournament known as the *balagtasan*, indicates the significance Balagtas has acquired in the life and thought of our people.

I nevertheless make bold to ask that we consider a little more closely this literary idol of ours. Does it honor us to honor him, as, for example, the English-speaking people honor themselves in honoring Shakespeare? What we uphold and what we praise reveals our aesthetic refinement, our culture, our civilization, our very intelligence, and unquestioning acceptance of false ratings of artistic excellence may fix our standards shamefully low.

In considering what is generally held to be Balagtas' greatest poem, we may point out to non-Tagalog, but English-speaking Filipinos that they would not necessarily need to know Tagalog to find those excellencies which de los Santos and others found in the work. George St. Clair's translation¹ was carefully done with competent assistance, and what is truly great is great in any language. Various books of the Bible, the Divine Comedy, Faust, and other such works are great in English translation as well as in the originals. Even the most clumsy translation of any work of art reveals the genius of the creator. Certain of the characteristic beauties of the original language may be lost, but merely verbal felicities do not constitute a quality that makes a work of art immortal.

I shall therefore not dwell upon this quality in the poem, "Florante and Laura", though to prevent creating an impression of deliberate injustice, I will admit that in the matter of mere versification, Balagtas compares favorably with other poets. In grace of language, in the smoothness, mellowness, and lusciousness of his line, he stands alone among the vernacular poets. Reading or reciting his poetry aloud, one surrenders to the music and is carried away by this magic of sound. It is, no doubt, in large part this quality which accounts for our admiration of the poet and his work.

But what quality of imagination, of thought, of spiritual insight finds embodiment in this beautiful form? What sort of body finds concealment in this splendid attire? The word concealment is apt, for the beauty of expression which we have always admired serves to conceal what in plainer and less pretentious language would repel us. In translation, the superior conciseness of the English language at once reveals the triviality of that which seems to be so deep in the verbose Tagalog medium and the ugliness of that which seems to be so fine. Absurdities, distortions, false images stand out plainly in the new medium.

Consider the stanzas introducing us to the lamentations of Florante, the young Duke of Albania. The story of the poem is a story of supposedly natural events in a supposedly



natural world. We therefore expect everything to be natural, and anything that violates our conception of the natural destroys the illusion of reality which the artist should attempt to create.

Balagtas begins by describing a forest that could never exist in this world, and, furthermore, locates it and also the land of Albania, that we know so well,² near the mouth of Hell! He tells of trees the leaves of which repel all light and cast a shade which increases the heat, of trees with foul-smelling flowers, of cypresses that are fell and figs that are vile, and of birds whose weird songs efface joy from all hearts, however gay. All this is, of course, an obvious attempt to paint as gloomy a scene as possible. It may be questioned whether he would not have done better in drawing a contrast between the pains and sorrows of the stricken Florante and the beauties of real Nature.

Consider the poet's conception of heroic character. It is hard to imagine anything more childish and unmanly than Florante's expression of his grief. Picture to yourself a Duke, a hero, mighty enough to have vanquished the legions of seventeen kings, weeping and wailing all day, his eyes gushing like fountains, and finally going off into a dead faint. The poet fails to establish a feeling of sympathy in the reader by this presentation of his hero. A woman may faint—of shock, not of grief, but we get a poor idea of a man who faints except from a purely physical cause, and what should we think of a hero who faints? The cries and tears of a child or of a woman may call forth our sympathies, but the weeping and wailing of a man? If the purpose of the poet in making his hero lament so loudly was to inform the reader of his past experiences or to attract the attention of the next character who appears in the poem, the device is exceedingly shoddy and artificial. At every step, in fact, the poet conveys an impression of falsehood. The long soliloquy of Florante is not only artificial, but impossible. The hero could not by his lamentations have arrested the attention of anyone at any great distance, for not only were his hands and feet bound, but "his neck [was] a prey to galling rope".

Our impression of the poet's idea of heroism is not greatly improved when we meet "the warrior bold . . . of Persian blood", the renowned Aladdin, displaying the same weakness—weeping, sobbing, assuming pathetic poses, and wailing, also in deep distress. The aim of this exhibition of weakness appears to be only to inform us who this stranger is. Alladin, pausing in his own lamentations, hears the groans of Florante. He listens for a while in terror, then decides to find the source of those cries. This means several hours of work without rest, according to the poet. He draws his sharp sword and cuts his way through the dense wood, and it is now the forest that groans from his doughty blows.

At the sight of the fainting, Florante, the Moslem warrior is so affected that he loses his wits. Then he spies two

¹*Florante and Laura*, Francisco Balagtas; translated by George St. Clair; Philippine Education Co., Inc., 1927.

²It is believed that Balagtas meant to refer to the Philippines.

hungry lions, with tails erect, sharp claws, and gaping jaws about to make a meal of Florante, although the poet explains that these beasts had previously been restrained because of pity from tearing the hero to pieces. Almost without a struggle he kills the ravening beasts.

Who can believe such absurdities? Who would cut his way through a forest with a sword? And who would spend several hours in cutting a "road" through the woods anyway to discover the source of certain sounds. Isn't there, moreover, always a means of pushing one's way through the thickest jungle? That a Mohammedan warrior, inured to war and bloodshed, should be so affected by the sight of the trussed up Florante that pity "made him ill" and he lost "his senses", is plainly ridiculous.

Consider the scene where Aladdin, after cutting the hero's bonds takes Florante in his lap, and caresses and soothes him like a baby! Pity and generosity indeed! And from an avowed enemy of the Christian faith, a man whose hands still reek with Christian blood. Florante revives, and believing himself a captive of the Mohammedan prince struggles to pull away, and failing "wings his hands angrily". How can we reconcile Florante's valor and might with his total lack of manhood in this scene? A man, hero or no hero, should at least have enough pride to hide his weakness from the eyes of a stranger and an enemy.

Incredible as all this is, even more incredible is Florante's story of his life. Some of our critics have pronounced this narrative beautiful, as they have pronounced the meeting between Florante and Aladdin beautiful. But can falsehood ever be beautiful? Florante, tells the Prince of Persia how when he was still a child a vulture flew into the window of his home and tried to carry him away. Yet in a footnote the poet states that the vulture is "an enormously large bird" which "eats only the corpses of animals". Still another bird, a falcon, enters the story. The falcon snatched a gem from his breast when he was a child. All this might sound all right in a fairy tale, but common sense protests against such incidents in a story of this type.

Consider Florante's account of Adolph's attempt to murder him when they were youths together. Although Adolph had a shrewd mind, and was so clever that even their tutor could not see through his wiles, the even more brilliant Florante soon left him behind in his studies. Stung by envy, Adolph conceived the idea of murdering him. In a stage representation in which the two were the principal actors, Adolph, instead of playing the part given to him, drew his sword and struck the unsuspecting Florante. Now who would attempt to commit a murder under such circumstances, in plain view of an audience? How can we reconcile the alleged qualities of Adolph with this stupid attempt at murder. Moreover, his motive is entirely too trivial. A youth may hate another for outshining him, but would he murder on that account?

Later on, Florante wins great renown as the leader of the armies of his father, the King, against the Mohammedans, but during his absence Count Adolph succeeds in instigating a rebellion. He wins this political victory, in spite of the success of the King's forces abroad and his own bad reputation, by issuing various oppressive mono-

polistic decrees in the name of the King, upon which the people rise in revolt. What people would rebel upon the mere announcement of such decrees? Would they not at first petition for their repeal? Would they not have first to suffer from the effects of them? Moreover, the state was at war, the raising of funds by various monopolies would have seemed reasonable to the people. The country had just been delivered from the Moslem invaders, the King was beloved as the father of his people and their liberator. Yet he is promptly beheaded at the instigation of the notorious Count. Such things may be possible, but art demands not what is merely possible, but what is inevitable.

No more credible is Aladdin's account of himself. Most valiant of Moslem chieftains, he has brought great glory to Persia. Returning from his conquests, the King, his father, puts him in prison to be beheaded upon the pretext that Aladdin had left his post without leave. In whose eyes would such a pretext not seem silly? Picture to yourself a capital city, a whole nation jubilant over the return of a conquering hero, and in the midst of this excitement the voice of the King, ordering his son's imprisonment and execution—why? Because the old man desired the hero's bride for himself! Such a want of sense in the ruler of a great kingdom makes us wonder at the intellect that conceived such a situation and such a character.

We Filipinos are fond of coincidences, and it appears that the more improbable they are, the better we like them. This fondness may explain in part the great popularity "Florante and Laura" has gained among us. Aboard a ship on his way to Europe, Rizal was asked by a foreigner who did not know him, about the author of the then much talked-of novel, "Noli Me Tangere". Rizal overflowed with delight and at once compared this coincidence to the unexpected meeting between Florante and Aladdin. Just think! The foreigner, not knowing Rizal, praised him; while Florante, not recognizing the Moslem prince, praised Aladdin! Rizal pleased by the incident proceeded to tell the foreigner about the beauties of this great masterpiece of Tagalog poetry.

I do not condemn coincidences entirely. The meeting of Oliver and Orlando in the forest of Arden with a lion crouching and ready to spring upon the sleeping brother, is partly a coincidence. The storm overtaking Hamlet's ship on the way to England, the stranding of the vessel upon the shores of Denmark, Hamlet's arrival in time for the funeral of Ophelia—these are coincidences. But the coincidences in "Florante and Laura" are false and unnatural. How explain the presence of Aladdin in the forest? Could he have traveled such a long way from home—Persia—and have chosen such a gloomy place for his exile? Why was Florante taken to this same forest and tied to a tree? Why was he not beheaded outright? To give him a chance to free himself and wreak vengeance upon the usurper? We see here again the stupidity of the supposedly intelligent Count—or the bungling hand of the artist. Florante and Aladdin, says our poet, stayed in the forest for five months. No human being would have

(Continued on page 75)

The Smallest Living Fish in the World

By Daniel M. Buñag

MAN delights in extremes. They suit his fancy. A sulphur-bottom whale, 95 feet in length and weighing about 294,000 pounds, the largest representative of the animal kingdom, captures his interest. So does a fish 12 millimeters in length. Such a diminutive fish, the smallest in the world, is found only in the Philippines.



Among the little hills on the slopes of Iriga Mountain in Camarines Sur is a small mountain lake called Buhi. The town situated on its shores bears the same name. In this lake lives this smallest fish, a goby, known in the Bicol region as *sinarapan*, in the Buhi dialect as *tabius*, and in science as *Mistichthys luzonensis*. When mature the average length is only about 12 millimeters, the female being a little larger than the male. In life, this minute fish is so transparent that the bones, the palpitating heart, and other internal organs, are easily seen. It is believed that this transparency is a protective adaptation, enabling the small fish to escape detection by the larger fishes that prey on it.

A still smaller fish than *sinarapan* was identified by Herre (1926) and mentioned in his "Gobies of the Philippines and China Sea" and in his article "A Thousand Fish for Breakfast" which appeared in the July, 1931, issue of the *PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE*. He named this fish *Pandaka pygmaea*. However, since Herre's discovery of this fish it has, until now, never been rediscovered at the place of collection, that is, in the vicinity of Malabon, Rizal province, or elsewhere. It is because of the uncertainty of the present existence of *Pandaka* that *sinarapan* is still referred to in recent literature as the smallest living fish in the world. Thus may *Pandaka* be considered, with due reservation, as the smallest recently extinct vertebrate! Moreover, bulk for bulk, *Pandaka* is, or was, no smaller than the slender, and fragile *sinarapan*.

Feodor Jagor, the German traveler who visited the Philippines during the latter part of the Spanish régime, was the first to write about having seen the tiny *sinarapan* in Buhi. As they were unknown to science, he sent specimens to a fish specialist in Berlin who, thinking that they were larvae of some larger fishes, paid but little attention to them. Do not blame him! For who at first glance would believe that these fish are mature vertebrates, so tiny are they, so transparent, so fragile!

The natives of Buhi have an interesting story about this fish, for even they marvel at its Lilliputian size. In the olden days, so the story goes, the people of Buhi, who were energetic traders used to say in their intercourse with the people of other places: "The people in our town can eat a hundred thousand fish at one meal, eat everything—the scales, the fins, the bones, and all". The uninformed would remark, surprised and suspicious, "Why, your people must be giants!" And the Buhíños would reply: "Yes, relatively!" Indeed, by a conservative estimate,

12,000 *sinarapan* would be about equivalent to a *bañigos* or milk fish of ordinary size.

The *sinarapan* is caught in enormous quantities in Lake Buhi throughout the year. It is especially prevalent near the lake shore and at the mouths of the rivers, and is caught more usually in the night than in the day time. During the day the fish seeks deeper water. It is attracted at night by torches, and is hauled out of the water by means of a fishing device called *sarap* made of fine-meshed *sinamay*; hence its name, *sinarapan*. Most of the inhabitants of the town of Buhi depend for their livelihood on the *tabius*, and *tabius* fishing is today assuming the aspect of an industry. The fish is exported to different places in the Bicol region, fresh, salted, or dried in cakes. It is the Bicol's luxury in the way of fish food. Cooked in any of the native ways it has a most delicate flavor and is in great demand. It is, however, sold at so low a price, that instead of making the Buhíños rich (which should be the logical consequence of a natural monopoly of the fish and the ready demand for it), they live in poverty with a standard of living miserably low. The *tabius* is sometimes used as the medium of exchange.

Laguna de Bay harbors a very close relative of the *tabius* which is locally called *dulong* and in science, *Mirogobius lacustris*. It resembles the *tabius* in all its external points of appearance except in size, so it is conjectured that the *dulong* is a *tabius* that has grown a little larger. It is likewise believed that *dulong* and the *tabius* are adult fish with bodies of immature fish, for transparency and colorlessness, by the law of nature, belong only to larval stages of fishes. Because these two kinds of fish are unique, and so different from the rest of the fish family, they are a brain-racking puzzle to scientists, who, so far, have not accounted for their origin and evolution.

The Buhíños have their own tale accounting for the existence of the *tabius*. Once upon a time this region lay within a kingdom ruled by a fat king and a fat queen. The palace stood on the very edge of the lake. The queen was a voracious eater of oranges, and so extravagantly were these supplied to her by her subjects that she was accustomed to throw the surplus into the lake. The vesicles composing the segments of the fruit, so the Buhíños say, gave rise to the diminutive fish.

While the *tabius* is caught the year around, the *dulong* in Laguna de Bay is caught commercially only during the rainy season. The Laguna de Bay fishermen believe that this seasonal disparity in the abundance of the *dulong* is brought about by the fact that toward the end of the rainy season the fish are carried away to sea. The fish drops from heaven into the lake again with the first rains in May. A more tenable explanation of the abrupt appearance of the *dulong* in the lake at the beginning of the rainy

(Continued on page 75)

Tendencies in the Choice of High School Courses

By Francisco M. Sacay

DURING the last decade the Philippines has witnessed rapid progress in the extension of educational facilities. In the field of secondary education, this progress was characterized by the increase in enrollment, in number of schools, in financial support, and in variety of curricular offerings. The enrollment in secondary schools increased from 17,355 in 1920 to 75,212 in 1931, and secondary schools increased in number from 50 to 125. Filipino students now stay longer in school, as shown by the greater proportion of the student population found in secondary grades.

TABLE 2.—Percentage of High-School Students Enrolled in the Different Curricula.

Year	General	Normal	Com- mercial	Nau- tical	Trade	Farming	Home Economics
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
1920...	75.37	12.86	2.87	.37	2.71	2.13	3.44
1921...	75.36	12.03	1.98	.26	2.57	3.86	3.69
1922...	74.89	13.04	0.99	.18	2.68	3.86	4.16
1923...	74.38	13.27	1.17	.12	2.53	4.01	4.39
1924...	73.92	13.29	1.26	.09	2.37	3.87	5.08
1925...	72.26	12.09	1.08	.05	2.63	4.19	4.70
1926...	73.96	11.93	1.07	.06	3.43	4.51	5.04
1927...	74.70	11.25	.92	.07	4.08	4.01	4.97
1928...	72.40	10.32	.80	.09	5.74	4.92	5.73
1929...	70.35	9.76	.80	.11	7.03	5.44	6.51
1930...	69.83	8.71	.74	.14	8.22	4.94	7.42
1931...	68.46	8.03	.79	.14	9.33	5.17	8.08

Choice of Curriculum

The figures of the Bureau of Education show that the majority of secondary students are enrolled in the academic as distinguished from the agricultural or vocational schools. In 1920, 75 per cent of the high-school students enrolled in the academic course. In 1931, the academic course still retained its popularity. The number of students taking the academic curriculum increased from 10,700 in 1920 to 51,500 in 1931. The majority of these students do not complete the entire course, and of those who do, only a small portion pursue higher education. The rest find that they have to go to work to earn a living. Because of this fact, our system of education has frequently been the target of attack by various individuals, many of whom have been encouraged by educational commissions and authorities, who have advanced the opinion that our system of education does not fit the individual for the kind of life obtaining in the Philippines. These persons seem to have entirely overlooked that the students themselves and the public are the final arbiters in determining what type of schools there shall be.

Recent Tendency in the Choice of Curriculum

There has, however, been a rapid increase in the number of students enrolled in the vocational courses, particularly those of trade, farming, and home economics. Although there has been a marked increase in enrollment in the academic courses, the rate of increase in the vocational courses has greatly exceeded that of the former, as may be seen in Table 2. The percentage of high-school enrollment in the academic course decreased from 75 per cent in 1920

to 68 per cent in 1931. The percentage of enrollment in the normal course has also declined. On the other hand, considerable increases were registered in the trade, farming, and home economics courses. The percentage of high-school students in the trade curriculum rose from 2.71 per cent to 9.33 per cent; in the farming curriculum, from 2.13 to 5.17 per cent; and in the home economics curriculum, from 3.44 to 8.08 per cent.

The foregoing figures show that there is an increasing interest in vocational education among high-school students. This may have been the result of the advertisement given to vocational education during recent years and to the increase in facilities for vocational instruction in the different parts of the Philippines. It may be due in part to the realization among students and their parents that different curricula are devised for different ends, and that their suitability to different individuals varies.

Why Students Prefer the Academic Curriculum

For many years our public school system has offered seven types of secondary curricula, one academic and six vocational, to meet different needs of students. Still, the majority of students take the academic curriculum. Many explanations have been advanced for this phenomenon. Our young men and women are ambitious and hope to climb higher in the economic and social scale by pursuing a profession. Equally ambitious are the parents. Small farmers and merchants or artisans know the handicap of a lack of education. They want their children to be able to earn more than they did, to be more "respected", to be "somebodies". Parents feel that to prepare for and pursue one of the middle vocations is not the way to such a goal.

It has been pointed out that many do not like to go to a vocational school because the vocational curriculum does not include all the subjects required for entrance to higher institutions of learning. Every student has an ambition to climb the educational ladder as high as circumstances will permit.

There are others who say that the manual work required in the vocational courses frightens many students away. Also it is shown that the young women favor *señoritos* rather than the *obrerros*; and that public opinion, although loud in the praise of the workingman, gives him no recognition and places him low in the social scale.

TABLE 1.—Students Enrolled in the Different High-School Curricula.

Year	Academic	Normal	Com- mercial	Nau- tical	Trade	Farming	Home Economics
1925...	39,946	6,418	571	29	1,398	2,222	2,497
1926...	42,437	6,845	611	32	1,966	2,586	2,890
1927...	46,550	7,015	569	43	2,544	2,499	3,095
1928...	49,694	7,080	548	63	3,942	3,376	3,932
1929...	52,389	7,266	595	84	5,231	4,050	4,848
1930...	54,509	6,799	573	107	6,416	3,857	5,793
1931...	51,483	6,046	588	105	7,019	3,892	6,079

(Continued on page 74)

Arts and Crafts in Siam

By Walter Buchler

THE Siamese have always been an artistic and musical people. In the early times they received their education in the Wats (temples), of which there are any number in Siam, the monks acting as their teachers. Thus it is not surprising to find today how great an influence religion plays in all the fine and applied arts of Siam. Forms and decorative details of the subjects or articles made are often copied from the Wats or are illustrative of some episode in the Ramayana, or the story of the Life of the Lord Buddha.

In olden times there were no schools of painting for the training of painters; a man who wished to become a painter would join the group of boys whom the experienced artist generally gathered about him. By watching him and helping him in his work these apprentices themselves became experts. The artist in Siam has always been highly respected by the people and is very conservative, working only when so inclined. In the olden days there were two sections of artists: one working under the king's patronage, the other doing private work. The king would inquire through his officials as to the best artists in the country and collect them when he had work for them to do. These artists were divided into ten groups (called *Chang Sib Mu*) and covering all the arts and crafts. They lived in their own houses and were paid by the king.

The older school of artists used mostly crude and highly contrasting colors, as can be seen from the paintings on the interior walls of Wat buildings and cloisters. They constitute a mass of bright colors and pictures, crammed with episodes (kings, courtiers, animals, spirits, towns, scenes of country-life, etc.) from the Ramayana and other Siamese poetry and literature. All these wall paintings, which in reality are huge canvasses calling for an infinite amount of labor, are painted by hand. Books in olden times were also illustrated by hand, and that is why books of this kind are so rare. These books were more for show than for reading.

Artists of the old school used colored powders imported from China for their paints, and these were something similar to what is nowadays used for fresco work. Red, emerald green, navy blue, brick red, black, and gold were the more popular colors, and were used in their pure form. The powders were mixed in small porcelain bowls with water and a kind of gum arabic, and when required for use, a little more water was added. The paint brushes were made at home from hairs of the ears of oxen, being put together inside a bamboo, something after the style of a Chinese brush. The canvas consisted of ordinary cloth stretched on a frame, and

the colors would keep for years without any preserving medium or varnish being applied.

Nowadays Siamese artists use modern materials imported from abroad, though for certain kinds of work, such as bible containers and decoration in the Wats, the artists of the old school still use the old materials.

Siam has a tropical climate and the intense glare of the sun is apt to affect certain colors, such as white, yellow, and light blue, which turn paler and paler till they become almost white. White turns a dirty black, and yellow goes more quickly than any other color. No medium has yet been found in Siam to prevent this, and were it discovered, it would be of great value in this country and in other tropical countries too. Only one or two kinds of paper will stand the climate of Siam, and artists here are very careful in the selection of the material they buy, practically all of which nowadays comes from abroad.



A Painted Temple Door

There is still a great deal of painting done in the Wats, especially the Royal Wats, as the policy of the government is not to build new Wats but to maintain in repair the more attractive temples. Probably the chief attraction of the country from a tourist point of view are the Wats, especially in Bangkok, and the government of Siam is particularly anxious to do what it can to attract more tourists; hence the attention given to the repainting and decoration of the leading temples and palaces in the main towns. Artists engaged on painting in Wats and royal palaces are graded into several classes; if they do not ask for payment, they are allotted a whole section, and when the painting is finished, the name of the artist is engraved in marble and placed next to the painting; those who expect payment are paid according to the nature of the painting and the time required to complete it. Women also participate in this work.

The real Siamese artist does not expect or aim at making a livelihood out of his art, but does his painting as more of a hobby. It is cheaper to buy foreign water color paintings than those done by Siamese artists, who are of an independent nature and will not sell their work for less than they considers it worth. Many will take government positions and work at their art in their spare time. With the establishment of the Art & Crafts School in Bangkok (a government institution), more artists will undoubtedly come to the fore and work on their speciality as their sole means of livelihood. As the number of painters, architects, and other craftsmen increases, it will be interesting to see what the attitude of the Siamese public will be towards art and the purchase of paintings, etc. At present, the work turned

out in Siam is not sufficient to meet the home demand, and though the prices asked would appear low to artists in America or Europe, it may be borne in mind that the standard of living is considerably lower in Siam than in those countries.

Formerly a Siamese artist who was very good at drawing and painting did other work too, such as carving, preparing flowers for cremation ceremonies, inlaying, etc., and there are still many artists in the country who follow this practice. But the present tendency is to train men from the age of twelve or so to specialize in some particular branch of the arts and crafts and keep to it as a profession. After becoming moderately skilled in their particular craft, they are encouraged to go to the Wats and to the Museum and take examples there to guide them.

Wood-Carving

The first king of the reign in Siam took up carving as a hobby and this gave a fillip to others to take up this craft. The men trained themselves by watching other carvers at work. Their scope was almost unlimited in early times, the Wats calling for much of this kind of work as the doors, windows, gable ends, and columns, as well as other sections of the construction work are richly carved in teak or other timber. Birds, animals, and flowers are carved on temple doors, and one also finds the figures of sentries carved on the outer temple doors in high relief, some nearly life-size. Most of the furniture used in the palaces in Bangkok to-day is richly carved including the throne and sections of the buildings such as tops of doors and windows. Private houses of the well-to-do Siamese also have such carved work as well as carved furniture. Formerly most of this carved work was done by Siamese working in their own homes, but to-day it is done by Siamese and Chinese carpenters in collaboration with Siamese carvers. The Chinese, however, are not so good in carving after the Siamese way, as the Siamese carve in a decorative style and do not run to naturalism. The Chinese in Siam aim at naturalism without getting a real effect, their work being clumsy and heavy compared to that of Siamese craftsmen.

Teak is the wood mostly used for carving, but a kind of box wood, called *Mai Moh*, is also used. The latter, after carving, is often varnished or covered with black lacquer and gilded or ornamented in color.

Ivory carving is done mostly in the north of Siam, where the art has been practised since very early times. Siam has a plentiful supply of ivory and it is surprising that ivory carving has not been developed to a much larger extent than it actually has. The reason for this lies in the fact that Siamese carvers produce better finished articles than the Japanese, though the latter turn out much more work in the same time. The Siamese way of carving is different from the Japanese, the former rating time and care as no object and aiming only to produce something "perfect". Exquisite examples of carved elephant's tusks have been produced in Siam, and sword handles, chess men, bangles, vases, and other *objects d'art* are carved in ivory.

Stone carving is also pursued as a craft in Siam, but nowadays mainly for home use. The Siamese carver in stone is usually a stone-cutter or engraver. He works in his home,

using small chisels and a hammer. A reddish stone obtained locally is used for cheap and coarse work; for smaller articles, such as jewelry, images of the Buddha, a bluish or black stone, something like black onyx, is used.

Inlaying and Gilding

One of the chief attractions of the many Wats in Siam is the great deal of inlay and gilding in evidence on these structures. Very thin glass is used, cut into small tessera, colored, backed with a metal foil, and laid into a background of prepared gums, the whole effect is that of a scintillating mirror, glittering in the rays of the tropical sunlight. The carved or stucco ornamentation of these Wats is generally gilded or painted yellow to represent gold. A rougher sort of mosaic, consisting of pieces of broken pottery is extensively used in temples with great effect, and is as a rule worked in patterns of flowers. Glazed tiles ornamented with pattern work in colored enamels are often used to cover whole wall spaces or are worked out in repeating and spot patterns on the plastered walls. But while all these forms of ornamentation are perfect in their way, they are not uncommon and are also found in other countries in the Orient. In the inlaying of mother-of-pearl, however, it is the Siamese who excel. Such decoration is to be seen on the doors of some of the Wats, the designs generally being birds and animals, and mythological figures. Vessels used for ceremonial purposes are also ornamented with such inlay.

A very fine form of decoration much in use in Siam is that of bookcases and other articles with a lacquer background. First the article is smeared with a stopping of lacquer and ash. The surface is then smoothed down with the aid of a rough stone, then cuttle fish, and then with a very fine polish. Another layer of lacquer is then applied, after which the artist draws the design and paints the background with a special solution of gum and earthen powder, which is so absorbent that it leaves the design standing out in black. A very thin solution of lacquer, especially prepared, is put all over the surface, and over this gold leaf is laid by hand and then gently dusted off. The resist is then washed away, leaving the rich background with the design in gold. This type of decoration is also used on doors and window panels of Wat buildings as well as for screens, gongs, etc., lasting for an indefinite period. A book cabinet decorated in this style will cost from 800 to 1,000 ticals.

Metal Work

Tompat or, as it is generally known, *niello*, is the principal work done in metal in Siam. This is the decoration of silver articles with designs on a dull background. The art has been in existence in Siam for eight hundred years and longer, but due to the invasion of the Burmese it was discontinued from time to time. During the past thirty or forty years there has been a distinct revival, and the demand for niello ware is greater than the supply. All kinds of silverware are made in niello, especially trays, flower vases, bowls, betel boxes, cigarette cases, forks and spoons, etc. The following is the procedure generally followed in making niello:

(Continued on page 73)

Editorials

Governor-General Frank Murphy arrived in Manila on Thursday, June 15, and was given a warm welcome

by the people. His

Governor-General Murphy and the All-Important Issue of the Time

inaugural address was well received, and the

applause was especially marked when, touching the

all-important issue of the time, he announced that he would leave the "entire question" of the acceptance or rejection of the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act "for your free determination, without interference and uncontrolled by any force or influence whatsoever".

While declaring that the Act gave us an opportunity to vote "on the question of independence"—a somewhat inexact phrase which was taken advantage of by those in favor of the acceptance of the Act, its opponents took comfort in the new Governor-General's reference to the Jones Law as "that great charter of liberty and home rule".

The address was otherwise carefully ordered and led up from quotations from President McKinley and President Wilson to the preamble of the Jones Law, illustrative of the aims of the United States in the Philippines, and then recalled to the minds of his hearers that whatever the decision as to the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act may be, "there are still confronting us immediate problems of government that can not be neglected. We must ever be mindful of our continuing joint responsibility for honest, frugal, enlightened, and progressive government,—government administered in accordance with sound principles of finance, and with a clear understanding of the social needs and economic interests of all the people of the Philippine Islands. We must counsel together and plan together the orderly development of our economic life, so that, whatever the form of government may be, the future of these Islands will be happy, prosperous, and secure". It might be interpolated here that if such a future is really to be ours, the pernicious Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act is precluded.

As to his own part in the government, he stated: "I am bound by solemn obligations assumed in my oath of office and imposed upon me by law . . . to use my office and its prerogatives to promote in every way . . . the general welfare of the people of the Philippine Islands. This I regard as a high privilege and a solemn trust, to be exercised and performed in a spirit of broad understanding, sympathy, and tolerance."

Throughout his address, Governor-General Murphy stressed social values and the necessity of helping the underprivileged, of protecting the weak and untutored against the strong and the unscrupulous, and of upholding the constitutional rights of free speech and free assembly. It is "the business of the government", he said, "to wage relentless and unceasing war on human exploitation, ignorance, disease, dishonesty, and injustice in every form, whether it be economic or social, political or moral, in



order that every man among us may enjoy for himself and his family the full blessings of true liberty and enlightened democracy".

He did not fail, however, also to point out the connection between economic and social development.

Though recognizing that ours is primarily an agricultural country in which conditions are somewhat more stable than they are in highly industrialized countries, he pointed to the need of "originating corrective measures to prevent unbalanced production of goods and oversupply of services, and avoid maldistribution of wealth and prosperity". "This is a function", he continued, "which government may properly assume and in this new enterprise of government our great President Franklin D. Roosevelt has already led the way We should follow his stirring and inspiring example. In the world of today, the consequences of inaction and leaderless drifting are fatal". In all of which the most of us heartily concur.

Governor-General Murphy is a devout Catholic, and ended his address with the following: "With complete hope and faith in the great Providence who ensures our destiny, I humbly beseech His guidance and inspiration in the task before us."

While our new Governor-General has not heretofore been in a position to familiarize himself with the Philippine problem and the Far Eastern problem of which it is a part, he is in a position to do so now. He is undoubtedly an idealist, but we need idealists today as we never had need of them before—idealists who will not ignorantly sacrifice the reality to the name, who will not attempt to apply general principles where they can not apply and would defeat themselves. The Governor-General, no doubt, understands this. He must have learned many a hard practical lesson while Mayor of Detroit during the past difficult years.

Now, however, he is playing a part on a vastly greater stage, and apparently insignificant decisions in matters that may appear to involve only petty personal or party matters, may have entirely incalculable international consequences, and may determine the lives of generations yet to be born in these Islands.

The last American Congress made a grave mistake. Not saying that America itself might not yet rectify it, it appears that thanks to the courageous leadership of Senate President Quezon and a number of others and the sound common sense of the masses of the population, the Filipinos themselves may avert the threatening disaster.

The position of chief executive of the Philippines, difficult enough at best, calls for almost superhuman political skill at the present time. Whatever his own personal views may be, as it would be all too easy for him to harm the side which he might wish to help in the present local struggle on this question, his decision to remain neutral, probably also suggested to him by the President of the United States himself, is the wisest attitude he could have adopted. We

may take comfort, too, in the fact, that Governor-General Murphy is of Irish descent, with probably all the Irish shrewdness and political adroitness. We may hope that he will, though the main office has made the voyage so difficult, captain the Philippines safely through these dangerous seas while the mates and crew fight it out above and below deck.

A. V. H. H.

In his notable address in the Plaza Hotel on Sunday evening, June 18, on which occasion

The Rejection of the Fake Independence Act

the crowd outside the hotel in Plaza Goiti and the adjoining streets was so dense that traffic had to be suspended, Senate Pres-



ident Quezon, while reiterating his objections to the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act, made a plea for national unity, emphasizing, however, that he did not mean "national unity" in the sense of a private understanding between Senator Osmeña, Speaker Roxas, and himself—which appears to be the kind of unity the Legislative Mission has been working for. While certain of a majority of the Legislature, Mr. Quezon said that unless there was practical unanimity he would recommend that the question be submitted to the people, and then made the plea that, in such a case, all Filipinos loyally abide by the decision reached. He declared that the question was of such transcendent importance to the Philippines that it should be kept above all party considerations.

The following day, Senator Osmeña and Speaker Roxas issued a statement to the effect that they would support Mr. Quezon on the point of taking the matter to the people—realizing, no doubt, that they stood no chance to win were the matter brought to an immediate vote in the Legislature.

Although Representative Paredes, a bitter opponent of the Act, unkindly criticized Mr. Quezon's stand as "a good way to pass the buck", it would appear, more carefully considered, as a most high-minded attitude to take, unless, indeed, Mr. Quezon is certain that the entire country as well as the Legislature will support him. However, even so, to sacrifice a sure win to an eventuality still to be tested, would once more demonstrate Mr. Quezon's real sportsmanship. But is sportsmanship or even super-ultra-fairmindedness called for or desirable in our present situation? Submitting the question to a, on the whole, politically uninstructed people, an issue, furthermore, easily misrepresented by demagoguery, is not without its risks.

As Mr. Quezon himself well knows, the Law provides that the Legislature can act with perfect legality without resorting to the calling of a special convention. The members of the Legislature are, on the whole, a more able and a better informed group of men than the people at large. Calling a special convention would be costly and time-consuming. It would prolong the present agitation and unrest, and would occupy the minds of our leaders and the legislators generally whose time could be better spent in considering more constructive matters than the question of the acceptance or rejection of this Act, so destructive of

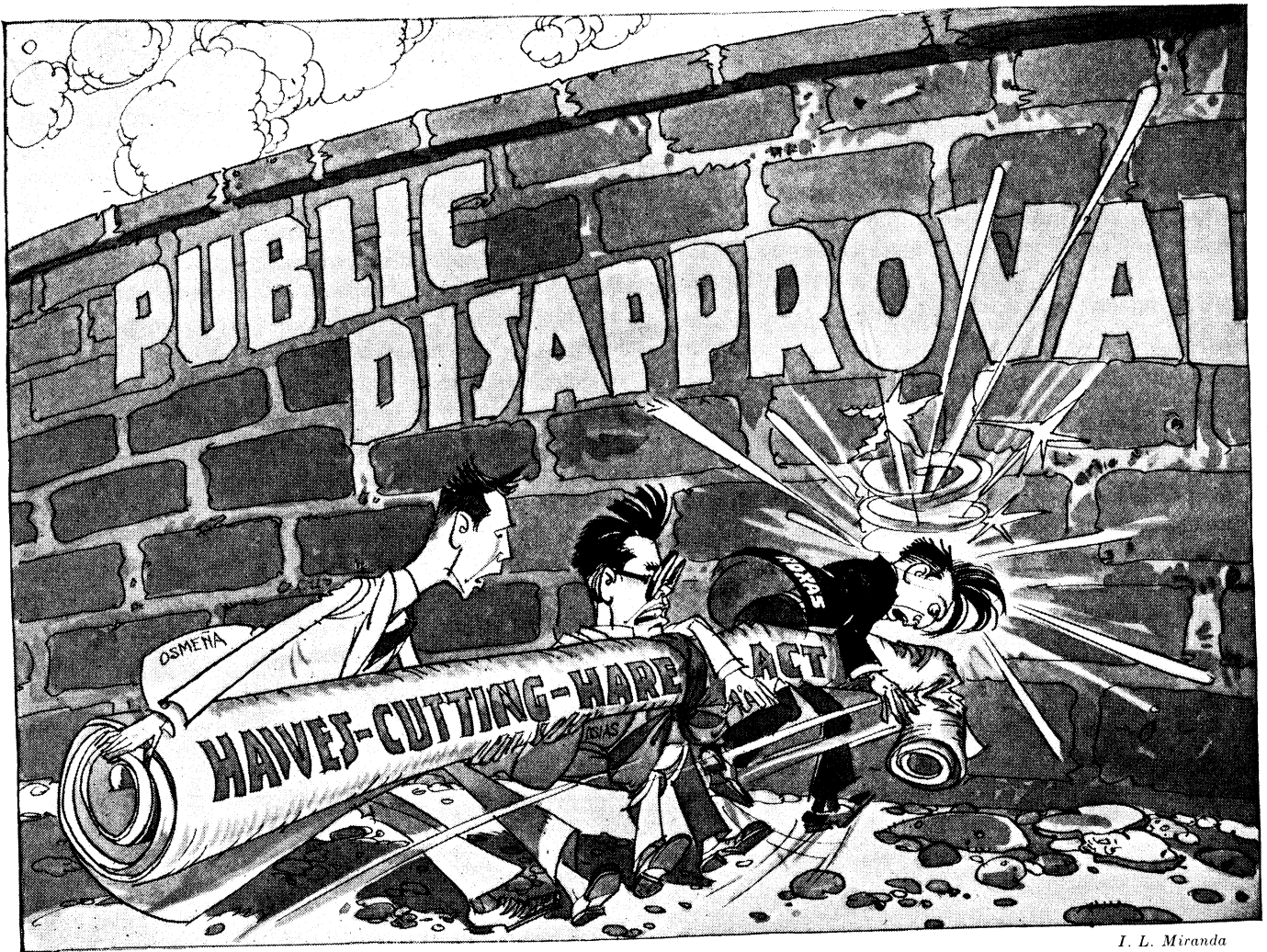
the real interests of the country, in fact, so suicidal on the face of it. How the law can ever have been considered seriously by men of such ability as Senator Osmeña is almost inexplicable.

Yet he declared categorically in his first public address after his return from Washington that the Law is "good in every respect", and Speaker Roxas, the day after Quezon's speech, came out with such balderdash as: "No one, either in ignorance or malice, can efface the virtues of that Act. Truth will out. The light of the sun can not be hidden! I know, my brethren, that at present there are many members of the Legislature who are intent upon rejecting this Law. All that we ask, all that we pray, is for them to stay their hand. They should wait. They should look upon this question dispassionately—and I know they will. I have faith in their patriotism. I have faith in their sense of justice. It was stated here last night that the trade provisions of this Law are unjust, cruel to the Filipino people—that these provisions were dictated by selfish interests in the United States. When I heard this statement over the radio, I turned my eyes up, and said: 'Lord, forgive them, for they know not what they do!'"

Perhaps Mr. Quezon is not risking so much in giving the opposition the opportunity to peddle this sort of stuff. Still, Mr. Roxas, who again worked himself up to a tearful climax, was wildly applauded by the people who heard him. Of more real significance, however, were his words with reference to Mr. Quezon's appeal of the night before for unity and peace. Roxas said: "We heard a plea for peace, but in the same breath last night the same leader said there was no peace. If peace is not the right road leading to the acceptance of this Law, we are ready to follow any path into which our campaign for acceptance may lead us".

This has been interpreted as a political declaration of war, and, if it is, the Mission group will have to take the responsibility for splitting the Nacionalista Party, which, in fact, it appeared they would have to take ever since they determined when still in Washington to defy the Legislature. But it was not so plain then. Every recent purely tactical move of Mr. Quezon appears to have been made with a view to forcing the returned Mission to come out into the open and take the initiative in a movement that will not generally meet with approval—the breaking of the united Philippine front in its dealings with Washington—and for which they would have to take the consequences in the organization of the Legislature.

To return, however, to the matter of the rejection of the Act, it is true that at one time it would have been impolitic to reject it off-hand—as, in fact, was nearly every thinking man's desire. It would have appeared as if the rejection had been railroaded through, and during the absence of the Mission group and before they had been given an opportunity to "explain". As the Act itself plainly states that it "shall not take effect *until accepted*", the act might be rejected and still be accepted subsequently (within the year's time limit provided) and become operative. Hence it was dangerous to act too precipitately. But the Mission group is here now. Senator Aquino has been back for several months. The Mission has had its say and



The Stone Wall

has had at least as much publicity as the other side. Wouldn't it be advisable to bring the matter to a head and dispose of the question as definitely and as promptly as possible?

It can not be questioned that the mere consideration of such a measure by Congress has done the Philippines (and America) untold harm, and its actual passage over the presidential veto was a tragedy for this country and an unerasable disgrace to America. Now that all the political leaders are here, this Act should be rejected with the same decisiveness shown by Mr. Quezon in cutting short his stay in Washington after he had been rudely told by Senator Robinson in answer to his question whether Congress would amend the Law in certain particulars if the Philippines accepted it, that the Filipinos could take the Law or leave it as it stood. It took Mr. Quezon only a few minutes to make up his mind. He sailed away on the same boat on which he had arrived. Further discussion now, especially of the type begun by the Mission group, will only befuddle the issue and delay the relief which the whole country will experience when this poisonous thing has been appropriately disposed of.

A. V. H. H.

Former Senator Sumulong, in a speech attacking the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act, pointed out that many false arguments have been brought out both for and against the measure. This is unfortunately true and has led to considerable

public confusion. For the sake of clarity, the writer of these monthly comments presents the following logical objections to the Act upon which his opposition is based:

(1) The measure does not grant independence, after, as little as before, the so-called transition period, although its authors hypocritically so state. As a matter of fact, real independence for the Philippines is as yet impossible. If, through some wholly inconceivable miracle, the Philippines should suddenly become independent, it would remain so only momentarily. If the country were not retaken by America, or seized by France or Britain, we would soon be writhing under the iron rods of Japan—like Korea or Manchuria—or be drowned in a sea of Chinese immigrants, or both.

(2) The Act binds the Philippines, but does not, in any important sense, bind America. America may or may not retain its military, naval, and other bases, and therefore may or may not give the Philippines the protection on which its continued existence as we conceive of it is absolutely dependent. The measure would permit America to abandon the Philippines in case of trouble, but to hold the Philippines indefinitely if this were considered advantageous.

(3) The Act would give a semblance of legality to a régime of economic exploitation of the Philippines by America during the transition period, and to an indefinitely continued economic-military exploitation afterwards without even an assumption of responsibility of any kind.

(4) The coming into effect of the Law would by destroy-

ing our trade and our economic life bring our entire social progress to a halt and initiate long years of stagnation and dire poverty. Instead of leading to real independence, this measure would destroy all chances for it.

The writer agrees with Senator Sumulong in his statement that there is no logic in some of the arguments put up by the supporters of the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act based on a comparison of this measure with the Jones Act. There can be no basis of comparison, he said, because while the Jones Act established a temporary arrangement, the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act is intended as final.

As to what the writer favors, he, with no doubt many other thoughtful persons, advocates the following:

(1) Real independence.

(2) Until such time as we shall be able to maintain such independence a "dominion" or "free state" form of government under American protection, with a governor-general or president elected by the people; America to be represented by a high commissioner; Americans to have the same rights as Filipinos.

(3) Continued free trade relations between America and the Philippines, so long as the American flag flies over even one square mile of our territory.

Such a plan is not utopia. The advantages would be mutual. It could be realized by an able, frank, and

realistic diplomacy and by coöperation with our friends instead of a conniving with our enemies.

A. V. H. H.

That in union there is strength is an axiom of national behavior familiar to even elementary school children.

No nation can long survive without national unity. Individually the citizens of a country may be supermen, but unless individualism is tempered by a coöperative spirit, suicidal dissension would prevail and undermine national strength.

There is universal recognition that a house divided against itself must fall. Peoples everywhere are alike in their acceptance of the vital necessity of presenting a solid front in times of national emergencies.

The crucial test of a people seems to be the ability to unite for common action whenever confronted by a national crisis. But common action presupposes a previous determination of the common will by either direct or indirect action of the people. It is therefore essential that the people's will should first be ascertained. Once the common will is determined, common action further requires the sacrifice of individual opinions and interests.

National unity is thus a manifestation of national character. And the test of national character is capacity for common action.

CONRADO BENITEZ.

To A Tropic Mountain Runnel

By Palmer A. Hilty

DOWN the vertic mountain runnel
Amid dank ferns and dripping moss
And purple mauve Wandering-Jew
Under vine-tangled thickets,
Toboggans the overflow
Of a spring in a high ravine
Cut steeply in the hillside.

As the morning sun steams
Over the hills in the east,
Around and under this rivulet
Gather the women and children
Of near-by clustered bamboo shacks
To wash their clothes, get water, and bathe.
The children,
Rich brown bodied and round bellied,
Dripple and glisten all naked,
And then perhaps put on
Ragged and short jersey shirts.
The women,
With sheets tightly wrapped around
The level of their armpits
And draggling to the knees,
Jiggle in the tumbling trickle

And holystone themselves,
Or pound on shirts and dresses
Folded into humps on flat stones,
While others carry away or wait
Patience without end to get filled
Their square five-gallon water cans
Or their longish bamboo vessels
Obliquely over their shoulders.

It is no pretty exaggeration
To say the life of these people hangs
On these tenuous tricklings of water
Falling down this steep rivulet
Resembling the bamboo troughs
Set on end, which they sometimes use
To guide the water from springs
Down to their wash-place or huts.
And no more is it a pleasant fable
To look upon the history
Of men as a tenuous trickle
Over the cliffs of time,
That sustains we know not what
Draggled and laboring purpose
In the universe.

Song of A Lover

By S. T.

LIFE sits beside me. Dark,
In a garden, wondrous, fair,
She speaks; and some lone lark
Sings somewhere in the air.
My love! How dark you are, how fair!

The cool wind, whispering,
Caresses all her hair.
My touch dwells, lingering;
For hope and dawn are there.
My love! I kiss her hands, her hair!

Midnight Tryst

By Carlos P. San Juan

THE winds are dead,
A drowsy stillness wraps
The slumb'ring hills;
The pensive moon hangs low,
And the stars are languorous—
They sprinkle the sleeping trees
With their faint, delirious beams.

Beneath the Ilang-ilang tree I stand
Concealed in the wings of night . . .
Make haste, Dear Love, let us away
To the stream where the *banca* waits.

David and Bathsheba

By Conrado S. Ramirez

AND it was dark, but in the night it glowed—
His face—with memory of beauty clad
In liquid crystal leaping in a mad
Jealousy to hide each little spot that showed
Beneath dark tresses or cool drops that flowed
From rounded breast to dimpled knee with glad
Rapture of motion. And thenceforth the bad
Found root where lodged the seeds her beauty sowed.

So, bright against his evenings' restless gloom,
Her beauty flamed, immaculate as fire;
That, all unknowing, warmed his grim desire
And stood for Uriah as the sword of doom.
And, ever after, he heard with hidden qualms
The devil chuckling when he sang his psalms.

Statement of Return

By José Garcia Villa

AND never till seen as love
will I come.

And never
as yesterday's dove
late of wing.

But as a high
white lark swift of song,
as a lone christener of dark,
strong

at your first cry of love,
at your first white need
of me,—

O only so, only then,
will I come!

Late Moonrise

By C. V. Pedroche

THE moon rose after midnight,
Silver and cool and ghostly,
Flooding the old-breasted earth
With a white, soft radiance;
Silence sat upon the trees,
Naked and lonely with age;
And the far-echoed howling
Of haunted dogs
Shattered the brittle quietness
Of the moon-bathed earth.

Soft Night

By Abelardo Subido

THE night is soft and cool. I wait for you
Amid the garden dusk beneath the trees.
This is the hour of softly falling dew.
I call your name, borne on the groping breeze
That comes to stir the clinging window-vine.
You can not hear; the fervid longing dies
Upon my heart . . . I hear a bird repine
In liquid notes that mingle with my sighs.
Rise from your dreams. The sampaguitas faint;
The cool, soft night is slipping, waning low . . .
Night sheds its tears; the nightbird's sad complaint
Melts into silence. Love, I want you so.
Rise from your dreams: I come with love more sweet
Than all the flow'rs I scatter at your feet.

Early Days in the Constabulary

By Wilfrid Turnbull

Story of a Pet Pig



AMONG the Ilongots on this reservation was one family I had known for years and in which I had always been interested both on account of their exceptionally nice manners and of the remarkably good looks of the two girls. When passing I never missed an opportunity to sit and chat with them and they were frequent visitors to my house. One day while we were talking, my Airedale dog was playing with a little pig they had tamed and, the dog getting rough, the pig when rescued looked as if it was about to give up the ghost. Knowing that if I had to settle for the killing I should stand no chance with the old lady, I left. Shortly after getting home one of the girls arrived carrying the dead pig and crying bitterly. Between sobs she told me how much they loved the pig and asked what I was going to do about it. Finally after heroic efforts on my part to sooth the young lady in which I was at decided disadvantage, for she still hugged the pig, we decided or rather she did that two pesos would make our future relations pleasant. Handing over the money I told her to leave the pig as it would make a fair but expensive dinner for the dog and she again went into paroxysms of grief telling me they wanted to bury the deceased. This fine feeling surprised me so much that I not only let her take the remains but decided to be present at the funeral. Half an hour later I went to their house and found the family and a few friends seated around the fire on which was a large cooking pot and upon lifting the lid I discovered the dear departed with *camotes* and *gulay* being converted into a delicious stew. The girls chuckled at my disgust, and the old woman told me it would have been a sin to pass up such an opportunity so she had overruled the foolish sentiment of her daughters. They invited me to dinner but I had seen too much of the pig, besides which I feared my presence might detract from full enjoyment of the burial and I went home much disappointed.

Hunting and Fishing

The Ilongot is a natural financier and never lets his feelings interfere with business, and no matter how much he longs for something he never loses his head as do so many of the other savages. He is one of the wild men who is hard to exploit and in the long run he invariably comes out ahead in dealings with outsiders. The Aeta and the Dumagat expect to be "done" and when the opportunity arises to "do". It was customary for people having shotguns to lend the gun and supply ammunition to an Aeta, going fifty-fifty in the proceeds of the chase, but most of the hunters were not satisfied with this arrangement many retaining three-quarters, some all the catch.

The hardships of overland trips were soon forgotten in the interest of visiting new places and wild people or after a successful hunt for wild carabao, deer, or pigs. On the long launch trips, when time allowed of running half speed, one had fair success trolling for tunny, king fish, baracuda,

talakitok and other large fish. If camping near a river mouth and the tide was making in the early morning or late afternoon, casting a dead or a spoon bait often gave all the sport and more exercise than one wanted landing a thirty- or forty- kilo *malapundo* or other game fish. And what I recall of the nights spent in camp was quite enjoyable, waited on hand and foot by kindly, dusky maidens while the male contingent supplied the music if only from a strung bow and inflated bladder, using someone's chest as a sounding board. To h— with civilization for the poor male!

Recalling the unkind, even if true stories circulated regarding Governor Harrison's memorable hunting trip on the Baler river, I was pleased that in reporting on Governor Roosevelt's recent debut as a carabao hunter, although joking about a band, radio, and telephone as adjuncts to a modern hunting camp, the newspapers made no mention of captive balloons or platforms in the trees for the convenience of the hunters. One picture of the life at camp was especially interesting as it showed the Governor making concessions to local custom. All accounts mentioned Salinas and gave the impression that the hunt took place there. This was a surprise, for years ago when I knew that country, the only carabao at Salinas were those used in the transportation of salt. Wild ones were, however, plentiful at some distance especially around Aritao, and I recall one moonlight night when riding from Aritao to Imugan being chased by carabaos but for personal reasons I did not wait long enough to ascertain whether these animals were of the tame or of the wild variety.

Superstitions

Even among the Christian inhabitants of the east coast towns superstition was pretty general, increasingly so as one went north. One woman of mature years begged me to give her just a few hairs from the beard of a *tikbalang* I was supposed to have caught when fishing for *hapahap* in the river. The lady assured me that the beard was an infallible remedy for all ills, both mental and physical. In another town the *presidente* had an old woman placed in jail on the suspicion that she was a witch and a few nights later ordered the police to take her to the seashore where, after executing her himself, they buried the corpse! The life of the non-Christian is of course regulated by superstitions and taboos. One night in camp the dogs having had a blank day and everyone being hungry, I decided to "shine" a deer or a wild pig. Coming to a small river I shot at what was thought to be a deer standing in the water and got one of the worst frights of my life from a bloodcurdling shriek which seemed to start at the point shot at and moved slowly up-stream. When my Dumagat companion came to sufficiently, he gasped "*Belet*", and later explained that I had shot one of these "birds" which would promptly revenge itself. After examining the place, for me, the only explanation was that some night bird had been sitting on a floating crocodile and that, wounded or frightened, it had made the unearthly noise which, aided by time and place, had such an effect on us. Next day my favorite dog was killed by a crocodile and there was no shaking the belief

of the Dumagats that this was retaliation on the part of the spirit world for my act. Early one afternoon on a trip along the coast, the party stopped to hunt and fish and before leaving me alone the men made a small clearing so that my cot would be in the shade. After a swim and still naked, I was sitting on the edge of the cot when a five-foot lizard put in an appearance and nosing around came across my legs which it went over pretty thoroughly with its long and forked tongue. It showed no sign of fear even when I spoke, and having satisfied its curiosity left in a leisurely manner. When the bearers returned and learned of the visitor they were horrified, claiming that it was no lizard but a spirit, and that its strange behavior portended my death within a few hours. They were terribly concerned—not so much on my account as on their own, for fear the authorities would blame them and not the spirits for my demise. However, we finished the trip without untoward occurrence.

Kasiguran

Kasiguran was more backward than Baler. Both towns had the same steamer connection with lower Tayabas by which supplies came in and they could ship what they had to sell, but the cost of the passage was prohibitive to all but a few in either town. The trail to Echague, Isabela, ran through Ilongot country all the way, so was little used except by an occasional large party taking carabaos and ponies to be marketed in the Cagayan valley and by the Ilongots who brought Isabela tobacco to Kasiguran. The town exported Pandan *baniḡ* or sleeping mats in quantity which had a wide reputation especially for young children, and carabaos and ponies by rare shipload but usually in small lots by *parao* to Baler and thence overland to destination. In the summer months sailing craft from the Bicol region visited Kasiguran, bringing articles of trade, especially earthenware cooking pots, jars for water, etc., which were exchanged for palay, the price being the amount of palay required to fill the pot. There was practically no business in the little town and the male part of the population was not given to overexertion. A not unusual sight was the Lord of creation's feet on the window sill and the woman under the house pounding rice.

All farm and other labor requiring strenuous effort was performed by the Dumagat *arribay*. There were of course exceptions. A Dumagat *arribay* is one who by mutual arrangement and when needed works for a Christian and in return receives from his Christian *arribay* practically the same treatment as if he were one of the family. This was probably the arrangement of the partnership in the early days of Christian settlement, but it has been abused by both sides, each trying to get something from the other for nothing, resulting in bad feeling and, incidentally, being the cause of most local killings. Baler had a similar system under the name of *saup*, instead of *arribay*, with the local Aetas. There it worked out better due to difference in language and race, and to outside influences.

Under Spanish sovereignty the local *fraile* used to direct the construction of a large and complicated fish trap for the tunny which visit the inner bay for three or four months each year. The catch supplied the town and also

provided a surplus for export. During my time the custom was carried on irregularly but as all the men who had worked under the *padre* had died off, fish were not taken in quantity sufficient for local consumption. I remember over-hearing one man complain of having to pay one peso for a head. Judging by those I once saw coming up the sound, the fish were still plentiful. The sea being calm my attention was attracted by what appeared to be a long white comber midway between the two shores, and using glasses one could see the large, blackish fish jumping. As they approached the gut leading into the bay they left the surface. We occasionally caught small-sized tunny both in and outside the sound when trolling.

Kasiguran formerly had three harvests during the year—two of palay at home and the other the result of a visit to Palanan where they despoiled the people of what money they had brought back after selling their carabaos, ponies, and fighting cocks in the Cagayan valley or elsewhere.

Palanan

Palanan, a hard three-day hike over mountains to the provincial capital, is cut off from the rest of the world during the northeast monsoon due to high rivers and rough sea. During this season the people hibernate, and in the southwest monsoon they take trips inland selling their livestock and bringing back supplies to tide over the isolation period. The annual tribute taken by some of the enterprising men of Kasiguran was often the only real money they handled, most of the other transactions being for trade.

A wise old-time presidente, Capitan Torribio Austria, often talked to me about the town and about his benign but somewhat despotic administration. In those days the officials of the town were the final arbiters in all matters which ordinarily fall to the lot of the judicial part of the government. In an isolated community the local officials were of course in the best possible position to administer real justice and, I believe, in most cases did so, and if occasionally they tripped, so do the courts. In one of the latter class of cases, the three individuals who carried the death sentence into execution were only acting in obedience to the orders of officials they considered competent to decide the question. When a witness has to lose his time and pay all his own expenses of travel, etc., without any per diem or reimbursement from the government, is it to be wondered at that both poor and rich in distant communities are reluctant to appear as witnesses and go to any extreme to have the case settled locally? This is also an incentive to crooked dealing on the part of the local justice of the peace. I remember one partnership between the justice and a friend of his—they were both from other provinces—by which the litigant employing the friend to defend him in court invariably won the decision. The fee was often rather high but it was said that it had to be split fifty-fifty. It was a hard matter to prove but fortunately there were other dealings which made it possible to have a change of justices.

One of Capitan Torribio's stories was that some of the townspeople made a contract to deliver squared logs of narra above a certain size to a Spaniard at so much per cubic

(Continued on page 71)

Campfire Tales on the Beach

The "Sea Devil" and His Cousin "Posit"

By Dr. Alfred Worm



I AM not superstitious, don't believe in "signs", and once gave a good licking to a would-be ghost (which is another story), but sometimes, in everyone's life, strange things happen. The intelligent man dismisses such incidents as coincidences or accidents, but they always "get the goat" of illiterate people.

We were camped on the sandy beach of Tagalinok island off the east coast of southern Palawan. It was a beautiful clear day, the sea smooth as a looking-glass, and all my Moro friends were out diving for sea-products. Smoking my pipe contentedly as I watched the little fleet of *barotos* around the island, I was figuring out the good profits the day's catch would bring me.

Then I saw one of the boats hoisting sail and as soon as it ran on the beach, the three occupants disembarked and came toward me. They squated down gloomily and had, apparently, no intention to go out diving again.

"Tired?" I asked laconically.

"No, Señor, but Hariman has looked into the bad eye of the sea," said one of the Moros, so I knew that Hariman would not again dive for shells or trepang until after the change of the moon, otherwise his life would be forfeited. Little did I dream then that, though poor Hariman would

wait patiently for the moon to change its face, the heavenly orb would betray him.

Have you ever looked into the face of the Sea Devil with its almost human eyes and horny, parrotlike beak? If you should do so, don't continue diving, or something terrible will happen, at least, so the Moros say.

Deep down in some coral-reef cave, you may find the sea devil waiting for a victim which it will embrace with its eight long, snakelike, slimy, and powerful arms that never let go. If the sea devil lays hold of a man and he is unable to cut the tentacles away from the body of the monster, he drowns.

Ordinarily the animal is called the Devilfish or Octopus. It belongs to the family Cephalopoda, which means "legs on the head", a subdivision of the great group Mollusca to which belong the snails, clams, oysters, and other like animals. The name octopus refers to the eight tentacles with which the animal can hold its prey as if in a steel vice.

Some species of devilfish reach an enormous size and individuals have been found which measured over thirty feet across the outspread arms, although the body is relatively small. The large devilfish are a menace to divers and many men have lost their lives in their horrible embrace before help could come to them.

REPRESENT THE PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE in your Community

"I want to say to you that I think this magazine does great credit to you and your associates. I congratulate you upon having been able to develop such a publication in Manila.

"Very truly yours,
"NEWTON W. GILBERT."

"I have enjoyed reading the Philippine Magazine more than I can say during the leisure moments of a sea voyage. You get out a bright and meaty magazine, one of compelling interest to the general reader like myself, and I like the stimulating editorials.

"Faithfully yours,
"HERBERT ADAMS
GIBBONS."



Unique in its field, and with increasing popularity, the Philippine Magazine offers you an opportunity for profitable use of your spare time.

It is a magazine you are proud to introduce.

As a representative of the Philippine Magazine you will often be heartily thanked for bringing this magazine to attention where it is unknown.

Introduce it in your community at a liberal commission.

Philippine Magazine

No. 1104 Castillejos, Manila, P. I.

Kindly send me particulars regarding terms, etc.

Name

Address

A smaller and harmless near relative of the octopus is the Sepia, Squid, or Cuttlefish, called *posit* in the Philippines, which has ten instead of eight tentacles around its mouth. Formerly this cuttlefish was of greater economic importance than now, as the internal shell, known as "cuttlebone" and the "ink-sack" were much used in commerce. Cuttlebone was formerly utilized in the manufacture of toothpastes and toothpowders, but is today used only as grit for birds and chickens and to some extent in the jewelry industry to polish gold and silver. The glandular ink-sack which opens near the end of the siphon secretes a dark fluid from which a paint is made known to artists as sepia. When attacked or frightened, the squid ejects this fluid. It was formerly believed that this served the purpose of hiding the animal like the "smoke screen" in modern warfare hides a battle line or a group of fighting ships, but recent observation has shown that the heavy liquid ejected does not spread rapidly enough for this. It remains in an apparently solid body long enough, however, to attract the attention of the attacker, and during this interval the squid changes color and decamps. All cephalopoda have this ability to change color to match their environment, and the same adaptation is found in many animals among the fishes, amphibia, and reptilia.

Both the devilfish and the cuttlefish are generally eaten—around the Mediterranean Sea as well as in the Orient. They are caught either with hook and line or, at night by the light of torches, when the tide is low on the coral reefs, they are speared with three-prong fishing spears. When small, they may be extracted from their retreats in the crevices of the coral by hand. They can not swim in the sense that fishes do, but move rapidly "backward" by ejecting water which they have taken in from the siphon at the head, somewhat on the principle of a sky-rocket.

I WAS standing with Chief Olong of the Tagbanuas in the door of my trading store, watching a baroto coming swiftly toward the mouth of the river nearby, and recognized it by the red stripe running down the center of the sail as the boat of Hariman. Two months had passed since he had looked into the "bad eye of the sea" near Tagalinok island. He had waited until the moon had changed, but had lately been out daily, fishing and diving, with apparently no further fear.

"There are only two men in the baroto," said Chief Olong. "Hariman did not go out with them."

"Of course, Hariman went with them," I answered. "They were all three in the store here to buy matches and cigarettes, and I walked with them to the river and saw all three of them embark." The boat was owned jointly by Hariman and Moros Kiriman and Ilong and they always went out together.

In the meantime the sail had been lowered and the boat had grounded on the sandy river bank. I saw the two men in the boat gesticulating and shouting wildly at two other Moros who had been at work repairing a boat on the shore.

"Something has happened," said Chief Olong. The old man and I hurried to the river, followed by some others who had been near us.

In the bottom of the baroto lay the dead body of Moro

(Continued on page 71)

LISTEN IN ON

Australia, Japan, China, India,
Russia, Germany, Italy, Spain,
France, England—

THE WORLD'S BEST IS ON THE
AIR FOR YOU IF YOU OWN A

PHILCO RADIO

◆◆◆◆

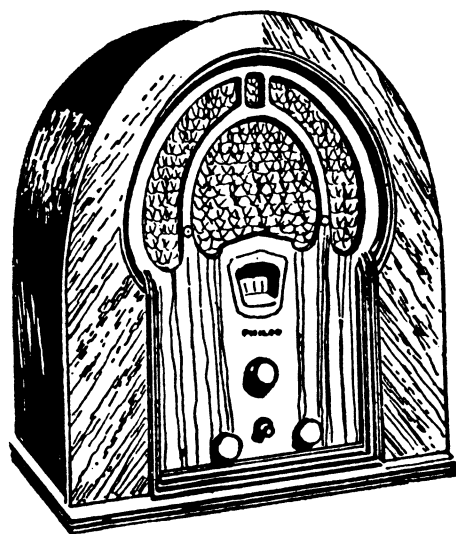
See It

Hear It

Buy It

Enjoy It

◆◆◆◆



◆◆◆◆

Looks
Better

Sounds
Better

IS
Better

◆◆◆◆

Philco Long & Short Wave

PHILCO No. 43B brings to your home the World's Best in Music, the News of the Minute in Sports, International Events, etc.—This Model 43B Long and Short Wave 8 Philco High Efficiency Tubes, 3 Pentodes, Balanced Superheterodyne, Walnut Table Model—Sells at ₱33.00 Down and ₱13.20 Monthly.

Catalog on Request

H. E. HEACOCK CO.

MANILA—CEBU—DAVAO

Washington

Soda Biscuit

Crisp and fresh—every one!

BUY a tin of WASHINGTON Soda Crackers from your dealer. You'll enjoy the crisp, freshness, the delightful flavor, of these tempting wafers. Serve them with cereals, with fruit, with soups, with salads, with puddings, with hot or cold drinks. Let the children have them for their school lunches. They are appetizing and nourishing—a food of which youngsters never tire.

Look for the distinctive WASHINGTON tin when you buy Soda Biscuit. Depend on the Uneeda Bakers Trademark to bring you the finest and best in choice soda crackers at the very lowest price.

**A Uneeda Bakers
Product
NATIONAL BISCUIT CO.**



For Sale at All Dealers'

The Philippine Home

Edited by Mrs. Mary Macdonald

Making the Children's Home-Work Easy



NOW that schools are open for another year, the problem of home work presents itself in homes where there are children above the primary grades. I have heard many a wailing complaint about the long lessons to be prepared out of school hours, and most parents are confronted with the need of planning and directing more carefully than usual the time of their children outside of the school room.

It is so easy to be lenient, so easy to yield to continuous teasing that the hour for home study be delayed. It is the wise parent who realizes the importance of insisting on a routine, a well-planned schedule for play and for study, so that children may profit from their opportunities for an education and yet not be denied the simple pleasures of play and recreation which are their right.

The time for preparing lessons at home will vary according to the ages and temperament of the children. Younger children, whose home study will not be difficult, will be through with their tasks in a hour or less, if they are taught to concentrate and to get things done systematically. The best time for them to prepare their lessons will be in the late afternoon, far enough ahead of the evening meal so that they will have time for a romp to give them relaxation. Then they will enjoy their supper and be ready for bed at an early hour.

Older children will need more time for their study. Some of it may be done in the late afternoon, and part of it left for the half-hour before bedtime. They, too, need to have an allowance made for play, for rest, and for recreation.

Most children need to be taught the habit of concentration. An excellent opportunity to do this is provided in the preparation of school lessons at home. The room in which they study should be quiet, cool, and airy, with plenty of light. The younger children who may be ready for play, should go out of doors if possible, and allow the older ones to complete their tasks undisturbed.

I have seen many a home where lessons of all the children were postponed until after the evening meal. Then there was a commotion and an uproar. There was quarreling about which child should have the favorite table, or enjoy the advantage of the best reading light. Then there were questions shouted back and forth, parents were called upon to help with this or with that, and by the time their work was finished, if ever, the children were so tired and weary and nervous that it was difficult for them to get to sleep at the proper time.

Such unwholesome conditions can be avoided by forming systematic study habits, but it is the parents' duty to make the plans, formulate a schedule, and then insist that it shall be carried out no matter what happens. The result will be that children will go to school each day fully prepared, and what is even better, they will be rested and refreshed since they went to bed at an early hour and secured proper rest, entirely relieved from worry because this or that lesson or home-work task had been neglected.

Taking the Chase Out of Purchase



ADVERTISING benefits the man who buys as well as the man who sells. It is part of the Golden Rule of Business and it works both ways.

Don't miss the advertisements in this Magazine. Many of them are interesting just because of their news and educational value alone.

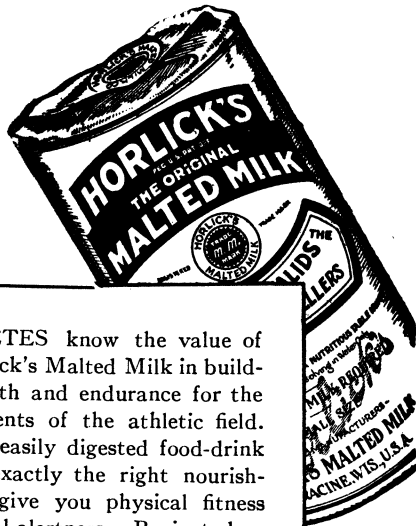
But more than that: Advertisements take the chase out of purchase and make every penny do its full duty.

This last statement is one particularly to be remembered when common-sense economy is not only a national duty, but an individual necessity.



DON'T MISS THE ADVERTISEMENTS!

For Endurance Drink Horlick's



ATHLETES know the value of Horlick's Malted Milk in building strength and endurance for the trying events of the athletic field. This rich, easily digested food-drink provides exactly the right nourishment to give you physical fitness and mental alertness. Begin today. Drink Horlick's Malted Milk regularly. Let Horlick's help to keep you in prime physical condition.

HORLICK'S Malted Milk

Sold by grocers and leading druggists

BUY

All your favorite Magazines at a

Great Saving

Subscribe for them with us at United States club rates at less than publisher's prices plus a saving of time and relief from bother.

Send for our free Magazine Catalog which contains many money saving offers—such as a club of any two or more of the following:

Each	Each
Philippine Magazine..... P2.50	Reader's Digest..... P6.00
Popular Mechanics..... 4.50	Pathfinder..... 1.80
Cosmopolitan..... 4.50	Scientific American..... 7.50
Asia Magazine..... 7.00	Delineator..... 2.00
Review of Reviews..... 5.00	National Geog. Magazine..... 7.00
Instructor..... 3.70	Red Book..... 4.50
Grade Teacher..... 3.70	Popular Science..... 5.00
Current History..... 5.50	
Better Homes & Garden... 1.00	Add to any club for:
Correct English..... 4.50	Saturday Evening Post... 4.00
Atlantic Monthly..... 7.50	Ladies Home Journal..... 2.00
	Country Gentleman (3 yrs.) 2.00



Philippine Education Co., Inc.

101-103 Escolta, Manila

The habits of study and concentration which youngsters learn during their early years are of the utmost importance to them later on in life. If one might know the truth about the early training of men and women who turn out to be failures, it is probable that one would find that they had failed to learn the value of concentration and thoroughness, of doing today's task today, of planning carefully one's time so that every task is properly accomplished.

Our children deserve this training as early in their lives as possible. It can't be left to teachers. It is the parents' job, and if the job is well done, the child will be the gainer throughout his entire life.

A New Note in Children's Bed-Room Furnishings

WE are all familiar with checked gingham as a material used in making dresses, kitchen aprons, and sun-bonnets but to use it for draping a dressing table and frills for a bed-room window, is an entirely new rôle for it. Yet it lends itself very becomingly for just such a purpose. Because of the freshness of its coloring and the modest figure at which it may be purchased and its dependable tubbing qualities, this material has become quite a favorite with parents who are "doing over" their children's room.

Many stunning color combinations can be had with the addition of contrasting bindings. The room I have in mind used the yellow and white checked gingham with brown binding. The dainty curtains at the window were of plain ecru net, tied back with ruffled frills of the checked gingham. The valances were of the gingham made with a deep heading. On the dressing table was a pretty electric candle fixture with ruffled gingham shade. The dressing table seat boasted a cleverly made gingham cushion, trimmed with a smocked ruffle done in brown and yellow. The whole effect of the room was very smart and decorative, cheerful and inviting. Any little child should be happy, indeed, with a bedroom all her own, done over in gingham.

New Uses for the Popular Patchwork

THE pendulum has swung back to the Victorian atmosphere, and women are sewing, knitting, and even embroidering. The patchwork with its many new designs that grandmother never thought of, is being used for a lot of things besides quilts. Hard times with little ready money at hand, have made many an energetic housewife look to her pieces to help her out with that "something new" to brighten up the home.

One new idea for the patchwork was suggested by an artist who wanted a new pair of drapes for her studio, and not being able to buy the kind she wanted, she called upon a friend who was an interior decorator asking her to suggest some way out of her difficulty. The suggestion offered was very practical and satisfactory, and a pair of lovely drapes made from pieces of silk donated by friends from left-over silk frocks was the result. Selecting those pieces that suited her color scheme she sewed them together in strips, different in length but uniform in width, and patched them together. When lined and hung they were lovely and looked like a shimmering mass of expensive coloring.

Another suggestion for the use of patchwork came from a young mother who had a clever idea for decorating the nursery. Draperies were made from patchwork gingham and muslins in light colors. A valance about the crib was made to match the drapes, and patchwork cushions were provided for the chairs. It was really a great relief from the usual animal designs, and the colors were more subdued and pleasing to the eye.

If you have scraps of material get busy with them. You will be surprised and delighted with the variety of useful things that you can make from them to give new style and lively coloring to your home. Patchwork parties are now in order, displacing the usual bridge, with more interesting and profitable results.

Campfire Tales

(Continued from page 67)

Hariman, with the slimy ends of the muscular arms of a monster octopus still clinging around him. His two friends had killed the devilfish, but had not been quick enough to save the life of the unfortunate man.

"The bad eye of the sea, Señor!" said Moro Ilong, with a frightened face.

I was silent. What good would it have done to try to convince them that this sad happening was purely a coincidence?

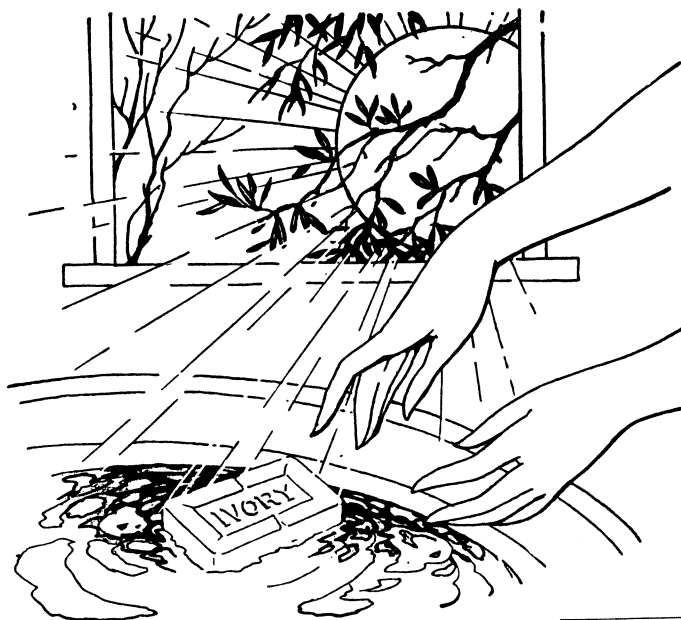
Early Days in the Constabulary

(Continued from page 65)

foot. When the ship arrived to load the logs the cutters fearing that the *Puti* would cheat them on measurement, appointed one of their number—a self-confessed expert—to keep a check on the buyer. All went well until the Spaniard having taken the necessary measurements started to figure the cubic contents of the logs and the checker objected claiming that only one measurement, the length, was necessary and that this would give the cubic contents. The others supporting this opinion the Spaniard, not reluctantly, paid them accordingly and made quite a killing.

Capitan Torribio was in Palanan at the capture of General Aguinaldo. The General had called him and others to a meeting and upon their arrival addressed them in more flowery Tagalog than they were accustomed to, prefacing his remarks by referring to them as *caballeros* and *mga ginoo*. This got the old Capitan's goat and he informed General Aguinaldo that the party was not composed of that class of people but of *taos* from Kasiguran. His description of the hurried departure of the *taos* or *mga ginoo* when the firing started was very amusing. In their haste to get started on the eight-day trip home they all rolled down the bank from the *convento* into the river where they remained until all was quiet, then took up a rapid gait for Kasiguran.

When investigating the killing of one of the townspeople, I asked a man of over sixty how old he was and where he lived, to which he replied, "Fifteen, and on this island". Asked if he meant the island of Luzon he showed irritation and said "No, the island of Kasiguran". Of course he was away off as regards his age, but although I did not know it then and do not believe that he realized it, Kasiguran is



At Present Low Prices

You can afford to use

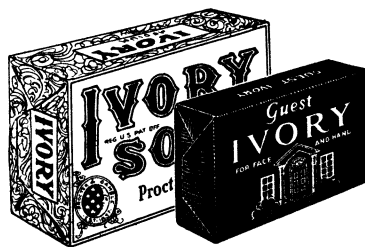
IVORY SOAP

for every cleansing task

IVORY for the bath, Ivory for face and hands, Ivory for washing your choicest garments—silks, laces, and delicate prints that require special care in laundering—for all kinds of particular cleaning work in your home, depend on pure, mild Ivory soap.

IVORY SOAP

99-44/100% Pure—"It Floats"



The large size Ivory cake for the bath and laundry; the "Guest" size cake for face and hands.

For Sale by All Dealers

Paintings of Twelve Philippine Women

*Christian, Mohammedan,
and Pagan*

Manila, Bisaya, Bikol, Tagalog, Pam-
panga, Ilocano, Igorot, Kalinga,
Ifugao, Mandaya, and Sulu

By

FERNANDO AMORSOLO, PABLO AMORSOLO
FABIAN DE LA ROSA, and I. L. MIRANDA

With a Foreword by

A. V. H. HARTENDORP

Notes by Professor

H. O. BEYER

This large-sized volume, measuring $13\frac{3}{4}$ by $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches, bound in an attractive art cover, printed on heavily coated paper, with twelve plates in full colors, includes the work of four of the foremost Filipino painters, and depicts the grace and beauty of Filipino women throughout the Archipelago.

Only ₱4.00

Add 50¢ for packing and postage

Philippine Education Co., Inc.

101-103 Escolta, Manila

practically surrounded by water. This is not referred to in order to belittle the people of the town but to show what isolation had done to many of the old people in those days. Due to this, for some years during my residence on the east coast the town was dominated by people from other parts of the country who were more advanced in every way, good and bad, mostly the latter, and to the great detriment of the community.

It is a great pity that at least four isolated towns on the east coast are without resident priests. All these places have churches and the people a religious background. Under the Spanish régime the church looked after them. Even Palanan had its fraile in those days and he is still well and favorably remembered by many of the old people. He must have been somewhat of a martinet, but still his efforts seem to have been appreciated. According to one old resident, the fraile was a firm believer in mundane physical rather than in later spiritual punishment, and used the *bejuco* on his flock. It was customary in those days for the different families to take turns in providing the padre with his daily needs in the line of chickens, eggs, fish, etc. Once, my informant related, when he was on duty as caterer, he arrived late with the supplies which included eight large mullet. He expected to be given the usual punishment but the padre received him with a smile, invited him to sit down, ordered the cook to prepare everything, and when it was cooked obliged the donor to eat all he had brought including the fish. As he had just breakfasted, the punishment was more severe than would have been a whipping and he had never forgotten it. In the early years of my residence on the coast Polillo and Baler each had resident priests, the one from the last-named town making regular visits to Kasiguran. The only time I knew of Palanan being so favored was when a bishop and his chaplain took advantage of one of Secretary Worcester's inspection trips. Whatever the outcome of the controversy between religion and science I, like the careful bettor on a horse race, prefer to hedge. However, I am convinced that the Filipino of average mentality, especially when living in isolated communities, if without an abiding faith in catholicism, is prey to all kinds of nostrums in the guise of religion and government which make a fool of him and is, to say the least, an undesirable citizen. In this education has not done what was expected of it.

Although the natural resources of the east coast from Diloran point to Cabo Engaño are exceptionally good and plentiful and there are many well watered and fertile valleys, the absence of safe anchorage for anything but very small craft, the short season during which these can be used, and the total absence of any transportation, make it unlikely that much will be done with the resources or that the country will be settled by homesteaders. There is an abundance of fine timber but I only know of one point where a sawmill could be operated all the year 'round and the undertaking would require big capital. This place has a deep, landlocked harbor where large ships can tie up to sheer cliff and load as from a dock. There is little future for any town north of Infanta—except possibly for Baler if it be connected by road—on account of cost of marketing. Palanan has little to export but even if it had more no sane master would take a ship in there except during about four months in the year.

Arts and Crafts in Siam

(Continued from page 58)

Silver is melted in a crucible and then flattened out into thick pieces, after which they are beaten into shape by hand. The artist then draws the design with a pencil and paints it black. The lines of the design are then hammered with a fine chisel and hammer, and the space hammered in is afterwards filled with a mixture called "niello" (from the Latin *niger*, meaning black) and consisting of a mixture of silver, copper, and lead. The niello has a lower melting point than silver, and it fuses when the whole piece is heated by blow pipe or fire. When the piece comes out of the fire it is all black and has to be carefully scraped with a knife without injuring the design. It is not scraped entirely clean, but only up to a point when the design just appears. The metal work is then reshaped and after reshaping it is inspected by another worker for any flaws or holes. Only at this stage can any repairs be effected if at all required, as any repairs—refiring, soldering, etc.—are apt to spoil the design and metal. To make a small niello vase will take a fortnight, while a large vase will require a longer time, as it is more difficult to heat it, for the heat must be uniform all round so as to cause the niello to run uniformly. Niello silverware which has been hammered is inferior to that which has been done by engraving tools, which render more artistic and smoother lines and permit the craftsman to use a much harder solution of niello than would otherwise be practicable. The soft kind of niello will wear out before the silver, while what is termed as niello of a hardness equal to that of the silver will last almost indefinitely. The introduction of a harder solder has made this possible.

The unit on which the Siamese craftsman works in drawing the design on any piece of niello is a triangle, from which he builds up designs of dragons, angels, the twelve animals of the current cycle (horse, goat, monkey, peacock, dog, etc.), and designs inspired by paintings in the Wats as well.

Silver work is also decorated in repousse, in which the usual designs are represented in high and low relief. This art is also a very old one in Siam, and more of this type of silverware is nowadays seen on the market, as it is cheaper and not made as finely as niello. A great variety of articles is nowadays made in Siam in repousse, photograph frames, napkin rings, and household utensils being among the most popular. Both Siamese and Chinese engage in this craft, the people in the north (Chiengmai in northern Siam is famous for its silverware) being better craftsmen in repousse work than their fellow-workers in Bangkok, the capital, as they are more skilled in handling silver and are able to work in very thin silver, which the Chinese can not.

Enamelling on metals is an art which has been introduced into Siam from abroad and is now widely practised by special craftsmen who received their training by working with Europeans on this class of work. Various smaller objects for use and adornment are made of gold and silver enamelled work. Some of the ceremonial vessels and large water



For Successful Salads— Del Monte Asparagus

SO attractive in appearance, so appetizing and tempting, are these tasty salads made with Del Monte Asparagus. Choice, tender spears, so delicately flavored, they may be served by themselves with your favorite salad dressing, or used with other vegetables in a combination salad. It's Del Monte quality that makes Del Monte Asparagus so superior—Del Monte skill and experience in canning that insures the appetizing goodness of every Del Monte product.



Long Spears or
Tips, in round
or square tins

For Sale at All Grocers

Some New Gregg Books

See them before placing your fall orders

Gregg Typing, Techniques and Projects (SoRelle and Smith)

Gregg Typing is the first text to build its keyboard lessons on facts discovered from motion picture studies of the fingers of expert typists in action. Gregg Typing students are trained to type as experts do. They start right, they learn quickly, and they put their skill to practical use, and when they complete Gregg Typing they are competent typists trained for the job.

Preparation for the job is the prime objective of the typing teacher, and from the first to the last lesson the assignments of Gregg Typing have been selected and arranged to make it possible for the teacher to achieve this objective in the shortest possible time. The five books of the Gregg Typing Series are:

Book I.....	P2.64
Book II.....	2.64
Complete Course (Books I and II combined).....	3.30
College Course (entirely different from complete course).....	2.04
Intensive Course.....	2.20

Business Mathematics (Rosenberg)

In Business Mathematics the author has gone all the way in eliminating the "underbrush" to be found in so many texts on commercial arithmetic. The result is an intensive, interesting, teachable text that pupils and teachers alike will enjoy. The title "Business Mathematics" rather than "Business Arithmetic" is indicative of the nature of this new book. Published in two parts, pad form.

Part I, Elementary.....	P1.32
Part II, Advanced.....	1.76

Understanding Advertising (Hawley and Zabin)

"Understanding Advertising" was written by two experienced advertising men whose purpose was to give the average individual a clear understanding of what advertising is, how it works, and how it may be used to the consumer's advantage as well as the producer's advantage. Also contains several chapters on advertising technique. An ideal book for a short non-technical course..... P2.64

Business Letters: Functions, Principles, Composition (Johns)

"Business Letters" is just what its name implies. The author begins his book with a thorough discussion of the functions of the letter in business, a concise statement of fundamental principles, and follows with a definite and teachable plan for the actual writing of business letters.

Mr. Johns has, without question, produced a text on the subject of effective business letters that will solve your teaching problems in this subject. The text is especially prepared for a short course with mature classes such as are found in business colleges, junior colleges, and certain senior high school classes..... P3.08

Correlated Studies in Stenography (Lawrence, McAfee, and Butler)

"Correlated Studies in Stenography" will appeal particularly to the teacher in the smaller school who must handle all commercial work. Teachers in the larger schools will also find it an effective introduction to the more highly specialized course in business correspondence, and office and secretarial practice.

The book is in four parts: Part I contains a most comprehensive treatment of business correspondence fundamentals; Part II gives important suggestions regarding general office work; Part III contains a review of grammar, punctuation, and word study; Part IV contains a review of Gregg Shorthand theory..... P3.08

The Gregg Publishing Company

New York — Chicago — San Francisco — Boston
Toronto — London — Sydney

Gregg Books Are Authoritative

bowls used in the Wats are enamelled, usually on copper.

At one time a fair quantity of jewelry for personal adornment in gold and silver set with precious stone was made in Siam, but very little is done at present, as modern European jewelry is preferred and in great demand by all classes in Siam, both Siamese and Chinese. The people of Siam are very fond of jewelry and even those whose means do not justify their wearing jewelry will endeavor to have some small piece, such as a ring or other ornament.

Embroidery

Weaving has always been practised in Siam and still thrives in the northern parts of the country. The principal attire of the Siamese is the *panung*, a cloth about two and a half feet wide by about seven long, the middle part of which is passed round the body, covering it from the waist to the knees, and hitched with a twist in front so that the two ends hang down before. These ends being twisted together into a rope are passed backwards between the legs, drawn up, and tucked into the waist at the back. Both men and women wear this garment, and some beautiful silk panungs are made in Siam either in plain rich colors—custom decrees a distinctive color for each day of the week—or decorated with designs worked out in stripes, checks, and flowered patterns. There is a tendency for women in Siam to adopt the *pasin* (a kind of skirt similar to that worn by the Malays who call it a *sarong*) in place of the panung, and these too are worked out in gold threads or colors.

It is customary for Siamese monks to carry a fan and a bag made of cloth embroidered with silk or velvet. The bag is for his personal use to keep flowers, joss sticks, nuts, etc., which are presented to him by the people as offerings. These bags are made by Siamese women in the home and are usually embroidered with Siamese designs and with a crest or monogram in the center. The majority of Siamese monks carry fans as a sort of sign of their calling. These fans may be nothing more than a palm leaf, quite plain, the handle of plain wood or ivory; in the case of the ordinary poor monk, the more expensive fans are made of silk or velvet with designs embroidered on them to match the bag.

The present king of Siam has always taken a keen interest in the arts and crafts of his country, and by patronizing the Arts & Crafts School of Bangkok, a government institution and the only one of its kind in Siam, the future of the arts and crafts here described is assured.

Choice of High School Courses

(Continued from page 56)

Educational and Vocational Guidance

Inasmuch as the students and their parents are the final arbiters in the choice of the type of high-school education to be pursued, it is plain that they should know the factors to consider in making the proper choice. Before deciding the type of course to take, parents and students should take into account the mental capacity of the student, his aptitudes, his inclinations, and his financial situation. Seventh grade students and their parents should be given instruction by the school authorities as to the choice of secondary

educational courses. Teachers should be able to give parents information regarding the mental capacity and the interests of their sons and daughters. Each pupil, before graduating from the elementary school, should be given a clear idea of existing fields of occupation, the requirements, and the kind of educational preparation needed. He should have the guidance necessary to make an intelligent choice.

The Smallest Living Fish

(Continued from page 55)

season is that the rain swells the rivers that empty into the lake and this disturbs the bottom, the water becoming turbid. The increase in turbidity forces the dulong toward the surface. The dulong does not really disappear from the lake during a part of the year, it only hides in certain portions where it is secure from the fishermen's nets.

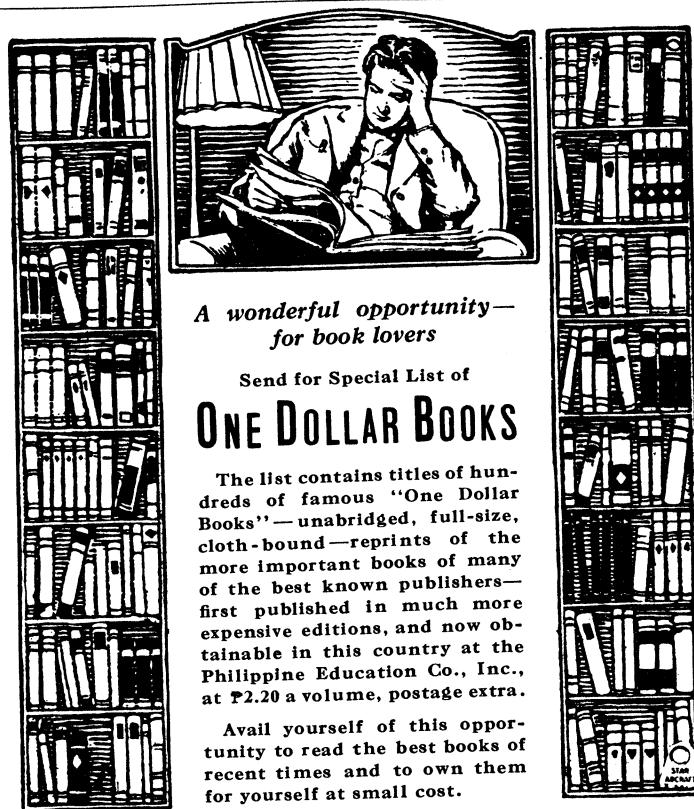
Incidentally, while Lake Buhi is distinguished in the scientific world as the home of this tiniest species of fish, the lake is also unique in that it has been formed in historic time—to be definite, in 1641. Consequently, it is the only lake in the Philippines, and very likely, one of the very few in the world, the age of which we can tell exactly. It was formed as a result of a terrific landslide down the side of the Iriga Mountain, which occurred simultaneously with the eruption of all the known volcanoes of the Philippines in that year. Now the question arises: How did this minute goby develop in the lake inside of only three centuries of time, apparently defying the laws of evolution? To quote Fray Juan de Medina, an early Spanish friar, (1630), "They [these fish] are secrets of the Author of nature".

Our National Poet

(Continued from page 54)

remained in such a forest as described by the poet for even a day. Obviously, the poet's reason for having them tarry there so long—the two themselves could have no reason at all—was to have them wait for the coming of Laura and Florida and to make possible the utterly artificial reunion of the lovers in the forest. The death of Adolph—he is shot down by an arrow from Florida's bow—is another coincidence which most fittingly concludes the life of a character who never acquires the merest semblance of reality.

Admirers of the poet may attempt to justify these faults by saying that the poem is an allegory. But an allegory if it is to be a work of art, must observe the laws of art. If it is to teach a lesson, it can never fulfill this aim if it at every step creates an impression of insincerity and falsehood. In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress", the characters are not real people, but personified qualities, yet they act and talk like real persons. In the work of our Philippine poet, the characters are supposed to be real persons, but they are less than shadows. There is nothing so unnatural as a stranger stopping a guest on his way to a wedding feast just to tell him a long story. Yet how real this situation appears in Coleridge's poem of the Ancient Mariner. The conversations of the animals in Aesop's fables appear more real and convincing than the conver-



A wonderful opportunity—
for book lovers

Send for Special List of
ONE DOLLAR BOOKS

The list contains titles of hundreds of famous "One Dollar Books"—unabridged, full-size, cloth-bound—reprints of the more important books of many of the best known publishers—first published in much more expensive editions, and now obtainable in this country at the Philippine Education Co., Inc., at ₱2.20 a volume, postage extra.

Avail yourself of this opportunity to read the best books of recent times and to own them for yourself at small cost.

We will mail you this list free of charge
Philippine Education Co., Inc.

Jacob's Biscuits



WISE & CO. INC.
DISTRIBUTORS

JACOB'S CO'S
SELECTED
BISCUITS

W & R JACOB & CO L^{TD}
DUBLIN & LIVERPOOL

O.K.!



● Children's sluggish spells and other little upsets just vanish overnight when they get Phillips' Milk of Magnesia. A gentle anti-acid and mild laxative like this is ideal to give a child of any age, including infants. The genuine preparation—in the blue-wrapped bottle that says *Phillips'*—has complete directions and dosage covering many important uses for adults and children.

ALSO IN TABLET FORM: Phillips' Milk of Magnesia Tablets are now on sale at drug stores everywhere. Each tiny tablet is the equivalent of a teaspoonful of genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia.



sations of Balagtas' princes and princesses, dukes and counts.

If readers of this essay are disposed to make a reestimate of "Florante and Laura", I beg them to read the poem again, and to ask themselves these questions: Does the poet enlighten our understanding of human nature and human life? Does he give us a better insight into the psychology of human motives and human conduct? Does he teach us anything that without him we could never have learned? Does he show us beauty where we have not seen it before? Does he make a permanent contribution to the spiritual traditions and the culture of our race? Does our present idolatry of the poet speak well of our aesthetic discrimination, the level of our culture, our intelligence?

Salt from Sand in Ilocos

(Continued from page 52)



Salty water 'is filtered through the salty sand so that the brine will be very salty before it is evaporated in the cauldrons.

Considerable salt is produced in the Philippines. The Ilocos method illustrates a process of minor importance as most of the salt produced in the Philippines is obtained by solar evaporation.

The solar evaporation process can be observed near Manila and also in other parts of the Islands. In this process the sea water is allowed to run into pens with tile floors where it is evaporated by the heat of the sun. The salt which remains after the water has evaporated is raked up and packed for sale.

Although most Philippine-produced salt comes directly from the sea, some is obtained from salt springs, particularly in northern Luzon. Among the best known salt springs in Luzon are those at Mainit, near Bontok, at Asin, near Buguias, both in the Cordillera Central, and at Salinas in Nueva Vizcaya.

In spite of the presence of salt springs in the mountain country, much of the salt produced on the Ilocos coast is sold at the various markets throughout the Mountain Province. The bamboo tubes of salt from Candon can be found in the markets at Baguio, Bontok, Banaue, etc.

One of the prominent salt companies in the United States

modern
advertising
ART STUDIOS

A. GARCIA

PROCESS ENGRAVER
32 STA. POTENCIANA

uses the following slogan in advertising: "When it rains, it pours." The Ilocano salt makers could use the same statement, but not in connection with salt making. When the rainy season begins and the typhoons come along, it really pours when it rains; consequently the salt making season is ended. The salt makers take a vacation which is interrupted only for perhaps some fishing—and letting the rain rain.

The rainy season is well defined on the Ilocos coast due to the Cordilleras and the prevailing winds. About December the rains stop, the skies become blue again, and the sea becomes quiet. The lagoons begin to dry up, thus bringing much salt to the surface. It is then that the men begin to bring in wood for the furnaces, and the women proceed with the remainder of the work of salt making.



The brine is evaporated in the cauldrons over the furnaces.

Piat's Saint Mary (Continued from page 51)

lives in Tuguegarao, capital of Cagayan. His means of livelihood is the card table, and at the outset his was not a prosperous existence. Several years ago he went to Piat for the fiesta, not to pay homage to Our Lady of Visitation but to take part in the games of chance which are always carried on during the fiesta. On this occasion he bought two candles, and placed them on the altar. Perhaps he also prayed for luck. Anyway, according to the story, he "cleaned up" twenty thousand pesos in a day and a half. Since that occasion he has been an ardent—almost fanatical devotee of the Virgin of Piat. Every year he walks the distance from Tuguegarao to Piat, thirty-seven kilometers, to place candles before the altar of the Virgin, and forthwith he invariably wins at the gambling table or the cockpit, so it is said. The story of this gambler's luck has gone the rounds so often and the faith of the people in the powers of Our Lady of the Visitation is so great, that only strangers will now gamble with him during the fiesta season. Many other gamblers have traveled many weary miles and have paid costly homage to the Virgin, but none have ever been favored with the luck enjoyed by the Tuguegarao gambler, whose winnings, indeed, become more fabulous with each telling of the tale.

Brains and Type • • • we use both

Combined with the latest mechanical equipment and a personnel that include such men as . . .

	M. Sanchez — — — Engraving
	M. Cayabyab — — — Artist
	A. Fonacier — — — Typographer
	J. Villanueva — — — Proof Reader
	S. Diaz — — — Composition
	P. Santiago — Machine Composition
	A. Bautista — — — Monotype
	F. Siatan — — — Cyl. Press Work
	A. Flores — — — Pl. Press Work
	G. Cariño — — — Book Binder
	F. Urbistondo — — — Bindery
	R. Bacani — — — Embossing
B. de Leon — — — Society Stationery	
M. Almada — — — Zinc Etching	
A. Alfiler — — — Brass Signs	
P. David — — — Rubber Stamps	

Artists — All

under the management of
ROY M. BARCAL

and Personal Supervision of
E. B. Bennett
insures quality printing

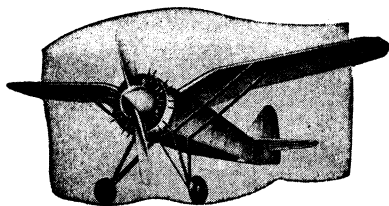
Our Salesmen Will Be Glad To Help You With Your Printing Problems

McGULLOUGH PRINTING COMPANY

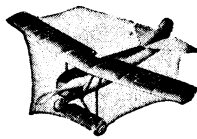
A Complete Printing Institution

MANILA

A DIVISION OF PHILIPPINE EDUCATION COMPANY, INCORPORATED



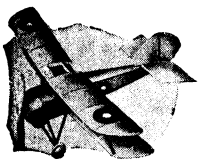
1-Polish Fighter



2-Fokker D-VIII

Flying Models of Famous Airplanes

Build and Fly Them Yourself!



3-Sopwith Camel



4-Puss Moth



5-Fokker TriPlane

A wonderful sport for man or boy. These are perfect Models of real Airplanes, 12-inch size, and will fly in the air under their own power. Each one comes in a Construction Set containing everything needed to make one finished Model; including Plans and Instructions. You can build the Model yourself, and then fly it in the air. Six different Models to select from, as follows:—

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1-Polish Fighter | 4-Puss Moth |
| 2-Fokker D-VIII | 5-Fokker TriPlane |
| 3-Sopwith Camel | 6-Boeing Fighter |

Construction Sets 50¢ each

Send money by Postal Money Order, we will deliver fully postpaid to you.

Send 5¢ for Catalogue

International Models

1773 Broadway, New York,
U. S. A.



6-Boeing Fighter



TEXTBOOKS

Writing Materials
School Supplies

At Lowest Prices

For books and writing materials and school supplies of all kinds, the Philippine Education Company Store is the logical place to go to. It has been so successful a store because its goods are the best, the prices are reasonable, and customers are treated with consideration.

FIRST AND SECOND
FLOORS

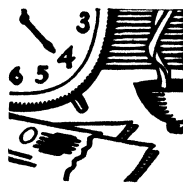
Philippine Education
Company, Inc.

101-103 Escolta

Manila



Four O'clock In the Editor's Office



The short story, "Faint Heart and Fair Lady", in which many of us, whether men or women, will recognize ourselves, is by Mr. Gonzalo Quiogue. He has had stories and articles in the *Tribune*, *Herald*, *Graphic*, and *Free Press*, but this is his first time to appear in the *Philippine Magazine*. He was born in Manila in 1906, attended various schools and colleges, and states he has become greatly

engrossed by Kant and Schopenhauer.

Ralph G. Hawkins, author of the article on the so-called "Bleeding Saint Mary" of Piat, Cagayan, was born in that town in 1904, the son of a former Captain in the United States Army, now a practicing attorney in Cagayan, who, during the insurrection fought and subdued the forces of a Major under General Aguinaldo. The Captain later married the Major's daughter, Ralph's mother. He is a graduate of the College of Law, University of the Philippines, and was one of the U. P.'s most famous athletes—the first to win four Varsity letters, in track and field, football, boxing, and baseball. He was the national pentathlon champion in 1926 and national amateur middleweight boxing champion in 1927. In addition to this and his captaining of the football and the track teams, he was Regimental adjutant of the University cadet corps, won first prize in a play-writing contest, and edited a number of University publications. He is at present on the editorial staff of the *Manila Daily Bulletin* and edits and manages *Khaki and Red*, the organ of the Philippine Constabulary, in his spare time. He is a member of the Gridiron Club and his hobby is pipes (tobacco).

Harold van Winkle, who writes on "salt from sand", is an instructor in the Tayabas High School, at Lucena. He was born in Indiana and this is his third year in the Philippines. He had an article on Japanese deep-sea fishing in Lingayen Bay in the April issue of the *Magazine*. The photographs illustrating the article were taken by himself during a recent vacation trip.

D. A. Hernandez, who raised a small riot with his article entitled, "Thoughts on Filipino Writers", in the April issue of the *Magazine* returns to the attack in his present article, "Our National Poet", in which he singles out Balagtas' "Florante and Laura" for criticism. As we have published a biography of Balagtas in instalments and recently a translation of one of his farces in which I collaborated, I believe readers should take no offense, but do as Mr. Hernandez asks, "consider a little more closely this literary idol of ours". If Mr. Hernandez' view is somewhat one-sided, if we should consider the times in which Balagtas lived and the type of literature at that time read and admired by the people, it will still do us no harm to consider the poem a little more closely.

Mr. Daniel M. Buñag is a graduate of the Agricultural College of the University of the Philippines. He made a study of the minute fish known as the *sinarapan* for his graduation thesis. He states in a letter that he was able to cross this fish with the *dulong* of Laguna de Bay, but failed, in spite of many efforts, to raise the hybrid to maturity. I called his attention to Dr. Herre's article, "A Thousand Fish for Breakfast", published in the July, 1931, issue of this *Magazine*, and he replied: "I beg your pardon—and my age is twenty—but I must confess that I have but recently 'discovered' your *Magazine* and had to put a lot of time on the back issues I missed. Unfortunately, I had not yet reached Dr. Herre's article." Mr. Buñag's first article in the *Magazine* was, "The Philippines' Southern Land Bridges".

Francisco M. Sacay, author of the article, "Tendencies of Choice of High School Course", is connected with the Department of Agricultural Education in the College of Agriculture at Los Baños. This is his third article in the *Philippine Magazine*.

Abelardo Subido, author of the poem, "Soft Night", was born in Biñan, Laguna, in 1912, and is at present employed in the Quartermaster's Department of the Army. He has had poems in the *Collegian*, *College Magazine*, *The Literary Apprentice*, and the *Sunday Tribune*, but this is his first contribution to the *Philippine Magazine*.

Carlos P. San Juan, who wrote "Midnight Tryst", is another new

contributor. He was born in Manila, also in 1912, and is an apprentice in one of the machine shops of Earnshaws Docks and Honolulu Iron Works.

We also publish another poem by José Garcia Villa—"Statement of Return". He writes in very uncomplimentary terms of Sydney Tomholt and Amador T. Daguio in a recent letter to me, stating that the former's work is "over-adjektive and trite" and that his "Desert Reverie in the Gobi" (February issue) was "a crime" and "the most disgraceful piece of writing to appear in the Magazine". As to two of Daguio's stories which recently appeared one in the *Free Press* and the other in the *College Magazine*, he says: "I can not understand how Mr. Daguio, who has written some very fine poems, can produce prose of complete illiteracy. A mystery of art!" Needless to say, I do not agree with Villa's estimate of either Tomholt's or Daguio's prose, (although I have not read the particular stories of Daguio's he mentions). However, Villa likes Hernandez. He says: "I am glad you published 'Thoughts on Filipino Writers', by D. A. Hernandez. It is a very intelligent, very sensible, very truthful article. I agree with Mr. Hernandez on practically all his points. Nationalism should not go into the judging of art. Neither Rizal or Balagtas were great artists. I admire Rizal the man tremendously, but he was not much of an artist. I tried to read Balagtas, but he almost sickened me. And de los Santos, Romualdez, and that company are not writers at all, in the literary sense. It is indeed a healthy sign for the country that there are men like Mr. Hernandez. There is too much stupidity in the Philippines, specially in the so-called 'educated class', among those who think that 'education' (a degree) is the height of culture. Mr. Hernandez' article should serve as an eye-opener. I pay my respects to him. . . . Good wishes as always."

Sydney Tomholt, by the way, had the compliment paid him some time ago, of having his one-act play, "The Woman Mary", bracketed with George Bernard Shaw's "The Man of Destiny" as a national broadcast by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Another of his plays, "Dimmed Lights", was also put on the air, and by the man who produced John Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln", and many other famous plays. With reference to "The Woman Mary" a critic wrote: "Sydney Tomholt, the dramatist, showing fine perception in the choice of word and phrase, treats his theme with delicacy and reverence, and the same time unfolding a story of dramatic intensity, whose characters really live".

Mr. Teodoro G. Megia, of Bamban, Tarlac, wrote me the following letter: "I was very much shocked to read of the death of Dr. Alfred Worm in today's *Tribune*. In losing him we lose a great friend of our people as well as a scientist and literary figure. Through his 'Campfire Tales in the Jungle,' every reader should be familiar with him. May he rest in peace!" Beato de la Cruz also wrote: "I am very sorry that the readers of the Philippine Magazine have lost so unartificial and sincere a writer as Dr. Alfred Worm." As I stated last month, Dr. Worm's series "Campfire Tales on the Beach", will continue for some time to come, as he completed it before his death, the 29th of last May. His body is buried in the Military Cemetery at Fort McKinley, for he was for some time a private in the United States Army as well as an officer in the Austrian cavalry. The date of his birth, unavailable when I wrote of him last month, was April 1, 1873. He arrived in the Philippines on July 25, 1905.

"Philippine Prose and Poetry, Volume II", a textbook published by the Bureau of Education for use in the high schools and just off the press, contains four short stories, all of which were taken from the Philippine Magazine—"The Spanish Students", by Macario E. Caesar, "Inay" by Alvaro L. Martinez, "The Three Old Bachelors" by Laureano M. Yumol, and "Extra! Extra!" by Arturo M. Tolentino. The other selection classified among the short stories is "The Class in Physics", a famous passage taken from Rizal's "The Reign of Greed". Of the four descriptive articles, three are from the Philippine Magazine—"Names Under Which the Philippines has been Known at Different Times in History" by Eulogio B. Rodriguez, "The New Post Office" by Ismael V. Mallari, and "The Eclipse of the Sun of May 9, 1929, in the Philippines" by Father Miguel Selga. A poem from the Magazine, "The Rice Planter" by Leopoldo B. Uichanco, is also included. High schools in the Philippines might use the current issues of the Philippine Magazine in their English classes just as American schools and colleges use the *Atlantic Monthly*.

Dean Maximo Kalaw's latest book, "Philippine Social Science", carries Ignacio Manlapaz' article, "Filipino Drama: A Sketch" (Philippine Magazine, November, 1931) as an appendix without crediting



Your Children

Your children's craving for sweets is Nature's way of indicating their physiological need for more sugar. Children need more sugar in their diet than adults. Our medical authorities agree that the per capita consumption of sugar is much too low.

Advertisement by
The Philippine Sugar Association

The **EVERSHARP**
gold seal means
Better pens, plus beauty of design, and an unconditional lifetime guarantee

Gold Seal Pens from ₱10.00 to ₱17.00. Other models at lower cost. We carry a complete line of

EVERSHARP
PENS-PENCILS


PHILIPPINE EDUCATION CO., INC.
101-103 ESCOLTA

Look for this GOLD SEAL trademark

BRILLIANTSHINE

THE MASTER METAL POLISH

*Is economical.
Finishes quickly.
Saves time.*



*Saves effect.
Polishes all metal.
Easy to apply.*

Non-Poisonous

Non-Corrosive

*Just wipe it off
and the job is done*

ready to make
ASK YOUR DEALER metals shine

the Magazine. However, this was probably an oversight and not intentional as the Magazine is quoted in a number of instances with due credit given.

These reprints of articles from the Magazine in high school and college textbooks and the general interest taken by educational authorities in the material published in the Magazine, indicates that the social force of the publication extends far beyond its own columns.

During the month Mr. J. Scott McCormick, chief of the academic division of the Bureau of Education, Miss Elvessa Stewart, and Mr. Sancho Enriquez, also of the Bureau of Education, called and remained a whole afternoon to study some of the Lanao designs we still have in the office with a view to adopting them for embroidery work in the public schools.

Dr. Paul Mousset, a French writer and student of colonial government, was also a visitor and presented me with a *sari-manok*, carved out of wood and painted, which he had obtained in Lanao. He spent several weeks in various parts of Mindanao and was greatly impressed by the art life of our Moros. He afterwards showed me a collection of Lanao and Jolo weaving and embroidery which is really splendid. One yellow and magenta handkerchief which he had was especially striking. He said the people of Lanao were greatly pleased with the articles we have been running on their weaving, wood-carving, and metal-work. He remarked, by the way, that the newspaper reports of crime in Mindanao appeared to be greatly exaggerated and that the comparatively small force of Constabulary stationed there should show that conditions generally are peaceful.

I always like to end this column with something snappy or some sort of a joke, but up to near the end of the month I had absolutely nothing. Then, in reading the *Sunday Tribune* (June 27), I came across the richest, juiciest, most redolent, balmiest joke of the century. I mean century—one hundred years.

According to Mr. Carlos P. Romulo "there would have been no Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act, had it not been for the tenacity, perseverance, and patience of Hawes".

"Harry", continues Mr. Romulo, "had his own way of campaigning for his law (note the possessive pronoun) and lining up the 'boys' behind it. Many of the senators would have voted against the bill as a matter of course. Many others frankly did not care what happened to the Philippines for the time being (they still don't). But this passive opposition and indifference could not stand against 'Harry'. It was his last term in the Senate. He was leaving the 'boys' for good. He took them aside, one by one, and tried arguments and reason. If both failed, he fired the invincible shot:

"I ask this as a parting gift to me'.

"And the Philippine cause as embodied in the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act gained another friend. 'Let's give it to Harry!' The cry was heard time and again in the Senate as the bill came up for a vote. It was Harry B. Hawes who won the independence bill for the Philippines."

So what Apostle Osias calls the "Philippine Charter of Liberty" was really, for many in Congress, only a gift to Harry!

"Let's give it to Harry!" said these bulbous-browed statesmen. Harry, dear fellow, has set his heart on it! And the old boy is leaving us (suspicious wetness about the eyes). He won't be with us much longer (a sob or is it a hiccough). This may be the last thing we can do for him. And he is asking for it, boys! He has put aside his pride—and—is—asking—us! He is asking us to do this—for—him! Are we going to turn down our old friend? The man who has stood beside us through thick and thin, drought and high-water? No, a thousand times no! We will not fail dear old Harry!" Senators arise, some sobbing, some quite wet, and vote for the Philippine independence (tariff) bill. Then they cross the floor and grip Harry's hand, throw their arms around his neck, and say: "We did it Harry. We voted as you asked us to vote. We did it for you!"

And so our fate was to have been decided. So we were to have our commerce destroyed—for Harry! So we were to have been thrown back into coolie poverty—for friendship of Harry! So we were to have had our fields deserted, our factories idle, our ships tied up and rusting in the water, our roads abandoned, our schools closed—from affection for Harry! So America was to have abandoned its responsibilities assumed toward us; so we were to have been thrown to Japan—for love of Harry! So America was to have withdrawn from the Far East; deserted the most important outpost and center of Western culture, science, humanism, Christianity, and democracy in the Orient—all, all for love of Harry!

Scholarly note—According to the dictionary: *Harry* or *'Arry*, "A countryman; a bumpkin; the Devil in such phrases as 'Old Harry, Lord Harry.'"

HELEN ARDELLE

• CANDY •

Ask for Price List

Fresh shipment, twice monthly. Unusually attractive assortment of high-grade candy in decorative boxes, also superior Chocolate Bars.

Guaranteed Fresh.

All provincial mail orders carefully attended to. We guarantee delivery.

Send your order and we will ship your candy by mail. 10% off for cash.


Sole Agents

Philippine Education Co., Inc. 101-103 ESCOLTA
M A N I L A

MENTHOLATUM

A splendid remedy! A great many physicians prescribe it in the treatment of burns, cuts, bruises, sprains, insect bites, etc. Always cooling and refreshing.

(Menthol 0.3 gm., Camphor 2 gm., Oil Eucalyptus 0.1 gm., Boric Acid 3.5 gm., Oil Pinus Fumida 0.1 gm., Excipientate make 30 gm.)



SPECIAL OFFER TO TEACHERS ONLY!

The Mentholatum Company, Buffalo N. Y., U. S. A.
Kindly mail me, postage prepaid, a supply of Saints' pictures for school distribution.

Name _____

Teacher _____ School _____

Address _____

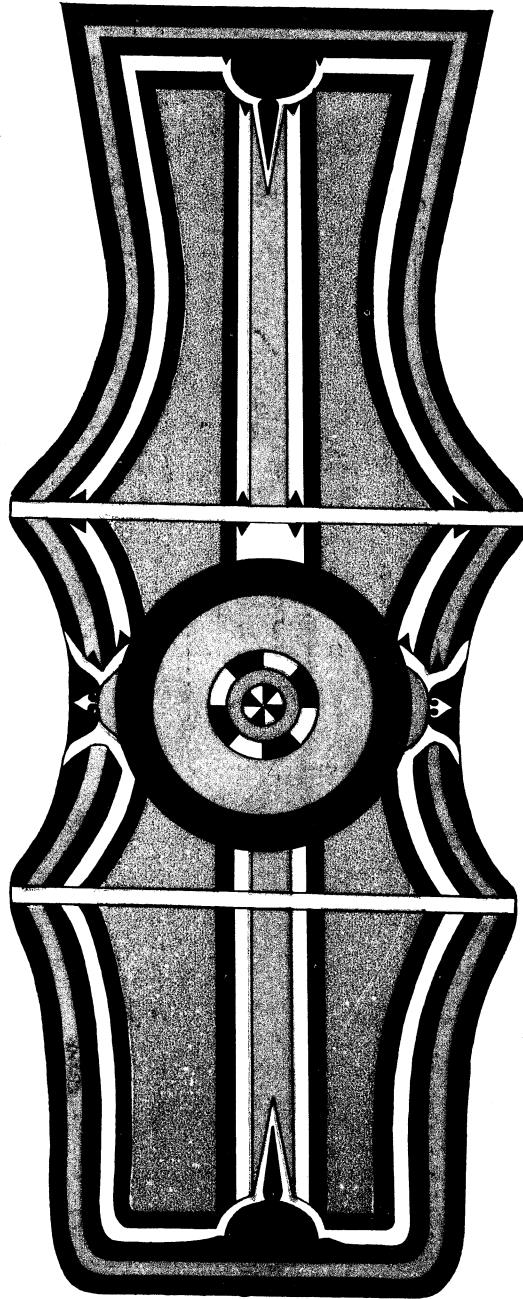
Request must be on this coupon and only one package will be sent to the same person.

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXX

AUGUST, 1933

No. 3



Carlos de la Cruz

FRONT VIEW OF A MORO SHIELD

Thirty Centavos the Copy

Three Pesos the Year

For further particulars write to



GINN & COMPANY
EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHERS

Represented by

HUGO H. MILLER
P. O. Box 525, Manila, P. I.

Office: Manila Hotel
Tel. 2-20-22

A BALANCED READING PROGRAM

References for Courses of Study and Textbooks

*Also approved as a Supplementary Reader

	<i>Social Science</i>	<i>Readers</i>	<i>Basal</i>	<i>Easy Readers</i>	<i>Literary</i>	<i>Silent Reading Work Type</i>	<i>Science</i>	<i>Health</i>
<i>Hodgdon</i> —The Enchanted Past. * <i>Montgomery</i> —The Beginner's American History. <i>Barnard</i> —How the Old World Found the New. <i>Kelly</i> —The Beginnings of the American People and Nation (Important Reference). <i>Kelly</i> —The Growth of the American People and Nation (Important Reference). <i>Turkington</i> —My Country. <i>Turkington, Magan, and Pritchard</i> —Lessons in Citizenship. <i>Farris</i> —Real Stories of the Geography Makers. <i>Allen</i> —Europe, United States, South America, North America, Africa, Australia, and the Islands of the Pacific. Asia (Revised Edition).	Beacon Sixth Reader. Field Sixth Reader. Beacon Sixth Reader. Field Sixth Reader. Beacon Fifth Reader. Field Fifth Reader. Beacon Fourth Reader. Field Fourth Reader.	GRADE VII Philippine Readers, Book VII. <i>Benitez</i> —Philippine Civics. <i>Fernandez</i> —A Brief History of the Philippines.	CORDIS—New Path to Reading, Book V. CORDIS—New Path to Reading, Book V. CORDIS—New Path to Reading, Book V. CORDIS—New Path to Reading, Book V.	*Children's Own Readers, Book VI. *Children's Own Readers, Book V. *Children's Own Readers, Book IV. *Children's Own Readers, Book III.	Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship. Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship. Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship. Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship.	Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship. Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship. Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship. Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship.	Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship. Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship. Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship. Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship.	Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship. Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship. Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship. Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship.
<i>Arithmetic Problem and Practice Book</i> (Grades III-VI). Alpha Four, Part I.	* <i>Benitez</i> —Philippine History in Stories. (<i>Preferred Supplementary</i>) <i>Jansen and Allen</i> —How People Live.	Beacon Fourth Reader. Field Fourth Reader. Beacon Fourth Reader. Field Fourth Reader.	GRADE IV Philippine Readers, Book IV. <i>Milcor, Ty, Balagot</i> —Home Lands.	*CORDIS—New Path to Reading, Book III. *CORDIS—New Path to Reading, Book III. *CORDIS—New Path to Reading, Book III. *CORDIS—New Path to Reading, Book III.	Pathways in Science, * <i>Marshall & Bantug</i> —Citizenship and Health. Pathways in Science, * <i>Marshall & Bantug</i> —Citizenship and Health. Pathways in Science, * <i>Marshall & Bantug</i> —Citizenship and Health. Pathways in Science, * <i>Marshall & Bantug</i> —Citizenship and Health.	Pathways in Science, * <i>Marshall & Bantug</i> —Citizenship and Health. Pathways in Science, * <i>Marshall & Bantug</i> —Citizenship and Health. Pathways in Science, * <i>Marshall & Bantug</i> —Citizenship and Health. Pathways in Science, * <i>Marshall & Bantug</i> —Citizenship and Health.	Pathways in Science, * <i>Marshall & Bantug</i> —Citizenship and Health. Pathways in Science, * <i>Marshall & Bantug</i> —Citizenship and Health. Pathways in Science, * <i>Marshall & Bantug</i> —Citizenship and Health. Pathways in Science, * <i>Marshall & Bantug</i> —Citizenship and Health.	Pathways in Science, * <i>Marshall & Bantug</i> —Citizenship and Health. Pathways in Science, * <i>Marshall & Bantug</i> —Citizenship and Health. Pathways in Science, * <i>Marshall & Bantug</i> —Citizenship and Health. Pathways in Science, * <i>Marshall & Bantug</i> —Citizenship and Health.
Alpha Three, Part I; Part II. Problem and Practice Arithmetics, First Book (Grades I to IV).	<i>Allen</i> —How and Where We Live. * <i>Chance</i> —Little Folks of Many Lands. <i>Allen and Robinson</i> —Children of Other Lands. What People are Doing. Stories of Our Earth.	Field Third Reader. Field Second Reader. Field Third Reader. Field Second Reader.	GRADE III Philippine Readers, Book III.	*CORDIS—New Path to Reading, Book II. *CORDIS—New Path to Reading, Book II. *CORDIS—New Path to Reading, Book II. *CORDIS—New Path to Reading, Book II.	Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship. Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship. Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship. Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship.	Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship. Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship. Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship. Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship.	Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship. Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship. Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship. Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship.	Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship. Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship. Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship. Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship.
Alpha Two, Part I; Part II. <i>Smith, Luce, and Morse</i> —Walks and Talks in Numberland.	* <i>Chance</i> —Little Folks of Many Lands. <i>Allen and Robinson</i> —Children of Other Lands. What People are Doing. Stories of Our Earth.	Field First Reader. Happy Children Readers, Book II. Field First Reader. Happy Children Readers, Book I.	GRADE II Philippine Readers, Book II.	*CORDIS—New Path to Reading, Book I. *CORDIS—New Path to Reading, Book I. *CORDIS—New Path to Reading, Book I. *CORDIS—New Path to Reading, Book I.	Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship. Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship. Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship. Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship.	Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship. Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship. Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship. Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship.	Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship. Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship. Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship. Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship.	Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship. Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship. Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship. Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship.
Alpha One, Part I; Part II. <i>Smith, Luce, and Morse</i> —Walks and Talks in Numberland.	* <i>Chance</i> —Little Folks of Many Lands. <i>Allen and Robinson</i> —Children of Other Lands. What People are Doing. Stories of Our Earth.	Happy Children Readers, Book I.	GRADE I Philippine Readers, Book I. Stories and Games. (Both required to develop vocabulary for Book II).	*CORDIS—New Path to Reading, Book I. *CORDIS—New Path to Reading, Book I. *CORDIS—New Path to Reading, Book I. *CORDIS—New Path to Reading, Book I.	Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship. Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship. Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship. Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship.	Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship. Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship. Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship. Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship.	Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship. Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship. Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship. Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship.	Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship. Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship. Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship. Pathways in Science, * <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship.

Children's Own Readers, *Old Friends and New
*First Lessons in Learning to Study.
*Friends

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Edited by A. V. H. HARTENDORP



VOL. XXX

CONTENTS for AUGUST, 1933

No. 3

Cover:

A Decorated Lanao Moro Shield.....	CARLOS DE LA CRUZ.....	Cover
Business and Finance.....	E. D. HESTER.....	82
News Summary.....		83
The New Books.....		87
The Planets for August.....		87
Far From the City.....	BIENVENIDO N. SANTOS.....	89
The Linubian Party.....	VIRGILIO D. POBRE-YÑIGO..	91
Atoms (Poem).....	JOSUE REM. SIAT.....	91
Death of a Miser (Story).....	LYDIA C. VILLANUEVA.....	92
Questions (Poem).....	SALVADOR P. LOPEZ.....	92
The Buri Palm and the Buntal Hat.....	F. T. ADRIANO.....	93
Some Philippine Pseudonyms.....	MAURO GARCIA.....	94
Confession of a Jobless Young Man.....	ANONYMOUS.....	95
Secret Harmony of Life (Poem).....	MARIANO SA. MORENO.....	95
On Villa's Poetical Credo.....	SALVADOR P. LOPEZ.....	96
The Ilocano Epic: "The Life of Lam-ang".....	LEOPOLDO Y. YABES.....	98

Editorials:

Principles or Personalities.....	THE EDITOR.....	100
Hawes in the Rôle of Our Protector.....	THE EDITOR.....	100
"The Eyes of the World".....	THE EDITOR.....	100
The Governor-General's Message.....	THE EDITOR.....	101
Prerequisite of Intelligent Planning.....	CONRADO BENITEZ.....	103

Cartoon:

The A-B-C of Parliamentarism.....	I. L. MIRANDA.....	101
Ghosts (Poem).....	MARGARET D. DRAVO.....	103
The Hero (Poem).....	RACHEL MACK.....	103
Early Days in the Constabulary.....	WILFRID TURNBULL.....	104
Campfire Tales on the Beach:—Ambergris, Treasure of the Deep.....	ALFRED WORM.....	105
A Visit from Kinabalu (Legend).....	LUTHER PARKER.....	106
On An Infant's Death (Poem).....	C. V. PEDROCHE.....	107
The Philippine Home:—Defy Gloomy Days with Cheerful Homes —Flavored Ice Cubes.....	MRS. MARY MACDONALD.....	108
Four O'Clock in the Editor's Office.....		122

Entered at the Manila Post Office as Second Class Mail Matter

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICES

1104 Castillejos, Quiapo, Manila
Telephone 2-21-31

A. V. H. HARTENDORP,
Editor and Business Manager

H. G. HORNBOSTEL,
Advertising and Circulation Manager

Subscription rates: ₱3.00 in the Philippines, \$3.00 elsewhere. The Magazine will be stopped without notice at the expiration of a subscription unless otherwise ordered. When informing the Publishers of a change in address, please give the old address as well as the new. Remittances should be made by money order. Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

Published by
PHILIPPINE EDUCATION CO., INC.
101-103 ESCOLTA, MANILA, P. I.

VERNE E. MILLER
President

DAVID G. GUNNELL
Vice-President and Treasurer

BERNARDO A. SISON
Secretary

Copyright, 1933, by Philippine Education Co., Inc. All Rights Reserved

INSURANCE

FIRE — MARINE

AUTOMOBILE — ACCIDENT — PLATE GLASS

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Atlas Assurance Company, Limited
 The Employer's Liability Assurance Corporation
 Continental Insurance Company
 Limited
 Orient Insurance Co.

E. E. ELSER

General Agent

Kneedler Bldg. No. 400 Telephone 2-24-28

Supplementary Readers

Complete Stocks

Ready Service

Lowest Prices



Send for Price List



Philippine Education Co., Inc.
 "Complete School Service"

Business and Finance

By E. D. HESTER

American Trade Commissioner



THE improvement in general economic conditions noted for the months of April and May moved with greater momentum during the month of June and, in fact, continued to mid-July. The most tangible factor was the up-turn in prices of export commodities—except copra—and rice. Copra, after recovering from its April lows, pushed gradually

up during May and most of June, but was forced down at the close. This decline was not, however, serious enough to destroy the market's generally optimistic undertone. Increases in prices of export commodities are not reflected yet in provincial purchasing power because the upward trend is still fractional and because the bulk of the commodities affected are in strong middle hands.

The Customhouse report for May was encouraging, with a 120 per cent increase in value of exports and a 22 per cent increase in value of imports, compared with the same month, 1932. Both in foodstuffs and textile markets transactions and prices were highly speculative due to the fluctuations of the dollar and re-pricing by exporters in the United States and abroad.

After two months of collections above the corresponding period last year, Insular Government revenues turned downward. Although customs gained, internal revenue in the city of Manila lost 10.5 per cent. Manila internal revenue collections represent over 70 per cent of the total for the Islands.

Construction was running far under the previous year. Value of construction, permits issued in Manila was ₱733,750 compared to ₱2,245,970 in June, 1932.

Overseas Trade—May

The value of exports was ₱25,833,028 against ₱11,732,810 in May 1932, while the value of imports was ₱13,693,648 compared with ₱11,155,515. The increase in the favorable visible balance was notable—over ₱12,000,000 compared with less than ₱600,000.

Trade with all countries except the United States, taken together, showed a decided excess of imports over exports but, as is a customary characteristic of Philippine commerce, the great bulk of free exports to the United States, especially of sugar, not only wiped out all losses elsewhere, but provided a handsome profit.

Banking

Foreign banks decreased their net working capital by 20 per cent. Debits to individual accounts increased. The Insular Auditor reported for July 1, in millions of pesos:

	July 1, 1933	May 27, 1933	July 2, 1932
--	--------------	--------------	--------------

Total resources	221	221	221
Loans, discounts and overdrafts	103	102	107
Investments	44	44	47
Time and demand deposits	121	120	119
Net working capital, foreign banks	8	10	20
Average daily debits to individual accounts five weeks ending	3.4	3.3	3.5
Total circulation	120	118	119

Sugar

Sugar opened firm, substantially at the May closing, disparity widened between futures and actuals during the first fortnight, due to United States tariff and quota uncertainties. After mid-month there was a distinct gain and the market was very firm with fairly large transactions on the basis of ₱8 per picul delivery to end October. Closed very firm at ₱8. Limited infestation of locusts was not serious enough to modify the favorable new crop estimate which the Philippine Sugar Association has set at 1,328,000 long tons.

Warner Barnes & Co.'s export data shows for the campaign beginning November 1, 1932 to June 30, 1933:

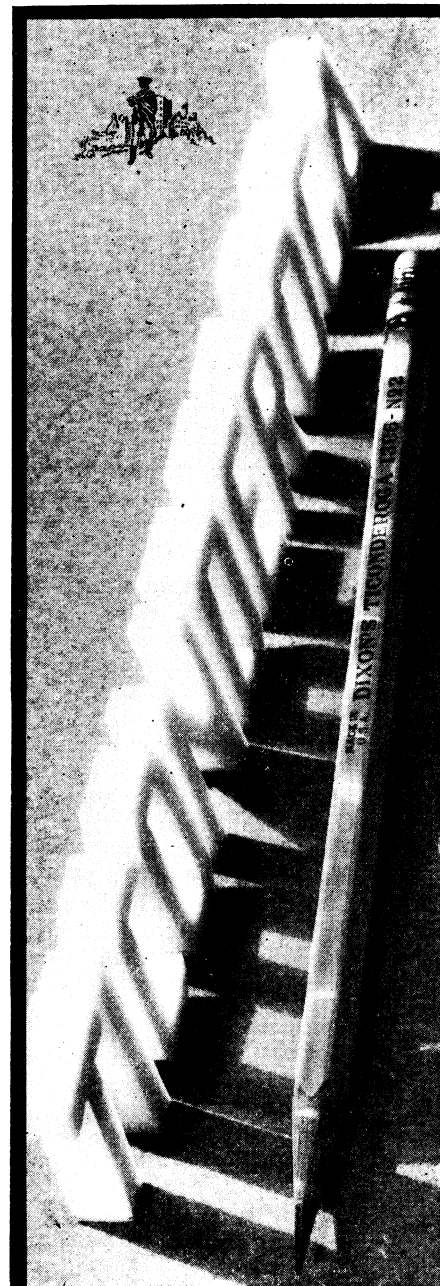
	Long tons
To U. S. Atlantic ports—	
Centrifugal	905,588
To U. S. Pacific ports—	
Centrifugal	24,124
Refined	45,681
Total	975,393

The corresponding total for 1931-32 campaign was 707,351.

Coconut Products

The June copra market was depressed due to heavy receipts—over twice as heavy as in June 1932—which could not be wholly counterbalanced by the down value of dollar-peso exchange nor by the increase in exports—over three times those of June 1932. On this point, Schnurmacher's Service reads: "A review of the first six months 1933, shows an increase of 64.5% in copra arrivals in Manila over the corresponding period of last year. Copra and coconut oil stocks in Manila registered an increase of 300% and 200% respectively on June 30th, 1933, as compared with the same date in 1932."

Buyers were interested in nearby shipments at opening of month but at close, only in forwards at reduced prices. Local mill demand weakened in anticipation of lower oil prices. Europeward movement was stimulated by sterling exchange and at end of June by a reduction in copra freights from 63 to 52 1/2 shillings per ton. Best local opinion is that the abundance of visible copra during the next several



By the ease with which it glides across paper you will recognize Licanderoga America's favorite pencil.

Philippine Education Co., Inc.
 Distributors

months will check any significant basic price advance leaving levels under influence of dollar-peso exchange and general conditions in the United States.

Copra cake was active and not only were stocks cleared out but the available supply until September 1 is reported as practically sold.

Schnurmacher's prices follow:

	June 1933	May 1933	June 1932
Copra resecada, buyer's warehouse, Manila, pesos per 100 kilos:			
High	5.70	5.80	6.00
Low	5.20	5.00	5.50
Coconut oil in drums, Manila, pesos per kilo:			
High	0.125	0.125	0.13
Low	.11	.11	.125
Copra cake f.o.b. steamer, Manila, pesos per metric ton:			
High	22.25	21.65	30.50
Low	21.00	20.50	29.25

Manila Hemp

At the month's opening abaca continued firm with buyers' ideas from one quarter to a peso per picul above closing and sellers scarce at the advance. Firmness and increasing prices continued to the end of the month and early during July. During the six weeks' period from June 1 to July 8, key grades had advanced from one to two and a half pesos per picul. Arrivals, above May, were heavier than a year ago. Saleby's prices, June 24, f. a. s. buyer's warehouse, Manila, for various grades, pesos per picul: E, P10.00; F, P8.75; I, P7.25; J1, P5.75; J2, P5.00; K, P4.75; and L1, P4.50.

Rice

The rice and palay markets were active with speculative prices advancing to near the close when activity slackened and prices declined moderately. Palay prices opened at P1.90 to P2.20 per cavan according to grade and closed at P2.50 to P2.80. Manila rice arrivals totaled 182,900 sacks as against 179,600 during May.

Tobacco

Both Manila and provincial rawleaf markets were exceedingly quiet with no transactions of importance. The prospects of the new crop are still sub-normal. Efforts on the part of the Government bureaus to interest farmers in the production of so-called "yellow" tobacco are continuing due to the growing demand by local factories which are substituting various types of the modern, blended cigarette for the previously produced and now antiquated "dhabie" cigarette. June exports of rawleaf, stripped tobacco and scraps were as follows:

	Kilos
China	11,414
Gibraltar	5,900
Hongkong	30,622
Java	630
North Africa	5,589
Europe	5,157
Straits Settlements	476
United States	62,900
	122,688

Exports of cigars to the United States declined, totaling only 10,596,858 compared with 12,967,402 during May and 12,250,983 during June last year.

News Summary

The Philippines

June 16.—The League of Provincial Governors asks Governor-General Frank Murphy to extend the time of payment of the cedula tax to July 31, asks for the release of P4,000,000 provincial fund surplus for the schools, and adopts a resolution urging the national leaders "to reach common ground and come to a mutual understanding" on the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Act.

The Governor-General states that "a government is bankrupt indeed that can not find money to educate its youth. I am determined to have all schools open by Monday."

June 17.—Don Benito Legarda dies in Madrid, aged 57. He left Manila on March 25 on account of his health.

June 18.—Senator Sergio Osmeña, in an address on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the University of the Philippines, pleads for academic freedom of speech, and states that professors should be free to express themselves on economic, sociological, and political problems provided they are "imbued with the spirit of fact-finding and truth-seeking," and express themselves in an "academic manner."

At a banquet in the Plaza Hotel, Senate President Manuel L. Quezon states that while there is an overwhelming majority in the Legislature against the Hawes Act, he favors referring the question to the people. He states he is in favor of national unity but only in the sense that the present factions shall follow whatever the country may decide with regard to the Act. "I want peace, I want national unity. But I want peace founded on justice, peace which will keep us on our march for the future of our country . . . and not the type of unity wherein the Senate President, the majority floor leader of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House are united". He says that by rejecting the Act the country does not lose its right to ask for independence, but that if it accepts the Act it loses its right to ask for another law. Former Senator Sumulong decries the false arguments that have been used against the Act on both sides, and attacks its economic provisions. Governor Cailles of Laguna pleads against "mixing politics with the discussion of the measure as the fate of the nation depends on the issue". Dean Bocobo states that the Act would establish a "comic opera republic" and that it would not bring self-determination, but self-destruction.

July 19.—Mr. Quezon expresses himself against holding a special session of the Legislature in order to give the Mission a chance to make itself heard on the Hawes Act issue. He declares this is so important to the "liberty and happiness of our people that unless there is practical unanimity in the Legislature over the action to adopt," he will recommend a plebiscite. The members of the Legislature, however, "have the right to act freely".

Senator Osmeña and Speaker Roxas issue a joint statement declaring they agree with Mr. Quezon in favoring a plebiscite.

June 20.—The Manila-Rome radio-telephone service is inaugurated at the Archbishop's Palace in Intramuros as the place of the ceremonies. Governor-General Murphy speaks with the American ambassador at Rome and the Archbishop and the Apostolic delegate speak with Cardinal Pachelli.

Speaker Manuel Roxas in an address at the Plaza Hotel to Capiz and Iloilo groups speaks of the Mission's victory and states that "no one either in ignorance or malice can efface the virtues of that Act. The light of the sun can never be hidden. . . . Peace has been invoked, but in the same breath last night a prominent leader said there was no peace. We want peace but peace in the serenity and glory of liberty"

June 21.—General Emilio Aguinaldo states at Ilagan, Isabela, that if he were the leader of the country he would not submit the Hawes Act to a plebiscite but would simply turn it down.

It is revealed that 51 members of the House have signed a resolution for the rejection of the Hawes Act.

June 22.—Mr. Quezon states that upon the opening of the Legislature a bill for a plebiscite on the Hawes Law will be introduced enabling the people to vote directly on the issue. The Legislature would vote in accordance with the result of the plebiscite.

June 23.—The Governor-General receives a cable from the Bureau of Insular Affairs quoting a Washington newspaper article to the effect that ex-Senator Hawes will represent domestic beet sugar producers and Philippine sugar producers at the coming general conference of sugar refiners, growers, and importers in Washington. The report causes a stir in local sugar circles as it is unknown how Hawes comes to represent Philippine sugar interests and could not appropriately do so. It is understood that Mr. Rafael R. Alunan, now on his way back to the Philippines, had full discretionary powers to select a Philippine delegate, but whether he delegated Hawes is not known. Secretary Vicente Singson Encarnacion recommends that General Frank McIntyre and General F. Le J. Parker be asked to act as Philippine delegates by the Governor-General.

June 24.—Members of the Mission and Resident Commissioner Camilo Osias now in Manila defend the selection of Hawes to represent Philippine sugar interests, stating that his appointment is in recognition of his ability.

June 25.—Senator Osmeña rebukes General Aguinaldo without mentioning him by name for opposing the Hawes Act on the pretext that it does not grant immediate independence because at the time of the existence of the revolutionary Malolos government, Aguinaldo was willing to accept a United States protectorate. "If there are those who doubt the certainty of the advent of independence, if there are those who are afraid of independence, I must warn them to get ready to leave the country because it is surely coming on July 4 of the tenth year."

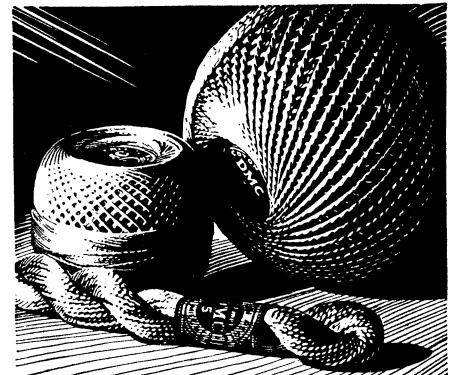
June 26.—Felipe Agoncillo, former ambassador plenipotentiary of the Philippine Republic, declares that the revolutionary government never issued any instruction to him to seek United States protection.

June 27.—Senator Osmeña states at a mass meeting at the Olympic Stadium that "on the decision of the Filipinos on the Hawes Act depends not only their own freedom as a people, but that of hundreds of millions of people in the Far East. The eyes of the world are upon us . . . watching what the Filipinos are going to do with the law that would give them their freedom."

Military and civil authorities order separate investigations of the killing of three Bilibid prisoners working on Corregidor by a Scout sentry while allegedly attempting to escape. The Governor-General appoints José P. Melencio, assistant attorney of the Bureau of Justice, to conduct a probe. Mrs. Francisco Valora, Superintendent of the Girls' Training School, and Rosa Fosentas, trusty, are acquitted of the criminal charges brought against them as a result of the fire in which the lives of a number of girls were lost, but the former will not be reinstated as she was administratively found negligent.

June 29.—Mr. Quezon in a statement from Baguio declares that "the speeches of Senator Osmeña and Speaker Roxas have closed all doors to any possible understanding between the advocates and opponents of the Hawes Act and much to my regret we shall simply have to carry on the fight to its final outcome, whatever the consequences, until the majority has decided the issue." He states that they have indulged in arguments "unbecoming their exalted position", that for the prominent advocates of the law, who have never as much as worn the Filipino soldier's uniform to charge others who fought on the field of battle for independence with being against it or afraid of it is ridiculous, and that the warning for them to get out of the country is the "height of impudence". He states that he has done his best to avoid a break, that he has spoken for national unity and that this has been misunderstood by some who thought he was preparing to surrender. "I repeat, I shall be against this law as it is, if I am the last Filipino to take such a stand. I shall fight it until it is amended or a new law is enacted that will redeem the pledges of the United States to the Filipino people."

Senator Osmeña states that the members of the Legislative Mission have "scarcely opened their mouths, and some people feel molested". He explains that all he meant to say at Malolos was that independence would surely follow the transition period. Mr. Osias states that "if there is a fight now, the Mission did not provoke it. We have done everything in our power to meet Quezon's objections". Mr. Sumulong declares sarcastically that the present advocates of the Hawes Act might want to withdraw into the military reservations of the United States when the effects of the Law would become apparent.



DOLLFUS-MIEG & CO. MULHOUSE (FRANCE)

D·M·C
REGISTERED TRADE MARK



pearl cotton
for embroidery & crochet
the pioneer

a most satisfactory very brilliant twisted cotton thread for general embroidery and crochet. Easy to work. Supplied in 5 sizes and in an extensive range of fine shades.

A D·M·C ball or skein of pearl cotton ensures complete satisfaction

high quality fast colours

. can be procured from all art needlework stores



GIFTS

You will find in our store the most complete line of giftable gifts in the city, here you will find gifts for everybody and for every occasion.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Pictures | Writing Sets |
| Fountain Pens | Books |
| Frames | Pottery |
| Custom Jewelry | Candy |
| Lamp Shade | Favors |
| Card Tables | Toys |
| Games | Dolls |
| Desk Sets | Table Ornaments |
| Art Brass | Mosaics |

Philippine Education Co., Inc.
101-103 Escolta

Osmeña and Roxas issue a joint statement declaring they will not be "terrorized into silence" and that they will continue their campaign to "secure independence." "We are counting on Mr. Quezon's promise to submit the question to a plebiscite".

Senator Elpidio Quirino states that the school problem is far from settled and that many of them are not yet opened as the law requires that municipal governments put up half of the funds needed, which many of them are unable to do.

June 28.—At a banquet in honor of Commissioner Osias, Senator Osmeña states "The epoch of Senate President Quezon is gone, and it is now the epoch of Commissioner Camilo Osias who brought with him the Hawes Act which gives definite independence. He deserves the respect, admiration, and gratitude of his countrymen for what he has done in the United States for Philippine freedom".

The United States Court of Appeals reverses the decision of a lower court granting Miguel Santos, retired master sergeant Philippine Scouts, retirement pay, and rules that the U. S. Comptroller had jurisdiction to decide the question. The Comptroller had ruled that Santos was not entitled to draw retirement pay because the Philippine Scouts organization is not a regular army unit but a specially maintained organization. Santos was retired in 1931 after thirty years' service. As the case is an important test case, it will be appealed.

June 30.—Mr. Quezon issues a statement declaring the issue is independence and that the "opponents of the Hawes Law rightly assert that it does not grant

this, and that if accepted by our people, releases the United States from that solemn pledge, and in its place limits our importation into the United States, closes the doors of America to our compatriots, gives us for ten years very limited autonomy, and thereafter, if then, a questionable independence. Our people will not be cajoled by words, hence the majority of the Legislature are ready to repudiate, as it is their duty to do, the acts of the Mission in endorsing unconditionally that law. I am confident that the country will stand by its constitutional spokesmen, the Legislature, as against the Mission, created only by the said Legislature to act for it, and which ignored its instructions".

Senator Osmeña in an address at Iloilo states, "I am ready to resign if my opponent resigns so we can fight face to face before the people and in order that voting on the Law would be absolutely free. The opponents of the Law are trying to secure votes by offering government positions or through threats." Speaker Roxas sneers at "improvised heroes". Osias declares: "I defy any one who says that the Mission failed".

Justice James A. Ostrand quits the Supreme Court, his resignation, tendered because of ill health, having been accepted.

July 1.—In an impromptu speech at the railway station on his return from Baguio, Mr. Quezon states he will place his resignation in the hands of his colleagues on July 17 when the Legislature opens, and invites Senator Osmeña, president pro tempore of the Senate, Speaker Roxas, and floor leader Sabido to submit theirs, so that the Legislature may freely decide the question of leadership.

July 2.—Mr. Quezon states that as a result of the Osmeña resignation challenge, the entire Legislature will be reorganized. He states that an accord is no longer possible, that he is still personally in favor of a plebiscite, but that he will leave the matter to the legislators.

A Constabulary patrol in Jolo kills Butu Daud and twelve of his followers in a brief skirmish following the murder of eight fishermen by the band last Wednesday.

Dr. Y. Hijikata, chairman of a party of Japanese members of the House of Peers which has made a tour of the mandated islands, visited Davao, and is now in Manila, makes a plea at a banquet given in their honor by Mr. Quezon that the Japanese be allowed to cooperate in the development and utilization of the natural resources of the Philippines. Referring to the independence question, he states: "The question of independence is of supreme importance to be considered seriously and to be settled without haste. Being near neighbors, we can not be indifferent."

July 3.—Senator Osmeña speaking at Talisay says that Mr. Quezon seems to be afraid of the people and that "if false leaders want to use the power you have given them to deprive you of what rightfully belongs to you to decide, you have the means to demand what is your own. It is not for your legislators or for Quezon to decide the question of the Hawes Law, but for the people."

The League for the Acceptance of the Hawes Act issues a manifesto denouncing Quezon for organizing a machine during the absence of the Legislative Mission, "the most iniquitous machination which can be conceived by a leader in power who unwittingly is sowing in the soul of our people the first seeds of civil war". "Quezon has been always principally responsible for all the internecine quarrels in our country. With extreme patience we have remained silent and submissive and endured his arbitrary acts and whims. Taking advantage of the popularity he enjoys and the confidence the people have in him, Mr. Quezon has created in his own mind the exaggerated idea that he is all-powerful. This should be vigorously combatted, cost what it may. Our self-respect, the dignity of our conscience, and the love we cherish for human freedom so demand. . . It is our duty not to tolerate it, not to allow him to lead the people in the way he has been doing, with no other view than his personal gain and with no other purpose than the childish and vain exaltation of his personality at the expense of the dignity of his people. The League invites all citizens who sympathize with its ideals to accept the struggle to the finish so that our people may be freed from a leadership without orientation, a leadership that is at once pernicious and irresponsible".

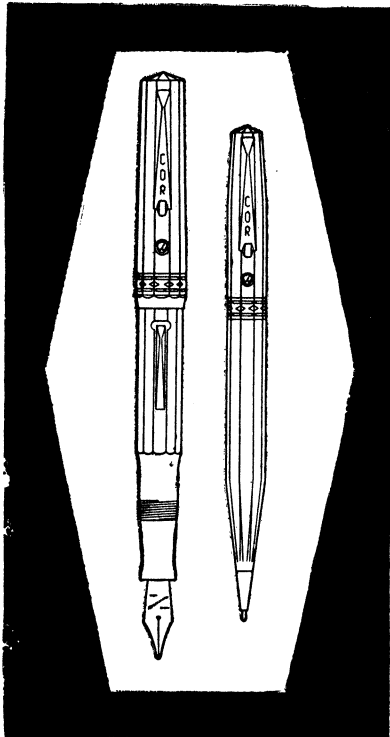
July 4.—Vicente G. Sinco, professor of constitutional law, University of the Philippines, states that a plebiscite on the Hawes Law would be illegal and void as there is no authority in the Law on which to base such action. The Legislature may call a convention and the composition, mode of election, manner of convening, etc., are matters left to the discretion of this body, "but the Legislature must assume full responsibility, one way or the other" either by calling such a convention or by itself taking the decisive action.

In an address at the Olympic Stadium, Mr. Quezon demands that the name of the Governor-General be kept out of the discussion on the Hawes Act as no one knows what his attitude is. Although he referred to the Act as an offer of "independence", he did not say what kind of independence. Mr. Quezon referred to the arguments of Osmeña and Roxas that the Governor had called the Act an independence act and that therefore it must be an act granting independence. Mr. Quezon declares "I am against the Law because it does not represent the true, generous, altruistic, just, and liberal spirit of the American people. I am against it because the pledge contained in it is not in accord with the pledge contained in the Jones Law. The transition period is dangerous, primarily on account of the unfair, one-sided trade arrangement. It will materially affect our social life and our people will go hungry and meet with untold difficulties. They will ask the leaders who advocated acceptance, 'We have sacrificed and we have suffered, where is this independence?' Regard-

ing the naval and military reservations, I do not object to them as reservations. I object to them in the sense that the Law gives the President of the United States the discretion to have them or not, without the Filipino people having a say in the matter. I believe the Filipino people should be given a voice in the establishment of such reservations." He states that the difference between him and Osmeña and Roxas is that they are in favor of submitting the question to the people only if they can not secure a majority for the Law in the Legislature, while he is for submitting it to the people although he knows the majority of the Legislature is for rejecting it.

July 5.—Dr. Hijikata declares in Manila, "We consider the islands (the Pacific mandated islands) an integral part of the Japanese empire, and if anybody interferes, we will fight." He points out that Japan is an industrial and the Philippines an agricultural country and that both would derive benefits from closer trade relations. "We will do our best when we reach Japan to urge further development of Japanese-Philippine trade. We have obtained sufficient information to justify the belief that the promotion of trade between Japan and the Philippines rests primarily upon the agricultural and economic development of the latter and to achieve this end there is need of more Japanese help".

THE NEW EVERSHARP DORIC



Own the finest! Twelve-sided, gem-like Doric Eversharps—the world's most beautiful pen and pencil

PHILIPPINE EDUCATION
COMPANY, INC.
DISTRIBUTORS

OK
OK
Says your
Government

Ever-Ready
Oil
is always
READY
for
instant use

Philippine Education
Company, Inc.
DISTRIBUTORS

July 7.—Commissioner Osias, speaking in Cebu, predicts bloodshed in the Philippines, unless the various factions get together on the Hawes Act. "I wrote my will before leaving Washington. I told my wife that I will be on the firing line until the fight is finished".

The Mission denies published reports that Mr. Osmeña is appealing to sectionalism, it having been alleged that he declared that the Visayans should unite for the acceptance of the law. The Mission states that Osmeña said that "Visayans should unite with their brethren of Luzon and Mindanao".

The Governor-General sends the Bureau of Insular Affairs a report that the total Philippine production of raw sugar between July 1, 1932, and June 30, 1933, was 1,139,649 metric tons and that the 1933-34 crop is estimated at 1,486,871 short (2,000 lb.) tons. (A metric ton is 1,000 kilograms or 2,204.6 lbs.)

July 9.—Mr. Quezon issues a statement declaring that national unity does not mean that Speaker Roxas, Senator Osmeña, and himself should belong to the same party. "National unity means the oneness of our people in history and tradition, in our national ideal and aspiration, and consciousness of that fact. National unity means that we are one people, with common national interests, and a common country for which we are willing to sacrifice everything we have and everything we are. National unity demands that in every question we should be guided only by the best interests of the nation as a whole. National unity does not demand that we all think alike—not even upon the acceptance or rejection of the Hawes Act. National unity can not be destroyed by the mere fact that Speaker Roxas and Senator Osmeña on the one hand, and myself on the other, are in disagreement on the Act, by our separation as members of the same political party, much less by the elimination of any of us or all of us from the leadership of our party or from the holding of the positions we now occupy in the Legislature." He advocates either the creation of two political parties, the party which has the majority to assume responsibility for the decision of all important questions, or a non-partisan coalition leadership which would include prominent men outside of politics as well as the political leaders.

Senator Osmeña states that he is unconcerned about the reorganization plans of the Legislature. "Our chief interest is the acceptance of the Hawes Act. As far as I am concerned, I would rather be a plain citizen of a free country than a leader in a dependency."

July 10.—According to reports received, it has been decided at the Washington sugar conference that the Philippine sugar export to the United States free of duty be cut by 32% of the present crop to 850,000 tons, in contrast to the other countries represented whose exports to the United States are cut only from 5 to 8%. The amount fixed for the Philippines equals the free sugar import quota fixed in the Hawes Act. The Governor-General declares he will ask for a reconsideration.

The Osmeña-Roxas group returns from a tour of the southern islands claiming that sentiment in the south is in favor of the Hawes Act.

July 11.—The drafting sub-committee of the sugar conference at Washington announces a tentative basic agreement for the sugar code, including a 955,920 short ton quota (850,000 long tons) for the Philippines described as equivalent to the basis "contemplated by Congress under the Independence Act". The quotas are subject to public hearings and possible revision by the Secretary of Agriculture. Reserve quotas are also provided which might be

drawn upon if the American consumption exceeds the estimated 6,350,000 tons. Ordinarily, however, this reserve would have to be sold in other markets. The quotas and reserve quotas are as follows:

Domestic beet.....	1,535,000		
Louisiana cane.....	250,000		
Florida cane.....	60,000		
Hawaii.....	975,000	50,000	(res.)
Puerto Rico.....	875,000	50,000	
Philippines.....	955,920	448,080	
Cuba.....	1,700,000	540,000	

Ex-senator Hawes tells the sugar conference that he is confident that the Hawes Act will ultimately be accepted by the Philippines and that this will automatically cut down the sugar import quota to 850,000 tons, but that in the mean time the proposed 32% cut below estimated production is "immoral, illogical, and unlawful".

July 11.—The strike of longshoremen in Davao takes a turn for the worse as laborers in the shipping, hemp, and lumber industries join in, the total number of strikers now reaching 1,200. The Governor-General refuses to dispatch more Constabulary to the scene, stating that he believes that the civil authorities should handle the situation and that there are already enough Constabulary men present.

July 12.—Local trade associations plan to urge President Roosevelt to delegate the power vested in him by the Industrial Recovery Act to pass upon and approve codes of fair competition to the Governor-General in so far as concerns the Philippines, as conditions here are unknown in America. The proposed code of the lumber industry, for instance, provided for a forty-hour week and wages of 45 cents gold an hour for the Philippine mahogany industry. Since minimum wages here amount to around one peso a day of nine hours, such a scale would completely upset the local industry. It is understood that the United States tobacco code would also be extended to the Philippines.

Senator Aquino states he will deliver a three-day speech if some one starts the reorganization of the Senate. Osias says he will speak for thirty days if the Legislature attempts to oust him from his position. He declares he was elected for three years and that he was sworn in the United States Congress to serve until March, 1935.

Trinidad Suaso, an inmate of the Girls' Training School, is found guilty of arson and multiple homicide and sentenced to 12 years imprisonment, an extenuating circumstance being her low intelligence.

July 13.—The Governor-General cables Washington urging consideration of the request of Filipino leaders that the Filipinos be given a majority on the Supreme Court. There are at present two vacancies due to the death of Justice Villamor and the resignation of Justice Ostrand.

July 14.—Rafael Alunan, president of the Philippine Sugar Association, on his return to Manila states that when he learned that sugar limitation would be applied to the Philippines immediately, he thought it advisable to return at once to report. He spent only three weeks in America. He selected Hawes to represent the Philippine interests "as the best man under the circumstances" and claims that he made "no statement whatsoever to anyone" as to his attitude toward the Hawes Act, it having been reported that he promised Hawes to support the Act. He states that the sugar conference "involved no political considerations".

The United States

June 15.—The precedent-shattering first session of the 73rd Congress adjourns after capitulating to President Franklin Delano Roosevelt on the question of the veteran benefit cuts. Some of the chief acts passed by the Congress are: the emergency bank and gold control act; veteran and federal pay-roll economy act; act legalizing 3.2% beer; forest conservation corps act; \$2,000,000,000 farm relief, farm mortgage and currency inflation act; \$500,000,000 unemployment relief act for the states; \$2,000,000,000 home mortgage refinancing act; Muscle Shoals operation act; federal regulation of securities act; Glass-Steagall bank regulation act; railroad reorganization and control act; \$3,300,000,000 public works and industry control act; repeal act of the prohibition amendment to the Constitution, now referred to the states.

Of the \$144,180,000 due today on the war debts, only \$11,593,592 or about 9% is forthcoming. Finland was the only nation to pay in full—\$148,592. Britain, Italy, and Czechoslovakia paid in part.

Mercolized Wax Gives Natural Skin Beauty

Mercolized Wax will make any complexion young and beautiful. It absorbs the outer film skin in tiny particles. Even such obstinate defects as freckles, tan and liver spots disappear. The radiant under skin gradually appears clear, smooth and young-looking. Mercolized Wax brings out your hidden beauty. To remove wrinkles and other age signs use one ounce Powdered Saxolite dissolved in one-half pint witch hazel. At drug stores and beauty counters.



She Discovered
the Beauty of
Being Natural!

Too much make-up—men criticized. They didn't like that painted look!

Then she discovered Tangee. Unlike ordinary lipsticks, Tangee cannot make the lips look painted. It isn't paint. Tangee brings out the natural color in your own lips. It changes instantly to the shade most perfect for you!

Tangee is permanent, waterproof. Its cream base soothes and protects.

Checks Mustn't Look Painted Either

Tangee Rouge Compact and Cream Rouge change color to blend with your complexion, just like Tangee Lipstick!



TANGEE
THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS LIPSTICK

Sales Agents
MULLER, MACLEAN & CO., Inc.



SCHOOL DIRECTORY

Address inquiries to the

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE



THE FAR EASTERN COLLEGE

526 Evangelista, Quiapo

Tel. 2-26-71

SANTO TOMAS UNIVERSITY

139 Postigo, Intramuros and Calle España, Sampaloc

P. O. Box 147 Tel. 2-11-62

MANILA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND DENTISTRY

F. Huertas and Mayhaligue

Tel. 2-42-41

ACADEMY OF MUSIC OF MANILA

Courses offered both for the study of music as a profession and as a part of a general cultural education.

Empowered to confer Teachers' Certificates and Artists' Diplomas.

ALEXANDER LIPPAY

Director

Registration June 1 to 6

44 A. Mabini, Manila

June 16.—The President signs the industrial recovery bill, the Glass-Steagall banking bill, and the railroad rehabilitation bill. He appoints Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson administrator of the industrial recovery program, Col. Donald Sawyer, administrator of the public works program, and Joseph S. Eastman as railroad administrator.

June 17.—In a formal note, the United States refuses to French appeal to review the French war debt, and reminds France of the two unpaid instalments, totaling some \$60,000,000. The note made it clear that France must place itself on the same footing as other nations in meeting or partially meeting its obligations before the question could be reopened. A note is also handed to the Italian ambassador, stating that while the \$1,245,000 payment on the instalment due of \$14,000,000 might be considered by Congress as "unsubstantial", the President himself was willing to enter upon a discussion of the Italian debt.

June 22.—Charles E. Mitchell, former head of the National City Bank, accused of income tax evasion, is acquitted.

June 27.—Chester H. Gray of the American Farm Bureau Federation recommends at the Washington sugar conference limits on sugar from the Philippines and Puerto Rico and a full tariff against Cuban sugar, which now has a 20% preferential.

June 29.—Primo Carnera, Italian heavyweight, knocks out Jack Sharkey in the 6th round of a scheduled 15-round match in New York.

July 6.—It is announced that Norman H. Davis, chief of the American delegation to the Geneva arms conference, which unexpectedly adjourned last month during his absence, will not return to Geneva until September when the Assembly of the League of Nations meets. The American naval construction program now under way is the most sweeping since the days following the World War.

July 9.—The President approves the cotton textile code providing for a 40-hour week and minimum wages of \$12.00 a week, effective July 17 and to remain in effect for four months, renewable thereafter, although the wage provisions are not approved as a permanent scale but subject to revision as conditions improve. The President urges other industries to adopt similar codes, saying that the textile industry has proved itself a leader "in a new thing in economics".

July 10.—Administrator Johnson of the industrial recovery program states that unless there is an early indication of greater speed by the industries in drafting codes for fair competition, he may take forcible steps through the licensing plan as provided in the law. The President holds a conference with Myron Taylor, chairman of the board of the U. S. Steel Corporation, who states afterward "The steel code will be obtained promptly".

July 11.—The lumber industry submits its code. Administrator Johnson expresses the view that the hours are too long and the wages too low. Philippine lumber interests object to the parts of the code including the Philippine mahogany industry.

The President creates a temporary supercabinet including the heads of the various emergency organizations in addition to the regular cabinet. The body will meet weekly, supplanting the regular cabinet sessions, and will be known as the Temporary Council. The membership includes: Lewis Douglas, director of the budget; Jesse H. Jones, head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; Henry Morgenthau, head of the federal farm credit administration; Hugh S. Johnson, director of the national industrial recovery administration; Geo. N. Peek, director of the agricultural adjustment organization; Hopkins of the federal relief administration; Arthur E. Morgan, head of the Tennessee Valley authority; Joseph B. Eastman, federal railroad coordinator; Robert Fechner, head of the civilian conservation corps; and Stevenson of the Home Owners Loan Corporation.

The President is devising ways and means of managing the currency to prevent violent fluctuations of the dollar's purchasing power. Since the recovery program was conceived, prices of cotton, wheat, and other commodities have doubled or more than doubled. Steel production has more than doubled. Unemployment has been reduced by more than 1,000,000. The President feels that the increase in prices is partly speculative, and wishes to provide a sound basis for improved conditions.

The World

June 16.—The German delegation throws a political bombshell into the world economic conference in London by demanding the return of its former African and Pacific colonies as a means of enabling it to better meet its debts.

June 17.—The German delegation explains that the demand for the return of the colonies was not authorized by Chancellor Hitler.

The French delegation indicates that it will refuse to participate further unless some agreement is reached on the stabilization of the dollar and the pound which object has met with American opposition.

June 20.—Senator Pitman, one of the American delegates, proposes a general return to a modified gold standard, backing all currencies with a minimum reserve of 25% of which at least 20% would be gold and the balance silver at the choice of the individual nation.

June 21.—Raymond Moley, American assistant secretary of state, sails for London carrying President Roosevelt's latest instructions.

The Prince of Asturias, oldest son of former King Alfonso of Spain, marries Srta. Edelmira San Pedro, daughter of a wealthy Cuban sugar merchant. The royal family's disapproval shadows the simple civil ceremony at Lausanne. It is understood the Prince has renounced his claims to the throne.

June 22.—The French and American delegations at the economic conference are reported as having agreed to postpone discussions on the stabilization of currencies, the Americans believing that stabilization would be untimely and might cause violent price recessions. Secretary of State Hull, chief of the American delegation, urges the immediate removal of embargoes, import quotas, and other arbitrary trade restrictions.

Violence breaks out in Germany as Hitler attempts to enforce repressive decrees against the socialists and catholics. Foreign Minister Hugenberg has resigned as a result of the move against the Nationalist green shirt semi-military organization, headed by him. The resignation threatens the Nazi-Nationalist coalition which put Hitler in office.

In spite of the Sino-Japanese truce, it is reported that some 6000 Manchukuo troops are in unbroken control in the disputed territory south of the Great Wall.

June 23.—Arthur Henderson, president of the disarmament conference at Geneva, announces adjournment until October, stating that it appears better to wait until after the economic conference ends.

June 26.—The conference on the proposed sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway by Russia to Manchukuo opens in Tokyo.

June 29.—Representatives of the European gold bloc—France, Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland,—state that they will be forced to leave the economic conference unless stabilization of world currencies can soon be effected. The French delegation reports to Paris that there is no hope that Britain will stabilize its currency independently of the United States. Experts believe that France will be compelled to devalue the franc. The Americans hold that the dollar must be allowed to find its own level.

July 1.—In spite of pressure brought to bear on him, President Roosevelt refuses to approve the draft of a plan calling for cooperation between all central banks to prevent fluctuations in the pound and dollar as incompatible with domestic policies. He regards the question of temporary stabilization as a banking rather than a governmental problem.

Simultaneously with the release and deportation from Russia of two British engineers convicted of sabotage, Britain lifts the trade embargo against Russia.

July 3.—Saying that the world economic conference "must not be diverted" from more basic aims, President Roosevelt condemns the insistent efforts of the European gold standard nations to achieve a temporary stabilization and their threats to quit the conference unless their demands are met. "The United States seeks the kind of dollar which a generation hence will have the same purchasing and debt-paying power as the dollar of the value we hope to attain in the near future. That objective means more to the good of other nations than a fixed ratio for a month or two in terms of the pound or franc. Our broad purpose is a permanent stabilization of every nation's currency. It would be a world tragedy if the present stabilization issue diverted the conference from first trying to establish a more real and permanent financial stability and greater prosperity of the masses". The statement is made public in London by Secretary Hull and produced the strong effect in the already tense atmosphere. Leading European delegations are seeking means to end the conference without anyone shouldering the blame.

July 4.—The steering committee of the economic conference decides to adjourn the conference as urged by the gold bloc.

July 5.—President Roosevelt cables the American delegation in London to exert every effort to keep the conference going, although his attitude on the stabilization question must remain unchanged. It is reported from Washington that the President is prepared to launch a purely domestic improvement plan, along strongly national lines if the conference fails, and that he would use his embargo powers and inaugurate a régime of isolation in order to protect the American plan of raising prices and wages and reducing working hours. His position against immediate currency stabilization is reported as final.

In accordance with the new German-Vatican concordat, the Catholic Centrist party is ordered dissolved by Hitler. Other important parties already "disposed of" are the Socialist, Communist, Nationalist, Folks, and Bavarian People's parties.

Negotiations in Tokyo for the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway are not progressing very fast as the Russians are asking about eight times what Manchukuo is willing to pay—250,000,000 gold rubles as against 50,000,000 yen at present exchange rates. The railroad, 1,073 miles in length, cost 350,000,000 rubles to construct in 1897.

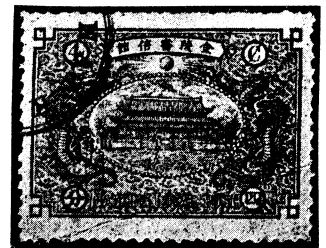
July 6.—The United States wins a victory as the steering committee of the economic conference decides to continue the conference. The resolution for continuance was presented by Neville Chamberlain, Britain's chancellor of the exchequer, and was unanimously approved by the committee which is composed of the heads of the various delegations. The American stand was supported from the outset by Canada and Sweden, and also by Japan, China, and Mexico.

Roy Howard, chairman of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, upon his return to the United States from Japan, says that in Manchukuo Japan has created another Alsace-Lorraine from which it can never be expelled except by force. China has come to realize that it will receive no aid from the League or from the United States and that it can recover the territory only when it has an army equal to the task. He advocates closer and more friendly relations between the United States and Japan as the present situation results from differing psychologies rather than from clashing fundamental interests. He advises recognition of Russia as a means of obtaining a better Oriental balance. He urges the immediate building up of the United States navy to dispel the idea that America has gone pacifist and to insure against "incidents" which might be precipitated by short-sighted militarists.

July 8.—The European gold bloc countries in a separate meeting in Paris announce that they have reached complete agreement on maintaining the present parity of their currencies on a gold standard basis. Free movement of gold between the gold standard countries will be allowed. Methods for protecting the gold countries from trade inroads from the non-gold countries are being considered.

July 10.—As improving conditions in the United States are already reflected beneficially in England, strong support of the Roosevelt policy develops, and Chamberlain is cheered when he states in the House of Commons that "there is no doubt that the avowed policies of this country and the United States are closely parallel".

ATTENTION!!! Stamp Collectors



Books

On Postage Stamps
The Why and How of Philately

Albums

All Standard Albums in Stock

Supplier's Stamps

From all the World—Old and New



Everything needed by Stamp Collectors

Philippine Education Co., Inc.

101-103 Escolta

Manila

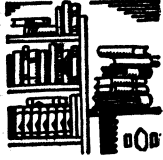
I removed my
CORNS
by using
"GETS-IT"
Relieves pain
instantly

Salicylic Acid 14.0%; Zinc Chloride M.R.
2.6%; Ether 7.2%; Alcohol 9.0%;
Flexible Collodion q. s.

The steering committee of the economic conference agrees to continue the conference for another two weeks until July 26 and to adjourn then for perhaps two months. During the two weeks controversial questions will be shelved, and a study will be made of central bank cooperation, silver, international debts, etc.

The New Books

General



Across the Gobi Desert, Sven Hedin; Dutton & Co., 424 pp., ₱11.00.

A book with 114 illustrations and 3 maps, which, according to the *London Times* is "one of the most interesting travel tales ever written, continuing adventures which have had no equal since the days of Marco Polo".

The Mind of China, Edwin D. Harvey; Yale University Press, 334 pp., ₱7.70.

"The extraordinary dependence of this vast and populous nation on every sort of magic and all the devices of fetishism and shamanism, augury, astrology, fortune-telling, and geomancy, is set forth powerfully in this book, and richly illustrated by quotations from the Chinese classics and incidents drawn from the author's long experience in the country".

The Odyssey of a Lonely Woman, Alma Karlin; Victor Gollancz, Ltd., 472 pp., ₱8.75.

The travel diary of a young Austrian woman who worked her way around the world. Though the book as a whole is interesting and written from an unusual angle, the chapter on Manila is full of misinformation.

Ores and Industry in the Far East, H. Foster Bain; Council of Foreign Relations, Inc., 304 pp., ₱6.60. An authoritative analysis of the potentialities of

Asia in terms of coal, iron, petroleum, and other mineral resources by a former chief of the United States Bureau of Mines. The information about the Philippines is somewhat out-of-date, but the book is nevertheless a valuable study.

The Philippine Charter of Liberty, Camilo Osias and Mauro Baradi; French-Bray Printing Co., 238 pp., ₱5.00.

A book containing the various versions of the Hare and the Hawes-Cutting bills and the final Philippine "independence" act, together with extracts from the testimony given at committee hearings, chiefly by Resident Commissioner Osias himself, who is represented by the co-author as considering his position "not a job nor even an office, but an apostleship".

Red Sea Nights, William J. Makin; McBride & Co., 338 pp., ₱6.60.

A vivid account of a journalist's travels in the Red Sea region—both sides of it.

Bula Matari Stanley, Jacob Wassermann; Liveright, Inc., 368 pp., ₱6.60.

A factual and psychological biography by a great novelist of the great explorer of Africa. "There are a dozen novels in the book. And throughout it all, Wassermann has captured the feel of Africa, the mystery, the fabulousness of that country, so that the reader can almost say, like the fate-ridden Stanley: 'Africa is in me'."

Talks with Mussolini, Emil Ludwig; Allen & Unwin, Ltd., ₱4.75.

During the early part of 1932, Ludwig was in Rome and had a number of conversations with the Italian dictator. This book is the result and gives an account of Mussolini's early life, the metamorphoses through which he passed, his genius and character, and chapters on "The Management of Men", "Influencing the Masses", "The Dangers of Dictatorship", etc.

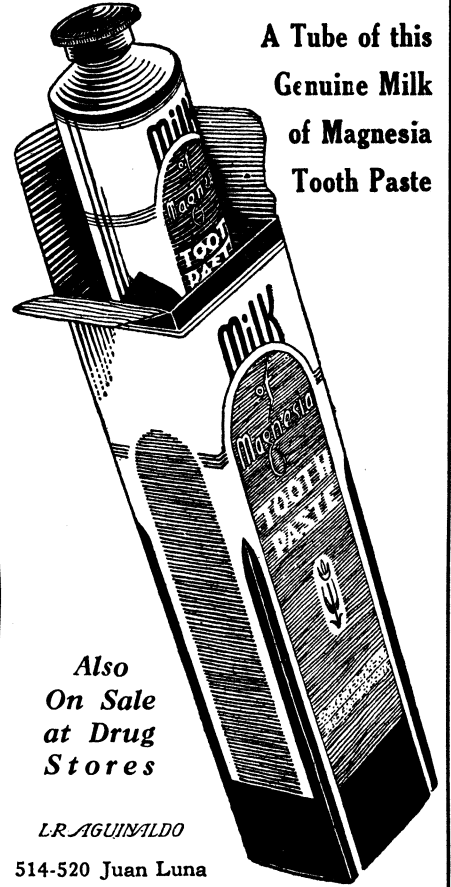
Words and Names, Ernest Weekley; John Murray, 210 pp., ₱3.45.

This book deals with one particular and interesting aspect of language—the way in which proper names often become a part of the everyday vocabulary, "Mrs. Grundy" for instance, and "Old Nick", "Jack Ketch", "gay Lothario", "merry Andrew", etc.

Why Pay More?

25¢

A Tube of this
Genuine Milk
of Magnesia
Tooth Paste



Also
On Sale
at Drug
Stores

L.R. AGUIBALDO

514-520 Juan Luna
Manila

Brilliantshine

You Have Every Right to Smile

because BRILLIANTSHINE Metal Polish did the work for you. BRILLIANTSHINE works easily and quickly, and gives a better lustre than any polish on the market. It will not get hard and gummy as paste polish does. BRILLIANTSHINE will polish in cold as in warm weather.

It is especially recommended for show-cases, brass or zinc signs, brass scales, band instruments, harness trimmings, automobiles and is a general household article.

Ask Your Dealer

The Planets for August, 1933 By The Manila Observatory



MERCURY is a morning star during the month. It will be in its best position for observation on the 15th, when it will rise at 4:30 a. m., about an hour and a half ahead of the sun. At the beginning and end of the month the planet will be too near to the sun for good observation. On the 15th the planet will be found in the

constellation Cancer.

VENUS is an evening star setting shortly after 8 p. m. during the whole month. It is near the constellation Leo, and may easily be distinguished by its great brilliancy. It will be seen rather low in the western sky immediately after sundown.

MARS is still in a good position for observation until 9 p. m. during the month. On the 15th the planet sets at about 9:45 p. m. It is in the constellation, Virgo, near the brilliant star Spica. Immediately after sundown the planet may be seen about half way between the western horizon and the zenith.

JUPITER is an early evening star and sets at about 8:15 p. m. on the 15th. It appears very near to Venus during the month and on the 17th at about 7 p. m. both planets will be in conjunction in the coordinate of right ascension.

SATURN rises before sunset on the 15th. The planet is in the midst of the constellation Capricorn, and at 9 p. m. during the month may be found rather high in the eastern sky.

LEAD THEM TO VICTORY IN THE BATTLE OF LIFE!

Excerpts from Governor General
Murphy's message to the legislature
read on July 17, 1933:—

"We must study and perfect
the means . . . to safeguard the
health of the men, women and
children of the Philippine Is-
lands. . . The ravages of . . . dread
diseases . . . are in large degree
caused by *improper diet during
the formative years of early youth.*
Measures to prevent malnutri-
tion among children . . . educat-
ing the people as to food values
and guaranteeing to them pure
food . . . are essential parts of a
program of social justice."



. . . *The Milk that Builds Better
Babies and Keeps the Mothers of
the Country Young and Healthy!*

The most effective way to make your
children grow up to strong and
happy man and womanhood, is
their proper feeding during infancy.

And health authorities and phys-
icians everywhere recognize and
recommend the food value and
health-giving properties of

BEAR BRAND NATURAL MILK

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXX

AUGUST, 1933

No. 3

Far From the City

By Bienvenido N. Santos

I COME from the city, but when I married Toria I settled down among her people—a rustic, God-fearing folk. We live in palm-leaf huts among groves of tall and swaying coconut trees on the rugged slope of Mount Mayon which towers above us like a dark blue painting in the sky.

Two roads meet near our house. One leads to a more distant barrio; the other runs from our municipality to the capital of the province. You have to climb a winding path to reach our house from the road. As you go, you can see the town beneath you with its low stone and wooden houses, roofed with cogon grass, and the ancient stone church.

On Sundays we go to town to attend mass. Passenger trucks go by our place six times a day, but the first passes so early that it only serves to awaken us with the honking of its horn, and by the time the next one comes by the sun is already high in the sky and it is too late for mass. So just before day-break, we start out afoot. The grass is still wet with dew. Little by little the stars disappear from the sky, a glow appears in the east, and then the first rays of the sun make all the wet leaves sparkle. We walk on, thrilling to the morning songs of the birds. Flowers line our path, jasmine, azucenas, sampaguitas. Vines cling to the huts which we pass and shade the windows. We have flowers in our yard, too; white cadena de amor, the rosa virgen, and the escarlata. There are also those pearly, fragrant flowers called lagrimas de amor—tears of love, and little white flowers which open only at twilight.

All the people we meet give us a good morning and ask whether we are going to church. We all know each other here. We may live far apart, but we consider each other neighbors. I remember my city where even the people next door are thought of as strangers.

There is the town beneath us—still asleep. But the church bells are ringing and the echo reverberates among these silent rocks. We shall be in time for the mass.

ON yonder hill a number of blackened posts mark the ruins of what was once a fine house. The man who owned it was one of the richest men in the region. He spent much of his time in Manila and always rode in a gleaming automobile. Wherever he went there were



always women with him. His wife was dead. One summer his daughter came from a college in Manila to spend the vacation with him in this country home. The people say that one night they heard her crying for help, but they did not dare to interfere between her and her father. The

matter went to court, but the people never learned whether the courts punished the man or not. But they consider the fire a judgment.

The sun is beginning to grow hot. Now the ground is dry. We come to a narrow brook. The water is low and the people say there are few fish. We are coming out upon the plain.

THERE stands the old house with the closed doors and windows. A strange tale is told about this place and at first I did not know whether to believe it or not. The house has stood there, vacant and closed for many years. It was once the home of a family of four—an old couple and two sons—who lived there happily and in peace. At that time, a big tamarind tree stood behind the house, and, early one morning, the old man was found hanging from one of its branches. There seemed to be no cause for this suicide—if suicide it was. The old man had not quarreled with his wife or sons, he had had no financial troubles. He left nothing behind him to show why he had hanged himself. The tragedy kept the whole community guessing.

The family was naturally saddened and after about a year the old woman died. Soon after that, the oldest son married. He and his wife lived with the brother in the same house. To all appearances, they were happy and content. They were religious people and went to church regularly. Times were good then. The people were getting good prices for their hemp and copra, and the family prospered. The younger brother also married.

Then, one morning, the wife of the older brother found her husband hanging from the same branch of the tamarind tree from which the old man had hanged himself some years before. This death was again a puzzle. And a few months later, the newly-wed younger brother was also found hanging from the same branch. There had been no sign of insanity in the family. The old man had been a man of

position in the community and was liked and respected, and so had the sons been. They had been educated in the city I come from. But the people say that the two young men had confessed to their wives that ever since their father had hanged himself from that tamarind tree, it had held a curious fascination for them. They said that sometimes it had seemed to them that someone there was calling them. It had often been suggested that the tree be cut down, but the brothers had strongly opposed this. After their deaths, the tree was cut down, and the two widows moved away. This was many years ago, but the people say that occasionally the grown-up children of the eldest brother come to the old house and stand looking at the spot once overshadowed by the tamarind tree, with something of longing in their eyes. The house is now beginning to decay. Before many years, some storm will level it to the ground, and in the course of time nothing will be left to remind us of the men who lived and died there and we will perhaps no longer be haunted by this dream of madness.

WE come to many houses now, town houses, reminiscent of Spanish times. Most of the stores are owned by Chinese merchants. There are many Chinese mestizos here. You can tell a native of the town from one who is not by the first letter of his surname. The native names all begin with M and N. They say that long ago when the Spanish administrators in the capital wanted to give surnames to the people, they gave them out alphabetically, and names beginning with these two letters fell to this town.

The church is old and massive, somewhat forbidding in its solemn stillness. The spaciousness and simplicity of the interior of this house of God is beautiful in itself. The walls are whitewashed and are unadorned save for the framed pictures depicting various phases of the passion of Christ. The altar is decorated with white ribbon and lace and the image of San Juan bends above the worshippers protectingly. There are but few pews. Four long wooden benches stand parallel to the walls, two on each side. Here sit the humble, or else they kneel on the bare cemented floor. The few pews in the center, toward the front, glitteringly varnished, are not for us. The name of the owner is carved on the back of every gleaming pew. He and his family and other close relatives are the only ones who may sit there. Most of the pews are vacant. Pray, humble worshipper, as you kneel on the bruising concrete. God will listen to you even if you have no pew.

WHEN we return to our hut, it is almost noon. Mount Mayon is bluest at this time of day when there is not a single cloud to mar its shapely beauty. The corn fields gleam in the sun and the corn stalks rustle in the sweep of the noonday breeze.

At night-fall Toria and I love to walk hand in hand down the path leading to a small wooden bridge. We sit on the bridge and listen to the flowing rivulet lispings beneath us. Then she sings a song I always love to hear from her. It is a love song of the region.

As I listen to her and watch the darkening beauty of field and sky and feel the cool, twilight breeze blowing lightly against my face, I recall my city.

I tell the girl beside me: For years I have missed many beautiful things—a mother hen, scratching busily and

calling her chicks which gather about her, with tiny, piping voices; a little red ant, tugging a white grain over the wet, brown earth; a gallant rooster, flapping its wings and crowing a challenge, as from a distance comes a brave answer; a rainbow arch athwart a misty field; tall tree tops etched against a sunset sky. Such things my beautiful city could not give me.

The shadows lengthen and night comes with its greater silence. There is no wind on the hill. The trees and the corn plants no longer rustle. But the crickets sing their nightly song and the gecko calls out its name in the darkness.

Back in our hut, we sit and watch the steady flame of our kerosene lamp. But as soon as Toria hears the first call of the gecko, she exclaims, pointing at me, "I defeat you!" It is some kind of game and Toria once explained: "When the gecko calls out the second time, you must say 'I defeat you!' " pointing at herself. So we call out alternately, and if the gecko remains silent after she has said, "I defeat you!" she smiles and taunts me, saying that I am defeated.

ONE night, one of the sudden downpours so common in these hills, caught my wife in the fields. She contracted a cold and developed a slight fever. She lay sick in her bed and I was anxious and worried.

There is a large image of Santa Rosa in our hut. It has come down to us from Toria's great-great-grandparents, and we pray before it every morning when we rise, and at night before going to bed. Those days of her illness I prayed fervently for her recovery, and before long Toria began to get well and could move about the house and watch me as I worked. There is something in her eyes that always reminds me of the image.

EVEN our neighbors sometimes come to our house to pray before the Santa Rosa. And that reminds me of a boy who often comes here to pray. Everybody calls him Frank. The neighbors say that his father was a well-to-do and well-educated Chinese who married a native of these parts. Soon after Frank was born, the father died. The mother took care of the boy for some years, but her money dwindled away and when she married again, the step-father would not take Frank in. Now the boy lives with a poor uncle of his who has a hut not far from our own. The step-father is dying of tuberculosis and the mother is in the provincial capital where she sells jewelry for a living. Frank proved to be a bright boy and got along well in school, excelling in music and reading. The uncle treated him more or less as a servant and made him tend the carabao, carry water, and work in the field, but the boy attended to these duties cheerfully and his voice trailed about the fields from morning till evening in the songs he learned in school.

But one afternoon, as the boy was standing near his uncle's carabao, the animal suddenly turned on him, goring him in the head. Later, in the evening, the uncle found him half dead on the wet ground, with great clots of blood over his face. The wound healed in time, but after that Frank became subject to mad fits during which he would rush blindly at anything in his way, whining like an animal in pain. When he comes to himself, he does not remember

(Continued on page 120)

The Linubian Party

By Virgilio D. Pobre-Yñigo

THE *linubian* party is a well-known festivity in the Philippines, especially in the northern provinces. It takes its name from the special dish that is prepared and served during the party—*lubi*. The affair is held outside the house in the yard under the moonlight, although a few lanterns strung up may add to the festive air. The guests begin to arrive about nine o'clock. Chairs and benches are brought out for some of them, while others find some stone to sit on or some fallen tree trunk.



an acacia beside a young dalaga seated on the ground unmindful of the dirt that may cling to her skirt. Others prefer to remain in full view under the moonlight.

A few of the girls leave their seats and join the group around the *alsong*. One of them stops the pro-tempore pounder to examine the contents, her curiosity giving the young man a chance to rest a while. But she is not merely curious. She is an expert, a connoisseur of *lubi*. Commandingly she calls for the rasped coconut. It is brought in a small basin and added to the bananas and the *diket*. Then the pounding is resumed. But in a little while the expert asks for sugar and, she herself determining the quantity, puts that in.

Most of the boys and young men arrive a little ahead of the girls. They well know what is expected of them. The *alsong* or wooden rice mortar stands ready in the middle of the grounds, with the *al-o* or pestle laid across it.

"We are lucky to have Manang Chaning with us," says the young hostess in a rather loud, admiring voice.

The young girl hostess greets her guests shily, and directs the servants to bring down the bananas. These are of the *damilig* or *saba* variety which were picked green and are already boiled. A basketful of them are peeled and poured into the mortar. The young men who have been rather silent up to now, start rolling up the sleeves of their *camisas*. One of them seizes the pestle and starts pounding or rather mashing the bananas. He begins in rapid-fire fashion and is relieved after a few minutes by one of his companions.

"She is an expert in cooking and everything!" says another girl.

"She will make a good housewife!" adds a third.

The steady chug-chug-chug of the pounding serves as the signal for the merry *dalagas* in the neighborhood who have up to now lingered perhaps to powder their noses. On they come in numbers, lavishing their first smiles on the buoyant wielders of the *al-o*. The pioneers are replaced by reinforcements and, content with having done their bit and wiping their faces and necks, they join the girls. Guitars and *bandurrias* appear, and the sound of the strumming instruments mingles with the talk and laughter and the pounding of the pestle.

"And Manong Fredo will make a good husband," some one in the rear remarks, at which the fellow with the *al-o* starts in the direction of the voice, with revenge in his eyes but gladness in his heart and certain that he will be stopped in this murderous foray by the appeasing arms of the *dalagas*—and so it turns out.

It is nearly eleven. The moon is at its zenith. The bluish white *lubi*, in which all traces of the bananas, the rice, and the coconut has disappeared as separate ingredients, is scooped up and put in a large dish. The hostess calls the guests nearer, plates and spoons are distributed, and the *lubi* is passed out to all.

Now the boiled *diket* (rice) is added to the mashed banana in the mortar. As the boys continue the pounding, the mixture becomes more and more sticky, and while they grunt as they drive the pestle down, they grunt double as they pull it up. The pounding changes from *allegretto* to *moderato* and from *moderato* to *andante* and then falls into a pitiful *lento*. The pestle changes hands more and more frequently.

"How delicious!" is the general exclamation. Nothing is eaten with it. *Lubi* is best by itself and disdains company.

To encourage the pestle-wielders the musicians play more and more furiously, and lovers or just close friends or cousins, or whatever they may call themselves, take advantage of the increased noise to carry on their private conversations. One young swain stands in the shadow of

After the food has disappeared, an impromptu program follows. Solos and duets are sung to the accompaniment of the guitar. Dancing, however, is taboo. An hour more passes. Then someone looks at the moon and asks the others to guess the hour. It is a remark that none fail to understand. The party is ended. The guests bid the hostess good night and stroll away in groups. They walk slowly down the streets, the conversation less animated, each young man and young woman wondering, perhaps, how long it will be before some one gives another *linubian* party.

Atoms

By Josue Rem. Siat

I CANNOT entertain the thought
That men are atoms caught
Amid a senseless whirl

Within a vaster cosmic swirl,—
But that I also think that men, for ought
We know, are atoms stirring in His Thought. . . .

Death of a Miser

By Lydia C. Villanueva

THE miser was dying. He knew it and it made him angry. All day he fretted in his bed. It surprised him how many relatives he had. They came from God knew where and camped around his death-bed. There they hovered, wrangling among themselves as to who was the dying man's closest relative. They said he had a fever. Many hands touched his temples, his cheeks, in covetous solicitude.



"They are only waiting for me to die," he moaned to himself. "How they will claw at each other when I am dead." He laughed mirthlessly. The sick man felt sicker.

He was not a bad man. He had always been shy and retiring. He never asked for a favor if he could help it. On entering a room he would open the door just wide enough to admit him and would then close it as quietly as possible. When he sat down at a bench, he always took one end of it, occupying the smallest possible space even if there was no one else there. He was never really comfortable unless he sat in a corner.

He might have been a different man if his father had not died when he was but a little boy. His father was the only person who had ever shown any fondness for him. His mother was a weak, silly woman, flirtatious rather than maternal, who had soon married again. She was not unkind to the frail, anemic lad, but simply did not care for him very much. It seemed to the boy that he was always getting into people's way. He did not seem to belong anywhere. He watched other children at play, and while he envied them, he had no actual desire to join them. Grown-ups noticed him only when there were errands for him to run. At other times there were impatient with his hanging around. The annoyance he apparently caused others made him self-conscious. He thought he was in some way to blame. Naturally a quiet child, he became quieter. An apologetic slink began to mark his movements.

Once he saw a sickly cat in a neighbor's house. No one bothered to feed it. At meal times it sneaked under the table and the chairs picking up chance grains of rice.

It was always cringing, as if expecting a kick or a blow. Once, he, himself, upon leaving the house, stumbled over the animal at the door and kicked it downstairs. He remembered this incident for a long time, and would cry thinking of it.

Hoarding grew on him naturally. He was industrious and thrifty. He never gave anything away. He laid by more than he spent. The neighbors looked upon him with disfavor, but began to pay him some respect because they thought he was rich. It gave him a certain sense of importance when people came to borrow money from him. He loaned out carefully and sparingly. He never took risks. Contrary to rumors, however, he was not a usurer.

Money only was kind to him. He began to love money. The thought of marriage never tempted him. He had only to think of a strange woman handling his money and perhaps wasting it, to dismiss the idea.

When, at the last, he fell sick and was certain that he would soon die, he thought more about his money than ever, and the idea that his money might be thoughtlessly squandered, made him furious. He tortured his aching head planning ways and means of blocking his spendthrift relatives. A dying man worrying about a family that would be left destitute could not have suffered more than he.

But he finally hit upon an idea. It actually cheered him and reconciled him to dying. He only wished that he could die alone and in peace without those greedy hypocrites about him. He wanted to send them away, but he was too timid for that.

They hinted about his will. He told them he had taken care of that. They became embarrassingly speculative and redoubled their attentions to him. Did he want another pillow? Was he warm enough? Was he thirsty? Did he want a glass of water, no, a lemonade? Hot or cold?

The miser died. His will, when disclosed, produced general consternation. He had left nothing to his relatives. He had left everything to a man not related to him at all. The beneficiary was another miser.

Questions

By Salvador P. Lopez

THESSE be the questions which asleep or waking
Cover my conscience with a nameless pain:
The flight of atoms, and their constant breaking
Through million years to make a star again;
And that mysterious door through which unknowing
I entered to discover I am I,
Knowing not also whither henceforth going

I fly from life, through death, beyond the sky.
And what am I, and God, and why does laughter
Sound hollow in a universe soaked with tears?
And am I free, or have the gods looked after
My fate from the beginning of the years?
Pensive I listen, anxious for the light:
I hear contentious voices in the night.

The Buri Palm and the Buntal Hat

By F. T. Adriano

THE buri palm is the largest and most stately palm found in the Philippines, attaining a height of from twenty to forty meters. Very few hardwood trees reach such a height. A well grown buri on the Escolta would top all the buildings. The trunk reaches a diameter of from one to one and a half meters.

The palm grows to an age of from twenty to thirty years, and blooms and fruits but once, after which it dies. At maturity, the large, three-meter long, fan-shaped leaves wither, and the enormous mass of flowers appears—probably the largest inflorescence in the world. Greenish-white, gleaming in the sun, it presents a gorgeous spectacle. From the central axis of the inflorescence, a number of horizontal branches extend from two to three meters; succeeding shoots diminish in length, and the whole has a conical appearance.

The fruit is globular in shape, with a fleshy or pulpy covering, with a diameter of from one and a half to nearly two and a half centimeters, born on short pedicels about half a centimeter long.

The buri palm is indigenous to the East Indies and the tropical Asiatic mainland and is common in the Philippines, especially in Pampanga, Tayabas, Pangasinan, Tarlac, Sorsogon, Camarines, and Nueva Ecija, and is also found in numbers on the islands of Masbate, Mindoro, Panay, Bohol, Cebu, Negros, Burias (named for the palm), Romblon, Mindanao, and Palawan. The palm grows best in low, moist regions, especially back of swamps, but also grows in a more or less scattered manner on hills and plateaus below 2000 feet above sea-level.

The palm is propagated from the seed. Before planting, the hard covering is cracked so that the moisture can more easily penetrate. This is usually done by heating the seeds between two thin layers of dry cogon grass and then pouring water on them. The sudden contraction of the hot, hard shell, causes them to crack. The seed then germinates in from four to five weeks; without preliminary cracking, germination requires from a year to a year and a half. The seed is usually broadcasted.

The buri palm has many various uses. Besides the cheap buri hats and mats made from the blades of the unopened leaves, the Calasiao or Pototan hats made from the midribs of the unopened leaves, and the famous buntal Baliwag or

Lucban hats made from the fibers extracted from the leafstems, the unopened leafblades are used for making raffia, baskets, rope, string, cloth, and various fancy articles; the opened leaves are used for roofing and for the walls of houses, covering for tobacco bales, fans, and brooms; the sap is used for making a fermented drink (tuba), syrup, vinegar, alcohol, and palm sugar; the young fruit kernel is edible, the old kernel is manufactured into starch or into buttons and rosary beads. The bark is used for the soles of sandals, and the wood is used for fences.



Buri Palm in Bloom
Note the immense size of this tree.

The buntal hat, the weaving of which is an old art in the Philippines, antedating the arrival of the Spaniards, is not unlike the fine Panama hat, except that it is lighter in weight and has a very high sheen. In 1928, the export of buntal hats from the Philippines reached the surprising total of ₱6,499,407.00. The export last year amounted to only ₱1,181,036.00. This decrease was in part due to the world economic depression and in part due to a change in fashion and a return to the felt hat. A third factor was that China bought large quantities of buntal fiber from the Philippines and flooded the market with the so-called "Bankok" hat, a very inferior article, which injured the Philippine industry badly. However, exports of the fiber to China are rapidly falling off from the high mark of ₱1,454,487.00 in 1929; it was only a third of this amount in 1931. The demand for Bankok hats has fallen off, and the export of Philippine-made hats is again on the increase. Although the buri palm is found throughout southern Asia, buntal fiber has not as yet been successfully extracted anywhere but in the Philippines.

As extracted from the leafstems of the young matured leaves of the palm, the cylindrical fiber is moist and of light straw color. The stripping must be done in the shade. Bundles of the fiber are placed for two or three days in jars containing rice washings and are then soaked in vinegar and water and washed in running water. This process cures and bleaches the fiber and makes it more pliable.

The hats are woven by women and girls in their own homes from fiber purchased by themselves. It takes some

(Continued on page 119)

Some Philippine Pseudonyms

By Mauro Garcia



PHILIPPINE writers, especially those of the older generation, wrote to a very large extent under pseudonyms, pen names which, though they may have been desirable or even necessary at the time these men wrote, modern readers and research students now find confusing. While some signed their productions with their own initials and others wrote under assumed names of the ordinary type, a good many adopted classical names and titles, and obviously romantic or fanciful names, and still others resorted to puzzling anagrams. In preparing the material for this article, the writer has made an attempt to identify the real persons behind these pen names, and although the list is not complete, all the more important ones are included.

Such journals as *La Solidaridad*, *El Renacimiento*, and *La Independencia*, provide a large number of such pen names. In *La Solidaridad*, for instance, one finds the pseudonyms which were used by Rizal, Del Pilar, Ponce, and their contemporaries. Rizal was familiar as *Laong-Laan*, many of his literary contributions printed in this paper having appeared under this pen name, including his "Mariang Makiling" and "Me Piden Versos", the former a local legendary tale, the latter a metrical composition. Elsewhere, he was also *Dimas-Alang* and *Madude*. *Dimas-Alang* was his masonic name, which he now and then employed as a pen name. Under this pseudonym his "La Visión de Fray Rodriguez", was published in 1889.

Del Pilar is well-known by his anagrammatic pen name of *Plaridel* or *Mh. Plaridel*. Both his "La Soberanía Monacal en Filipinas" and "La Frailocracia Filipina", two pamphlets written in Barcelona in 1888 and 1889, respectively, attacking the Philippine religious orders of his time, were published with this pseudonym. He had various others, less well known: *Carmelo*, *Dolores Manapat*, *Kupang*, *L. O. Crame*, *Padpyuh*, *Patos*, and *Piping Dilat*.

Mariano Ponce had three pen names. He was *Naning*, *Kalipulako*, and *Tigbalang*. The last two seem to have been derived from his study of native folklore. His "Efemérides Filipinas", later collected in book form with Jaime C. de Veyra as a co-author, originally appeared in instalments in Manila newspapers under the pseudonym *Kalipulako*.

Other collaborators on *La Solidaridad* were Antonio Luna and José María Pañganiban. Luna was *Taga-ilog*; while Pañganiban was *Jomapa*. There were also Felipe Buencamino who signed as *Heraclito*; Dominador Gomez who contributed as *Ramiro Franco*; and Felipe Calderon who was *Elias Simoun*. Pedro Serrano Laktaw, author of the best Tagalog-Spanish and Spanish-Tagalog dictionary, used *Panday Pira*. *P. Dore* and *Simon l'Aktaw* also pertained to him.

Of contemporaries of the preceding group may be mentioned Clemente J. Zulueta, Macario Adriático, Rafael del Pan, Epifanio de los Santos, Antonio Maria Regi-

dor, and many others. Clemente J. Zulueta and Epifanio de los Santos, who both distinguished themselves as scholars, were *M. Kaun* and *C. Solon* respectively. Macario Adriático, first Filipino director of the Philippine National Library, was *McYoar*. Antonio Maria Regidor who, as a politician, is remembered as one of the Filipino deportees of 1872, assumed *Rances*, as well as *Francisco Engracio Vergara*. Del Pan signed simply as *Rafael*. The well-known Spanish Filipinologist, Wenceslao E. Retana, was familiar as *Desengaños*.

La Independencia is another source of important pseudonyms. One finds such names as *Cátulo*, which pertained to Cecilio Apostol; *Kaibigan*, which belonged to José G. Abreu; and *Juan Tagalo* and *Tito-Tato*, which were used by the two brothers, Salvador and Mariano Vivencio del Rosario respectively. Rafael Palma's pen name in the same paper was *Dapit Hapon* or *Hapon*; that of Fernando Maria Guerrero, *Fulvio Gil*. Another Guerrero, Manuel, contributed as *M. Tralla*. Mabini, the Sublime Paralytic, in consciousness of his own malady, adapted *Paralitico*. He was also *Katabay*.

Fernando Maria Guerrero, whom Epifanio de los Santos called "the sweetest of all poets", was also known as *Forisel*, *Flavio Graco*, *Hector* and *Tristan*, besides *Fulvio Gil*. Rafael Palma used also, besides *Dapit Hapon*, *Luciano Miller*, *R. Pañganiban*, *Resurrecto*, *Ricardo*, and *Roberto Pi y Villa*. His brother, José Palma, also a poet, was known as *Ana-haw* and *Esteban Estebanez*.

Manuel S. Guerrero, who should be remembered with his brother, Fernando, for his distinct achievement in the same field of letters, likewise employed different aliases in signing his contributions to the newspapers. Most of his literary endeavors saw the light of day under such names, besides *M. Tralla*, already cited, as *Severo*, *Marcial*, *Zosimo*, and *Sidarta*. He also used *M. Tralla* in *La Independencia*, *El Renacimiento*, and *La Patria*; *Zosimo* was common in *La Fraternidad*; *Severo* was the pen name he used in signing his column "La Semana en Manila", in *Manila*, a weekly of which he was director.

Of names associated with the Katipunan are those of Andrés Bonifacio, Emilio Jacinto, and Pio Valenzuela. The three collaborated in the publication of *Kalayaan*, secret organ of the Katipunan, under their individual pseudonyms *Maypagasa*, which was Bonifacio's; *Pinkian*, Jacinto's; and *Madlang Away*, Valenzuela's. Jacinto employed two others: *Dimas Ilaw* and *Dimas Alang*, the last after Rizal, who also used it, was executed. His best composition in verse, "A la Patria", an imitation of Rizal's "Último Adios", was signed *Dimas Ilaw*.

Besides Rafael Palma and Cecilio Apostol, of whom we have already made mention, contemporary writers such as Jaime C. de Veyra, Teodoro M. Kalaw, Jesus Balmori, and others, may be mentioned. They are among the few

(Continued on page 118)

Confession of a Jobless Young Man

Anonymous

GLOOM palls the outlook of the unemployed. Recurring tides of bitterness sweep over him. Then comes impotent despair and hate. He becomes indifferent to dreams of achievement, isolated, impervious. His soul has fought and lost and has forfeited itself. Broken and blinded it still gropes uncertainly, cynical, cunning, and tricky. Darkly it strikes out for itself. Woe to the society which forces this suicide of soul. The situation threatens the foundations of human development, for the individual's hold upon himself is torn away. Physically inactive, morally stricken, he is a ready prey to every criminal influence. The obvious plenty around him fills him with self-pity and envy, indignation and hatred, for he feels himself if not disregarded, then duped and cheated. It seems reasonable that life should be lived, and regardless of the means, he reaches out in disordered fancies for what seems bright to him.

Thus I am a prey to haunting nightmares of distorted ideas. Images of myself in various invented attitudes, pleasing to my ego, appear in disjointed sequences. I consider myself unjustly treated, wronged, victimized. I am a wronged citizen, without redress.

I am a young man and life still stretched before me. But what a life! Of poor parentage, I held, like my father, a firm belief that with effort one could rise above poverty and squalor. I plodded my way through high school, and with almost unbelievable persistence through one and a half years of college.

When my mother died, I had a suspicion that the God in whom I had so faithfully believed had deserted our family. My father's earnings were almost negligible, and I had six small brothers and sisters. I left college and took a job as a cub-reporter on one of the Manila dailies. I kept the job for ten months without receiving any emoluments. Becoming hopeless of the "opportunities" offered in this line of work, I transferred to the proof-reading department where the editor assured me the chances for promotion were better. But another month passed and things looked no brighter. I secured a letter of recommendation and applied to another newspaper. I was taken on, I thought on trial, to do a certain piece of reporting, but after this was completed, I was told that there was "no vacancy". I wandered from office to office and everywhere the same "no vacancy" answer was given me.

In the mean time, my father and the others, fleeing from starvation, had gone to a small far-way town in the prov-



inces. Then I felt that God had indeed forsaken us. City-bred as my father is, I know he must strive desperately to win the merest subsistence. I am filled with apprehension. Every hour is torture. I no longer make a daily round of seeking for work for I have come to know that if there is a job open at all, "experience" is demanded. And I am no longer well dressed. And I have no kind of "pull". I continue to live on the charity of an aunt.

I have secured an application blank for a homestead. But the land laws are complicated, the red tape confusing and I haven't the required fees. Neither have I the money to go to some distant province and look around to pick out a piece of land. And where could I get the money to work a homestead if I had one?

Recently I applied for work in an oil manufacturing company as a laborer. I presented myself to the foreman who is a cousin of mine, but he refused to take me on as I could not do the work, he claimed. I offered myself as a helper in a carpenter shop where an uncle of mine is a master carpenter, but again I was considered incapable.

Rebellious thoughts often seem to suffocate me. I sometimes wonder whether a life definitely criminal is not better than mine. I have been tempted to waylay some flashily dressed young man and rob him of his spending money to bring some brief pleasure into the miserable lives of my brothers and sisters.

But I know these are sinister thoughts which I must dispel. For honor and freedom still have a meaning for one forgotten man, and I have not entirely given up hope for the redemption of those dear to me.

There are thousands like me. Our government must devise means to deal with this problem of society's seemingly negligible members. If the English dole system and the American plan of organized charity can not be adopted here, some other means must be found. Reputedly sincere observers claim that this country has so far not felt the rigors of the world depression. This may be true comparatively speaking. But the standard of living has always been low here and the great bulk of our people have long been groveling in poverty.

We suffer, and we feel the jaws of hardship closing on us. Will the apathy of the government continue, will no steps be taken, until the coming, creeping tide of total destitution shall have fully engulfed our poor and forced them to fight desperately for survival?

Secret Harmony of Life

By Mariano Sa. Moreno

THE voice of the earth is the perfect symphony
In which the drama of the drifting ages,
The span of life,
The joys and the sorrows of the living and the dead,
Are composed into a song,—
An endless song
Of secret Harmony.

On Villa's Poetical Credo

By Salvador P. Lopez

I

WHEN José García Villa started writing his experimental poems and stories, many of his friends in the Philippines refused to take him seriously. Seeing him pursued by a pack of detractors, these friends smiled inwardly at the thought that the "prey" was deliberately waylaying his pursuers and enjoying their confusion with ironic glee.



Since then, many admirers of Villa have turned to us in their perplexity, asking what there is to seriously consider in the experimental poems and stories with which he has persistently assailed our attention. Our answer was that it was folly to take Villa's modernistic writings seriously, since Villa himself was certainly not serious about them, and that he was merely baiting our staid critics and smirking at his detractors behind his sleeves. And we held to these opinions convinced that these writings were not of the substance of his genius but of its froth, that these were aberrations of the creative urge in him, the pranks of a young and sensitive mind at play. Indulgently we regarded and valued them only as exercises in freedom, or as adventures in the *outré*.

Villa's "explanations" accompanying his latest "Poems for an Unhumble One" in the issue of the *Philippines Free Press* for June 17, 1933, however, forbid any further refuge in these indulgent opinions. He has not been jesting, and to show it he has written a poetical credo to which we will now address ourselves.

Poems For An Unhumble One

By José García Villa

In Explanation:

In the following poems, written in intensified, concentrated English, bourgeois ratiocination is absent and syntax is deliberately disrupted, for the creative ideal. But discipline is never abandoned: a stricter discipline exists than in standard verse: and this discipline is also an inner dynamics, which functions with repercussive, pagan energy, so that words and lines serve only as basic acorns, from which the attuned intelligence may gather the poem. Radiation supersedes declaration.

Result: The destruction of the cliché. A poetry not for the bourgeois (Messrs. Vicente M. Hilario, Leon Ma. Guerrero, Jr., et al.) A poetry strict as a sign language, even as mathematics—meaningless to the uninitiate.

Defense: The good poet does not speak as one who orders ham and eggs.

Redefinition: The rejection of grammar for the higher law of vision.

Second Explanation:

I. Bourgeois ratiocination—the process of ordinary logic. As in: "The girl was sad and she wept," "There was no moon; it was a dark night," "It was so hot, I removed my coat." But witness this, from poem No. 2: "There was no end and how young." The senses expressed are irrelations, there *seems* to be no logic. Mr. Hilario will never understand this—but this sentence alone is poetry already. "The elect writer," writes Branch Cabell, "is not, and cannot afford to be, in any mundane sense, rational. To the contrary, for the sake of his writing's health and gusto, he must cherish an all-pervading illogic, which under cool inspection appears not far removed from feeble-mindedness. And he does."

If I am asked to explain what I mean by "There was no end and how young," or any of the lines in the following poems, I shall be frank and say that I cannot. Poetry cannot be explained; it is its own justification. If you are impervious to poetry, that is all there is to it. "Poetry is a language that tells us, through a more or less emotional reaction, something that cannot be said. And poetry, great or small, does this." This is Edwin Arlington Robinson's definition, and he certainly knows

II

In his first explanation Villa surprises us with the neatness and brilliance of his phrasing. He is far from incoherent here, and we wish his poetry had half the clean luminosity of his prose.

He speaks with admirable gusto about "an inner dynamics," "a repercussive, pagan energy", and "radiation". All these terms are borrowed

from physics and denote certain processes in the material world which behave according to observed laws or formulas. Yet in the next breath we are told that the poetry which is akin to this dynamics, and this energy, and this radiation, necessarily involves the disruption of syntax and the rejection of grammar. But the conception of poetry can no more involve the negation of the laws of language, than the conception of these physical phenomena can involve the negation of the laws of nature. We desire, in making these observations, not merely to show the fallacy of Villa's sonorous analogies, but to demonstrate the absurdity of giving any explanations whatever of a theory of poetry so vicious and so unrelated to the accepted symbols of the understanding.

He speaks also of the similarity of the kind of poetry he writes and the symbols in mathematics. Here again the analogy is more clever than true. For mathematical symbols do not admit of the capricious arrangement in which we find the words and punctuation marks of Villa's poetry messed up together.

what he is talking about. . . . In the line "There was no end and how young," I have not said what I want to say, but it is the *nearest* approach to it, and if you have any sense of poetry you will feel what I want to convey. "With a mighty meaning of a kind, that tells the more the more it is not told." (Robinson again.) . . . And Chard Powers Smith, in *Pattern and Variation in Poetry*: "The vitality of art depends upon its revelation of some ultimate mystery, and once that secret is reduced to literal, rational terms, art no longer has any function."

II. The deposition of grammar. In poem No. 3 I have: "As all is silver now, how could." And in poem No. 4 I have: "As if and when: and so I speak, of the waters of." Mr. Hilario will object to these. . . . But literary English is different from merely correct English. "Correct English," commented Lafcadio Hearn, "this has nothing to do with literature. If the art of writing good English or good French or good Japanese were literature, then the lawyers and the bank clerks would represent the highest literature of their respective countries."

Also, in poem No. 4, you will find that I have used the word "victor" as a verb: it is now "victoring." You will not find this use sanctioned by the dictionary. But if I had used another word, conveying the same meaning, the line would have lost its poetry and force. Poetry uses words in original and unauthorized forms in order to describe what no academic use of language can do. Willa Cather wrote: "The writer must learn to write, and then he must unlearn it; just as the modern painter learns to draw, and then learns when utterly to disregard his accomplishment, when to subordinate it to a higher and truer effect."

"No one can ever blame the scholar who makes mistakes on purpose," wrote Richard Thoma. "His aim is godhead. . . . Strindberg's implacable logic proved that 2x2 is 2, when any schoolboy will tell you it's 4. You, adult, do you believe, therefore, that Strindberg's mind was inferior to any schoolboy's? Do you know the difference between a scholar and a schoolboy?"

I have titled this group of poems "Poems for an Unhumble One." I could have titled it "Poems for a Proud One." They both mean the same. Why didn't I choose the latter? Because, in literature, in all art, there is such a thing as the "higher and truer effect."

"Art," says Zona Gale, "is a bird, and not a cage, and in proportion as it can free itself from cages, it soars."

III

In the second explanation, Villa presents a formidable array of celebrated writers who, he would make us believe, sanction the kind of poetry such as we were given samples of. James Branch Cabell, Edwin Arlington Robinson, Lafcadio Hearn, Willa Cather, Zona Gale—these certainly are names with which to abash all criticism. But this method of persuasion is far too familiar and common; a hand less skillful than Villa's can turn the same trick. We are told that even the devil can quote Scripture; by the same token, almost anybody may, with a little diligence, lift out of their context passages from the writings of the demurest authors in order to uphold a personal bias, or to justify an individual vice.

Villa quotes James Branch Cabell on the illogic which the "elect writer" should cherish, but it is needful to point out that the illogic which Cabell has in mind, and which is exemplified in his own books, is not the haphazard and fortuitous illogic of Villa's experimental writings. Cabellian illogic is purposive and intelligible, a meditated irrationality, hard and brilliant, which perplexes the mind only to disturb it into pleasurable activity. But the illogic which Villa claims for himself is not merely illogical or irrational; it is an obstinate meaninglessness which accomplishes nothing.

And then he brings forward Edwin Arlington Robinson, the greater portion of whose poetry is written in what he contemptuously calls "standard" verse, and who is perhaps the greatest master of the blank verse today. He is quoted as saying that "Poetry is a language that *tells us*. . . *something* that can not be said." Villa underscored the last five words and it is obvious why he did so. But the essential portion of this definition is that poetry *tells us something* even though it can not fully say it. It moves us and quickens our spirit with a felt though unapprehended impulse. It touches us though we may know not how nor why. But Villa's poems fail to register not only in the understanding but in the emotions. They not only say nothing; they *tell us* nothing.

Poems For An Unhumble One

By Jose Garcia Villa

I

But the leaves and you are proud—
so no.

It is summer now and did they
have you.

So then
when
and if you can.

And a rose was bought:
it was as never and as still.

The doves
came: they too were proud.

The cherries and the bees: but these
were meek.

I asked forgiveness
until lost.

II

There was no end and how young.
I could not say it because there.
And how never yet seen for peace.
But it was there and bright like dark.
I touched it not, for love.

III

And still. As all is silver now,
how could. The roses gone and
but a pagan left. Too young and
resurrected.

I did place at

Lafcadio Hearn is next quoted on the "deposition of grammar". Here again Villa's enthusiasm for an apparently apt quotation has misled him. Hearn affirms, and we agree with him, that good English has nothing to do with literature, but he does not say, he can not say, that literature has nothing to do with good English. Good English may not be literature, but good literature, by the mere fact that it is literature, inevitably establishes itself as good English. And the best proof of this line of thought is Hearn himself, one of the greatest stylists of modern English literature, who wrote not only literature of a high order but good, upright English.

Finally, Villa confronts us with Willa Cather and Zona Gale, both eminent novelists, both masters, like the others, of good English. Certainly it is often necessary to unlearn to write so that we may learn to soar, but there is an irreducible minimum of intelligibility beyond which no writer may go who desires to retain a point of contact with his reader. Let the artist soar as far up the empyrean as his wings will allow him, but *I* must notice the soaring, *I* must be lifted by it, *I* must exult in it.

IV

This brings us to a consideration of a few points in Villa's credo. Villa speaks of a poetry that is not for the bourgeois or the uninitiate but for a select cult which is, in a mysterious manner, in possession of the secret key to the sign language, as strict as that of mathematics, in which the poet, under the influence of a supra-mundane inspiration, has cast his thought in obedience to a "higher law of vision" and in order to achieve a "higher and truer effect".

That is the theory according to which Villa's latest poems have been conceived and written. The sign language is undoubtedly there, but it is not, we demur, written with the precision of mathematical symbols. The supra-mundane inspiration has, so far, not yet imparted to our spirit the motions of a celestial harmony, in consequence of which perhaps the vision and the higher and truer effect have escaped our anxious eyes. Perhaps we

(Continued on page 116)

the feet, love. In leaves.

I did bow.

Was rain. Did she her fingers
the leaves unfold?

It is
told: A pagan left. Too young
and resurrected.

IV

As if and when: and so I speak
of the waters of.

I am not of mountains
nor of rivers and yet.
But the brook of my body. And on your
breasts.

The windness of.
Could I but. And as I am was.
There were not as if and when
of which I speak. Of the darkness which.
Victoring slew.

V

And this and all these and all of:
because of roses, Jesus.

I did
place at the feet—remembereth?
love. And could I but.

Yet I did
bow: I did arise from
tenderness: I touched
not: I silvered
lové.

Reprinted by
Courtesy of the Philippines Free Press

The Ilocano Epic, "The Life of Lam-ang"¹

By Leopoldo Y. Yabes

PERHAPS very few people other than Ilocanos know that the first Filipino literary man to achieve more than national renown was Pedro Bukaneg, father of Ilocano literature and prince of Ilocano poets, who has been variously referred to by writers as a Moses, a Socrates, a Milton of the Philippines. This poet and philosopher was born towards the end of the sixteenth century. He is not nationally known now, his fame being confined to the Ilocos region, but during his lifetime and for many years after his death, his fame spread beyond the nation's boundaries, reaching even as far as Madrid and Rome.²

Perhaps even fewer people know that the Ilocanos have an epic which deserves a place beside Balagtas' "Florante and Laura", and a permanent place in our national literature. This poem is the "Life of Lam-ang", the only epic in the Ilocano language. Unfortunately for non-Ilocano and non-Spanish reading people, no translation of the poem in English or any of the native dialects exists. There are two Spanish translations,³ both in prose: one⁴ by Cecilio Apostol, and the other⁵ by Isabelo de los Reyes.

As in the case of the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey", controversy has arisen over the authorship of the poem. Some Ilocano writers hold that it was originally written by Pedro Bukaneg, but that after his death, together with his other writings, it was condemned and destroyed by the Spaniards, who were jealous of his fame.⁶ Fortunately, however, the poem was preserved to posterity by contemporaries of Bukaneg who committed it to memory. It was handed down orally through many generations until it was again committed to writing by one C. Medina, a minor poet about whom little is known. Others believe this Medina to be the real author of the poem, basing their contention on the alleged fact that of the four versions of the poem, Medina's is the oldest, and on the fact that Medina also wrote other romances in Ilocano. Still others hold that the "Life of Lam-ang" is not a literary but a popular epic, and not the work of one poet but of a bardic group. They believe that the epic was probably first composed some time during the seventeenth century, and underwent continuous growth and alteration from generation to generation until it reached its present form. Which of these three views is the true one, remains to be proved.

In 1924 there were, according to the late Epifanio de los Santos, three versions⁷ of the epic; namely, the C. Medina version, which is generally believed to be the oldest; the Isabelo de los Reyes⁸ version; and the Parayno Hermanos⁹ version, which is the most popular of all. In 1926 a new version appeared, the La Lucha,¹⁰ considered to be the most literary. The first three differ from each other in form and thought only slightly. Except for the first three or four and the last two or three stanzas and some lines here and there, which are not worded identically, they are all alike, word for word. Only the La Lucha version



differs from the other three to a rather marked degree. Its most distinguishing characteristic is the fact that it is written in the new orthography.

A characteristic peculiar to the Parayno Hermanos version is that, while the other three begin at once without any invocation, it begins with one:¹¹

O God, the Holy Spirit,
Light up, my Lord, my thought
So that I can relate well
The history of a man.

The Medina version opens with these lines:¹²

I begin to relate,
And listen (to me) carefully,
The life of Lam-ang,
Who was then conceived.

The poem¹³ consists of 294 stanzas of varying length, ranging from 4 to 8 lines. The total number of lines is 1290, more or less, according to the version, each version containing a different number. The number of syllables to a line varies from 6 to 12. The rime scheme is the single or tail rime (*monorimo*) a a a a . . . The poem does not abound much in figures of speech other than hyperbole and simile. It is heavily interlarded with overstatements the humor of which would seem vulgar to the ears of dilettanti. Throughout the poem one frequently comes across characteristic passages sparkling with wit and humor, as the following:¹⁴

Kaka ngamin Lam-ang,
dagusemman ti magnan
tapno makitak ta echoram
ken estilo ta pannagnam.

Ta no addanto pangabakian
isublikanto a di agkurang
iti biang ni inam
a inam babain Namongan.

Ay immaddang met itan
iti pasar ti lima nga addang,
ket kinona ni Kannoyan,
kaka ngamin Lam-ang,

Diak la kayat ta kitam
ta bukroska a bukrankang,
ta duriripay ta pannagnam,
ket dayta buokmo mapinggoldan.

A considerable number of Ilocano writers claim for this poem epic status. Others would consider it only a metrical romance. In the strict sense it can not be called an epic because it lacks such important elements of the epic as profundity of theme and sublimity of thought and language. It would be ridiculous to assign it a place beside such works as the "Aeneid" or "Paradise Lost". It would not even be justifiable to compare it with the Anglo-Saxon epic "Beowulf". It attains the nobility and beauty of this epic only at very rare intervals. But its hero possesses

the qualities of an epic hero: he is a prodigy of courage and strength, and his deeds are supernatural, incapable of achievement by an ordinary mortal. It is on the line between epic and romance, to assign it to its proper place. But if we would raise "Florante and Laura" to the rank of an epic, we would be as much justified in conferring the same name upon the Ilocano poem.¹⁵

A comparison of the two poems will reveal many striking differences. In purely literary value, the Ilocano does not equal the Tagalog poem.* It has not the beauty and richness of expression, the nobility of sentiment, and the dignity of thought—essential qualities of all great poetry—of the Tagalog poem.* It does not frequently rise to lofty thought or feeling. It is written in much the same way as the familiar *corridos* (legendary and religious poems), the only big difference being that it is not an extravagant fantasia on a foreign theme. It is, unlike the popular *corridos*, "Bernardo Carpio" for one, genuinely native—in atmosphere, in setting, and in characters.

Another essential difference between the two poems lies in the theme. Balagtas' masterpiece is an attack, subtly disguised, on Spanish misrule in the Philippines; the Ilocano poem is purely legendary, its chief purpose is entertainment. The former is permeated with an intense feeling of patriotism (we were not aware of this and the highly seditious character of the poem until Epifanio de los Santos discovered and pointed it out); the latter is practically devoid of any patriotic feeling. The two poems, however, are similar in one thing: both are melodramas, both are "and-they-lived-happily-ever-after" stories.

The epic is often sung to the tune of the *dallot*¹⁶ during wedding and baptismal feasts among the peasantry, usually by old men who know the poem by heart. Many old men and women who can neither read nor write can recite it from beginning to end without error. It is popular among the common people, because it reflects the life, culture, and ideals of the ancient Ilocanos. It glorifies the inborn courage and bravery of the Ilocano, his valor as a fighter, his adventurous spirit, and his rugged honesty.

The theme concerns the successful wooing, by an Ilocano youth, of the most beautiful Ilocano maiden of the time, daughter of an influential native family in northern Ilocos, over scores of other rivals, many of them Spaniards. Summarized briefly, the story runs as follows:

Lam-ang, a youth of superhuman strength, is born to Don Juan and his wife Namongan, of the town of Nalbuan (somewhere in the valley of the Naguilian River, east of Naguilian, La Union), the richest native-born citizen in southern Ilocos. Still a babe but already possessed of tremendous strength, he sets out for the Igorot country, high up in the mountains to the east, in search of his father who, he learns from his mother, had departed for the highlands before his birth to fight the Igorots. On his way, he falls into a deep slumber and in a vision sees the Igorots, arch-enemies of the lowlanders, feasting around the head of his father whom they had murdered in cold blood. Reaching the land of the Igorots, he takes revenge, and alone, single-handed, engages practically the whole tribe in a bloody battle, from which, with the aid of his talismans, he emerges triumphant. He kills and maims

thousands of the wild men with his magic spear, and works such havoc and destruction that the land becomes a desolate waste.

He returns home, satisfied that he has revenged the murder of his father, and goes bathing in the Amburayan River with a bevy of beautiful girls. His hair has become so dirty during his war against the Igorots that the bath the girls give him in the river kills many fish. He kills a huge crocodile after a hard-fought contest, and carries it victoriously ashore on his shoulders amid the plaudits of his girl companions.

Having heard of a beautiful girl, Ines Kannoyan by name, of the town of Kalanutian (now a barrio of Sinait, Ilocos Sur), in northern Ilocos, he intimates to his mother his desire to visit the maiden and ask for her hand in marriage. He meets with discouragement from his mother, who tells him she does not believe Kannoyan would accept him as a husband because there are many other suitors, Spaniards, handsomer and richer than he. He nevertheless dons his best clothes, and, taking with him, among other things, his pet rooster and his hairy white dog, both endowed with such magic powers as those of divination and human speech, he sets out on his important quest.

About the middle of the journey he meets Sumarang, one of the suitors of Kannoyan, who is returning home from Kalanutian. Sumarang tells him derisively that he had better not continue his journey, for Kannoyan would surely not accept the love of such a person as he. Lam-ang, keenly insulted, engages him in a duel. The fight at the beginning is about even, but gradually Lam-ang gets the better of his enemy, and in the end hurls him away over nine hills with his spear.

Resuming his journey, he passes by the house of Sari-dandan, a woman of easy virtue who, with wiles and deceptions attempts to cajol him into remaining a while to partake of the *buyo* she says she has prepared especially for him. Lam-ang, however, refuses her, gently but firmly.

When he reaches the home of Kannoyan, he finds a big gathering of suitors—wealthy natives and Spaniards from all over the region—entertaining themselves in the yard, so big a crowd that he can hardly manage to get through. Undismayed in his hope of winning her, he edges his way toward the house and bids his rooster to crow, and a small outhouse topples down. Disturbed by the noise, Kannoyan lays aside her work, looks out of the window, and sees the new suitor. In the meantime, his hairy white dog begins to bark, and in a moment the fallen building arises reconstructed. At the instance of her mother Unnayan, Kannoyan adorns herself and goes downstairs to bring Lam-ang in—a favor she has never shown to any other suitor. The other suitors look on crestfallen.

Through his rooster, which does the speaking for him, Lam-ang makes known the reason for his coming. The parents¹⁷ of the girl tell him they would give him their daughter in marriage if he can give a dowry equal to all their wealth. They show him their riches: utensils and furniture wrought in pure gold, and point to vast fields which they have inherited from their ancestors. Lam-ang tells them that all this wealth they are showing him rep-

*EDITOR'S NOTE.—See "Our National Poet", by D. A. Hernandez, *Philippine Magazine*, July, 1933.

(Continued on page 115)

Editorials

It has been attempted to confuse the issue that confronted the Legislature by representing that this issue was created by nothing but talk and speeches during which "personal feelings" were hurt. A sillier analysis is hardly conceivable.



Principles or Personalities

Before the deposal of Mr. Manuel Roxas as Speaker on July 20, one commentator stated that the "bitterness engendered" had made a division imminent. "And to what good? What purpose can a division serve today?" he asked. "The Legislature will be reorganized. A man who has served his country in an exalted position for ten years will be deposed. Because he has not served his country well? No. Because the followers of one leader have decided that something he said had hurt someone's feelings! Who will be injured? The man who will be deposed? Adversity, injustice will bring out the greatest qualities in him and he will rise the higher. But the country will lose his constructive services at a time when it can least spare them. . . ."

This is all the purest piffle.

The reorganization of the Legislature was inevitable because of the stubborn refusal of the members of the Legislative Mission to submit to the majority which they were supposed to represent. Since this mission was composed of men who occupied high positions in the Legislature, a reorganization was unavoidable.

The Mission defied the Legislature in Washington and they continued to defy the Legislature in the Philippines upon their return. They made the question at issue a question of confidence in the leadership of Senate President Quezon. Mr. Quezon submitted his resignation. It was overwhelmingly rejected. Confidence in Mr. Quezon's leadership was never greater. And never than in the past few difficult months has he demonstrated more clearly that he is worthy of the confidence the people repose in him.

Certain propagandists are attempting to make it appear that Mr. Quezon is dividing the country, splitting the party. The exact opposite is the truth. It was the Mission which turned the issue over the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Act into one of "the power". It was the League for the Acceptance of the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Act which went so far in a manifesto as to refer to "civil war" and it was Mr. Osias who predicted "bloodshed".

The Mission's fanatic insistence on the unconditional acceptance of the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Act, its defiant refusal to compromise in the slightest degree, could not be otherwise dealt with than by such parliamentary measures as are at the time of this writing being taken.

Soft-minded and sentimental persons are seeking to awaken sympathy for the repudiated members of the Mission. These individuals appear to base their propaganda on the belief that the people can not distinguish between questions of principle and personal considerations. Granting that the members of the Mission are worthy and able men, this still does not mean that the rest of us should support them when we believe they are wrong in principle.

When the fate of a whole people is at stake, those who advance considerations of a personal nature, of personal pride and prestige and tribal loyalty, display an immaturity of mind that is pitiable or a belief in the immaturity of those to whom they address themselves that should be strongly resented.

If the reorganization of the Legislature, now in progress, is followed by a decisive rejection of the Act which will probably forever stand as one of the most disgraceful and abominable measures adopted by an American congress, nothing but good will result. It would demonstrate to future congresses and to the world that the people of the Philippines are not to be taken in by fine phrases, that they know their rights, that they have both sense and dignity and foresight. If real independence were at all possible at this time, such action on the Hawes Act would be the most striking demonstration of their fitness for such independence. Even under present world conditions, their clear-sightedness and steadfastness should be immediately rewarded by serious concessions toward more complete local autonomy, with no price exacted for what it is only right and just to bestow. The ability to take cold and rational action on the Hawes Act in the midst of passion and confusion, should entitle the Philippine Government to be entrusted with every authority of a "semi-sovereign" state that is consistent with the safety of our territory.

A. V. H. H.

The various schemes tried out during the past few years to stabilize the prices of wheat, sugar, coffee, rubber, oil, copper, and other commodities, can

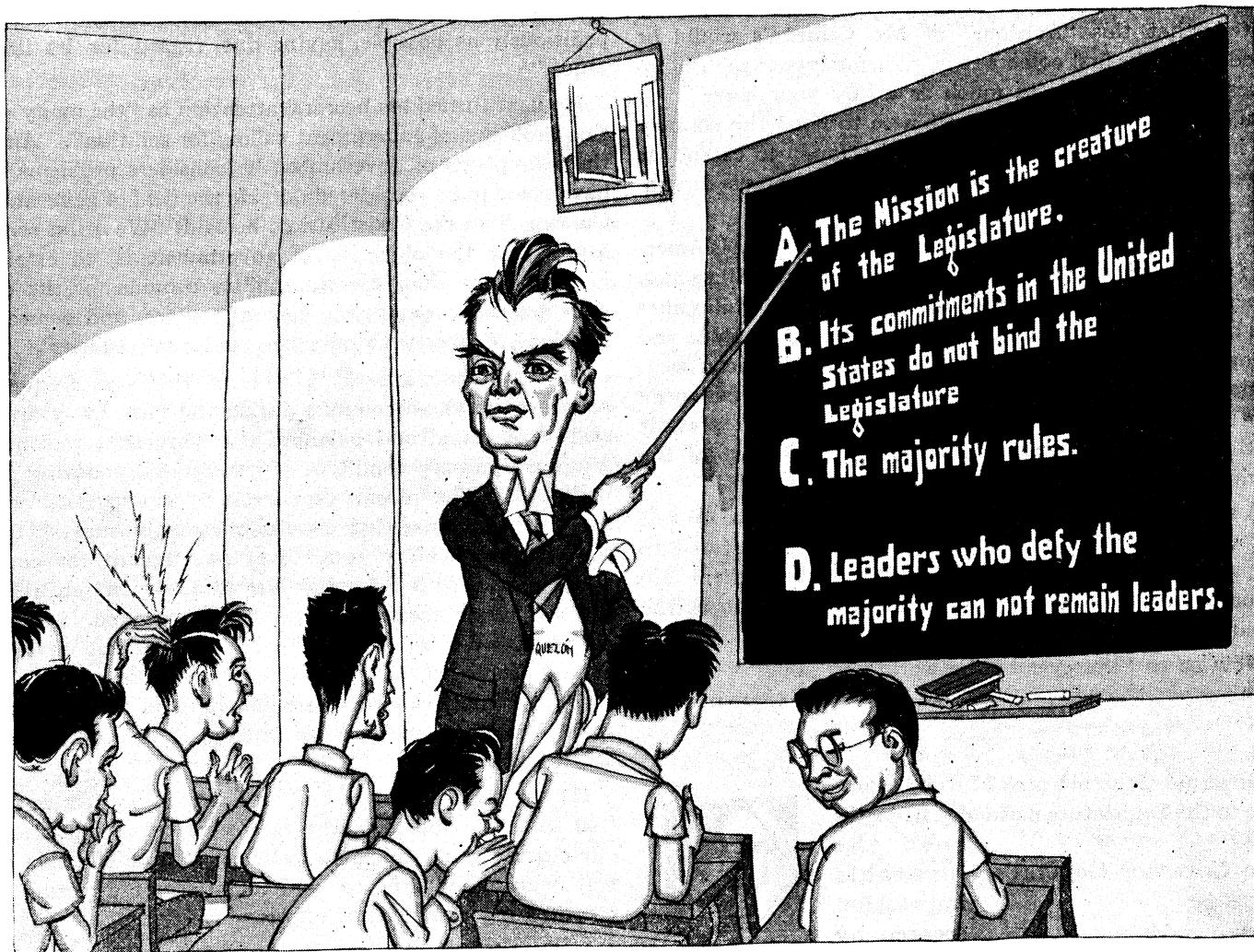
Hawes in the Rôle of Our Protector



not be said to have been very successful, chiefly because of the inability to secure international coöperation. Nevertheless, there seems to be no other course, for the present at least, than to attempt to readjust supply and demand and prevent overproduction and ruinously low prices by a system of regional quotas which, in the long run, would be advantageous to both producers and consumers.

The Philippines can not justly object to the United States instituting a quota system for its sugar production and importation, provided all states, territories, and possessions under the authority of the government and under the protection of the flag are treated alike.

The action of a committee of the conference of sugar growers, refiners, and importers in Washington in tentatively fixing the Philippine quota at 850,000 tons, equivalent to a 32 per cent reduction of the 1932-33 production, while the quotas of the domestic beet and cane growers, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Cuba are either not reduced at



By I. L. Miranda

Not a Matter of Personalities or "Persecution", But the A-B-C of Parliamentarism

all or only by from 5 to 8 per cent, is a shameful and intolerable injustice.

It is noteworthy that the proposed Philippine quota is exactly the same as that which would be established if we accept the Hawes-Cutting-Hare "Independence" Act. It is also noteworthy that the Philippine representative at this conference is the principal author of that Act—Ex-Senator Harry B. Hawes. To the general public surprise in the Philippines, Hawes was designated to represent our interests by Mr. Rafael Alunan, President of the Philippine Sugar Association, as "the best man under the circumstances" when Mr. Alunan decided it was advisable to return to the Philippines before the conference opened to "report personally" on the situation.

Since his return to the Philippines, Mr. Alunan has not been noticeably outspoken, in public, at least, and the reasons and motives for his strange course of action can only be guessed at. From the political point of view, it appears that the move may have been intended to give Ex-Senator Hawes an opportunity to gain merit for himself as well as his "Independence" Act by vocally championing Philippine interests, and to help along local acceptance of the Act by finally accepting terms for the Philippines that would not be better than the terms governing our sugar exports that would be established by his precious Act.

Even on these grounds, however, we are not so stupid

here as to fail to see that the economic effects of the Hawes Act would be far more ruinous than any conceivable quota system which the United States might adopt, for quotas would apply only to certain specified products and would be subject to continuous negotiation and adjustment, while the Hawes "Independence" (tariff) Act would ultimately place all our products permanently outside the American tariff wall.

A. V. H. H.

In one of his speeches in defense of the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Act, Senator Sergio Osmeña stated "that on the decision of the Filipinos depends not only their own freedom as a people, but that of hundreds of millions of people in the Far East. The eyes of the world are upon us. . . watching what the Filipinos are going to do with the law that would give them their freedom".

The "eyes of the world" are indeed upon us, but only to see what fools we really are. In the international chorus, the note of admiration for American magnanimity and congratulation to the Filipinos is quite absent. Those among the "hundreds of millions" Mr. Osmeña talks about who are intelligent enough to understand the issue are watching the Philippines, but with the fervent, if unspoken hope in their hearts that the Filipinos will not allow America to withdraw from its responsibilities so easily, for they well

know what a number of foreign statesmen have plainly stated, that this "freedom" of Mr. Osmeña's would be freedom for the first comers to help themselves to the Philippines without asking as much as a "by your leave". It would mean freedom for the Chinese to flood the country by hundred of thousands, freedom for Japan to extend its hegemony further southward, and freedom for us to submit and starve.

The greatest hope of the subject millions of Asia is America *in* the Philippines, not America *out* of the Philippines. America's mild, almost non-existent rule in the Philippines has been a prod to other colonial powers and a stimulus and a hope to their subjects. At the same time, American occupation of the large, northernmost archipelago of Malaysia has served to maintain the *status quo* and to prevent further overt imperialistic adventures in this part of the world.

A student of Far Eastern affairs who refused to be quoted but whose competency every one would admit, stated to the writer a few days ago: "In twenty years there will be one of only two flags flying here: the American or the Japanese".

Now as to "the eyes of the world".....

A. V. H. H.

Governor-General Frank Murphy's message to the Legislature decidedly strengthened the

The Governor-General's favorable impression created by



his inaugural address delivered a month before.

His reference to the great responsibility that rests upon the representatives of the people in the matter of coming to a decision on the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Act, was not only politically skillful, but understanding and sympathetic. He did not gloss over the fact that the decision is "momentous" and "one that will affect deeply the fortunes and destinies of the present and the future generations of a great community of people". He pointed out that no just and enduring settlement can ever be made of any question of supreme national concern "unless it is a true and faithful expression of the ideals and convictions of the people". He declared that the time calls for "a patriotism unalloyed by base considerations of pride or self interest or personal ambition". "Today", he went on, "more than at any other time, the country has need of all her sons and patriots. . . Whatever differences may exist, whatever feelings may be temporarily aroused in the earnestness of debate, may they all be dissolved in a spirit of unity and mutual respect and coöperation when the decision shall finally have been made and recorded".

This first, and under the circumstances, the most important part of his message, is certainly not imbued with the spirit of "divide and rule". To have such a representative of America here as Governor-General Murphy, does much to obliterate the stigma placed on American-Philippine relations by the late Seventy-second Congress in confronting the people of the Philippines with what has been called a "choice" of liberty *and* death or nothing.

The Governor-General wisely urged that the Legislature, "whether the decision is to be made here or referred to a

convention, act upon this matter as promptly and as expeditiously as possible, having due regard for its importance."

He next turned his hearers' attention to "the many pressing problems of government calling for solution". Among these problems of government he considers problems that have come to be considered outside the field of government. Quoting from the Constitution, he said: "*We must realize anew* that the objective of government is 'to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity'".

Of "economic anarchy", a term that has frequently been used in these columns during the past few years, he said: "A sound and balanced and harmonious economic life is a necessary condition of general and enduring prosperity. . . The recent experience of a depressed world and our own unsettled condition strongly suggest to us that a responsibility rests upon government for control and guidance in a field that was formerly left entirely to the automatic regulation of self interest and individual ambition. We are coming to realize that too many innocent people get hurt in a state of economic anarchy, and to believe that a more stable and harmonious and happy society may be realized by intelligent direction from a central authority".

He emphasized the need of an adequate system of aviation in the archipelago, the extension and coördination of our electric communication systems, a more effective control over public utilities, and facilities for directing and coördinating employment efforts.

In the social field he urged the need of a well-rounded and competently staffed public school system as "the first essential of progress in the body politic. . . Nothing outside the home and the church contributes so fundamentally and effectively to the strength and security of democratic institutions."

He urged also measures to prevent malnutrition among children and measures to shield the health of workers, all as "essential parts of the problem of social justice".

As to "constitutional rights", which have not been too heavily stressed here, he said: "A jealous regard for fundamental constitutional rights is a characteristic mark of a free and law-abiding people. The government should encourage this spirit and zest for liberty, and should provide an example for every citizen, by itself avoiding illegal arrests and seizures, delays in justice, unwarranted interferences with freedom of speech, of religion, of press, and of assembly, or any other infractions of the bill of rights". Governor-General Murphy will probably never make a "great colonial pro-consul"!

He made an appeal for a more modern administration of justice, advocating the individual study of law-breakers, the indeterminate sentence, and a system of probation.

Lastly, he advocated woman suffrage.

It is a source of satisfaction to the writer of these monthly comments, and he hopes to the reader, that practically every recommendation made by Governor-General Murphy in this address has been advocated in this Magazine. There can therefore be no doubt as to the attitude of this publication to the new chief executive of the Philippines.

We have had as our governors soldiers, lawyers, diplomats, politicians, and just millionaires, with all the mental attitudes that mark such men, but we have never had a man of consistently liberal, almost radical, views until the present day. The lament is often heard that the frequent changes in the office of the chief executive of the Philippines handicap the country and make steady progress and development impossible. This lament has sounded from these very pages. But there is another aspect. Our American governor-generals, called from various walks of life to serve here, men of different temperaments and views, have stimulated us as merely locally elected chief executives never could have done. In addition to their serving as heads of the government here, they have brought us new ideas, and have given old ideas new direction. They shake us out of our complacency, they awaken us, lead us to question, to think. They draw us into the greater world. We realize that things are going on elsewhere that we can not ignore. They break down our insularity. They personify for us our relationship with a great nation and the rest of the world.

A. V. H. H.

In his message to the Legislature the Governor General called attention to the need of intelligent planning of our national economy. Intelligent planning, however, assumes the prerequisite of intelligent planning, however, assumes the formulation of definite objectives, and these are possible only with a more or less permanent political status.

It has not been possible for the Philippines in the past to plan for a national economy because of the provisional nature of the political structure. The political problem has been uppermost in the consciousness of the nation, and until it is definitely settled, it is difficult to convince ourselves that a nationally planned economy will be the means which, in the words of the Governor,—if practically conceived and intelligently framed and carried into action,—may lead us to a national life that is “structurally more stable, architecturally more harmonious, individually more comfortable and serene,” than we have heretofore enjoyed.

With frequent changes of our chief executives characterizing our political organization, and with the representatives of the people circumscribing their policy to coöperation or non-coöperation with each new governor-general, it is hardly possible to develop an instrumentality for planning and carrying out long-term national projects. It is, therefore, vital that the political status of the Philippines be more clearly defined.

The Hare-Hawes-Cutting Law approved by Congress purports to define on a permanent basis the political status of the Filipino people. It is our duty as a people to whom the offer of a given political status is made in that law, to act as soon as possible either for acceptance or rejection. This is at least one of the prerequisites to any long-term program of legislation.

CONRADO BENITEZ.

Ghosts

By Margaret D. Dravo

SILENT and empty stands the old house now,
 No laughter fills its walls, no friendly word,
 And there are none to heed the mango bough
 Spired with pale blooms or mark the nesting bird;
 And none shall rise before the dawn to hear
 Soft colors chiming as the blue night turns,
 Or catch with eager hands the golden tear
 That floods the eastern sky where Venus yearns;
 The same tides ebb and flow the quiet stream
 There's little outward change there to betray
 The evanescent beauty of a dream
 That hovered for a time and passed away,
 Only the old house with its gaping eyes
 Feels in its vacant heart a hurt surprise.

HERE in a garden by the riverside
 They lived with loveliness day after day,
 Where frangipani blossoms star the tide
 And the tall sword blades of the plantains sway;
 Two cherished long this spot where morning comes
 Across the still and dreaming fields, dew pearled,
 With tiger colored eyes and booming drums
 And clash of cymbals waking all the world;
 Now they will watch no more when day is done
 The carabaos go lumbering home to rest
 Along the jade green paddies one by one,
 Or silver fish leap on the water's breast;
 But often on a polished sapphire night
 The evening breeze will echo their delight.

The Hero

By RACHEL MACK

LOVERS go by two and two
 And comrades go by three
 But yonder hero fares alone
 O'er wilderness and sea.

The hero home returning,
 Cheered by the crowds that wait,
 First senses as he bows and smiles
 True loneliness—his fate.

Early Days in the Constabulary

By Wilfrid Turnbull



SAMAR was unfortunate in its second change from military to civil government. That was a time for firm but understanding and sympathetic rule, the reconciliation of the two factions and the safeguarding of the rights of both. I served there during parts of the administrations of two American governors, neither of whom appeared to grasp the situation. One of these allied himself with the most influential local politicians, the other, imagining himself upon his ancestral sod, patterned his régime accordingly. This ineptitude was so obvious, especially following as it did several years of military rule, that civil government lost prestige and the provincial government had its second beginning under a severe handicap. For some years Pulajanism had held the spotlight, little attention of necessity having been given to the government of the province as a whole, and the situation was one to test the mettle of an executive of exceptional ability and with a thorough knowledge of local conditions. From what I have been given to understand, this unhappy start has been reflected in the later life of the government.

The Pulajans

Pulajanism, so called from the red color worn by the fanatical malcontents, originated in protest against the treatment accorded the mountain people by their compatriots of the lowland towns. The hillman was looked upon by the townsman as an ignorant semi-savage; he was underpaid for his hemp and other products and was exploited in every conceivable manner. If not actually encouraged by the provincial authorities, these conditions were known and tacitly allowed to continue and fanaticism and revenge were easily kindled. The first raids of the Pulajans on the lowland towns and settlements was not an uprising against American rule but was purely a local affair between people of the same race and tribe. However, once the wave of fanaticism had gained momentum, anything intervening between it and the objective was looked upon by the unreasoning Pulajan as in sympathy with the oppressor.

All this is now ancient history but no matter what the name, Pulajan, Red, Guardia de Honor, Anting-anting, Colorum or Tangulan, one and all have their origin in oppression of the poor man and in callousness, inefficiency, or disloyalty of the local officials. Our last example, the Tayug affair, was inexcusable and shameful to everyone having anything to do with the government of the province. We have heard a lot of what is going to be done for the "forgotten man", the *tao*, in fact, for the past year, it has been called to our attention *ad nauseam*, but so far poor Juan de la Cruz has gained nothing but a sugar-coated *placibo* of pure and unadulterated political hot air. If instead of waiting for the Constabulary to shoot up these ignorant and misguided people, a law were passed providing punishment for the governor of the province and for the *presidente* of the municipality in which the trouble takes

place, there would soon be an end to this class of organization or at least to overt acts. Our new Governor-General having "centuries of oppression as a heritage" and "wishing greater happiness for the Filipino people" will doubtless do something for the primary needs of the country and will not be satisfied with only making political capital out of them.

But revenons a nos moutons. Upon arrival in Samar I took over a company at Catbalogan and we left for station at Mugtaon, in the hills and about half way across the island. Although we reached our destination, the hike showed that most of the men were suffering from beriberi and were unfit for field service. The company, or rather that part of it able to make the trip, was ordered back to the provincial capital there to remain until the men had recovered sufficiently for the duty required of them. My official experiences while there may have had an influence, but, to be frank, for me the town held no appeal and I was not sorry to leave. The people especially the ladies must have been attractive for so many Americans married there, or was it loneliness and propinquity on one side, the uniform and something out of the customary on the other? All of one large family of girls took Americans as husbands. All I remember about the ladies of Catbalogan is that the laundress charged ₱10.00 per hundred pieces whereas elsewhere the price was only ₱5.00. No, I remember more, for I took my meals at the house of a widow with two daughters, one the result of natural causes, the other by adoption. Both of these girls were good cooks and I still recall one dish they frequently concocted of mongo, shrimps, and other things, which was delicious and I have never run across elsewhere. The daughter married an American but what fate overtook the other girl I do not know. She was by far the better looking of the two and possibly on that account was held in the background.

Court Cases

While in Catbalogan I was detailed to defend a deserter from the Constabulary. Knowing that Judge Norris was a graduate of West Point Military Academy, the case did not seem to be entirely without hope, although the accused was of very low mental calibre and one could not depend upon what he would do or say in court. My plea was that the man had only been enlisted for a few months and since the first day had been on detail as company cook; that the only instruction received by the rest of the company since the accused's enlistment had been given by the first sergeant for one half hour each Saturday morning; that the cook's time when not occupied with his duties in the kitchen had been fully employed in rustling *tubá* for the company commander, thereby depriving him of the instruction received by the other men; that in view of this and of his mental handicap the accused could not have realized the seriousness of his act, and that the Judge would appreciate the fairness of my request for acquittal. The Judge smilingly told the legal light for the defense that he had not advanced any valid extenuating circumstance for

(Continued on page 110)

Campfire Tales on the Beach

Ambergris, the Treasure of the Sea

By Dr. Alfred Worm



SOME days ago I received a newspaper from Europe in the morning mail and noticed a small item:

"Three fishermen in New Zealand have found in the body of a dead whale, cast up on the shore, a lump of ambergris that weighed about a quarter of a ton. This substance is worth almost its weight in gold in the perfumery industry and brought the three poor fishermen a fortune of 200,000 mark."

The weight of a quarter of a ton is probably exaggerated as ambergris is very light and floats on the water (specific gravity about 0.8) and five hundred pounds of it would make up a large bulk.

The word *ambergris* is derived from the Arabic *anbar*, a yellowish fossil resin, and the French word *gris*, gray.

Ambergris is believed to be a concretion of the biliary fluid of the sperm whale or cachelot (*Physeter macrocephalus*) in a diseased condition, and occurs in the intestines of some of these whales in irregular lumps weighing from half an ounce to one hundred pounds or more.

The substance in large quantities has a disagreeable, sweetish smell, reminding one of fresh mud. A minute quantity dissolved in alcohol emits a floral fragrance, and it is therefore much used in the manufacture of perfumes. In Oriental countries it is also used as a medicine and as a condiment in food.

Sperm whales are widely distributed and ambergris separated from the bodies of dead whales has been found in the Atlantic and Pacific as well as the Indian oceans. It is sometimes washed up on the beach and has been found on the shores of countries as far north as Japan. It has not infrequently been found in the Philippines.

Ambergris is easily identified by its uniform fatty consistency. It ranges in color from grayish to yellowish brown, and the cut surface shows a marbled appearance. It may be tested by its solubility in hot alcohol.

The price paid for it is usually very high, but much depends on the stock available in the market at the time. When the stock is exhausted, any price asked for will be paid; at other times it may happen that no buyer can be found at all.

In the sinuses of the skull of the same whale, and in the blubber, the fatty layers under the skin of the animal, is found the "sperma" or "spermaceti" (from the Latin *sperma*, seed, and *cetus*, whale), a wax-like fat which is used in the textile industry, and in making candles, medicines, and, also, perfumes and cosmetics.

Another product of the whaling industry is the "whale-bone", flat, elastic, bonelike rods which are suspended from the upper jaw of the animal and serve as a sieve to let the water through but to retain the small animals in the water when the whale takes a mouthful. Whale-bone is used in the making of umbrellas and corsets and like products for which a certain stiffness of shape is required.

Whales, porpoises, and dolphins are not fishes, but mammals which bear live young and nurse them with

milk. In zoölogy they are said to belong to the order Cetacea (from the Greek *ketos*, meaning sea-monster). Unlike fishes, they have vestigial pelvic bones, and in some, skeletal vestiges of the hind limbs remain embedded in the flesh. In most of these animals the skin is entirely naked, and none of them have scales. All are large animals, and the whale is the largest living animal, far exceeding the largest land animal, the elephant, in size and weight.

Whaling is not practised in the Philippines, but the people of Hindang, a town on the west coast of southern Leyte, catch a number of whales annually during the months from June to October and utilize the blubber and the other by-products. The appearance of the whales at this time of the year in this region is easily explained. Whales are frequently seen in the San Bernardino Strait between Luzon and Samar and during the typhoon season, which corresponds with their appearance in the waters west of Leyte, these animals are driven from their accustomed feeding grounds to seek shelter from the rough weather, as this is also the time when they have their young.

Talking of ambergris reminds me of Moro Amador of Balabac.

Two Moros from Balabac came one day to my trading station in southern Palawan and one of them said:

"Señor, Amador has sent us to ask you to come with us to Balabac. He has found a big lump of *ambar* (the Palawan Moro corruption of the Arabic *anbar*) and wants you to come and look at it."

"Ambar?" I said. "Why the deuce didn't the lazy scamp come here himself and bring it with him?"

"Amador has locked it up in a chest in his house and stands guard over it day and night. He says it is worth a million!"

"A million rats, may be!" I said, winking at my wife, who was listening to the conversation. I did not take the story very seriously for often Moros had come to me with pieces of *ambar* which turned out to be something else. No Moro there had ever seen real ambergris, but they had all heard about it from those who had been on a pilgrimage to Mecca.

"How big is the piece?" I asked.

"As big as your head, Señor," said one of the Moros. That couldn't be very big, I thought to myself, as I am not swell-headed.

"The mail from Manila is due in Balabac in a few days," said my wife, "so we might as well go now."

"All right," I said, "tell Almanzor and Abduhla to get the *baroto* ready".

Arriving at Balabac, we went directly to the house of Moro Amador. He opened the box in which he kept the treasure, and to my surprise I recognized it as genuine ambergris.

"Where did you find it, Amador?" I asked.

"On Mantangule Island, Señor, washed up on the beach."

(Continued on page 110)

A Visit From Kinabalu

By Luther Parker

SINUKUAN was anxiously scanning the sky to the southwest where some high, cirrus clouds began slowly to form over the tops of the Sambal range and weave lazily across the heavens toward the solitary peak where the mountain god dwelt with his three lovely daughters.



Maya's curiosity was now to be satisfied to the full for every room in the castle was to be made spotlessly clean and ready for the occupancy of whomever might come with the ancient and venerable Kinabalu, most noted among all the mountain gods of the Great Archipelago.

"We shall have a visitor", he at last announced. "See that the castle is made clean throughout and fit to receive one who is of great dignity".

"But how do you know that some one is coming?" inquired saucy Maya, who had been watching her father.

Had any one but his favorite daughter presumed to question the god of the mountain, he would have been exceedingly wroth, but Sinukuan always answered Maya's questions patiently, knowing that she asked in a commendable spirit of curiosity in order to become a wise woman and a worthy daughter of the gods.

"The signs are set in the sky for those who know how to read them. Look long and carefully at the cloud streamers high in the heavens. Remember their exact form and arrangement. Whenever you see that sign again, you will know that the god of Kinabalu is on his way to visit us. I have not seen this sign since Kinabalu paid me a long visit over three hundred dry seasons ago."

"Three hundred dry seasons! Oh what a long time ago. I did not know you were so old father, dear, because you look almost as young as—as," Maya hesitated and faltered, blushing to the roots of her hair, and all over her bare shoulders, so that even her father, who was lost in contemplation of the visit of Kinabalu, could not fail to notice her confusion.

"Why, whom do you know that looks as young as I do? You have never seen any other mountain god and we gods make it a rule never to compare ourselves, or each other, with the earth people."

"I saw you fighting with that presumptuous storm god from the Sambal mountains one time, you remember?"*

"True. I had forgotten that fight. I have had many fights with those arrogant storm gods since I made my home here a thousand and more dry seasons ago. I wanted to ask you some questions about your meeting with that insolent young scamp, but now that we must get the castle ready for our revered visitor I shall have to postpone my questions until some more propitious moment."

A feeling of relief surged over Maya at hearing her father's words, since she dreaded his anger should he hear that she had listened, half-willingly, to the bold words of the young storm god. She was glad to hurry away and help to oversee the thorough house-cleaning that the castle was due to undergo. Dust and spider webs had accumulated in the many dark corners of the large establishment with its numerous empty guest rooms, seldom if ever used. In fact some rooms had never been opened in Maya's lifetime, Sinukuan having answered her childish questions about them with the statement that these were royal guest rooms that were opened only for visiting gods from other countries.

The first room to be opened was the Gold Room facing the rising sun. It was also called the Lion Room because it was near the eastern portal guarded by the lion. The chamber was most beautiful when it caught the rays of the rising sun, and Maya was surprised and delighted to see a room in which everything was pure gold. The walls were covered with heavy gold leaf while every piece of furniture was of solid gold. The east window, set with golden bars, looked out over the deep, heavily-wooded canyon, far below. Here in a time inconceivably far in the past, a great crater had roared and had vomited forth molten stone to build this high, solitary mountain in the midst of what was now a great wooded plain but which was once an open arm of the sea flowing between two partly submerged mountain ranges whose island peaks lay on the bosom of the ocean like a chain of emeralds. The Gold Room was soon cleaned since there was nothing to do but to remove the dust that had settled over everything and to polish each article until it shone like the sun.

The next room to be cleaned was the Silver Room which faced toward the setting sun and looked directly into Maya's own orchidry. It was also known as the Tiger Room because it was near the western portal guarded by the tiger. It was most beautiful when flooded with the light of the full moon when near setting, just before dawn. This room was much harder to clean than the Gold Room since silver tarnishes more easily than gold. It took eight Negritos nearly an hour to polish up the solid silver bed and benches and the silver mirrors that were set in the silvered walls.

The next room that engaged Maya's attention was the Stone Room, facing north, toward the high cliff where she had talked with the audacious storm god. This room was also called the Silent Room since it was near the north portal guarded by a dark giant who was dumb. Maya gave a little cry of delight when the door of this room was opened by the chief keeper of the keys. The floor was made of polished red agate, the walls of laminated onyx, while overhead rosettes of crystals were interspersed with every precious stone known. In the midpoint of the ceiling shone an enormous ruby casting a reddish light over the whole room which was reflected glitteringly by star shaped clusters of diamonds set in the exact center of each of the four walls.

Maya lingered so long in this beautiful room of precious stones that it was almost dark when she went to supervise the cleaning of the Ebony Room, or Negrito Room. It was so called, because of its color, and also

* EDITOR'S NOTE:—See "The Courting of Maya" by the same author, *Philippine Magazine*, April, 1930.

because it was near the south door which was guarded by the old Negrito watchman who had three eyes, one in the middle of his forehead. At least one eye was always awake, for this door was the one commonly used, the others being more or less reserved for ceremonial entrance or exit. The Ebony Room was made entirely of black wood so highly polished that it reflected images like a mirror. It was reserved for blind guests or for those who suffered from sleeplessness or were unable to sleep where there was any light. Maya's Negritos soon polished the black room until it shone, in its way, almost as much as the Gold Room itself.

There were many more rooms to be cleaned but Maya's two sisters each had her own share of the work, so, before night drew her dark curtain over the world, the whole castle had been gone over by the servants and cleaned and polished till Sinukuan could not find a single speck of dust, search as he would.

The two guards of the castle spent the whole day burnishing their weapons and shields until it hurt the eyes of a beholder just to glance at them. Even the lion and the tiger, sensing the fact that it was house-cleaning time, gave an extra lick or two in making themselves up for the coming visit of the old god, Kinabalu.

All day, while everybody worked feverishly at the task of making the castle ready for a royal visitor, the clouds had grown heavier and thicker in the southwest. By the time the sun had reached the last quarter of his daily path, it was so dark that torches had to be brought into the rooms where the cleaning was being done, and all the hanging soap-stone lamps, that burned oil by means of twisted fiber wicks, were lighted.

The clouds around the mountain top grew denser and blacker as night approached. Lightning began to shoot back and forth like balls of fire, from cloud to cloud, with deep-toned thunder rolling continuously like the sound of far off drummers beating on hollow logs, while mist swept through every crack and crevice like heavy smoke until it was impossible to see even the trees that grew under the windows of the castle. When the clouds were at their heaviest and the lightning was playing continuously, there suddenly appeared at the western door as if from the very heart of the lightning-threaded cloud, an old man with a long white beard.

THE visiting god of Kinabalu had come.

As the old god entered the western portal, the tiger on guard showed signs of intense pleasure, rolling and twist-

ing about on the floor like a playful kitten instead of standing stiff and straight as a dignified guard in a palace should,

Stooping down, the old god stroked the writhing tiger, causing it to purr so loudly that it sounded like the north wind in a grove of agoho trees.

At the same time there was heard in greeting the subdued roar of the lion which guarded the eastern door while the guards of the north and south doors clicked their weapons loudly.

Sinukuan himself strode forward and knelt before the old god as if in reverence, an act that exceedingly surprised his daughters, who immediately followed his example, inasmuch as they had never seen their father kneel to any one in all their lives.

"Arise, my sons and daughters", spoke Kinabalu in a voice wondrously soft and musical, reminding one of the sound of singing rivulets and the throaty murmur of small, far-off waterfalls plunging into resounding pools under hollow banks.

One by one the members of the household, beginning with Sinukuan, came forward and saluted the old god by pressing his hand to their foreheads.

To each one he ceremoniously gave his benignant blessing until he came to Maya, the youngest, whom he detained for a moment, holding his hand lightly beneath her rounded, dimpled chin while he looked searchingly at her vivacious features which shone with excitement at the visit of a stranger to whom even her unconquerable father had knelt in humble homage.

Never before had Maya met any one to whom she felt that she owed reverence. The sun spirit, to whom worship was given daily at sunrise, had always seemed far away and impersonal, but here was a being who seemed to be only an old man whose every act and appearance stamped him as one to be revered if not worshipped.

"I am thrice glad to see you, youngest daughter of my old friend Sinukuan. What is your dearest wish?"

"That you may be so happy here that you will always stay with us, grandfather", promptly answered Maya from a full heart, for she had never known any one to love, except her father and sisters, and it seemed to her very

(Continued on page 108)

On an Infant's Death

By C. V. Pedroche

YOU were not meant for sorrow, little one:
You were not meant for music nor for pain;
You were not meant for cold September rain
Nor sunshine and the grass; for now you're gone
From those sweet, fleeting moments with warm love
And scented breasts; from eyes that wondered long,
From lips joy-parted with a mother's song,

And arms that ached with tenderness. But of
This earth you have become,—a memory,
A brief and sudden loveliness fulfilled,
Wrapt in the softness of a new-born flower.
What if you knew no living victory,
No far and shining wonders half-concealed?
Earth holds no beauty lovelier than your hour.

The Philippine Home

Edited by Mrs. Mary Macdonald

Defy Gloomy Days With Cheerful Homes



NO one looks forward to dark, gloomy days brought on by the long heavy rains, but most of us realize that the rainy season must be lived through and make the best of a wet situation.

It has been said that a sunny nature combined with artistic ability will dispel the darkest gloom and produce a warmth and glow in the home which will make up for the lack of any amount of sunshine. So let us be agreed that each and every member of the family should bring into the home an added amount of cheer and help to produce ideas that will make the home attractive, offsetting outer gloom with inner light.

Flowers have always been a great help in bringing a note of charm into home atmosphere. At this season it is often difficult to find the natural blooms. But there are many lovely and realistic artificial flowers which can be purchased at reasonable prices. In the art department of one of our large Manila stores there is a beautiful assortment of these flowers in all the attractive natural shades. These flowers are a real joy. They are lasting, remain fresh-looking for a long time and are offered in colors to suit any decorative scheme.

In addition to such accessories as artificial flowers, a new note of color in other table appointments is also welcome. This is possible at a very small outlay. By shopping around you can find the daintiest water glasses mounted on black coasters. The glasses are in various shades such as pale green, amber, pink and lavender. This glassware can be matched with flower centerpieces and candle holders, and there you have a most charming effect for your luncheon or dinner table.

The close of the hot season leaves in its trail many bedraggled and shabby-appearing sofa pillows. If your sofa pillows need new covers, consider bright, rich tones for this season of the year, as something more definite and positive than pastel shades, is needed to counteract depressed feelings. Get out your old felt hats, and if faded, dye them the desired shades. Then cut smart floral designs and applique these on some durable dark material. Perhaps an evening gown is ready for the discard. Utilize it. It is surprising what can be made from material on hand. All that is necessary is a little time and ingenuity and you can provide a variety of attractive home accessories in the shape of sofa pillows, table runners, or chair covers.

After your home has been made over to show its note of cheeriness for these long, rainy days, it may be well to remember to provide, in addition to favorite magazines and new books, some form of relaxation. The popular jig-saw puzzles are just the thing and will hold interest for hours at a time. A jig-saw puzzle party is a new idea for rainy afternoons and will provide delightful entertain-

ment. For such an occasion, serve something different in the way of refreshments—snowy, freshly popped pop corn, for example, and you will be delighted with the success of your informal entertaining.

So let the rains come and make your plans in advance so that your home will be attractive, so that your friends will enjoy the time they spend with you, and gloom will be confined to the dark gray skies.

Flavored Ice Cubes

ELECTRIC refrigerators have brought many advantages. One of the recent discoveries which has brought delight to many a hostess is that of colored or flavored ice cubes.

For example, strong lemonade cubes are newer than slices of lemon with iced tea, and carbonated beverages may be frozen in your ice trays for garnishing drinks of contrasting color. Serve ginger ale ice cubes in grape juice or in lemonade. The good fruit juices which are left over from prunes, pineapple, or various canned fruits, may be frozen undiluted into cubes for garnishing refreshing beverages. Bits of fruit, such as a sliced maraschino cherry, a slice of lemon, or a spring of mint, dropped into the plain water trays, will help to give distinction.

Fruit punch is insipid when constantly diluted by adding ice or ice cubes for chilling. Prepare, instead, an extra quart or two of the punch itself and freeze this in place of plain water, and then add to your punch bowl as needed.

Home-made ice cream sodas are now being served by smart hostesses. These are combinations of ice cream made in your refrigerator, and carbonated beverages or ginger ale. One other suggestion: instead of adding ice to iced tea, freeze a tray of ice cubes and add these to the tea to keep it cold.

You can probably figure out a number of pleasing surprises which the freezing trays of your electric ice box may yield.

A Visit from Kinabalu

(Continued from page 107)

desirable to have a kind and indulgent grandsire also on whom she could lavish her unlimited store of affection.

"Your answer is very pleasing to a tired being, weary with age-long wanderings. As a reward for your unselfishness in wishing good for others instead of yourself, I grant you the boon dear to all young girls, that of immortal and unfading beauty".

And now, Sinukuan, conduct me to that dark room that I admired so much when I last visited you, long ago before these lovely daughters came to make you happy. I would rest and sleep the long night through without disturbance of any kind in order that I may recover from the rigors of my long journey from my home in Kinabalu, at the source

Enjoy Modern Motor Car

**In What Year Did
You Buy Your
Present Car?**

- 1925
- 1926
- 1927
- 1928
- 1929
- 1930

**CHECK UP
ON YOUR
CAR'S AGE!**

OLD CARS
are expensive to
operate
Very often unsafe
May need costly
repairs
Cause annoyance
and inconvenience

Performance

Safety

Economy

Smoothness

All at Low Price

in the

1933 Chevrolet Six

Chevrolet Prices

- De Luxe Roadster - ₱1790
- De Luxe Coupe - 1985
- Regular Phaeton - 1850
- De Luxe Phaeton - 1945
- De Luxe Coach - 1945
- Special Sedan - 2275

Truck Chassis:

- 1½-Ton, 131" wheel-
base - - - - ₱1580
- 2-Ton, 157" wheel-
base - - - - 1780
- 2-Ton, 157" wheel-
base with dual
wheels - - - - 1880

**F. O. B. Manila
Discount
For Cash**

YOUR old car may be expensive to operate—require costly repairs. Turn it in NOW toward the purchase of a new, up-to-date Chevrolet Six. Invest in modern transportation that Chevrolet provides at the lowest prices in the history of Chevrolet Sixes in the Philippines. Arrange today for a demonstration of the Chevrolet model that suits you best.



Pacific Commercial Co.

ILOILO

• MANILA •

CEBU

of the three rivers in the great island from whence I came.

So saying the venerable Kinabalu rose and accompanied Sinukuan to the Ebony Room which he entered, closing the door behind him, while the old Negrito guard placed himself where he could see that no one would approach the place, or, in any way, disturb the rest of the ancient god of the mountain.

Campfire Tales

(Continued from page 105)

Mantangule is a small island between Balabac and Bugsuk islands.

We took the lump to the store of a Chinese and put it on the scales. It weighed a little over seven kilos and the Chinese offered Amador fifteen hundred pesos for it. But Amador wanted his million, even if he had no very clear idea of how much a million was. A few days afterward he took passage on the steamer, and later transferred to a ship for Jolo. He had the treasure sewed up in a piece of sail-cloth, and always held it in his arms for fear that someone would steal it.

Three months later, he came back and told everybody that he had sold the ambergris to a Jolo Chinese for two thousand eight hundred pesos. He was rich now and had also brought a new wife with him, his second.

The money did not last long.

Amador built himself a house and opened a store in it which became a gambling-den. He lost what was left of his money in his own games. He sold his house within the year in order to buy an interest in a baroto, and went out fishing and diving with his partners again, the same as before, the only gain remaining to him being—one more wife to feed.

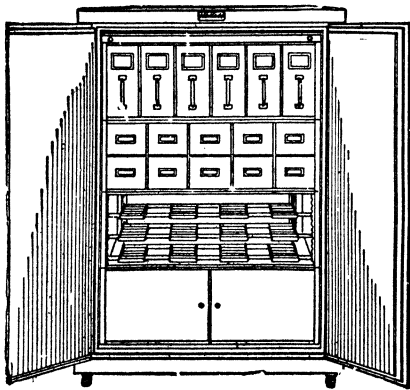
Early Days in the Constabulary

(Continued from page 104)

desertion and gave the accused the minimum sentence, time already in jail to count. The fiscal had a good laugh at my expense, but the official who had detailed me on the case was furious and much disgusted that I was so lacking in esprit de corps.

The only case in which I was interested in the prosecution of an enlisted man shows what we ran up against at times. A sergeant when sergeant of the guard left his belt and carbine at the guard house and went into the barrio where he was found gambling. Tried in the Court of First Instance, he was acquitted, the Judge telling me later and outside the court-room that the sergeant's act was not a serious offense and that he, the Judge, had often done the same when he was in the Army. Asked what branch of the service he was in, he replied the National Guard of The soldier, a Spanish mestizo, had brains and used them. Later, upon finding himself "busted", he naturally thought I was persecuting him. The sequel came one night when the constabulary school was having its commencement

EVERY DAY the PAPERS SAY FIRE and ROBBERY—



A SAFE is the SOLUTION!

Assured SAFETY for

Money—Jewels—Valuable Papers—Insurance Policies—Wills—Notes—Anything Irreplaceable

We offer you GF Allsteel, Reliable and Mosler Safes—

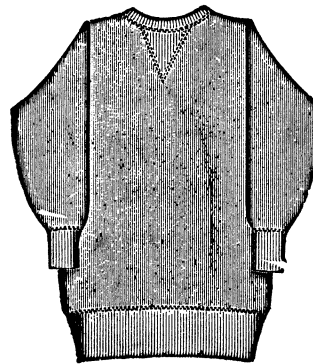
Cash or Terms

H. E. HEACOCK CO.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT DEPT.

MANILA—CEBU
DAVAO—ILOILO

PROTECT YOURSELF DURING the RAINY SEASON—



SWEAT SHIRTS

that are fleece lined protect you against Colds, Influenza, Etc.

PLACE YOUR
ORDER TODAY—
PLAIN COLORS

Sizes 34 - 36 - 38 - ₱3.00 Values
now going at ₱1.50

COLORED SWEAT SHIRTS

Maroon, Navy, Orange, Royal Blue
With Zipper—Best Quality.
Sizes 26 to 36—Special at ₱2.50

UNIFORMS

Indoor Ball, Basket Ball, Volley Ball, for individuals or teams—

Send For Sporting Goods Catalog

C. ALKAN, INC.



The
PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

The Philippines' Premier Quality Monthly



Articles on Philippine History, Biography, Politics,
 Business and Commerce, Education, Science,
 Music, Art, and All the Interests of In-
 telligent Readers. Editorials and Cartoons
 on Current Affairs, Short Stories and Poetry

*Edited and Published in and for the Philippines
 Not Competing with or Duplicating Any Amer-
 ican or Foreign Publication, but Affording the
 Reader a Magazine Distinctively Philippine*

Its readers as well as its
 writers and artists are the
 leaders of the country



Subscription Rates

₱3.00 in the Philippines
 \$3.00 Elsewhere

The PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE
 1104 Castillejos, Manila, P. I.

Inclosed please find three pesos for a year's subscription to the
 Philippine Magazine.

Very truly yours,

Name _____

Town _____

Province _____

and all the red hats were there. The former sergeant, while walking post, shot himself and when I got there he was crying and bemoaning his fate at having to die on account of what I had done to him. Examination showed that he had with great care shot through the muscles of his left thigh in front of the bone and that his breeches had suffered more permanent injury than had his leg. This act was doubtless to draw enquiries from headquarters where, he figured, the case would be reviewed to his advantage.

The only pleasant recollections of my short residence at Catbalogan was the hospitality of Doctor Cullen, a former army surgeon then District Health officer and now of the U. S. Public Health Service. Cullen was quite a genius, and apparently just as contented, or more so, when painting a boat, piloting a Coast Guard cutter, tinkering with a motor, or using the Morse code, as when practicing his own profession. I spent many pleasant evenings at his house, but learning from him that there were a couple of cobras wandering about the lower part of the establishment, my subsequent visits were fraught with considerable uneasiness especially when arriving and departing.

The Scout Camps

The Scout and junior Constabulary officers in the province were an exceptionally nice crowd. The former were chiefly concentrated in battalion stations in the coast towns, while we with few exceptions were in one-company stations in the hills and with only one officer to the company. For a time both organizations were represented at Mugtaon, but finally the Scouts from there and from two

other stations on the trail to the west coast were withdrawn to Mutiong. I remember one Scout company commander, an old soldier and strict disciplinarian who was wonderfully well liked by his men and their families. It was said that when, as often happened, after Taps, there was trouble between the women in the barrio, the appearance of this officer armed with a *bejuco* always caused a cessation of hostilities, as he had been known to use the *bejuco* on the women. We occasionally got into civilization—a Scout camp—and were always royally entertained. I had old acquaintances in most of their stations, either among the officers or American non-commissioned staff. One visit to Major and Mrs. Monroe at Mutiong stands out as a de luxe experience. I recall a dinner at which we had lamb with mint sauce, something the very existence of which we in the hills had forgotten. My appreciation was in no wise lessened when Mrs. Monroe told us it was just plebeian goat.

The senior Constabulary officer was a man of versatile accomplishments and was what one might call a theoretically devout Catholic. In those days many, if not most of the people of Samar were not legally or church married. These common law unions were apparently just as binding and permanent as the regulation ones, but the idea so horrified our senior officer that he ordained that all constabulary soldiers living out of wedlock be married immediately or leave their partners. True to form, most of these men had numberless offspring. I received the order audibly when starting for the hills and filed it for compliance when opportunity offered, for the only religion where we were going was that of the pulajan. I always suspected the local

Ends Guesswork in Care of Teeth

DR. West's Tooth Paste is the safe, efficient dentifrice for the proper care of your teeth. You know before you use it, that it will give the desired results.

Hundreds of laboratory tests have proved that Dr. West's Tooth Paste will clean and polish your teeth, quickly and safely, without scratching the enamel. Read the folder inside the Dr. West's carton before you use this tooth paste. Then take note how it brightens your teeth, removes stain and film, leaves your whole mouth refreshed.

Use Dr. West's Tooth Paste on your Dr. West's Tooth Brush
 For Sale by Leading Bazaars and Drug Stores

YOU *and the* WORLD

YOU can sit in your room and turn through advertising pages—demand any portion of the world before you to come to you, and it will come! You can summon an ounce of French garden in a perfume vial; intricate pieces of Switzerland in a tiny wrist-watch; a corner of California packed in an orange; a handful of Virginia to stuff in your pipe; sunny Seville in olives; a taste of Ceylon in tea.

Advertisements tell you the desirable portions of the world you can buy. How most quickly to call them to you. How much you'll like them when yours. Grown on a far island—dug from a mine—if it's advertised and you ask for it, it's yours. If you ask it to do what it's advertised to do, it will. If you ask others who have used it what they found out about it, they will repeat facts advertised about that product. Advertisements are your surest, quickest means of enjoying the world. They help you obtain the best the world offers, at a price which wide use has made low.

*Advertisements save you time,
steps and money*

fraile of being the instigator of this order, for the marriage of all these men would have amounted to something in fees and there was also the chance that others in the province, importuned by their partners, in order to be in fashion, would have followed the example of the constabulary soldiers. The *fraile* was one of the extremely rare cases of one of his kind not being a credit to the cloth. When angered his language was anything but clerical, and the last I heard of him was that he had left for Hongkong taking with him the altar vessels and a plump young *tendera*. His renunciation of celibacy had long been known to his flock.

A Near-Massacre

Mugtaon had been well advertised by a near massacre, the result of the Governor's fantastic idea of receiving the surrender of the Pulajans as if they were rational beings, and not fanatics, and his persuasion of the Constabulary company commander to have his company present with unloaded carbines. The pulajans carried out the program agreed upon until they were very close, when they charged the Constabulary instead of surrendering their arms. The occurrence was amusingly recounted in a song the Army packers used to sing, but all I recall is the part referring to the high-jumping ability of the Judge who was sung of as "taking the cook shack in his stride" and the Governor being found shoeless and exhausted in the woods far from the camp. Both of these gentlemen showed great presence of mind and excellent judgment in doing as they did after the trouble started. When I was at Mugtaon the little settlement was populated by the families of pulajans in the provincial jail and by others of the organization who had come in voluntarily with the idea of leading a less dangerous

and more profitable life than that of being hunted down by the Constabulary. These people eked out a precarious existence growing camotes and corn, stripping hemp, and weaving mats. Just before I left a school was started.

Had there been a man of understanding at the head of the provincial government, Mugtaon would have been made so attractive that most of the hill people would have come in of their own accord—and this with little expense to the government. An exchange to buy local products, paying therefor a price fair to both producer and buyer, would have taught the hill people the real value of what they had for sale. There was a good pony trail all the way to the west coast as also telephone connection. Mugtaon valley was very fertile. Some of the pulajans were far from being semi-savages. I remember one man who had been a clerk in one of the coast towns, spoke good Spanish, and was fairly well educated for those times, but who had taken to the hills after some *disgusto*, joined the pulajans, and had soon become the right hand man of the chief. His family was in Mugtaon. There were others like him.

The only amusement for the soldiers which was at the same time a profitable undertaking was the dynamiting of fish. The men lined up in undershirts on the bank of the river, a charge of dynamite was set off, and then everyone dived and each man brought up as many fish as he could stuff into the fold of his undershirt. Fish were very plentiful but would not take bait or rise to a fly.

The company barracks were surrounded by a high barbed wire fence the entrance to which was by a double turn made by the overlapping ends of the fence. With this, one sentry within the enclosure and another in a high tower overlook-

INDIAN HEAD CLOTH

Is Imitated But Never Equalled



Mother Knows!

That there is nothing like it for substantial wear—

Sun and washing won't affect color or finish—

Therefore be sure, when you buy, that the selvage bears the name

INDIAN HEAD

STRONG and DURABLE—INEXPENSIVE and BEAUTIFUL

Obtainable

White in 6 widths—Colored 36" wide—In 39 different shades

ing the surrounding country, surprise was practically out of the question. For a time we had an epidemic of night-blindness, about half the guard each night claiming inability to see and getting relieved. When the post was changed to where a blind man would have run into the wire, the epidemic subsided and after the corporal of the relief had been provided with a bench outside the fence, I could always go to sleep with the assurance that he was awake, something I had not been able to do before. A report reaching district headquarters that the men of the company were going to kill me, I was transferred to Camp Meneke.

I had known of the report for some time and given it no credence, for stopping overnight at the house of a former packer who had a local wife, they had offered to furnish affidavits to the effect that some of the non-commissioned officers of my company and an officer had held a meeting under the house and discussed means to get rid of me. As this traveled, "get rid of" became distorted into "kill"—or so I figured it. The company was a good one, and if left alone would never have caused trouble. Furthermore, no officer was ever killed by a Filipino company, however strict he was, if he had only been just.

The Ilocano Epic

(Continued from page 99)

resents only a small fraction of his riches. Satisfied, they grant his suit.

Lam-ang goes home to Nalbuan to prepare himself for the wedding which is to take place at Kalanutian. He and his townspeople sail on two golden ships—tradeships owned by Lam-ang plying regularly between the Ilocos and China ports—for the home town of his bride. At Sabangan,¹⁸ the port nearest Kalanutian, they fire a salvo to announce their arrival. They are warmly welcomed. The wedding, which is solemnized according to the rites of the Catholic church, is celebrated amid splendor befitting the two richest native families in the Ilocos. There is feasting and dancing, and much merriment. After the festivities the married pair, together with their townspeople, embark on the ships for Nalbuan, where the celebrations are resumed.

Lam-ang undergoes one more crucial ordeal. Shortly after the departure of Kannyon's people for their own town, he is informed by a town *Capitan* that it is now his turn to go fishing for oysters. He communicates to his wife a premonition that he will be killed and eaten by a monster fish. The premonition comes true, for he is devoured by a big fish called *berkakan* in the dialect. Lam-ang's rooster, however, assures the sorrow-stricken wife that her husband can be restored to life if all his bones are found. All the bones, fortunately, are recovered by a certain Marcos, a skilled driver. After a series of incantations performed by the rooster and the dog at which Kannyon assists, Lam-ang is brought back to life.

"And they lived happily ever after."

(1) In addition to the material found in the references listed in the succeeding footnotes, valuable information on the Ilocano epic was furnished me by the following gentlemen: the late Justice Ignacio Villamor; Mr. Luis Montilla, chief of the Filipiniana Division, National Library; Mr. Buenaventura J. Bello, vernacular poet and president of the Northern Colleges, Vigan, Ilocos Sur; Mr. Cecilio Apostol, author of a Spanish translation of the poem; and Mr. José Garvida Flores, Ilocano



IVORY is the Safe Soap for Baby's Bath

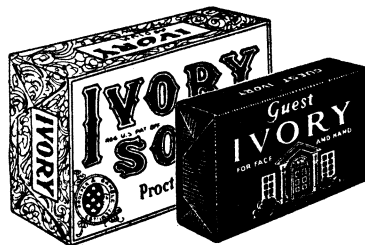
GENTLY cleansing, mild and soothing, IVORY Soap is the safe soap for baby's delicate skin—never causes chafing, a danger incurred from the use of harsh, unknown soaps. From the first weeks of baby's life, on through childhood, keep up the Ivory habit of cleanliness.

The soap that is safe for baby's bath is safe for your complexion. Ivory keeps the skin clean, glowing with health. It prevents pores from becoming clogged—restores a clear, healthy condition.

IVORY SOAP

99-44/100% Pure

"It Floats"



Buy the large size Ivory cake for the bath and general household use; Ivory "Guest" for face and hands.

For Sale by All Dealers

Washington

Soda Biscuit



ENJOY the fresh crispness of Washington Soda wafers with your meals. Serve them with salads, with fruit, with cereals.

You'll enjoy them too with hot or cold drinks at mealtime, or between meals. Keep a supply on hand for the children's school lunches. Boys and girls like them spread with butter or jam—never tire of them—will eat them every crumb.

Look for the red Washington tin and the "Uneda Bakers" trademark when you buy soda biscuit. It is a guarantee of the quality and wholesome goodness of this National Biscuit Company Product.

Other N. B. C. Crackers

Try Washington Graham Crackers, or N. B. C. Cream Crackers for a change. Your dealer has them at very reasonable prices.

National Biscuit Company

New York

poet and managing editor of *Dangdang*, Ilocano weekly published in Pasay, Rizal.

(2) For a more detailed account of Bukaneg's life see "Historia de Ilocos", by Isabelo de los Reyes, vol. 2, pp. 63-64, Manila, 1890; "Pedro Bukaneg—A Philippine Moses", by Percy A. Hill, *Philippine Magazine*, June, 1931; and "The Greatest Ilocanos", by the writer, *Philippines Free Press*, March 21, 1931. During their lifetime Pinpin and Bagongbata, Tagalog contemporaries of Bukaneg, did not attract the attention of people from outside the country as did Bukaneg.

(3) Even these two translations are known to only a few literary men. One has never been published, and the other was published more than forty years ago.

(4) Cecilio Apostol does not consider this translation exactly his own. He says that in 1918 the late Epifanio de los Santos asked him to correct a Spanish prose translation of the poem, of unknown authorship, a copy of which Mr. de los Santos furnished him with. Mr. Apostol gave the corrected copy to Mr. de los Santos, who kept it, withholding it for publication. According to Mr. Apostol the manuscript might possibly be found among the papers of the late Don Epifanio. If the original translation was not that by Isabelo de los Reyes, it must be the third Spanish translation of the poem.

(5) This translation was published, together with the Ilocano original, as a supplement to "El Folklore Filipino", by Isabelo de los Reyes, Manila, 1890.

(6) *El Norte*, a now defunct Ilocano periodical, stated in a biographical note on Bukaneg: "This is a brief account of the life of an Ilocano who wrote volumes of poetry, speeches, sermons, and essays in both Spanish and Ilocano. But all his works perished with him, for the Spaniards after his death published them under their own names and condemned all those published under his name."

(7) See "A Guide to Ilocano Metrical Romances" (thesis for M. A. in English), by Juan T. Burgos, University of the Philippines, Manila, 1924.

(8) Published, together with its prose translation in Spanish, in Isabelo de los Reyes' "El Folklore Filipino", Manila, 1890, and printed serially from December, 1889, to February, 1890, in *El Ilocano*, an Ilocano-Spanish fortnightly edited and published in Manila by Isabelo de los Reyes.

(9) Parayno Hermanos is the name of a printing house in Calasiao, Pangasinan. Its version of the "Life of Lam-ang" has already gone through more than three editions—a proof of its popularity. The other versions have not seen a second edition.

(10) This version was published serially from February 20 to June 5, 1926, in *La Lucha* (now *Dangdang*), an Ilocano weekly edited and published in Pasay, Rizal, by Santiago A. Fonacier.

(11) and (12) Translations by Juan T. Burgos, "A Guide to Ilocano Metrical Romances", University of the Philippines, Manila, 1924.

(13) "Florante and Laura", including the dedication to Celia and the poet's note to the reader, which consist of 28 stanzas, contains 424 four-line stanzas, making a total of 1696 lines. There are 12 syllables to a line.

(14) This refers to that part of the story where, during the celebration of the wedding of the hero and the heroine, the bride and the bridegroom together with their parents leave their guests for a while and retire to a rest-house. The bride asks her husband to show her his manner of walking, reminding him that if she does not like the way he carries himself, she will return him to his mother. Her observations on her husband's defective walking and objectionable features reveal real wit and humor.

(15) Cecilio Apostol, the late Justice Ignacio Villamor, Buenaventura J. Bello, president, Northern Colleges, Vigan, Ilocos Sur, Leon C. Pichay, Ilocano poet of note, Luis Montilla, chief, Filipiniana Division, National Library, and José Garvida Flores, managing editor of the Ilocano weekly *Dangdang* (formerly *La Lucha*), Pasay, Rizal—all of them believe that the "Life of Lam-ang", though as a literary piece inferior to "Florante and Laura", has as much right to be called an epic as the Tagalog poem.

(16) An extemporized song with an ancient air, still popular today, peculiar to the Ilocano peasantry. The singer is accompanied on a guitar or *kutibeng*.

(17) Curiously enough, the poem does not give the name of Kannyoyan's father, while it gives the name of the mother and the names of both of Lam-ang's parents.

(18) This place still bears the same name today. It is the safest port of Sinait, Ilocos Sur.

Villa's Poetical Credo

(Continued from page 97)

are impervious to poetry; perhaps, also, the poet himself has been impervious to the unambiguous impulses of the poetic spirit.

About a hundred years ago another young poet set down his personal credo in words not less clear than those of Villa. He said:

"I think poetry should surprise by a fine excess, and *not by singularity*; it should strike the reader as a *wording of his own highest thoughts*, and appear almost a remembrance.

"Its touches of beauty should never be half-way, thereby making the reader breathless, instead of content. The rise, the progress, the setting of imagery should, like the sun, come natural to him, and set soberly, although in magnificence, leaving him in the luxury of twilight."

Here is no reference to an occult poetical medium, no appeal to repercussive energies and inner dynamics, no disdainful contempt for syntax and grammar. On the contrary, there is manifest the poet's desire to take his reader by the hand that together they may go up a high mountain to survey the earth's total beauty and grandeur.

And the young man who wrote these words now stands with Shakespeare himself at the head of the hierarchy of English poets. Through him, as through no other English poet, has been revealed to us, by no violent disruption of syntax and grammar, the higher vision of which Villa speaks. His has been the achievement of higher and

truer effects in poetry by a method no more mysterious than the use of idiomatic, graceful, and harmonious English. Such is the verdict on the work of this poet rendered not by the uninitiate, but by "attuned intelligences," by critics like Matthew Arnold, James Russell Lowell, Swinburne, Rossetti, and George Saintsbury. And this verdict is based on poems of supreme vision like the "Ode on a Grecian Urn" and "La Belle Dame Sans Merci".

In the final analysis, Villa's poetical credo should be examined in the light of the fundamental principle of all writing—which is communication. This will seem trite, but it is needful to call attention to it in order to better understand the paranoiac delusion under which Villa and those of his cult are laboring. It is axiomatic that when a man writes for publication he has something to communicate or to transmit to the reader, something with which to move him to laughter or to tears, to arouse his passions or to tease him out of thought. He is bound by an obligation implicit in the very act of publication, to communicate something to the reader, be it sense or nonsense, pain or pleasure, information or simply a mood, an atmosphere, or a refreshment. If anybody is constrained to write nonsense, let him do it bravely and well like Edward Lear or Lewis Carroll, instead of pretending mysteriously that it is written in a sign language according to a higher law of vision in order to achieve a higher and truer effect which is beyond the comprehension of the intellectual bourgeoisie.

Villa repeats the familiar dogma that poetry is its own justification. But poetry is its own justification only insofar as it is poetry, and in proportion as it is, in the glowing language of Shelley, "the very image of life expressed in its eternal truth. . . . at once the center and circumference of knowledge," comprehending all science and nature, all objects of all thought, "the perfect and consummate surface and bloom of all things." The "Poems for an Unhumble One" are justified only if they are poetry, and they are poetry only if they express, or imply, or suggest any aspect of life and truth, of knowledge, or any object of thought. If they do not, it is futile to invoke any mystical higher laws in their behalf. They are the ravings of an automaniac who alone has the key to his own individual species of insanity. They are the amorphous compositions of a literary nihilist who recognizes no demands save only those arising from his narcissistic preoccupation with himself. They are, furthermore, in the felicitous phrase of Abbé Dimnet, "an organised nothingness".

Villa seeks shelter beneath the wings of the celebrated writers whom we have already mentioned; but he can not rightly claim kinship with them. He belongs to the lineage of E. E. Cummings, Gertrude Stein, and Edith Sitwell with whom he must share Max Eastman's summary epithet: *poets who talk to themselves in public*.

Villa seems fearful lest in writing good, correct English he might forget to write literature. We will make the gratuitous observation that Villa is never nearer writing literature than when he writes the brilliant and clean-cut English of his earlier stories and poems, and of his literary manifesto.

Brains and Type • • • we use both

Combined with the latest
mechanical equipment and a personnel that
include such men as . . .



M. Sanchez	— —	Engraving
M. Cayabyab	— — —	Artist
A. Fonacier	— —	Typographer
J. Villanueva	— —	Proof Reader
S. Diaz	— — —	Composition
P. Santiago	—	Machine Composition
A. Bautista	— —	Monotype
F. Siatan	— —	Cyl. Press Work
A. Flores	— —	Pl. Press Work
G. Cariño	— —	Book Binder
F. Urbistondo	— —	Bindery
R. Bacani	— — —	Embossing
B. de Leon	—	Society Stationery
M. Almada	— —	Zinc Etching
A. Alfiler	— — —	Brass Signs
P. David	— —	Rubber Stamps

Artists — All

under the management of

ROY M. BARCAL

and Personal Supervision of

E. B. Bennett

insures quality printing

Our Salesmen Will Be Glad To Help You With Your Printing Problems

McCULLOUGH PRINTING COMPANY

A Complete Printing Institution

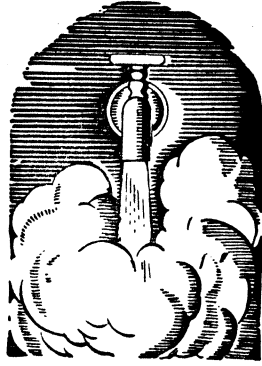
MANILA

A DIVISION OF PHILIPPINE EDUCATION COMPANY, INCORPORATED

GAS

for

HOT WATER NEEDS



A Modern GAS Water Heater in the home is now very much a necessity. Instant hot water for those baths on cold days, and for every other household cleaning need. Why not drop in and see them; select one and let us install it for you.

MANILA GAS CORPORATION

Display Room — Regina Building

Philippine Pseudonyms

(Continued from page 94)

Filipino writers in Spanish still living, who are considered as luminaries in our local literary firmament. Jaime C. de Veyra, Spanish academician, used to be *Venancez*. Teodoro M. Kalaw was known as *Villa*. Jesus Balmori is still familiar as *Baticuling*, whose "Vida Manileña" in *La Vanguardia* used to be the delight of Spanish readers. Other Spanish writers are J. Mauricio Pimentel, who writes as *Josefina Mario*; Manuel Xerez Burgos, Jr., who used to be *Don Primo de Todos*; and Julio P. Hernandez, who is *Standelio*. With these contemporaries is to be remembered Isabelo de los Reyes, historian and noted student of native things, with his pseudonym, *Plátanos*.

Among the more recent local writers in English, may be mentioned Gabriel A. Bernardo, Federico Mangahas, Ignacio Manlapaz, and others. Gabriel A. Bernardo has almost always preferred to write under the guise of an assumed name. He is *Bargeli Barderon* in *The Leader*, a monthly edited by Federico Mangahas. Mangahas himself uses *Trinidad Reyes* as a pen name. Ignacio Manlapaz, philosopher, critic, essayist and epigrammatist, is *Putakte* in the *Philippine Magazine*.

Francisco B. Icasiano is both *Knickerknocker Van Loon* and *Ho-Ti*; Salvador Lopez uses *E. S. Ponce*; Gilbert S. Perez writes under *G. Santillan de Parafina*. Conrado S. Ramirez signs as *Khufu*; Marcelo de Gracia Concepcion assumes both *Boabdil* and *Simplicissimus*. Platon Callangan and Morton J. Netzorg are *The Rambler* and *Meije Ne Tzo* respectively. Ismael V. Mallari uses *Poison Ivy*.

Two women writers are Natividad Marquez, who is *Ana Carmen Chavez*; and Maria Kalaw, who signs as *Donna Clara*.

The Buri Palm

(Continued from page 93)

ten days, working ten hours a day, to make a buntal hat. They are sold to dealers for from ₱2.50 to ₱6.00.

As already stated, the Calasiao or Pototan hats are made from the midribs of the unopened leaves. The leaves are cut from the palm in the morning and the blades separated. The midribs are then split in two and dried in the sun for one day. The next day they are scraped with a knife until the straw is very fine. The weaving is done only in the morning and late afternoon when the fibers are pliable.

Cheaper hats for children and mats are made from the unopened leaves; also *bayones* or sacks, and sails. The long leafbuds, when just about to open, are cut off and spread out in the sun with the leaflets separated. They are then cut from the midribs with a sharp knife and smoothed by pounding them with wooden mauls or by running them between two boards. A somewhat better quality of article is produced by subjecting the buri strips to a special treatment. The separated leaflets are rolled up and boiled in a mixture of water and vinegar in equal volumes. Sometimes sour fruit juices or alum is used instead of the vinegar. Afterwards the dried strips are soaked in rice washings,



*Build Health
with Horlick's*

A daily glass of Horlick's Malted Milk supplies the rich nourishment that children of all ages need to keep them sturdy and healthy. Horlick's is pleasing to the taste—is sure to be enjoyed—is easily digested and assimilated.

HORLICK'S—the Original Malted Milk

Buy from your dealer

washed in clear water, and again dried, and this may be repeated several times. The leaves are then dried and made into straws from which the hats, mats, and other articles are woven. Sometimes the straw is dyed. Mats are woven from dyed and uncolored straw to form different geometric figures. Hats for children are often plaited of straw of different colors.

The sap is obtained by tapping either the stem or the inflorescence. It is colorless, odorless, and neutral or slightly alkaline. After standing, a viscous, followed by a putrid fermentation develops if no steps are taken to prevent this. The average daily flow when the inflorescence is cut is about twenty-five liters and the average duration of the flow is over a hundred days. When the stem is cut, the average daily flow amounts to around forty liters and the flow continues for some fifty days. To increase the rate of the flow, fresh cuts are made at frequent intervals. Although the sap contains a high percentage of sugar and the yield per tree is considerable, (200 to 300 kilos), Gibbs is of the opinion that the palm could not be successfully employed as a commercial source of sugar.

Bacon was able to obtain six per cent starch from the trunk of the buri prepared in the usual way, and he calculated that about a hundred kilos of starch could be obtained from an average-sized palm. Due to the difficulty of extracting it, however, the buri has not as yet been utilized commercially for this purpose. The starch obtained is in large grains and of a decidedly red hue.

The young buri palm is particularly ornamental and in laying out a garden, they might well be included. Only comparatively few of the palms grow in Manila. There is one stately one in the Botanical Gardens, however, which is well worth seeing. In the East Indies, the Strait Settlements, and Ceylon, one sees majestic rows of these magnificent palms. It resists various plant diseases and insect pests more successfully than most palms, and stands up against typhoons.

Bibliography

Anonymous. 1914. Buntal fibers. *The Philippine Craftsman*. 3: No. 1 p. 45-46.
 Adriano, F. T. 1931. The relative efficiency of different chemical agents in bleaching buri fiber. *The Philippine Agriculturist* 20: 177-185.

Aguilar, Luis. 1929. Buntal fiber industry in Tayabas province P. I. Bureau of Forestry, p. 1-24.
 Bailey, L. H. The standard encyclopedia of horticulture, V. 2.
 Beccari, O. 1919. The palms of the Philippine Islands. *The Philippine Journal of Science*. 14: No. 1 p. 341-342.
 Blanco, Flora de Filipinas.
 Brown, William H. 1920. Minor products of Philippine forest. Bureau of Forestry Bull. No. 22, p. 192-205.
 Cameron, J. Ferminger's manual of gardening for India.
Census of the P. I. 1903, Vol. 4. Pp. 120, 121, 123, 206.
 Cole, Howard Irving. 1922. Manufacture of industrial alcohol and alcohol motor fuel in the Philippine Islands, p. 17-46. fig. 1-3 p. 1.
 Jesus, Lorenzo de. 1930. Use of buntal cutaneous suture in surgery. *The Journal of the P. I. Medical Association* 10: No. 1 p. 530.
 Macmillan, H. F. Handbook of tropical gardening and planting.
 Merrill, E. D. A flora of Manila.
 Merrill, E. D. Specie Blancoanae. Merrill's list of Species in the Philippines.
 Miller, Hugo H. 1910. Philippine hats. Bureau of Education Bulletin 33, p. 23-40.
 Robinson, C. B. 1911. Philippine hats. *The Philippine Journal of Science*. 6: No. 2, p. 93-129.

The Philippine Charter of Liberty

By

CAMILO OSIAS and MAURO BARADI

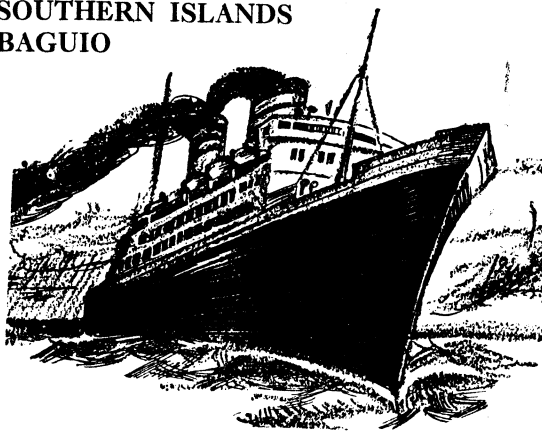
A timely book containing the various versions of the Hare and the Hawes-Cutting bills and the final Hawes-Cutting-Hare Act, together with extracts from the testimony given at committee hearings

₱ 5.00

Add 10% for Postage

Philippine Education Co., Inc.
 101-103 Escolta Manila, P. I.

FREE Tours
 to HOLLYWOOD
 SOUTHERN ISLANDS
 BAGUIO



Here's THE CHANCE of a lifetime to enjoy a trip that will take you to Hollywood... see the world's movie capital... meet the movie stars... and see how great talking productions are made—or go through the colorful and gay Southern Islands on a luxury liner—or experience the thrilling adventure of soaring above the clouds and the mountains of Baguio! ALL FREE! A little effort is all you need to put in to win one of these wonderful tours.

FIRST PRIZE

A first class Round Trip ticket to Hollywood on any steamship line.

SECOND PRIZE

A first class Round Trip ticket to the Southern Islands on any interisland steamship line.

THIRD PRIZE

A Round Trip By Air to Baguio. If winner chooses to go by Railroad, 2 tickets will be awarded.

AND LIBERAL COMMISSIONS PAID

PHILIPPINE TOURING TOPICS
the quality magazine of the orient

FOR RULES OF CONTEST, apply in person between 8 to 12 noon and 2 to 5 p. m. to the CIRCULATION MANAGER, 115 P. Faura.

PROVINCIAL ENTRIES PLEASE FILL THIS COUPON

CIRCULATION MANAGER
PHILIPPINE TOURING TOPICS

115 Padre Faura
 Manila, P. I.

Please enroll me in the PHILIPPINE TOURING TOPICS contest.

Name (print clearly).....

Address.....

The Contestant must deposit 30 centavos for each copy of PHILIPPINE TOURING TOPICS he requires. Enclose money when mailing the coupon.

If contestant is a minor, parent or guardian, please sign here signifying their, his or her approval.

Far From the City

(Continued from page 90)

what happened. The uncle sent to the capital to inform the mother about her son and she asked that he be brought to the town so she could take him to the hospital. This was done, but the doctor said that the only remedy would be an operation that hardly one out of a hundred survived. The mother thereupon sent Frank back, saying she would rather see her son as he was, than to see him dead.

Frank came back with his uncle and inquired on the way why the doctor had not treated him. The uncle said that

it hadn't been necessary and that he would get well. After that the boy often talked of his mother and in his fits he would call for her, rush at anything, and then faint.

One afternoon he came to our house. It was the first time I saw him. He was wearing short, rather dirty pants, and a frayed brown sweater. He was small for his thirteen years, but his short legs were planted firmly on the ground.

"Good afternoon", he said to me, perhaps wondering who I was.

"Good afternoon," I replied. There was something appealing about his questioning eyes and courteous manner.

He saw my mother and went to her and put his arms around her neck. "Tiang Sepa", he whispered. "You have many children, no?" Mother nodded.

"You take care of them very well?" he asked, pulling her hand toward him.

"Yes", said mother.

"If I were one of your children, you would take care of me, too, wouldn't you?"

Mother didn't say a word, but led him into the room where the image of Santa Rosa stands. Frank didn't know how to pray, but he repeated mother's words. Then he kissed the feet of the image, and looked about him as if he were in a daze. Finally he said, "I am going now. I am going now." He said it several times before he actually left.

Frank believes Santa Rosa will make him well again.

THERE is another boy who often used to come to our hut. He is almost as black as a Negrito, but his hair is not curly. He is a run-away boy. Nobody knows who his parents are. The people call him Max, probably for Maximiano. He is an unpaid servant, working now for one family, now for another. He is a good worker, but naughty, so they say. Mother does not like his face. It is criminal, she thinks. He often came to our place, and we suspected that he wanted to stay with us. He always had a guitar with him which he had made out of a coconut shell, a piece of bamboo, and abaca strings. He usually came at night, especially when there was a moon. He was not well-mannered like Frank, and never said "good evening", but would just begin to sing and strum on his guitar, really with wonderful skill for such an untaught child.

He had a good voice and sang with feeling. His favorite song was a dialect love song which ran something like this:

Ay Neneng, you do not remember any more
How I followed you on the thorny way;
And though you did not perspire, I wiped your face
And held an umbrella over you though there was no sun!

Ay Neneng, you do not remember any more,
When you were sick, how I took care of you;
I never laid you down on the pillow and the mat,
But you slept in my arms which grew numb.

He would repeat this touching ditty several times and then recite poems and ballads about princes and princesses, accompanying the recitation with soft chords on his guitar. The night deepening, he would sing his last song. We would put out the kerosene lamp on the table, and the moonlight would flood our room.

HEADACHE



● Frequent headaches mean too much acid. Neutralize the acids with Phillips' Milk of Magnesia. It ends your headache because it removes the cause. Take a little whenever a coated tongue or sour stomach or sluggish bowels warn you of an acid condition. Take it when you've eaten too heartily, or after any meal that "disagrees." Be sure it is genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia, in this bottle.

ALSO IN TABLET FORM: Phillips' Milk of Magnesia Tablets are now on sale at drug stores everywhere. Each tiny tablet is the equivalent of a teaspoonful of genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia.

But now Max does not come any more. He is gone,—where, nobody knows. When he left he did not take the new undershirt his master had bought for him just a few days before. All he took was his guitar.

TONIGHT Toria is angry with me, jealous because she saw me talking with the dark girl who lives near the barrio school house. Toria won't speak to me; won't say a word. I ask her what is the matter, but she won't answer. I try to make her laugh by repeating some remarks of mine that made her laugh before. But it is all in vain.

"Look, the moon is laughing at you!" I say. "Aren't you ashamed?" The moon seems to be tangled up in the branches of some trees near our house.

"What do I care about the moon!" Toria says bitterly. I know she is really angry, so I say no more and only hum softly.

But she breaks out: "What were you saying to that girl?"

I laugh. The truth is I talked to that dark girl as I would to a child. I teased her a little and asked how many suitors she had. But Toria will not believe me.

Mother hears us wrangling, and when she learns what it is all about, she laughs in her own hearty way. She says that not only human beings, but birds can be jealous, and forthwith she starts on a story.

"The *tukmo*", mother says, "is a very jealous bird. When his mate lays more than two eggs, say three, he gets angry and calls her bad names. It is then that you can hear him cry in the night '*Orag mo, orag mo!*' (You are bad, you are bad!)"

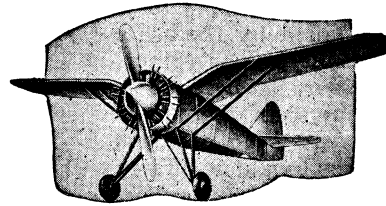
"The bird believes that he is not responsible for the third egg and that it is some other male's. In most cases he will throw one of the eggs out of the nest—it does not matter which one.

"Then there is the *tarictic*," mother continues. "The female *tarictic* makes her nest in a hollow tree trunk and the male bird then closes the opening with mud, leaving only a small hole for his mate to put her bill through. He brings food to her while she is brooding, but if he returns

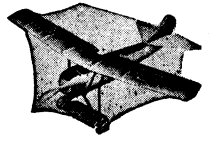
some day and finds the clay out of place, he accuses her of faithlessness and lets her starve."

We lose ourselves in these stories of jealous birds. Toria forgets her jealousy and looks at me. Again I see that something in her eyes that reminds me of Santa Rosa. We laugh together. When you have some one to laugh with, even if you are poor—that is happiness.

The moon has disentangled itself from the branches of the trees and is swimming in clouds just over the rim of those darkened hills. . . .



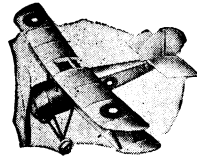
1-Polish Fighter



2-Fokker D-VIII

Flying Models of Famous Airplanes

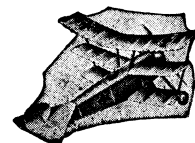
Build and Fly Them Yourself!



3-Sopwith Camel



4-Puss Moth



5-Fokker TriPlane

A wonderful sport for man or boy. These are perfect Models of real Airplanes, 12-inch size, and will fly in the air under their own power. Each one comes in a Construction Set containing everything needed to make one finished Model; including Plans and Instructions. You can build the Model yourself, and then fly it in the air. Six different Models to select from, as follows:—

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1-Polish Fighter | 4-Puss Moth |
| 2-Fokker D-VIII | 5-Fokker TriPlane |
| 3-Sopwith Camel | 6-Boeing Fighter |

Construction Sets **50¢** each

Send money by Postal Money Order, we will deliver fully postpaid to you.

Send 5¢ for Catalogue

International Models

1773 Broadway, New York, U. S. A.



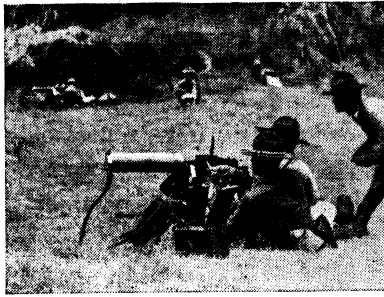
6-Boeing Fighter

THE MOST FAMOUS BISCUITS IN THE WORLD

JACOB & CO'S

CREAM CRACKERS

WISE & CO. INC.
DISTRIBUTORS



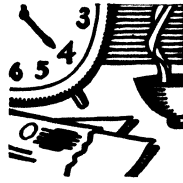
The diet requirements of soldiers have been exhaustively studied by the army authorities of all nations, and as a result the old-time ration of rum has been mostly replaced by an equivalent amount of candy and marmalade. "No previous war in history has been fought so largely on sugar and so little on alcohol, as the last one", writes Edwin B. Slosson in his book, "Creative Chemistry".

Sugar is not a superfluous or harmful luxury, but is one of the best and cheapest sources of energy supply. Sugar should be used generously in every home by young and old.

Advertisement by

The Philippine Sugar Association

Four O'clock In the Editor's Office



We lead off this month with Bienvenido N. Santos' romantic sketch of Philippine country life. He told me something about Toria which he said was "very personal", so I won't repeat it, but I will say that she isn't wholly a figment of the imagination. Lucky Bienvenido! Manila born, and a frequent contributor to this Magazine, he is already well known to the readers.

I never love the Philippines more than when I read such a story, and the little article on a *linubian* party by Virgilio D. Pobre-Yñigo is of the same kind. It is his first appearance in the Magazine. He was born in Paoy, Ilocos Norte, in 1912, and is a junior in the University of Santo Tomas. He is also in charge of the library at the San Juan de Dios Hospital.

The well-conceived and cleverly written story, "Death of a Miser", is by Lydia C. Villanueva, a Manila girl who graduated last March from the University of the Philippines. She was secretary of the U. P. Writer's Club. She reminded me this was her fourth attempt to "break into" the Magazine. She walked right in this time.

Mauro Garcia, who writes on Philippine pen names, is one of the librarians of the Bureau of Science Library, since the reorganization called the Scientific Library Division of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. He was born in Candaba, Pampanga, in 1906, and is a graduate of the National University and the University of the Philippines, having "worked his way" through these institutions as well as the high school "washing bottles and doing other menial work" in a pharmacy. His article on Philippine pseudonyms is the outgrowth of a college assignment to compile a bibliography of literary works of Filipino writers in Spanish. Personally I consider pen names a nuisance, and do all I can, as an editor, to encourage writers to write under their own names, principally to avoid confusion—and a writer might as well get the credit (or the blame) for whatever he puts out.

For obvious reasons, however, the article "Confessions of a Jobless Young Man", is published anonymously. The article is genuine. The author was born in Manila and studied for some years in the University of the Philippines. He is twenty-two years old, and, while there is so much to do, society has not as yet availed itself of his intelligence and strength in useful work. In a simpler society, every young man is called upon to do his part in hunting or fishing, house-building, net making, and whatever there is to be done. With us, thousands of young men tramp the streets, futilely and hopelessly, because no one sees an opportunity to make a personal profit from their labor. Our new Governor-General is interested in this problem. Will he be able to accomplish anything?

Leopoldo Y. Yabes states in explanation of the title of his article, "The Ilocano Epic, 'The Life of Lam-ang'", that it is not a literary epic, but an epic of the people. His article is the first of any length published on the poem, and will be followed shortly by one entitled, "The Heroine of the Ilocano Epic". Ilocano literature is considered by scholars to be, next to the Tagalog, the richest and most highly developed in the Philippines, though almost nothing of a critical nature has been written on the subject. Mr. Luis Montilla, Chief of the Filipiniana Division of the National Library, who read the rough drafts of Mr. Yabes' two articles, wrote him in a letter: "In these papers you are doing an important service to the country in directing attention and interest to local topics which are rarely touched upon and studied.... I congratulate you for blazing a new way toward a better appreciation of things we can consider our own". Mr. Yabes has contributed to the Magazine before. He is still a student in the University of the Philippines.

Salvador P. Lopez wrote me that the objection might be made to his essay, "On Villa's Poetical Credo", that he makes "too much ado about Villa", but he declares that Villa "deserves serious and responsible criticism, something more than mere brick-bats and sarcastic belittling". Lopez is a friend of Villa's and last year Villa chose Lopez's "Leaves from a Poet's Vacation Journal" as the best story of the year. Mr. Lopez received his M. A. from the University of the Philippines last March and is now teaching English in the University of Manila. With reference to the article in the April issue of the Magazine, "Thoughts on Filipino Writers" by D. A. Hernandez, Lopez stated: "That is the type of criticism after my own heart. Do let us have some more of that."

"A Visit from Kinabalu" by Luther Parker is a fragment of the great myth in which Sinukuan and his daughters are the central figures. Other fragments appeared in the March, April, May, and July, 1929, and the January and April, 1930, issues of this Magazine. The myths appear to have developed around Mount Arayat in Pampanga. Mr. Parker, a retired Philippine superintendent of schools, now lives in Santa Cruz, California.

The article about the remarkable palm, the buri, which blooms but once, after forty years or so, and then dies, is by Dr. F. T. Adriano, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, a frequent contributor to the Magazine. The article also tells about the different kinds of hats made from the various parts of the buri.

Major Wilfrid Turnbull, formerly of the U. S. Army and the Philip-

JIG - SAW PUZZLES

Everybody's Playing Them

Jig-saw puzzles train the eye, absorb the whole attention, and entertain the entire family for hours. We have many new numbers each week. The most popular puzzles are:

	Price	Postage
Interlocking, Every-week	₱.55	₱ .09
Silver Lining Weekly . . . . .	.80	.11

*Send us your orders and
let us make the selection*

Philippine Education Co., Inc.

101-103 Escolta

Manila

pine Constabulary, writes this month on his experiences among the *pulajanes* in Samar. Another article by the late Dr. Alfred Worm is about ambergris, the treasure of the sea, and a Moro who found some. Notes on his life were published in earlier issues of this Magazine.

The lines, "On an Infant's Death", were written by the well known young poet, Conrado V. Pedroche, following the death of his nephew, aged eight months.

"The Secret Harmony of Life," a poem by Mariano Sa. Moreno, is the second contribution of this writer to the Magazine. He is a young law student, interested in philosophic questions.

"Atoms" is by Josue Rem. Siat, another young Manila poet, born in 1910. Both he and Mr. C. M. Vega in letters to me referred to the death of Rosalio O. Bautista last July 8 at his home in Malabon. He died of tuberculosis at the age of 21. He was extraordinarily beloved by those who knew him. I met him only once, but was much impressed by him. He wrote the very striking story, "The Mocking Cry" in the July, 1931, issue of the Magazine, and a version of a popularly told tale, "The Two Prisoners", in the January issue of this year.

Mr. Arsenio Manuel of the University of the Philippines Library wrote me the following letter in regard to the article by Mr. José P. Santos on the book, "The Hero of the Philippines":

"I have read with great interest the enlightening article of Mr. José P. Santos published in the June issue of your magazine. There are, however, a few errors that escaped his attention. I shall indicate them briefly referring to pages in 'The Hero of the Filipinos' where they can be found.

"(1) It was in December 26, 1896, that the Council of War found Rizal guilty and not December 29 (page 295). (2) Rizal never called his last poem 'My Last Farewell' (page 295). The poem bore no title. (3) It is not true that there were only two versions of this poem (page 296). There were at least nine at the time 'The Hero' appeared. (4) Representative Cooper did not recite the poem from memory (footnote on page 296), but he read it. (5) The translation reproduced on pages 296-298 is inaccurate. (6) The *profound silence* referred to on page 359 is pure imagination. The *Congressional Record* prints after the poem: 'Applause.' (7) The collaborators never put up a bibliography of their own as Mr. Santos would seem to insinuate. Out of the 145 entries, 140 were taken from Retana's 'Vida y Escritos del Dr. José Rizal.'


"Hoping that the above observations shall find some space in your Magazine, I am, etc."

In a letter from Dr. Luther B. Bewley, Director of Education, inclosing the copy of a resolution adopted by the convention of division superintendents of schools at Baguio, expressing appreciation for the championship of the cause of education by a number of Manila publications, including the *Philippine Magazine*, he stated: "This Bureau desires to express its appreciation for the interest which your Magazine has shown in the cause of public instruction in these Islands".

Beato A. de la Cruz declares with reference to the article "Our National Poet", by D. A. Hernandez: "I am with him in his unbiased and unflinching criticism".

Major E. A. Baja, now head of the Constabulary Academy, and an old contributor to the *Philippine Magazine*, was kind enough to send me this past month proof of a part of his forthcoming book to be entitled, "The Philippine Police System and Its Problems", in which he reprints an editorial in the March, 1931, issue of the Magazine—"Free Speech Within a Ring of Bayonets". This was a criticism of the action of the Constabulary during the ceremonies accompanying the funeral of the radical labor leader, Antonio D. Ora, upon which occasion a heavily armed Constabulary force threateningly surrounded the mourners to prevent seditious utterances. Major Baja refers to it as "a well-balanced editorial" making clear "the somewhat complicated issue of the police power of the state versus the constitutional rights of the people". He states that a clear line should be drawn between police duties and police persecution and expresses doubt that "any more laws can be passed without limiting or curtailing the constitutional rights of free speech and assemblage, all of which are guaranteed in the bill of rights". In this connection it is pleasing to note the more liberal and more sensible attitude adopted by the present authorities of the Department of the Interior and Labor.

A friend of the Magazine at present sojourning in Los Angeles, California, writes: "The climate here has improved, going up to 85 degrees one day, but averaging around 12. The natives think it is awful hot, but I do not perspire at all. I am glad to have my light tropical clothing in which I keep cool easily. These people run around all the year in the same weight of clothes—only omitting the vest in the summer. I notice a short item, now and then, from Manila, buried on an inside page. Everyone is interested in whether President Roosevelt will get us back to prosperity, and they certainly are expecting him to do it. But the Republicans who know that he can not do it, are getting ready for the great come-back. I agree with you in hoping that he can do something, but the news from day to day already indicates a strong tide of opposition to all proposed measures (This was written June 20). 'Let us alone; we are coming back ourselves; we will do better un hindered, etc.' The old *laissez faire* is as strong as ever. 'We have had many depressions—we always recovered, and we can this time. Oh, yes, cut down all this excess of governmental activity, except just this or that in which we have some direct or indirect interest. Get the government out of business—except as it helps our particular business'.



A wonderful opportunity—
for book lovers

Send for special list just off the press which contain all the new

ONE DOLLAR BOOKS

The list contains titles of hundreds of famous "One Dollar Books"—unabridged, full-size, cloth-bound—reprints of the more important books of many of the best known publishers—first published in much more expensive editions, and now obtainable in this country at the Philippine Education Co., Inc., at ₱2.20 a volume, postage extra.

Avail yourself of this opportunity to read the best books of recent times and to own them for yourself at small cost.

We will mail you this list free of charge

Philippine Education Co., Inc.

BUY all your favorite
Magazines at a

GREAT SAVING

Subscribe for them with us at United States club rates at less than publisher's prices plus a saving of time and relief from bother. Send for our free Magazine Catalog which contains many money saving offers—such as a club of any two or more of the following:

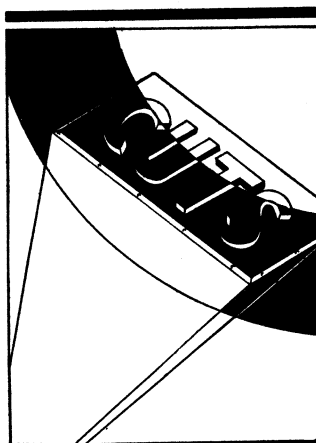


	Each
Philippine Magazine	₱2.50
Popular Mechanics	4.50
Cosmopolitan	4.50
Asia Magazine	7.00
Review of Reviews	5.00
Instructor	3.70
Grade Teacher	3.70
Current History	5.50
Better Homes & Garden	1.00
Correct English	4.50
Atlantic Monthly	7.50
Reader's Digest	6.00
Pathfinder	1.80
Scientific American	7.50
Delineator	2.00
National Geog. Magazine	7.00
Red Book	4.50
Popular Science	5.00

Add to any club for:	
Saturday Evening Post	4.00
Ladies Home Journal	2.00
Country Gentleman (3 yrs.)	2.00

Philippine Education Co., Inc.

101-103 Escolta, Manila



**modern
advertising
ART STUDIOS**

A. GARCIA
PROCESS ENGRAVER
32 STA. POTENCIANA

HELEN ARDELLE

CANDY

Ask for Price List

Fresh shipment, twice monthly. Unusually attractive assortment of high-grade candy in decorative boxes, also superior Chocolate Bars.

Guaranteed Fresh.

All provincial mail orders carefully attended to. We guarantee delivery.

Send your order and we will ship your candy by mail. 10% off for cash.

Sole Agents

Philippine Education Co., Inc. 101-103 ESCOLTA
M A N I L A



**Makes Baby
grow up
STRONG-
Mellin's
Food**

THE FOOD THAT FEEDS

When mixed as directed Mellin's resembles breast milk in easy digestibility and vital nourishment.

FREE SAMPLE—Obtainable from Philippine American Drug Co., Manila.



MENTHOLATUM

does relieve and stop the burning and itching of skin affections and eczema, leaving the skin clean and soft

(Menthol 0.3 gm. Camphor 3 gm. Oil Eucalyptus 0.1 gm. Boric Acid 3.5 gm. Oil Finus Pumillo 0.1 gm. Excipients to make 30 gm.)

SPECIAL OFFER TO TEACHERS ONLY!

The Mentholatum Company, Buffalo N. Y., U. S. A.
Kindly mail me, postage prepaid, a package of MENTHOLATUM for school use.

Name _____

Teacher _____ School _____

Address _____

Request must be on this coupon and only one package will be sent to the same person.

This may sound fantastic, but even those in places of responsibility talk that way. One wonders how on such a foundation self-government can possibly function. There is not enough economic sense exposed to qualify for the primary class. But who can wonder, seeing what the people read. Newspapers, newspapers, they are literally everywhere. They are hawked on every corner, sold on every stand. On curbs one finds piles of them, with a box beside, and a notice—'Put 3 cents in the box. Take one'. Nobody around. There are racks in the streetcars, full of papers. Drop a coin in a hole—take one. You can take one free if you want to beat the game. Along Main Street you can buy late ones and old ones—piles as high as your head. In the cars everybody reads the newspapers. In the parks all the benches are full, and every man has a paper, even if he has only picked it up. Papers blow about everywhere, the whirl of fast traffic makes them travel erratically up one side of the street or down the other. Papers litter the beaches and parks, mixed with remains of hot-dog lunches, leaves, and what-not. Colors are peach, green, pink, blue; contents are highly extended and repeated news items, with glaring headlines, columns on local robberies and scandals, crimes, kidnappings, 18th Amendment repeals, special columns of editorials and wise-cracks, pages of sporting news, Hollywood—always Hollywood, spread over several sheets, three to eight solid pages of 'for sale' and 'for rent' items and calls for partners, all rounded out with full-page notices of special sales. Any one of the seven or eight daily editions, not counting specials and the mid-night sports extras, would provide reading for five hours. The later editions rehash what has gone before, evening issues repeat the news of the morning, morning issues the news of the day before. And the Sunday monsters, with colored supplements, fashion sheets, and eight or ten solid pages of comic strips with not a smile in a carload. Auto trucks race through the streets, slowing up only at corners, where great bundles of tightly rolled papers are thrown off on the sidewalks. Verily, 'news' is the greatest single industry and one that has never slumped. . . . Another thing I note. We have heard, over there, for years, of American 'flaming youth' and the going-to-the-devil of the young folks in the United States, but I do not find it so. It is true that the kids are doing plenty of new things, but, judging from those I have come to know—quite a number—and by those I see by thousands on the streets and at places of amusement, they are a remarkably sane and healthy lot of youngsters, with as good intentions as ever we had in our day, and some realization that they are facing problems that require steady going. A friend, whom I visited recently, went rather deep into the matter with me. He is of my generation, with the same background, but has been in close touch with the youngsters of the following generations, and he sees no real degeneration or slacking. True, he says, dress has changed, and girls and boys both wear as little as they can get by on, but it is not to expose physical charms or bait the hooks of temptation—at least it does not work that way. He took me on the campus while classes were changing, and I saw many couples going across, hand in hand, even with arms around each other, but with no sense that it was in any way going too far. He tells me that the number of cases of 'going too far' are remarkably few. These young people are clearly different from what we were, but certainly not worse. Why has this howl of the immorality of youth gone up? Possibly the moving pictures. It is certain that the Hollywood gang (Beverly Hills now, since Hollywood became too common for them) is going the limit and much more. Each seems to try to do something that will stand out, for publicity, against an already over-lighted stage of fast living. . . ."

NEEDED

A writer (biographer) who can write intimately and with penetration of the men in Philippine political life, especially of those now rising to greater prominence. Character sketches are desired rather than mere summaries of the who's who type. This is an opportunity for one or more writers who have the necessary acquaintanceship, political knowledge, psychological insight, and writing ability. Anonymity could be preserved should this be desired.

Communicate with the Editor of this Magazine

The Sea Horse

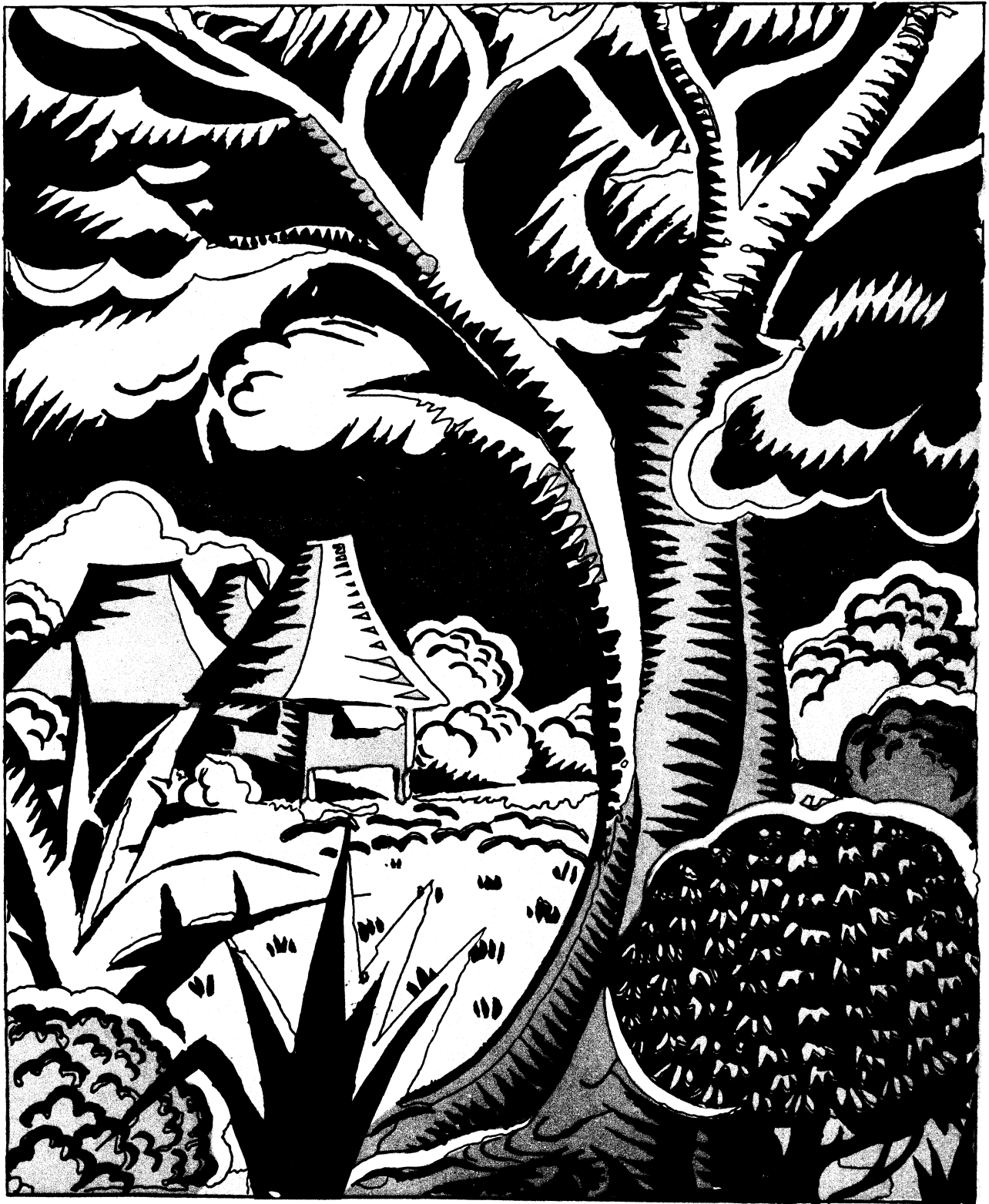
I WONDER what the amazing
Sea horse would think of me,
If I swam round a-gazing
At the fishes under sea?
He doubles up, then after
Wiggle-woggles free.
Is that his form of laughter?
Or only energy?
His back's an alligator's,
Yet he carcoles with glee.
His eyes are small pertaters;
His snout's absurdity.
Yet him and me and lions,
The scientists agree,
We're only chunks of ions,—
Just the same as you, you see!

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXX

SEPTEMBER, 1933

No. 4



PHILIPPINE LANDSCAPE

By Alexander Kulesh

Thirty Centavos the Copy

Three Pesos the Year

A BALANCED READING PROGRAM

References for Courses of Study and Textbooks

*Also approved as a Supplementary Reader

Social Science	Readers	Basal	Easy Readers	Literary	Silent Reading Work Type	Science	Health
<i>Hodgdon</i> —The Enchanted Past. * <i>Montgomery</i> —The Beginner's American History. <i>Barnard</i> —How the Old World Found the New. <i>Kelly</i> —The Beginnings of the American People and Nation (Important Reference). <i>Kelly</i> —The Growth of the American People and Nation (Important Reference). <i>Turkington</i> —My Country. <i>Turkington, Magan, and Pritchard</i> —Lessons in Citizenship. <i>Faris</i> —Real Stories of the Geography Makers. <i>Allen</i> —Europe, United States, South America, North America, Africa, Australia, and the Islands of the Pacific. <i>Asia</i> (Revised Edition).	Beacon Sixth Reader. Field Sixth Reader.	GRADE VII Philippine Readers, Book VII. <i>Benitez</i> —Philippine Civics. <i>Fernandez</i> —A Brief History of the Philippines.	<i>Cordis</i> —New Path to Reading, Book V.	*Children's Own Readers, Book VI.	Pathways in Science, Book VI.	Pathways in Science, Book VI.	* <i>Address and Evans</i> —Health and Good Citizenship.
<i>Allen</i> —How and Where We Live. <i>Allen</i> —How and Where We Live. <i>Chance</i> —Little Folks of Many Lands. <i>Allen and Robinson</i> —Children of Other Lands. What People are Doing. Stories of Our Earth.	Beacon Fourth Reader. Field Fourth Reader.	GRADE V Philippine Readers, Book V. Intermediate Geography.	*Children's Own Readers, Book IV.	*Children's Own Readers, Book IV.	Pathways in Science, Book IV.	Pathways in Science, Book IV.	<i>Address</i> —Boys and Girls of Wake-Up Town.
<i>Jansen, and Allen</i> —How People Live. <i>Allen</i> —How and Where We Live. <i>Chance</i> —Little Folks of Many Lands. <i>Allen and Robinson</i> —Children of Other Lands. What People are Doing. Stories of Our Earth.	Field Third Reader. Field Second Reader.	GRADE III Philippine Readers, Book III.	* <i>Cordis</i> —New Path to Reading, Book III.	*Children's Own Readers, Book III.	Pathways in Science, Book III.	Pathways in Science, Book III.	* <i>Marshall & Bantug</i> —Citizenship and Health.
<i>Smith, Luse, and Morss</i> —Walks and Talks in Numberland.	Field First Reader Happy Children Readers, Book II.	GRADE II Philippine Readers, Book II.	* <i>Cordis</i> —New Path to Reading, Book I.	*Children's Own Readers, Book I.	Pathways in Science, Book I.	Pathways in Science, Book I.	* <i>Address and Bragg</i> —Sunshine School.
	Happy Children Readers, Book I.	GRADE I Philippine Readers, Book I. Stories and Games. (Both required to develop vocabulary for Book II).	*My Next Book I.	Children's Own Readers, *Old Friends and New			*First Lessons in Learning to Study.

For further particulars write to



GINN & COMPANY
EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHERS

Represented by

HUGO H. MILLER

P. O. Box 525, Manila, P. I.

Office: Manila Hotel

Tel. 2-20-22

Supplementary Readers
*Also reference in Courses of Study and Basal Texts

*Friends

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Edited by A. V. H. HARTENDORP



Vol. XXX

CONTENTS for SEPTEMBER, 1933

No. 4

Cover:

Philippine Landscape.....	ALEXANDER KULESH.....	Cover
Business and Finance.....	E. D. HESTER.....	126
News Summary.....	.....	127
The New Books.....	.....	131
The Planets for September.....	MANILA OBSERVATORY.....	131
What Would Happen in Case of an American-Japanese War?.....	MANUEL OLBES.....	133
The Rain (Poem).....	C. V. PEDROCHE.....	135
Sonnet for Gloria (Poem).....	ANATOLIO LITONJUA.....	135
Philippine and World-Wide Telephony.....	J. E. H. STEVENOT.....	136
Taxie (Story).....	EUGENIO LINGAD.....	138
Manuel L. Quezon.....	CLARO M. RECTO.....	139
Flame Trees (Poem).....	RACHEL MACK.....	139
A Russian Artist Looks at the Philippines.....	JOSEPH SHELESTIAN.....	140
"Noli Me Tangere".....	D. A. HERNANDEZ.....	142
Old Negrito Wedding.....	A. A. TIBURCIO.....	144
And Ovid Sang (Poem).....	VIRGILIO FLORESCA.....	144
The Living Know (Poem).....	AURELIO ALVERO.....	145
Black Bonga (Story).....	N. V. M. GONZALES.....	147
Paradox (Poem).....	A. E. LITIATCO.....	147
Editorials:		
The Action Our Legislature Should Take.....	THE EDITOR.....	148
A Momentous Independence Resolution.....	THE EDITOR.....	148
An Appeal to the Governor-General.....	CONRADO BENITEZ.....	149
The Philippines and the National Recovery Act.....	THE EDITOR.....	150
A Bronze Adze and Philippine Chronology.....	THE EDITOR.....	151
Cartoon:		
"Conditional" or "Unconditional" Acceptance.....	I. L. MIRANDA.....	149
White of the Moon (Poem).....	T. D. AGCAOILI.....	151
The Viciousness of Misdirected Insular Aid.....	CITIZEN.....	152
What Do You Know About the Philippines?.....	.....	152
Early Days in the Constabulary.....	WILFRID TURNBULL.....	153
Campfire Tales on the Beach:—"Balatan", Very Good Chow-Chow.....	ALFRED WORM.....	155
The Philippine Home:—A New Method of Bathing Babies—A Simple Program of Physical Exercises—Tasty Food from Left-Overs.....	MRS. MARY MACDONALD.....	156
Four O'Clock in the Editor's Office.....	.....	169

Entered at the Manila Post Office as Second Class Mail Matter

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICES

1104 Castillejos, Quiapo, Manila
Telephone 2-21-31

A. V. H. HARTENDORP,
Editor and Business Manager

H. G. HORNBOSTEL,
Advertising and Circulation Manager

Subscription rates: ₱3.00 in the Philippines, \$3.00 elsewhere. The Magazine will be stopped without notice at the expiration of a subscription unless otherwise ordered. When informing the Publishers of a change in address, please give the old address as well as the new. Remittances should be made by money order. Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

Published by
PHILIPPINE EDUCATION CO., INC.
101-103 ESCOLTA, MANILA, P. I.

VERNE E. MILLER
President

DAVID G. GUNNELL
Vice-President and Treasurer

BERNARDO A. SISON
Secretary

Copyright, 1933, by Philippine Education Co., Inc. All Rights Reserved

INSURANCE

FIRE — MARINE

AUTOMOBILE — ACCIDENT — PLATE GLASS

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Atlas Assurance Company, Limited
The Employer's Liability Assurance Corporation

Continental Insurance Company
Orient Insurance Co. Limited

E. E. ELSER

General Agent

Kneedler Bldg. No. 400 Telephone 2-24-28

Supplementary Readers

Complete Stocks

Ready Service

Lowest Prices



Send for Price List



Philippine Education Co., Inc.

"Complete School Service"

Business and Finance

By E. D. HESTER

American Trade Commissioner



JULY economic conditions were characterized by a strong opening (at approximately June closing levels) followed by a slump, closing quiet and weak. The May-June advances in price levels of export commodities, especially copra, could not hold against the greatly increased quantities offered in trade in spite of a lower peso exchange rate which, had it acted alone,

would have predicated definitely increased prices. The upcountry movement of general merchandise was slow because of the heavy rains and the recurrence of forced purchase economy among the farming class. Direct import and indent business experienced difficulties due to the fluctuations in peso exchange and the consequent inability of United States and foreign exporters to offer merchandise at fixed prices for future delivery.

Finance

Philippine Government collections for the first five months of the year ending May 31, were approximately ₱23,000,000 as against ₱29,000,000 during the same period of the previous year. This decline was largely offset by lower disbursements. A better note was sounded in the report of the Manila internal revenue collections for July. These collections, covering about 70 per cent of the total for the Islands, showed an increase of 6 per cent over July, 1932.

The banking situation showed increases in total resources, investments, time and demand deposits, and in the net working capital of foreign banks. There were decreases in loans, discounts and overdrafts, and total circulation, while daily debits to individual accounts remained relatively unchanged. The Insular Auditor's report for July 29, read as follows:

Total resources.....	₱222,964,655
Loans, discounts and overdrafts.....	99,429,006
Investments.....	45,952,784
Time and demand deposits.....	123,127,176
Net working capital, foreign banks.....	9,457,954
Average daily debits to individual accounts for four weeks ending July 29.....	3,425,842
Total circulation.....	117,647,837

Overseas Trade

For the first six months this year the visible balance of trade with the United States was more than ₱67,900,000 favorable to the Islands. (Exports to U. S., ₱110,000,000; imports from U. S. only ₱43,000,000).

This balance was sufficient to overcome a negative balance with all foreign countries amounting to over ₱17,000,000 and still leave the Philippines with an over-all favorable net of ₱50,000,000—an amount approximately equal to the annual insular budget.

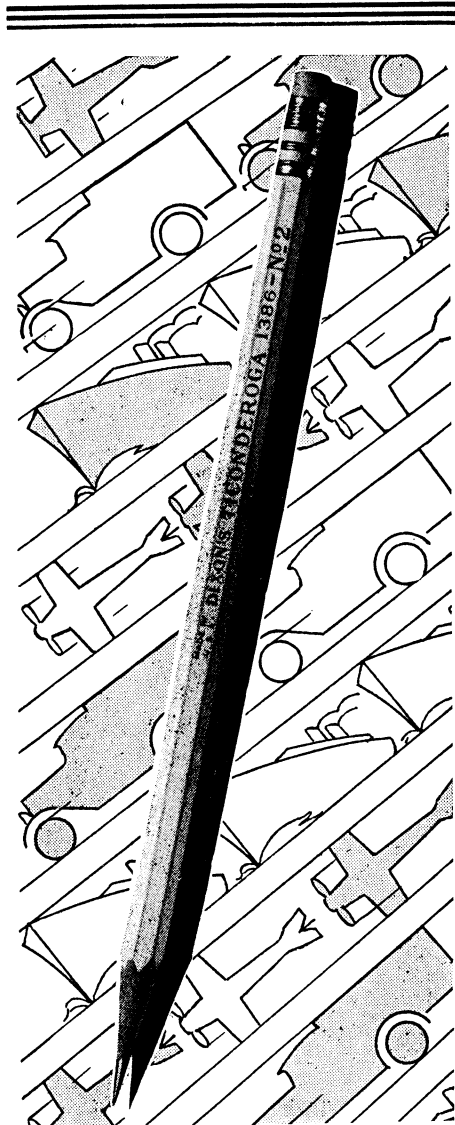
Shipments to the United States included ₱94,000,000 worth of sugar, over ₱7,500,000 worth of coconut oil, ₱1,300,000 worth of desiccated coconut, over ₱2,000,000 worth of cigars and nearly ₱2,000,000 worth of embroideries and various quantities of minor exports.

Trade balances with every country in the Orient were negative. The same was true for European countries, with the exception of Spain which gave a favorable balance of approximately ₱2,000,000 and France which gave a favorable balance of about half a million pesos.

The accompanying table based upon bureau of customs reports, shows at a glance the character and enormity of the Philippine overseas trade problem:

Area and countries	Balance in Millions of Pesos	
	First 6 months of 1933	1932
Oriental:		
Australia.....	- 1.1	- 1.0
British East Indies.....	- 1.6	- 2.1
China.....	- 4.7	- 4.8
French East Indies.....	- 1.1	- .4
Japan.....	- 5.6	- 3.2
Netherlands East Indies.....	- 1.0	- 1.7
Other Oriental countries.....	.0	.0
Oriental balance.....	-15.1	-13.2
European:		
Belgium.....	- .4	- .7
Germany.....	- 2.0	- 2.9
Spain.....	+ 2.1	+ 3.4
Great Britain.....	- 1.1	- 1.2
France.....	+ .5	- .4
Other European countries (a).....	- 1.5	- 1.1
European balance.....	- 2.4	- 2.9
Other foreign balance.....	- .1	- .3
Total foreign balance.....	-17.6	-16.4
U. S. balance.....	+67.3	+37.2
Overseas trade balance.....	+49.7	+20.8

(a) Includes Canada.



You'll look long for a better bargain than Ticonderoga — a superb pencil for office and home that costs only 5¢

TICONDEROGA

PHILIPPINE EDUCATION CO., INC.
Distributors

Sugar

Sugar ruled firm at the opening with sales of old crop parcels at about P8.40 per picul. At mid-month the market was nervous and declined to close dull at P8.20. Business in November futures (new crop) were limited at P8.10 to P8.25. Exports in long tons from November 1, 1932 to July 31, 1933 were: Centrifugals, 961,849; refined, 51,301.

Coconut Products

Exchange conditions stimulated sales to Europe at levels higher than local oil crushers could afford to offer in view of existing prices in the United States' oil market. Peso exchange caused several flurries and a few sales at fancy prices but during the month, "recovery" of the peso brought prices for both commodities downward and with production continuing strong, arrivals 12 per cent over the previous month and nearly double July, 1932, both July closing and prospects were weak. Cake strengthened on the basis of sterling exchange but as there was almost complete absence of German consumption, there was practically no increase in price. Schnurmacher's price data follow:

	July, 1933	June, 1933	July, 1932
Copra rescada, buyers' warehouse, Manila, pesos per 100 kilos:			
High	6.00	5.70	6.80
Low	5.20	5.29	6.00
Coconut oil, in drums, Manila, pesos per kilo:			
High	0.125	0.125	0.14
Low	0.11	0.11	0.13
Copra cake, f.o.b. steamer, Manila, pesos per metric ton:			
High	23.00	22.25	31.50
Low	21.65	21.00	30.20

Manila Hemp

The market opened and continued firm during most of the month. At the close there was a noticeable tendency towards a buyers market and lower prices which was followed in early August by a definite break and a considerable loss of ground both in respect to transactions and profit. On July 29, f.a.s. buyers' warehouse, Manila, per picul, for various grades were: E, P13.25; F, P12.00; I, P9.50; J1, P8.00; J2, P6.25; K, P6.00; L1, P5.75.

Rice

The rice and palay markets were quiet with prices irregular and slightly downward. The price range for palay was, according to grade, P2.50 to P2.70 per cavan. Manila arrivals were 145,908 sacks compared with 182,887 sacks for June.

Tobacco

Purchasing activity of the 1933 rawleaf crop in the Cagayan valley started during the month with price offers low due to limited demand and reported poor quality of leaf. The La Union province crop was reported completely sold out. Exports of various grades of leaf and scraps were 136,100 kilograms. Cigar exports to the United States were improved at 15,400,000 compared to 10,500,000 during June and 15,600,000 in July, 1932.

**ATTENTION!!!
Stamp Collectors**



Books

On Postage Stamps
The Why and How of Philately

Albums

All Standard Albums in Stock

Supplier's Stamps

From all the World—Old and New



Everything needed by Stamp Collectors

Philippine Education Co., Inc.
101-103 Escolta Manila

News Summary

The Philippines



July 8.—Joseph E. Mills, financial adviser to the Governor-General, is elected vice-chairman of the Philippine National Bank. Vicente Carmona, Under-Secretary of Finance, is elected chairman. The bank made a profit of P2,300,000 last year.

July 14.—Governor-General Frank Murphy states in a cable direct to ex-Senator Harry B. Hawes: "Again strongly urge reconsideration of all quotas and

allotting Philippine sugar on same basis as all other territories and insular possessions under American flag".

The Governor-General announces that the appointive members of the Legislature will keep their positions and that he has told them they are free to vote on all questions as they see fit. He has given them no instructions except that they do their duty "beholden to no one but their country and God".

Joseph E. Mills is elected president and chairman of the board of the Manila Railroad Company, replacing R. R. Hancock, and is also elected a director of the Manila Hotel, a railroad subsidiary. Due to decreased earnings and despite economies, the railroad lost P97,377.17, in 1932, the first loss since 1920. The Hotel lost P25,209.88.

July 17.—The third and final session of the Ninth Philippine Legislature opens. (For a summary of the Governor-General's message, see editorial in the August issue of this Magazine).

The Judge Advocate-General expresses an opinion that the National Industrial Recovery and the Agricultural Adjustment acts will not apply to the Philippines.

Ex-Senator Hawes attacks the sugar quota allotment to the Philippines as "inconscionable, unsound, illegal, un-American, and impracticable", and takes the opportunity to point out that fixing the quota at the same figure named in the Hawes-Cutting-Hare "Independence" Act is unfair because the Act places no limitation on the 1933, 1934, and 1935 crops, and then merely provides a quota of 850,000 long tons above which the Philippines "would still have the privilege of shipping additional sugar into the United States subject to tariff".

July 18.—The house of Senate President Manuel L. Quezon is surrounded by a heavy police guard as efforts continue to persuade him to use his influence against the proposed reorganization of the Legislature.

The Washington sugar conference ends without agreement on any issue. Hearings will be resumed in August. The Cubans walked out after the rejection of their demand that the tariff on Cuban sugar be reduced from two to one cent a pound without changing the duty on other foreign sugar which is two and a half cents.

July 19.—The national committee of the Nacionalista Party unanimously rejects the resignation of Mr. Quezon as president of the party, who gave as reasons for his resignation that the Legislative Mission had disregarded the direction of the party, that a league had been formed of which outstanding party members are directors for the purpose of securing his overthrow as the party and national leader, and that Senator Osmeña had "publicly gone to the extreme of inviting me to withdraw from public life and has even urged the people to demand my destitution as national leader". Senator Osmeña, who arrived late, states that he conforms with the rejection of Quezon's resignation and would have so voted had he been present, expressing the view that the times are not propitious for a change in leaders and that there should be unity. He, however, also states that Mr. Quezon was elected at a national convention of the party and that only a party convention could act on his resignation, and that he reserves his answer to Quezon's statement of his reasons for having offered his resignation. He himself will not resign as he derived his office not from the directorate but from the convention of the party and sees no occasion to submit an accounting until the party as a whole is reassembled.

A court martial acquits Private Igmidio Fedelino of the Philippine Scouts from all charges in connection with his shooting of three civil prisoners on Corregidor on June 16, as it is established that the men tried to escape.

Vice-Governor John H. Holliday announces that some four thousand elementary schools will open next week as it has been agreed at a meeting of insular and provincial officials that the necessary funds will be released from the school reserve fund of the Bureau of Education.

July 20.—The Governor-General cables the Secretary of War urging that the fixing of a sugar quota for the Philippines be delayed until the local sugar interests can send a representative to Washington.

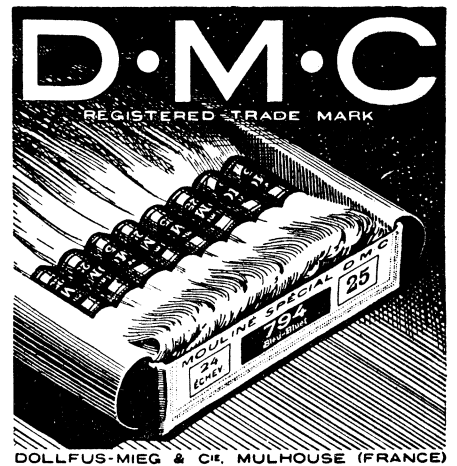
Manuel Roxas is ousted as Speaker of the House by a vote of 54 to 17. No charges were brought against him, but it was pointed out by various speakers that there was need for an undivided leadership and that the ouster is in consonance with democratic principles. Earlier in the day the fate of Roxas was decided at a caucus by a vote of 49 to 29. At another caucus a resolution was adopted declaring that Resident Commissioner Camilo Osias no longer represents the feelings of the Legislature and can not speak for it.

Mr. Quezon in submitting his resignation as President of the Senate in a vigorous speech to be con-

tinued tomorrow states that though he had hoped to keep the question of the leadership out, those in favor of the unconditional acceptance of the Hawes Act had challenged his leadership and had publicly declared that the people should demand his resignation, naming in this connection both Senator Osmeña and President Rafael Palma of the University of the Philippines, the latter violating the civil service rules in engaging in partisan controversy under the guise of academic freedom. Under ordinary circumstances he would have merely quit, his health and other personal considerations also advising this. "But under the present circumstances, I can not do it. The most important issue ever presented to our people is now before us. To quit now voluntarily, before the expiration of my term of office, unless I am deposed, would be on my part a dereliction of duty if not moral and also physical cowardice". The issue of national unity is not involved. Differences of opinion may be freely expressed. No patriotic and free thinking people can ever be expected to think alike or to be whipped into submission. National unity can only be disrupted when after a decision on any issue has been reached by the majority, the minority refuses to abide by it.

The Governor-General is advised by Washington that import quotas will be applied to Philippine hardwoods entering the United States based on existing mill capacity and shipments over a representative period of years, but that the regulations as to wages and hours to go into effect in America will not apply outside the United States.

July 21.—Mr. Quezon, continuing his address on his resignation, states that he sought to avoid the present impasse between the Legislature and the Mission because he believed it acted in good faith even though it did not comply with some of the instructions of the Legislature, and denies that the reorganization of the Legislature is a part of a plan to persecute the members of the Mission and that they can be considered martyrs. The changes in the leadership are most disagreeable to him, yet such changes are not abnormal or extraordinary in democracies. We need unity in counsel and action and we can not have that by keeping men at the helm who can not agree. The Mission was bound to represent and express the views of the Legislature which created it, and the Legislature is not bound to



DOLLFUS-MIEG & Co. MULHOUSE (FRANCE)

**special stranded cotton
for
.. your own
embroidery**

.. the thread used successfully either as a whole or divided in one or more of the six strands. Supplied in a wonderful range of graded and fast shades making it possible to produce the most artistic effects in blended color combinations

**high quality
fast colours**

.. can be procured from all art
needlework stores



stand by whatever the Mission said and did in America. "Peoples or nations are only bound by the commitments of their representatives abroad once they have expressly approved these commitments; this is the meaning of ratification." Mr. Quezon devoted the rest of his address, which is to be concluded tomorrow, to disposing of the accusation that he "acted without due deliberation and without consulting anybody."

Mr. Rafael Alunaa, president of the Philippine Sugar Association, recently returned from Washington, states that Ex-Senator Hawes was "hired as an attorney for the defense of the Philippine sugar interests" but that the fight against an unfair quota is led by General Frank McIntyre, Philippine trade commissioner, assisted by Urbano Zafra of the sugar association. "As defense attorney, Mr. Hawes' service is indispensable."

Ex-Senator Hawes, in Washington, when approached by the press, declines to comment on the ouster of Speaker Roxas as his remarks might be "misinterpreted".

July 22.—Quezon closes his three-day address declaring that the idea that there is a "robot majority" is a product of some one's imagination. "Once upon a time party discipline was very strong among us, but that time is past. Present changes indicate that the majority is conscious of its power and dares to use it. I have never seen a more independent—I was about to say more unruly—legislature than the one we have at present." He declares that the reorganization in the executive branches of the government was necessitated by falling revenues, and that he had begged Osmeña and Roxas to come back to the Philippines to help in the tremendous task that the Legislature was facing, but that they would not come. "The Legislature braved the storm and did its duty well, however disagreeable and difficult. "In no case had I anything to do with or was even informed of the eliminations and changes of personnel of the executive department below the positions of assistant chiefs of bureaus." With the exceptions of Judges Garduño, Concepcion, Buenaventura Reyes and Hermogenes Reyes, the reorganization of the judiciary was entirely in the hands of the Secretary of Justice and the Governor-General who

in making their selections heard the opinions of the Chief Justice and the Bar Association. For the recommendations he made to the Governor-General as to the selection of department secretaries, however, he assumes full responsibility, and defending his recommendation that former Secretary Ventura be not reappointed, he states that Mr. Ventura lacked vision, was intolerant, and "almost destroyed the Constabulary because he interfered with its management for political purposes". "Where are my victims? Who are the men I have fired because of their stand on the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Act?"

President Palma states he will not resign as president of the University "as long as I am not kicked out".

July 24.—Representative Quintin Paredes is elected Speaker by a vote of 54 members, 35 members abstaining. Jose Zulueta is chosen floor leader. In his speech of acceptance, Speaker Paredes declares that his election is a ratification of his stand against the Hawes Act.

The House passes a resolution stating: "It is the sense of the Philippine Legislature that while the Philippine Islands remain under the American flag, they are entitled to equal treatment with all other territories and insular possessions of the United States" and requesting the President of the United States through the Governor-General that the Philippines be given the same treatment in the proposed sugar stabilization plan.

July 25.—In his reply to Mr. Quezon, Senator Osmeña reviews the relations between the Legislature and the Mission, declaring that the Mission had an uphill fight to secure approval of the independence measure and that it was denied the support of "our own leader", and that the Mission "after having worked according to his instructions and labored for the country in the best way possible" is now "compelled to accept an unnecessary and suicidal struggle under the most disadvantageous conditions". A "state of terrorism" exists and the campaign of persecution against the Mission while it was in the United States is being continued here. He fears that if "this new procedure of organizing and disorganizing the chambers just because a majority so desires, without giving any explanation why, we will witness the spectacle of eternal instability". "I am not disposed to take any part in the execution of a plan which will carry us to disintegration and anarchy, and I therefore submit my resignation as president pro tempore of the Senate. . . and my position as floor leader." "I must vote yes when Mr. Quezon's resignation is put to a vote as a protest against this new state of things. . . under which nothing will remain of democracy except the name; as a protest against a political régime which desires to establish a personal leadership gained through intrigue and secret machinations, instead of a responsible leadership gained in the light of day on the basis of principles and procedures sanctioned by the people in an election; against this new régime of opportunists and clandestine combinations which attempts to supplant a responsible party government faithful to the mandates of the people and sensitive to public opinion; and finally as a protest against this policy of vacillations and contradictions in relation to the independence law, the first and perhaps the last which the American people will offer us, this law which crowns the work of years, the work of centuries. . ."

The Senate and the House concur on three measures: the House bill setting aside P1,445,000 as school aid, the House bill appropriating P120,000 for the locust campaign, and the sugar allocation resolution.

July 26.—Senators Aquino and Vera deliver vitriolic attacks upon the leadership of Mr. Quezon, who, slightly indisposed, was not present.

Representative Diokno introduces a bill repealing the Belo Act providing the Governor-General with a fund for salaries of advisers and assistants.

The directors of the Alumni Association address a letter to President Palma suggesting that a meeting be called to discuss whether or not the interests of the University demand that students be prevented from participating in controversial activities in the name of the University. A few days ago, the Rector of the University of Santo Tomas forbade the use of the name of the institution in political demonstrations, although students and faculty members are not prohibited from personally taking part.

July 27.—The Governor-General sends a proposed budget to the Legislature carrying expenditures for next year totaling P34,053,705. The estimated income is set at P54,078,700. An amount of P590,500 is set aside for public works but this will be barely enough for maintenance and repair, and no "pork barrel" funds are provided for. The Department of Public Instruction is given a total of P18,286,749 as against this year's total of P18,205,719 (including the reserve which the department was permitted to utilize). The total proposed budget is P1,049,337 less than this year's.

The tense strike situation in Davao has eased, and men are going back to work.

Senator Briones of Cebu delivers an address attacking Mr. Quezon which is balanced by an address in his defense by Senator Nolasco.

July 28.—Representative Pedro Vera delivers a diatribe against Mr. Quezon and Representative Tirona threatens that the minority will walk out if an attempt is made to muzzle minority speakers. Speaker Paredes announces that if the minority wants to walk out, it may do so, but that it could not hold any meetings within the Legislative Building. Representatives Zulueta, Alcazaren, and Remigio exchange hot words, and the Speaker orders a recess until tomorrow.

The House approves the appointment of new committees and their chairmen, Representative Perez declining the chairmanship of the committee on franchises.

Senators Clarin, Avelino, and Arranz warmly defend Mr. Quezon on the floor of the Senate. Mr. Quezon, still ill, is not in attendance.

The executive committee of the University Council of the University of the Philippines adopts a rule

that students may not appear in political demonstrations as representing the institution.

The Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs cables the Governor-General that the Agricultural Readjustment Act will not apply to the Philippines, but that the so-called compensating tax upon importations may apply to certain Philippine imports into the United States.

July 29.—The report of the Legislative Mission is submitted to the Legislature. It reviews the work of the Mission in the United States at length, restates the arguments in favor of the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Act which are already familiar, and ends with the words that it "must be accepted".

Pelagio Castro, former watchman at the Girls Training School which recently burned down with the loss of eleven lives, is found guilty of multiple homicide through reckless negligence and imprudence, and is sentenced to a year's imprisonment, to indemnify the government in the amount of P6,000 for the loss of the building, and the heirs of each of the eleven girls in the amount of P1,000, with subsidiary imprisonment in case of insolvency.

July 31.—The Senate rejects Mr. Quezon's resignation as President by a vote of 16 to 5 (Osmeña, Vera, Fuentebella, Aquino, and Montinola). Se-



WHAT — my lips look PAINTED?

That painted look is one thing no man can overlook. Be safe. Tangee your lips. Tangee can't make you look painted. It isn't paint.

Tangee changes on your lips to the one color most becoming to you. Tangee is permanent—it won't smear off. Its special cream base soothes and protects. Economical—Tangee lasts twice as long as ordinary lipsticks!

Cheeks Mustn't Look Painted Either

Tangee Rouge Compact and Cream Rouge change color on your cheeks. They give the color most becoming to you.



TANGEE

THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS LIPSTICK

SALES AGENTS

MULLER, MACLEAN & CO., INC.



Says your Government



Ever-Ready Oil

is always

READY

for

instant use

Phillipine Education Company, Inc.

DISTRIBUTORS

nators Briones and Hidrosollo and Mr. Quezon himself were absent. Before the vote, Senators Quirino, Mabanag, and Generoso spoke in Quezon's support, the former brilliantly, while Senator Montinola attacked him. The resignation of Senator Osmeña as President pro tempore and as floor leader is accepted by a vote of 15 to 2. Aquino and Vera voted for the acceptance of the resignation "because it was sincere". Five senators (Recto, Veloso, Mabanag, Belo, and Mr. Osmeña himself) abstained.

Mr. Quezon states that the report of the Mission is "a lawyer's brief for the unconditional acceptance of the Hawes Act and a self-laudatory essay on the Mission's work. Essential facts that would give our people the true picture of the situation have been omitted. Other facts have been presented in a manner that would permit of the drawing of erroneous conclusions. I shall as soon as possible give all the facts in order that the people may not be misled and that their decision may be based upon the whole truth and nothing but the truth".

Representative Diokno introduces a resolution petitioning the United States for immediate independence.

Former associate justice E. Finley Johnson dies at Palo Alto, California, aged 73.

Aug. 1.—The House passes the immediate independence resolution by a vote of 46 to 3, with 27 members of the minority abstaining, after the acceptance of an amendment stating "whereas it becomes necessary to make a reiteration of the ideal of the Filipino people without anticipating the decision of the Legislature on the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Act which is still under study". Former Speaker Roxas declares, "It seems that the only purpose of the resolution is to give the lie to a newspaper in Washington which expressed certain doubts over the integrity and sincerity of the Filipinos with respect to their independence. I do not consider this motive sufficient justification for the Legislature to adopt a resolution which might give rise to misinterpretations regarding our attitude. The resolution implies that we are not in accord with what Congress offers us..." He explained he would abstain from voting as it might be said that he opposed independence.

Figures published by Mr. E. D. Hester, American Trade Commissioner, show that the Philippines during the first five months of the year jumped from third to second place as a supplier of materials to the United States, being exceeded only by Canada. The Philippines continues as the seventh best customer of the United States.

Aug. 2.—Speaker Paredes states that the Legislature may postpone action on the Hawes Act until about a month before the closing of the session in order to give members time to study it and first dispose of other important legislation.

Senator Clarin of Bohol is elected president pro tempore, replacing Senator Osmeña, and is also elected chairman of the metropolitan relations committee. The oath was administered by Senator Zulueta who has presided over the Senate during the absence of Mr. Quezon. Senator Quirino is chosen majority floor leader, a position also formerly held by Osmeña. After the resignations on all committees had been accepted, the new committee chairmen were announced.

Senator Aquino submits his report on his work with the Osmeña-Roxas Mission. "As I found no substantial difference between the work which the Mission tried to do and what the Legislature wanted done, I so informed the Senate President immediately... I became convinced that a bill giving the Islands immediate, complete, and absolute independence was really impossible of attainment".

Aug. 3.—Senate President Quezon officially informs the Governor-General of the changes in the organization of the Legislature, stating "this information is respectfully given to Your Excellency in connection with the legislative membership of the Council of State". He also issues a statement to the press, appealing to the people for their support of the new leadership of the majority. "We pledge the party and ourselves to a rededication to public service".

Representative José Zulueta, majority floor leader, states that the Osmeña-Roxas faction in the House will not be considered officially as a minority but only as a bloc until that group declares itself to be so. The only minority in the House, he states, is Representative Tirona, lone Democrat, who has a place on every committee.

The Governor-General reveals plans for a three-year aviation program including the establishment of an aviation unit in the Constabulary (10 airplanes, 10 officers, and 132 men), construction of air ports in Manila, Davao, Surigao, Cagayan, Vigan, Laoag, and Aparri, with twelve intermediate landing fields.

**Young, Beautiful Skin
Easy to Have**

The daily use of pure Mercolized Wax will keep your skin beautiful. It works gently yet positively, removing the outer film of freckled, sallow, roughened and discolored skin in tiny particles, a little each day, until the entire mask has peeled off. The under skin then revealed is clear, soft, satin-smooth, fresh and youthful. Procure a jar from your druggist and enjoy the thrill of a perfect complexion. Mercolized Wax brings out your hidden beauty. Powdered Saxolite quickly reduces wrinkles and other age signs. Simply dissolve one ounce Powdered Saxolite in a half-pint witch hazel and use daily as an astringent lotion.

The first year ₱506,618 would be spent, ₱457,000 the second year, ₱298,850 the third, and an annual appropriation of ₱200,000 thereafter. The Secretary of Public Works and Communications would issue licences for airlines instead of it being necessary to obtain franchises from the Legislature as at present.

The Pan-Pacific Association of the Philippines is formally inaugurated with Alexander Hume Ford, Director of the Pan-Pacific Union, officiating. Rafael Alunan is the President, and Gregorio Nieva executive secretary, with many honorary officers and advisers.

Aug. 7.—Representatives Luna, Hilario, Villa, Buenafior, and Morrero introduce a bill providing for a council of national defense to be composed of the Secretary of the Interior and Labor, the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, the Secretary of Finance, and six other persons to be appointed by the Governor-General with the advice and consent of the Senate. All Filipino officers in the United States army and navy and all Constabulary Officers would be technical advisers and assistants. The duty of the council would be to study means and formulate plans for the defense of the Philippines and to make recommendations to the Governor-General and the Legislature with reference to the location of roads, railroads, and water ways, coordination of military, industrial and commercial activities and increases in the production of articles and materials essential to the support of armies and naval forces, etc.

Aug. 8.—The Governor-General transmits to Washington a protest of Philippine producers and middlemen against certain phases of the application of the Industrial Recovery Act to the Philippines, stating that these objections have merit and urging that no steps be taken which will operate destructively against the economic life of this country. It is pointed out that the Philippines is primarily agricultural with some household industry development and but few factories, and that "sweat shop" conditions do not exist here; also that the standard of living is still low as compared with the United States. It is stated that the threatened limitation of certain of our exports to the United States would create difficult surpluses and that Philippine producers would be faced with the necessity of promoting sales in Oriental markets where competitors already enjoy a considerable advantage in lower labor costs. Other products which receive no tariff protection in the United States are already being marketed on the basis of world prices.

The House passes a concurrent resolution recommending the appointment of Filipinos to the position of vice-governor, insular auditor, and to the two vacancies on the Supreme Court. An amendment proposed by Representative Vera asking for a Filipino governor-general failed to pass. The resolution is criticized by the Osmeña-Roxas faction as being inconsistent with the stand of the Filipino people and as placing the Filipinos in an embarrassing position in acting upon the Hawes Act. The inconsistency between this resolution and the immediate independence resolution adopted a few days ago, is also pointed out. Representative Valenciano, admitting the sentiment against independence, states that it is "the wealthy class which is fighting independence, not the common people".

Aug. 10.—At hearings on the proposed federal government sponsored plan to balance sugar production, Chester Gray, spokesman of the American Farm Bureau Federation, states that his organization will fight for immediate independence of the Philippines and for the abrogation of the present tariff reciprocity treaty with Cuba. General Parker reads a letter from Secretary of War Dern to Secretary of Agriculture Wallace upholding the contention that the Philippines should be put on the same basis with other insular producers and domestic beet and cane growers.

Aug. 11.—The Philippine Sugar Association goes on record as approving the limitation of centrifugal sugar production in the Philippines to 1,150,000 long tons, the present production.

Aug. 12.—Efforts to reach a sugar stabilization agreement at Washington collapse at least temporarily as the conference chairman recommends to the federal farm administrators that further efforts be abandoned until the producers can reach a written agreement. Although the proposed terms were assailed by virtually all the interests concerned, it was the uncompromising attitude of the domestic beet sugar growers against any limitation of their output, which brought about the stalemate.

Aug. 15.—Carlos P. Romulo, editor-in-chief of the T-V-T newspapers, becomes vice-president and publisher of the M-H-M (Mabuhay-Herald-Monday Mail) papers.

Aug. 16.—Captain H. M. Bixby, W. S. Grooch, and William Ehmer, arrive in Manila in a Sikorski seaplane. They left Shanghai on Monday and came via Foochow, Hongkong, and Labrador, for the purpose of studying the feasibility of commercial air routes between China and the Philippines as a part of a Far Eastern and trans-Pacific service.

The United States

July 13.—Plans to strengthen the naval bases on Hawaii and at the Panama Canal are announced by Secretary of the Navy Swanson.

July 15.—General Italo Balbo, Italian war minister, and his fleet of 24 hydroplanes arrives in Chicago and receives a tumultuous reception. He left Italy on July 1.

Codes of fair competition under the Industrial Recovery Act for the iron and steel trades are filed with the Washington government proposing a 40-hour week and the elimination of child labor. Some of the companies also announce a 5 to 15 per cent increase in wages.

July 17.—The textile code approved by the government goes into effect, affecting more than 1,000,000 employees in the cotton, rayon, silk, and cotton thread industries. The agricultural adjustment

administration announces that the goal set for cotton acreage reduction, amounting to 10,000,000 acres has been achieved. Approximately 25 per cent of the cotton lands will be abandoned.

July 18.—According to reports originating from London, the American-Japanese arbitration committee suggested to President Roosevelt by Viscount Ishii will be pigeon-holed due to the fact that both countries injected their respective "Monroe Doctrines" into the discussion.

July 20.—The President approves a general voluntary industrial code limiting office hours to 40 a week and factory and mechanical workers to 35. A flat \$15 a week minimum wage is fixed for all cities of 500,000 population or more, graduating down to \$14.00 to cities of 2,500 population. Signers of the code will pledge themselves against profiteering. The President states that the agreement is "part of a nationwide campaign to raise wages and create employment, thus increasing purchasing power and restoring business".

Prices of grains, sugar, cotton, and securities all plunge downward again more violently than yesterday in a wave of selling wiping out much of the speculative gains of the last five weeks.

July 22.—Wiley Post arrives in New York completing a record-breaking dash around the northern rim of the globe in 7 days, 18 hours, and 49-1/2 minutes, nearly a day less than the record he and Gatty made last year. His route was New York, Berlin, Koenigsberg, Moscow, Movosibirsk, Irkutsk, Rukhlovo, Khabarovsk, passed Nome, forced down at Flat, Fairbanks, Edmonton, and New York.

July 24.—The stock market recovers from last week's frenzied selling and leading issues gain from 1 to 7 points.

Shipbuilders present their code under the Industrial Recovery Act. The code provides for a minimum wage of 35 cents an hour in the South and 45 cents in the North and for a 36-hour week.

The President appeals by radio to the nation to make effective the voluntary code to shorten hours

GIFTS

You will find in our store the most complete line of giftable gifts in the city, here you will find gifts for everybody and for every occasion.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Pictures | Writing Sets |
| Fountain Pens | Books |
| Frames | Pottery |
| Custom Jewelry | Candy |
| Lamp Shade | Favors |
| Card Tables | Toys |
| Games | Dolls |
| Desk Sets | Table Ornaments |
| Art Brass | Mosaics |

Philippine Education Co., Inc.
101-103 Escolta

-FREE-



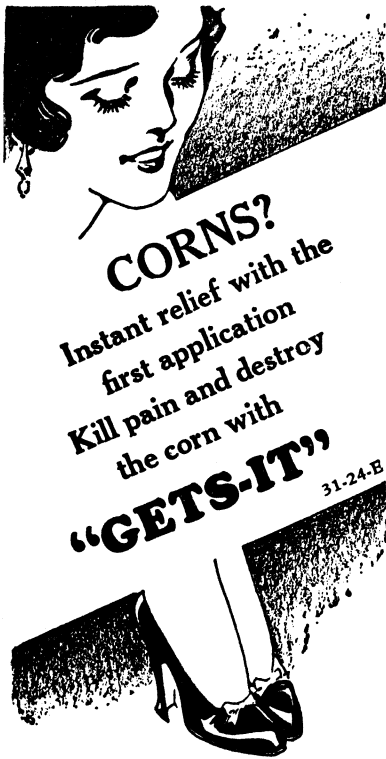
Package of Zinnia FLOWER SEEDS!

11.
Present This Advertisement For Free Seeds

If you wish seeds to be mailed to you include 4-centavo stamp with this advertisement

Address "FREE SEEDS"

Phil. Education Co., Inc.
101-103 ESCOLTA



CORNS?
Instant relief with the
first application
Kill pain and destroy
the corn with
"GETS-IT"

31-24-E

Salicylic Acid 14.0%; Zinc Chloride M.R.
2.6%; Ether 7.2%; Alcohol 9.0%;
Flexible Collodion q. s.

and raise wages and announces that he will list in the post office of every town the roll of honor of "all those who join with me".

July 26.—General Balbo starts his return flight to Italy.

July 28.—State department officials characterize as too absurd for discussion the reports published in the Japanese press that the United States is negotiating for a naval base on Tungshan island, southwest of Amoy.

July 29.—Walter C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, who is opposed to federal price regulation and government supervision of the oil industry, orders vice-president James A. Moffet to resign from the Company or reject President Roosevelt's offer of appointment to an advisory committee working with General Johnson. Moffet resigns his \$100,000 a year job. General Johnson states that the objects of the wage and hour campaign are being realized and that it has the backing of the country's big business men.

Aug. 2.—The President approves the plans for the construction of 21 new warships in private shipyards.

Aug. 3.—Stores, shops, and factories begin operating in all parts of the country on a 40-hour week with higher wages.

Aug. 5.—Cuba is paralyzed by a nation-wide strike in protest against the administration of President Machado.

Aug. 6.—Machado decrees that the Cuban army may assume police authority without notice whenever necessary. Several persons have been killed and wounded in fights with the police.

Aug. 7.—The Cuban army takes control of Havana after the police turned machine guns on thousands of rioters, killing and wounding many of them.

The State Department announces that an agreement has been signed with Haiti for the withdrawal of American marines who have been on the island since 1915 following a massacre of 167 political prisoners.

Aug. 8.—Machado states he is willing to resign if the people desire this but not as the result of "foreign intermeddling". Intervention under the Platt Amendment to the Cuban Constitution is discussed in Washington in order to end Machado's eight-year régime of corruption and violence, but the administration is loathe to do this.

Aug. 10.—Reported that the British and Spanish governments have lodged complaints with American Ambassador Welles at Havana over alleged mistreatment of their nationals and destruction of their property. President Roosevelt has a conference with Cuban Ambassador Cintas and states afterwards that Cubans should abandon political strife.

Aug. 11.—Senator Pitman of the foreign relations committee states that corruption is one of the chief causes of the Cuban situation. He expresses the opinion that if United States intervention is necessary, foreign nations will understand America's purpose and will not ascribe the action to "imperialism".

Machado is forced to flee from Cuba as his palace is sacked by the people after he had requested leave of absence and announced that Secretary of War Herrera was succeeding him. Herrera was unable to form a cabinet, but named Carlos Manuel de Cespedes Secretary of State who thereupon succeeded to the provisional presidency. Behind the scenes was the hand of American Ambassador Welles who is credited for handling a delicate situation in an able manner, avoiding the necessity of military intervention by the United States. Many of Machado's hated porristas or secret police were killed in the fighting. Machado escaped in an airplane.

Aug. 13.—Machado reaches Nassau, Bahamas, in an airplane and without baggage.

Aug. 14.—De Cespedes takes the oath of office and announces that he will uphold individual rights, the freedom of the press, and closer economic amity with the United States.

Other Countries

July 15.—The four power treaty between Italy, France, Germany, and Britain is signed in Rome by Mussolini who sponsored it and the ambassadors of the other countries, and ratification by the home governments is believed assured.

July 25.—It is announced in Paris that France has formally claimed sovereignty over six groups of islets including the Sprally Islands, the Caredam-boine Islet, Ituba Islet, Twin Islands, Loaito islet, and Thithu Island, about 200 miles west of Palawan.

France raises the tariffs on seventy different American products.

Chancellor Hitler makes compulsory sterilization of physical and mental defectives compulsory in Germany.

July 26.—The Japanese foreign office states that it is investigating to determine whether Japan would be justified in contesting France's recently announced occupation of the small islands between Indo-China and Palawan. Several Japanese firms, it is alleged, have engaged intermittently in collecting guano and phosphate on these islands and petitioned the Japanese government to annex them in the years 1919, 1921, and 1929.

July 27.—The world economic conference in London adjourns after accomplishing but little, but in a letter to Premier MacDonald, the chairman, President Roosevelt states that he does not consider the conference a failure and pledges continuance of American cooperation in the task of bringing world conditions back to normal. It was the disagreement over currency stabilization and the rapid developments in the domestic affairs of the various nations which led to the close of the conference after such a short sitting. The conference is also considered to have been too large and unwieldy.

July 28.—Demands are made in the British House of Commons to terminate existing trade treaties with Japan and exclude Japanese goods from British colonies. Both capital and labor are united in a campaign against Japanese goods which it is said are driving British goods out of the world's markets with "the most sweated labor on earth". "The Government can not permit the Lancashire worker to have a rice standard of living." Japanese socks are selling in London for 6 centavos, shirts for 14 centavos, pants for 20 centavos, and it is declared that these are made by Japanese children paid 10 centavos a day and women paid 12 centavos.

July 29.—It is stated officially in Paris that the United States gave preliminary approval to the French occupation of the small islands off the coast of Palawan in the China Sea, but Washington state department officials say they had no knowledge of the French plans. The taking of the islands by France has awakened interest and resentment in China as it is stated they are frequently visited by Chinese fishermen.

Aug. 1.—Mahatma Gandhi is again arrested after less than three months' freedom for renewing his campaign of civil disobedience to British rule.

The Japanese fleet steams southward for big scale maneuvers which will include a major sea battle with a theoretical enemy fleet in tropical Pacific waters east of the Philippines. The naval ministry has asked for 680,000,000 yen for 1934, which is 32 per cent more than the largest previous expenditure in 1921-22.

Aug. 5.—Invoking the new four power pact, Britain, France, and Italy send individual protests against German threats to Austrian independence which included the sending of German planes to Austria to distribute Nazi pamphlets and German radio propaganda, as well as an active campaign against the Austrian socialist chancellor, Dr. E. Dollfuss, who has banned Nazis from the country.

Aug. 7.—Germany refuses to agree that it has violated the four power treaty in its relations with Austria.

Rossi and Codos, French fliers, break the distance record in making a hop from New York to Rayack, Syria, 5,700 miles, in 55 hours, 29 minutes. They could have gone on but feared the probability of being forced down during the night in a region where there are no lighted landing fields.

Aug. 9.—Martial law is declared in Amoy as 40,000 communist soldiers, fleeing before the forces of Chiang Kai-shek, enter Fukien province.

Brilliantshine

You Have Every Right to Smile

because BRILLIANTSHINE Metal Polish did the work for you. BRILLIANTSHINE works easily and quickly, and gives a better lustre than any polish on the market. It will not get hard and gummy as paste polish does. BRILLIANTSHINE will polish in cold as in warm weather.

It is especially recommended for show-cases, brass or zinc signs, brass scales, band instruments, harness trimmings, automobiles and is a general household article.

Ask Your Dealer

Aug. 12.—General Balbo and his fleet of hydro-planes arrive back in Rome after a flight of about 12,000 miles, the most remarkable formation flight in history. Two planes were lost and two men killed during the flight, one man and a plane at Amsterdam on the flight out, the plane being substituted by a new one, and another plane and man in departing from the Azores on the return.

Aug. 15.—Manchukuo forces assisted by Japanese take Dolonor, capital of Chahar province.

The New Books

Fiction



The Family Meal Ticket, McCready Huston; McBride & Co., 138 pp., P4.40.

"The letters of a modern father"—"before and after it happened", i. e. the financial crash. Illustrated by O. Soglow.

Letter from an Unknown Woman, Stefan Zweig; Viking Press, 112 pp., P2.75.

A* dramatic novelette from the pen of the gifted Austrian writer.

The Meriwether Mystery, Kay Cleaver Strahan; Doubleday, Doran & Co., 320 pp., P4.40.

Another story about Lynn MacDonald, feminine detective, whose skill made "Footprints" by the same author so excellent a tale. Will Cuppy of the New York *Herald Tribune* said of it: "It's the pick of the spring bafflers to date and will have a simply swell effect upon your general outlook, intelligence quotient, spinal column, and basal metabolism".

Mulliner Nights, P. G. Wodehouse; Doubleday, Doran & Co., 320 pp., P4.40.

"Yours is indeed a stout pair of lips if they do not relax often, part sometimes in a delighted yell as you read the latest Wodehouse issue"—*Time*.

The Planets for September, 1933

By The Manila Observatory



MERCURY is too close to the sun for good observation during the entire month.

VENUS is an evening star and sets at about 8 p. m. throughout the month. It is now in the constellation, Virgo, and immediately after sundown may be seen about 15 degrees above the western horizon, a little east of the

bright star, Apica.

MARS may be seen setting between 9:30 and 10.00 p. m. Immediately after sunset the planet may be found about 30 degrees above the western horizon and east of the planet Venus.

JUPITER is rapidly approaching the sun and after the 15th is no longer in a position favorable for observation. Jupiter sets at 7:17 p. m. on the 1st. It may be found very low in the western sky near the constellation, Virgo, after sunset.

SATURN is visible from sundown until 3 a. m. on the 15th. At 9 p. m. the planet may be found almost overhead in the constellation, Capricorn.

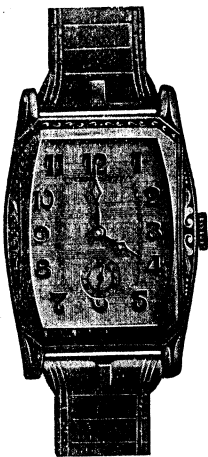


Lupe Velez, Universal Film Beauty

HE WANTED TO CARESS HER CHEEKS

Her complexion fascinated him. Scarcely met, yet already he was thrilled. Dozens of girls were pretty. But only this one lured him with the exquisite velvet of her skin. Yet this new beauty is for all. **PRINCESS PAT** face powder gives it . . . by reason of its exclusive *almond base*. Such velvety, clinging, adorable beauty you never knew from starch base powders.

DO YOU WANT A WATCH?



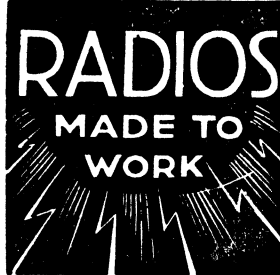
This excellent WYLER Swiss watch costing P25.00 will be given as a premium if you solicit 15 subscriptions for the Philippine Magazine.

Write for full instructions.

Here is an excellent opportunity to own a Wyler watch of quality, reliability, accuracy and beauty of design.

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

1104 Castillejos, Manila



A NEW Complete Competent

RADIO SERVICE

Under the Supervision of Expert Radio Technicians

DEALERS

in Long and Short Wave Receivers—Transmitters—Parts

For more detailed information

RING UP

PHONE 2-34-72

OR CALL AT THE

METROPOLITAN RADIO CORPORATION

Metropolitan Theatre Bldg.

Plaza Lawton, Manila



Leading the Parade!

LECHE
MARCA

"OSO"



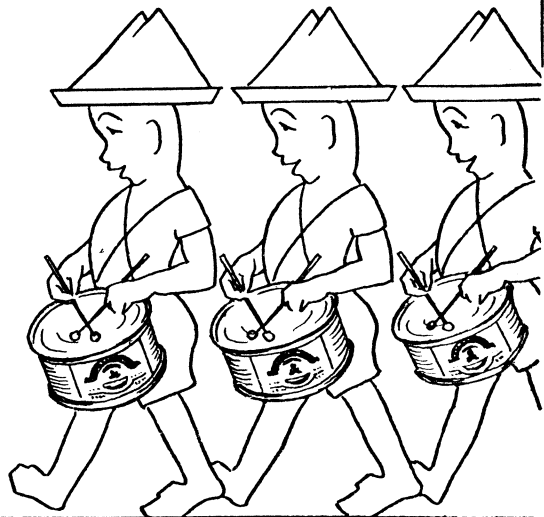
ASK YOUR
Doctor—Mother—Baby

All Agree:

BEAR BRAND

Milk and Whipping Cream,

Is the Best
for
You and Me!



PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXX

SEPTEMBER, 1933

No. 4

What Would Happen in Case of an American-Japanese War?

By Manuel Olbes

IN almost every discussion about the future of the Philippines, someone is sure to ask the question, "What about Japan?"

The question usually remains unanswered as no one can say with certainty what lies in the future, but it is possible to foretell what would probably happen if Japan set out to make a second Manchuria of the Philippines.

Whether the Philippines can be successfully defended by the United States is a much debated question, although most observers agree that the United States could not successfully repel a Japanese attack on the Philippines under present conditions.

The main United States fleet could not be used in the defense of the Philippines, for the reason that it would be needed for the defense of the Pacific Coast, the Panama Canal, and the Hawaiian Islands, and would have to seek contact with the main Japanese fleet if a decisive battle were to be fought. In fact, the main fleets of both Japan and the United States would, of necessity, have to remain in their own waters and preserve the utmost mobility. Japan's weakening itself by sending a large part of its fleet to the Philippines, would probably be the signal for an American Grand Fleet attack on Japan proper.

If Japan, however, through American short-sightedness and indifference, should be able to take the Philippines without appreciably weakening its home defenses—a thing that Japan could probably do today because of the fact that the Philippines has been too long considered more an outpost than a real base—then the United States would have to deal with an immensely stronger Japan, in practically complete control of a string of great and small islands skirting the coast of Asia from Siberia to Singapore. Conquest of the Philippines would also add greatly to the prestige of the Japanese government both abroad and at home, bolstering up the national morale.



IF, as a result of a sudden declaration of war, the defense of the Philippines would have to be immediately undertaken, it would have to be done by the present armed land forces of the United States in the Philippines—the Army, the Philippine Scouts, the Philippine Constabulary (each organization counting around 6,000 men), a small air force, and such few destroyers, submarines, and other effective craft as happened to be here. In addition to this we would have a few hundred marines stationed at Olongapo and Cavite and aboard the warships in these waters, and probably also a few thousand high-school and college cadets provided with reserve arms. No doubt a considerable semi-combative force could be organized along the routes of attack recruited from among the citizens of these regions.

The Japanese High Command has no doubt long ago laid plans for an invasion of the Philippines. The Japanese strategists can have needed very little more information than may be obtained from an ordinary road guide. Everything is so plain that it almost hurts the eye.

Japan would probably strike, and that without warning, from four different points: Lingayen, Iba, Batangas, and Hondagua. As things are now, four weeks later, probably the entire island of Luzon, with the exception of the region within the radius of the guns on Corregidor and surrounding fortifications, would be in Japanese hands, including Manila. Corregidor could probably hold out for an indefinite period.

That section of the Japanese fleet sent to the Philippines would probably not seek a naval battle and would not engage in one unless attacked by the few American destroyers, submarines, and a cruiser or so which might be in Philippine waters at the time. The Japanese would first, and without great difficulty, secure complete domination of the waters between Japan and Luzon. It is, of course, obvious that the enemy would not attempt to enter the



Philippines through Manila Bay, defended by the fortifications on and about Corregidor, but would land troops at various points, probably those already mentioned, for a number of flank approaches upon the capital city. A part of the Japanese fleet would be sent to guard the San Bernardino Straits between Luzon and Samar to block a possible attempt on the part of the United States to send minor military and naval reinforcements. Legaspi is conveniently located to serve the Japanese as a fueling base in patrolling the Straits. The entire coast of Luzon from Iba, Zambales, on the one side, north, and then south to the San Bernardino Straits would be at the mercy of Japan. Such a small American fleet as is now assigned to the Far East could not successfully resist that part of the Japanese fleet which would be assigned to take the Philippines. The Japanese, as has been said, could probably gain dominance of the coastal waters of Luzon without great nava effort.

As, during at least the earlier stages of such a war, land forces would probably not be engaged anywhere but in the Philippines, Japan could send at least a hundred thousand troops here without difficulty. Our small forces, though well equipped and well officered by men with a thorough knowledge of the terrain, could not possibly defeat such numbers as Japan would send here.

Japanese troops landing at Iba under the protection of naval guns and proceeding south on a first-class road toward Manila would meet opposition from American

forces based on Olongapo. The fight along this route would be a hard one, especially in the mountain pass between Olongapo and Dinalupihan. The American and Scout soldiers, assisted perhaps by men of the Constabulary, and others, would not be easily defeated, but in the end they would have to give way before the Japanese numbers. The defenses at Subig Bay were primarily constructed to ward off a sea and not a land attack. It would not be necessary for the Japanese to engage in naval maneuvers at Subig Bay. Fort Wint would be left to one side.

Japanese soldiers and marines landing at Lingayen would find not only a first-class road leading to Manila, but also a railroad. Under the guns of a number of warships, a considerable force could be landed, and not until the enemy

had advanced beyond the range of their naval guns, could effective resistance be offered them. The troops based on Stotsenburg would put up a stubborn running defense, and would succeed in retarding the Japanese advance for several weeks, but the Japanese forces from Iba and from Lingayen would finally consolidate, probably at San Fernando, Pampanga, and numbers would triumph.

Hondagua, on the East Coast, in Tayabas, would undoubtedly be used by the Japanese as a third landing port. Large ships can come directly up to the dock and there are road and railroad connections with near-by Manila. The invaders would be met by forces based on Fort McKinley which would stage a campaign similar to that being waged north of Manila. The Japanese would suffer heavy losses. But light artillery, machine gun, and rifle opposition at strategic points, no doubt already selected along all the possible routes of an enemy advance, and demolition of roads, bridges, and rails would constitute the sum total of defensive measures.

Probably the best attack upon Manila could be made from Batangas. Nearest of all to Manila, with first-class road and railroad connections, what more could an invader ask? American resistance along this route could only be similar in nature to that along the other routes. How could our small Philippine fighting forces defeat or even long resist a large, well-equipped expeditionary force from Japan converging on Manila from three or four directions?

Corregidor, so long as no attempt is made by the enemy to enter the Bay, would be useless, as its guns can not be

used against any of the enemy approaches named. Corregidor, as a matter of fact, was not built primarily to defend Manila. It was planned to stand a siege. It is a citadel to which the seat of government would be transferred, treasure, important documents, etc., and held safe until the enemy investment of the country were lifted after the main American fleet had overcome the main Japanese fleet. If Japan were victorious on the high seas, the Philippines would be lost to America, and, it may be added, to the Filipino people, for years, perhaps forever.

THese appearing to be the facts in case of an immediate war, what can we do to save the Philippines if we have time—as we probably will have. American prestige still protects the Philippines, but how much longer can we count merely on this?

Many believe that the archipelago could be protected from invasion by a strong cordon of submarines thrown around the chief landing ports and by a sufficiently large air force. While this plan appears feasible and is probably the best that has been presented, it must be borne in mind that this would require many more submarines and fighting planes than we now have, and also a number of submarine bases and airplane landing fields and other facilities as yet non-existent.

As the Washington naval treaty of 1922 prohibits the construction of further fortifications and naval bases in the Philippines, new submarine bases could not be built here at least before 1936, when the treaty expires, but the example of Japan in the mandated islands in spending hundreds of thousands of yen in "harbor improvements" for "commercial purposes" might well be followed, if not directly by the American Government itself, then by our local government. The Philippine Legislature might well appropriate funds for harbor improvements at Aparri, Lingayen, Hondagua, Iba, Batangas, and other points deemed necessary for the defense of the Islands, and to do so would be nobody's business but

our own and would not be likely to meet with remonstrances from Washington.

The submarines, darting in and out of their bases along the coast, especially toward the north, would patrol our coastal waters about our principal ports. At war, they would sink such troop ships as neared the Philippines and inflict every possible damage on the Japanese war vessels. The air force, notified by wireless of enemy approach, would launch air attacks upon the enemy craft, interfere with troop landings, and otherwise help in the sea and land defense at the most vulnerable points.

Such a defense would not render the Philippines entirely impregnable, but would prevent the landing of Japanese forces in the Philippines—*unless* Japan sends a very large part of its navy here, and this it would not be likely to do for the reasons stated at the beginning of this article. With the American Grand Fleet based on Hawaii, Japan could not take this risk. It is clear from all the foregoing that the possible attack upon and the defense of the Philippines would probably become the pivotal event in the case of a war between America and Japan. Neither the American Government nor we here in the Philippines can continue longer to practically ignore this probability.

The defense of the Philippines is a matter which should concern every Filipino even more than every American, and should be given the most serious attention by our legislators. We have a claim upon and a right to United States protection and should insist that we get this in full measure. But such insistence should not prevent us from assisting in every possible way to make our Philippines secure for ourselves and our posterity. The United States should send more submarines and more airplanes here, but we should, with our own public funds, construct landing fields in every necessary location and devote a large part of our funds to harbor improvements. These would be of great commercial value to the Philippines, but might prove to be of value far transcending the merely commercial.

The Rain

By C. V. Pedroche

THIS rain comes softly like a song half-sung,
Filling the trees with gladness, and the grass
With silver music as the raindrops pass:
A light, sweet drizzle, fresh and cool and young.

And this comes thunderous—a passion burst
Of anger, drenching trees and fields and flowers,
Flooding the streams and rivers as it pours
On through relentless darkness, lightning-cursed.

This lingers on—this rain that comes and stays:
The heart grows dreary with the hours; the sun
Forgets to shine, and dawn and dusk are one
Through slow, unvaried monotones of days.
But this is tender to the good old earth,
Each drop: a God-sent promise of rebirth.

Sonnet for Gloria

By Anatolio Litonjua

A YEAR ago my fancy caught you there
Beside a jar of Chinese jade.
Your hands, among the blossoms, were
Two strayed doves that fluttered unafraid.
I would reproach the gods if seeing you,
They, too, desired your precious loveliness.
I did not mind your coldness, for I knew
All lovers first must bear love's loneliness.

But now, why should I care if you are proud,
If, passing by my door, you trample on
My mother's violets? Untamed, unbowed,
I smile while you go strolling in the sun.
I can not daunted be by your disdain:
The fret, the hurt are far too deep for pain.

Philippine and World-Wide Telephony

By J. E. H. Stevenot

THE expansion of long distance telephony throughout the world is one of the most remarkable achievements of man, a development that has rapidly taken place within the past few years.

It is no longer an unusual occurrence for people living in the Philippines to hear their telephones ring and be told by "long distance" that they are being called by friends or business connections in London, Madrid, New York, Paris, or San Francisco. Conversations have taken place between Manila and other parts of the world in which the human voice has traveled *with perfect clearness* over twelve thousand miles.

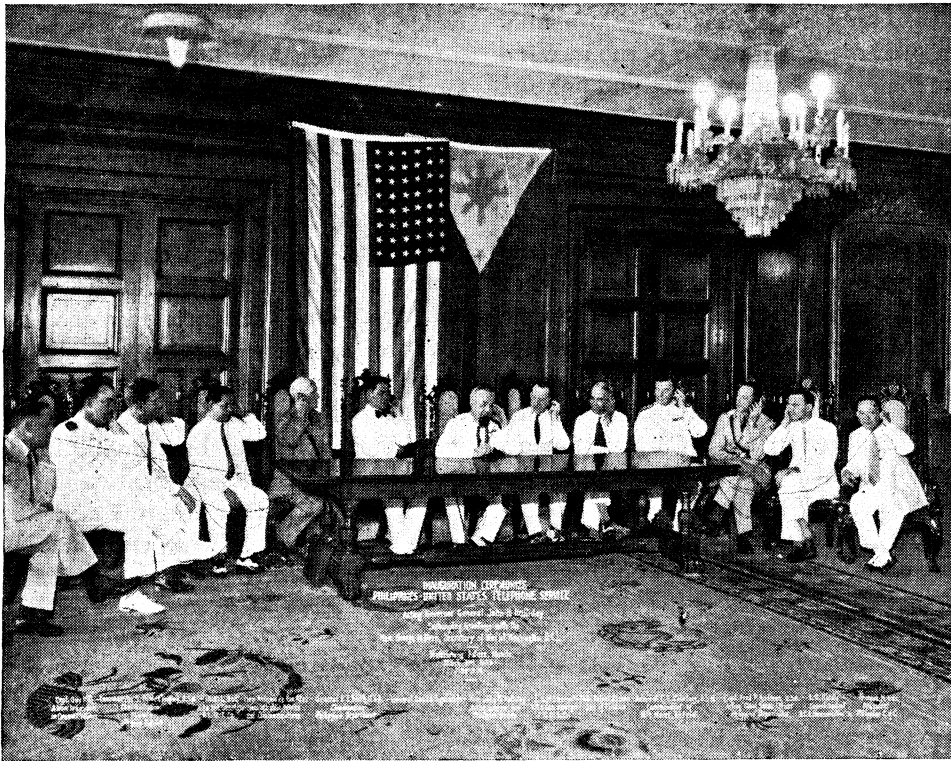
Genghis Kahn, at the height of his power during the latter part of the twelfth century, developed in Central Asia the world's most rapid communication system—by means of men and horses—which was only surpassed, hundreds of years later, upon the development of mechanical locomotion with the invention of the steam locomotive and the steamboat during the early part of the nineteenth century.

A new era in speed of communication came with the invention of the telegraph in 1843, and the next step was when Alexander Graham Bell, a resident of the United States and a native of Scotland, invented the telephone. He was a professor of acoustics, and a student of electricity, engaged in the teaching of deaf mutes in the art of vocal speech and was interested in the experimental development of multiplex telegraphy, based upon the use of rapidly varying currents. It was during these experiments, in the year 1875, that he contrived the crude and simple devices which he believed would prove that a magnetic current could be made to carry sound over a wire, and from which our present highly efficient telephone instruments have developed. The experiments which Dr. Bell and his companion, Thos. A. Watson, conducted were a success, and in 1876 the first public demonstration of the electric telephone was held at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. The American public soon re-

cognized the value of this new form of communication, and as early as 1877 telephone exchanges began to develop with great rapidity in the larger communities of the United States. This development was, however, subjected to many of the ills attendant upon financial difficulties, organization problems, and patent troubles.

Dr. Bell had associated himself with Thos. A. Watson, who was still hard at work on the instruments, improving and experimenting, and Gordon G. Hubbard, of Boston, a lawyer and member of Congress. He was a man of considerable distinction, and had joined with Thomas Sanders of Salem in financing Dr. Bell in his experiments. Already

advanced in years, he had vision and foresight and at every opportunity in Washington, and elsewhere on his travels about the country, would exhibit and demonstrate a pair of telephones, pointing out the possibilities of this great invention. Edwin T. Holmes, whose father had established an electrical burglar-alarm business in Boston and New York, also became an associate in their enterprise.



Inauguration Ceremonies
Philippines-United States Telephone Service
Malacañang Palace

Bell Telephone System Organized

This was a splendid group of men, each outstanding in his own sphere, but to organize and develop the business of the telephone at that time when the public attitude toward investment in an unfamiliar invention was anything but enthusiastic, required the leadership of some man able to cope with such an extremely difficult situation. It was at this time, about 1878, that Hubbard, who was in Washington, informed his associates in Boston that he was negotiating with Theodore N. Vail, General Superintendent of the United States Railway Mail Service, to take charge of their affairs. Mr. Hubbard was enthusiastic about the possibility of procuring the services of Mr. Vail because he had proven himself to be a man of eminent ability. He had distinguished himself by organizing and successfully operating the Railway Mail Service, a stupendous task, and the more notable was his accomplishment when it is

considered that he was the originator of the basic plan of system and organization and that he personally selected the men to direct this work throughout the mail service.

Quite a stir was caused when Washington officialdom learned that Mr. Vail had tendered his resignation, and his friends felt that he was giving up a career for a rash adventure. "Uncle Joe" Cannon, then a young but distinguished member of Congress, could not believe the news, and said, "Vail resigned his place! What for?" And when told, "Why, he is going into that thing invented by Bell—the telephone that talks over a wire. He has invested some money in it, and is going to make it his business."

Cannon commented, "Well, that's too bad. I always liked Vail. Hubbard tried to sell me some of that stock. I'm sorry he got hold of a nice fellow like Vail," which shows that people at that time not only did not believe in the future of the telephone but thought it a most fantastic contraption. The great Piermont Morgan refused to allow a telephone to be installed in his office because he thought it to be a non-sensical idea. This is to give the readers of this

article some idea that what they now take as a matter of course, was but a few years ago considered an illusionary dream. However, W. H. Forbes, father of W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, showed great foresight and faith in the telephone and the ability of Theodore N. Vail, by becoming one of the principal financial supporters of what is now known as the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which has more individual stockholders than any other company in the world, not one of whom owns as much as one per cent of its stock.

Mr. Vail became General Manager of the Bell Telephone Company. The forcefulness of his splendid character and his outstanding ability were fully displayed during his years of organization and development of the Bell Company. His conception of practical construction methods, his resourcefulness, and his genius for selecting and organizing men to carry out his plans contributed greatly to the success of the telephone development. It has long been an acknowledged fact that his was the hand which successfully guided the Bell Telephone Company through a period of difficult pioneering, years of patent infringements,

and which shaped the operations of the company until its production of equipment, its service to the public, and its financial stability had reached a high place in the business and social worlds.

The place the Bell Laboratories hold in the engineering and industrial world is unapproached by any other laboratory in existence, and this activity was due to Theodore Vail's belief that the Bell System should at all times seek to develop and maintain the highest standards.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company also took over the Western Union Telegraph Company, as a subsidiary, and Theodore N. Vail made it the outstanding telegraph system of the world.

Within a few years telephone service had assumed world-wide proportions. Oceans and other great natural barriers no longer prevented persons from talking with each other. The first submarine telephone cable was laid between Dover and Calais in 1891 and further cable development continued. The difficulties of spanning great distances over land were rapidly being overcome in North America and in Europe. Tele-

phone service was opened between New York and Denver, a distance of 3,300 kilometers, in 1911; by 1915, with still further improvements achieved, transcontinental service initially opened between New York and San Francisco, a distance of 5,300 kilometers.

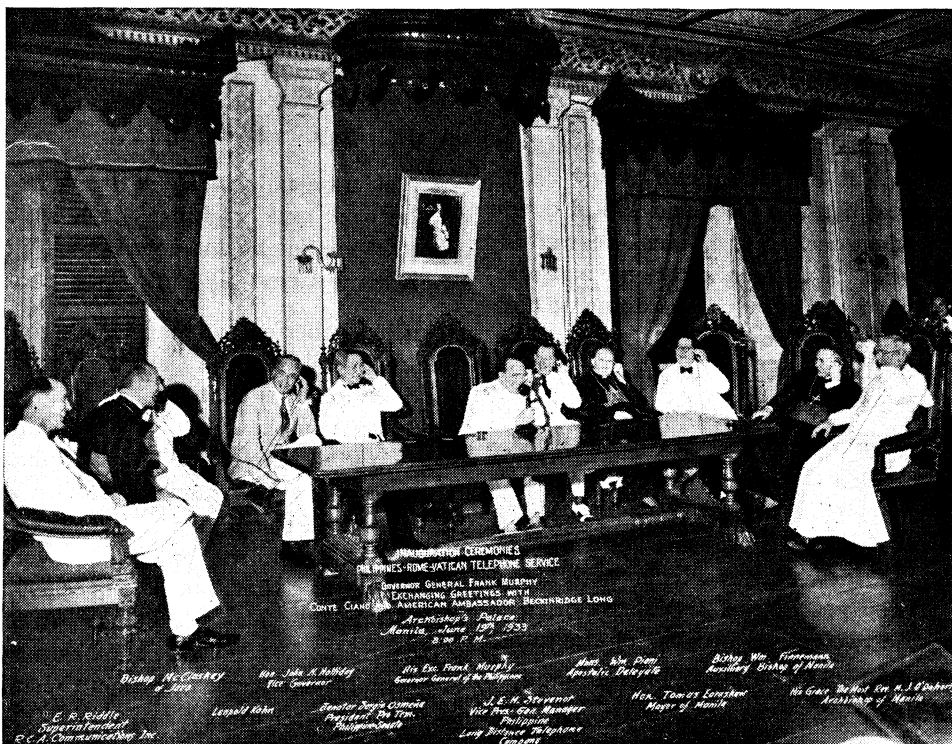
After the close of the war, developments in telephony were rapid throughout Europe, stimulated by the close coöperation of the European administrations through the International Advisory Committee on Long Distance Telephony. Transcontinental telephone service was opened in South America in 1928, when the Trans-Andean line between Buenos Aires and Santiago was established. In 1930 came the transcontinental telephone line in Australia.

Mr. Halsey—Telephone Pioneer

During the early part of the twentieth century, while telephony was developing apace in different parts of the world, there was being operated in the City of Manila a telephone system known as the Sociedad de los Teléfonos de Manila.

It is significant to note that the initial steps in the development of American commercial telephone communication

(Continued on page 163)



Inauguration Ceremonies
Philippines-Rome-Vatican Telephone Service
Archbishop's Palace

Taxie

By Eugenio Lingad

IN this company I have no name; everybody calls me nine-o-two. When I turn in my car, it's nine-o-two reporting. Smudge-faced men in dirty and oily overalls inspect my car. One of them has a family of five to support and often asks me if I have anything for him. I drop a ten-centavo piece in his hand once in a while. Then he bellows: "O.K., nine-o-two!"



I shall follow her and give her the change. No, I shall send it by a boy. No, I had better run this car up against a post and end the whole business. I am only a number, nine-o-two. . . .

Most of those who hire me later for some time are Chinese. I do not understand them. They talk in Chinese; even laugh in Chinese. . . .

I start work about five in the morning and report in at five in the afternoon. Much may happen during the hours between. I run slowly around the city streets in the wet, early dawn. It is still rather dark and the sky is black with rain clouds. It is like the dawn in my Zambales hills. The cool air stings my face, and I pull down the wind-shield of my midget car. For a time I hear nothing but the pur of my engine. I think of our home on those rugged slopes. I wonder what my mother is doing at this time. I can see her beautiful face now, lighted by the lamp she holds over her head. She does not know I am a taxie driver. I wish I had been really good to her. She thinks I am good to her even when I am not. . . .

"Taxie!"

Our home in the Zambales hills disappears suddenly. I see a wet street and on the sidewalk two women with black veils over the faces. They get in and I take them to a church. The older of the two curses because of the mud, curses like an uncle of mine who never goes to church. . . .

I take three well-dressed young men to a government office. Their voices are commanding and not very kind. They look superiorly down upon me. Maybe because they are working in a government office. Two of them are noisy. One says he is expecting an important call at ten o'clock. Another swears about his *lavandera* because she failed to come with a clean shirt. The other is silent and hardly smiles. . . .

A young woman with no powder on her face is going to the Normal School. She asks me not to drive fast. She reads as the car runs along.

"Don't you think you might be late?" I ask.

She does not answer me and I ask her again. Still she is silent, but only looks at me. I understand the meaning of that glance. I have forgotten myself again. I am only nine-o-two. . . .

I see a woman waving at me from a street corner. I open the door for her. I often do that, especially for a woman. Then I recognize her. She recognizes me and hesitates. But she enters just the same and I gently close the door. I see her face in the little mirror before me. There is a smile of contempt on her face. A cold sweat breaks out on me. I know where she lives. I take her there and she pays, leaving hastily and not waiting for the change. I want to throw the money after her, throw it against the windows of that impressive looking house.

I run around Dewey Boulevard, humming to myself. The sea is wild. There is no rain, but the wind is stiff. I can not forget the smile of contempt or was it triumph, on the lips of *that* girl. . . .

I pick up a sailor. He is drunk and keeps pounding me on the back and laughing. It hurts me and I tell him to stop it. He laughs and says he will kill me, kill me. Later he gives me a peso bill and tells me to keep the change. . . .

An old American woman wants to go to the piers. She speaks kindly to me. I am a good boy, she says, and she wonders how it is that I speak English so well. I am flattered. She makes me forget I am only nine-o-two. I mention my home in the Zambales hills. She repeats that I am a good young man. I tell her I am not very good; that it is hard to be good. She says she comes from Washington. I think she said the town was Bremerton, or something like that, but it is in Washington. She tells me the sun sets there at ten o'clock in the evening. I am surprised. She even tells me she has a sister who won a prize in a painting contest. She says the subject of the painting was an old woman's pair of shoes. The American woman talks so kindly that I forget the little contemptuous smile I saw in the mirror above my wind-shield. . . .

A priest gets into my cab, wearing the usual black robe and a black hat. He is an old man and his spectacles have very thick lenses. He buys many things and piles the packages on the seat. On the way back to the Walled City, he is silent. I am afraid of his silence. I feel as if he is listening to a confession of my thoughts. Boldly I break the silence.

"Father," I say, "I have a nephew who is studying in the San Carlos Seminary."

I wait for an answer. Finally he says: "That is very good". He does not say anything more the rest of the way, but as I help him unload his packages, he looks at me kindly and I think of my father.

From one of the low, Spanish buildings, near where I dropped the old priest, a woman in flaming red emerges and hails me. As she sits down in the back seat a wave of strong perfume assails me and I can't help putting a hand to my nose. I ask her where she wants to go. She hesitates and looks at me through the mirror. Her eyes are soft and alluring, but her face is painted. She does not answer me right away. Is she smiling? I ask her again.

(Continued on page 162)

Manuel L. Quezon

By Claro M. Recto

THE Deity has lavished magnificent gifts upon Manuel L. Quezon—as upon few men of his generation. There may be men of equal talent, but they lack his magnetic personality. There may be men who have both, but they lack that dynamic and restless spiritual force which we have seen burst forth like a mountain stream in a flood in hundreds of stormy and spectacular contests. There may be men who have that same dynamic spirit, that same keen mind, that same extraordinary personal attractiveness, but they lack the moral courage to engage, like him, in open combat with any adversary whomsoever for the maintenance of his principles. There may, finally, be men who possess all these attributes, but who lack his nobility in forgetting offenses done him and that chivalry with which he has been known to vanquish himself by publicly confessing his errors.

But for the very reason that Heaven has showered him with such rich gifts, Mr. Quezon realizes that the accounting he must render of his stewardship will be the more strict. We, who have seen him during the last few years undertake with characteristic valor and without counting the cost, a careful revision of his ideas and opinions, know that he is aware, and that without pride, of the fact that the responsibility which rests upon him is in proportion to the precious spiritual treasures which God has entrusted to his care. He knows that it is his duty to lead his people, holding up no other banner than the flag of his country, following no other pillar of fire than that of Truth, toward that blessed Eden of Liberty of which our fathers dreamed.

Mr. Quezon now stands upon the threshold of the culminating period of his life. He has come out victorious in all the contests in which he has engaged. Yet, though he has partaken of the rich meats of life, he has also tasted of its bitterness. During long periods of illness, he has had time to meditate deeply on eternal truths. He knows the deceitfulness of power and the perishableness of glory. Now that he has learned these truths, how beautiful the opportunity before him to rise to his fullest stature for the sake of the people who, in the words of the Gospel, have

great pleasure in him! We are sure, the whole country is sure, that Mr. Quezon will act, has already begun to act to establish the most perfect union between himself and the people—turning away from all thought of his own individual welfare and the advantages, and thereby also the disadvantages, of mere political power.

I recall a beautiful story, of Oriental savor, related by Jacinto Benavente. Once there was a rich powerful lord who, on one of his hunts, discovered a poor girl of great beauty. She fled at his approach, and, following her, he arrived at a miserable hut, the home of the girl. Entering the hovel, the lord found the family in prayer to God for relief, and was shocked by the poverty and distress he beheld. He summoned his following with his hunting horn and ordered that the needy family be provided with the best of food and care. Meanwhile he emptied the gold in his purse into the hands of the father, hung collars of precious jewels about the necks of the women, and caressed and gave sweetmeats to the children. All prostrated themselves before him and cried: "He is a god . . . a god who has taken pity on us!" And they kissed his feet and the hem of his cloak. He regarded the young girl with ill-contained desire and was tempted a thousand times to take her on his horse, convinced that she was well paid for and that those poor people would even be grateful. . . . But they were still crying: "He is a god! He is a god!" And how could he resign himself to losing the prestige of a god to satisfy the passions of a man? He went away without saying a word, having vanquished himself, glorious like a real god.

We know that Mr. Quezon will remain on the lofty height where his countrymen have placed him in their thoughts and that he will consecrate himself ever more disinterestedly to the cause of his people during the remainder of his life, which we all hope will be yet many years, for the star which rose in Baler fifty-five years ago still shines with undimmed splendor in our national firmament. And very much longer will the name of Manuel L. Quezon, linked with the title of Father of his people which will be bestowed upon him, illumine the pages of our history.

Flame Trees

By Rachel Mack

A GAINST the rain cloud's blue-black somberness
I saw a flame tree's ecstasy of bloom.
O singing triumph! Can there be dullness on the earth
hereafter, drab dullness, slow monotonous days?
I think there can not be.
How brave and prodigal these flowers!
Beneath the tree and covering a noon shadow's span,
The ground is gay with petals,
As if the dull earth, yielding to a mood, reflected all the
tree's bright beauty,
As some lake's water might reflect the moon.

A Russian Artist Looks at the Philippines

By Joseph Shelestian

I

THE Quest—with this single word one may define all that is comprised in the culture and progress that the Russian people have attained to date.

Not only in recent years, but as far back as the early nineteenth and even the eighteenth centuries, there has ever been this quest—this constant, unceasing searching for all and everything, in every direction and in all of them—a quest for the newest and the shortest routes by which Russia could follow and overtake Europe, a Europe which was three hundred years in advance.

As far back as the tenth and the eleventh centuries, Russia, even then referring to itself as “Holy Russia”, was not inferior in the development of its culture to that of the Teutons, the Scandinavians, and the other peoples who then inhabited the northern reaches of Europe.

Russia had passed through two centuries since the dim, even then half-forgotten age when the foremost of its Pantheon, the god Perun, having gravely offended the Grand Duke—the *Velikii Kniaz* Vladimir, of Kiev, was in disgrace bound to the tails of wild horses, and, headless and dishonored, was dragged to the brink of the Dnieper and flung into its foaming depths.

And following hard upon this, the serene rays of Christianity illumined the dark and barbarous land.

The Greek proselyters, Cyril and Methodius, compiled for the Russians their first alphabet, their first adequate means of expression, through the medium of which in a comparatively short time were translated into the language of the land the vast storehouse of knowledge along religious lines which the then modern Greek culture had developed.

Before many years had passed, the measureless stretches of forest and plain were dotted with innumerable monasteries, which, as in other and more advanced lands to the west and the south, soon appeared as the centers of what culture there was, and as the fountainheads of education, as it was then understood.

The Russian dukes themselves not only did not oppose this spread of quasi-Greek learning, but, on the contrary, acted as its generous patrons and sponsors; and the earliest work on what we may call the history of Russia was written approximately at this stage, by the Great Kniaz of Kiev, Vladimir Monomachus.

This chronicle was, primarily, a bequest,



The Carabao

an inheritance left by the Great Kniaz to his sons; and was compiled with an eye to its comprehensiveness, as well as to its value in touching and advising on the most casual and seemingly insignificant contingencies of life. And so it could not but gain, as in fact it did gain, the widest popularity, and to become the most authoritative guide in solving the manifold problems of contemporary Russia.

Russia at the time consisted of a heterogeneous collection of small, independent dukedoms, many of which were at constant war with their neighbors with the logical result that, when in the beginning of the thirteenth century the countless Tatar hordes, heralding their approach with their wild, shrill yells and bloodcurdling war cries, swept out of

Asia and over the limitless expanse of the Russian steppes, they encountered no difficulty in seizing and holding the land through a period of three centuries.

Throughout this era of virtual enslavement, all there was of Russia's cultural life was virtually moribund, and until the fifteenth century it not only did not forge ahead, but in many respects even retrogressed; so that when in the fifteenth century Russia again planted its feet on the path of cultural progress, Europe was far ahead, with a start of three hundred years.

In the south of Russia, in what was even then known as the Ukraine, the embers of learning which had come eastward from the Poles, who had been tinged with the ir-



The Church

resistible influence of the Renaissance, still flickered in the valiantly struggling Academy of Kiev. But the rest of the huge land was in darkness; and when at the opening of the eighteenth century, Peter the Great smashed his gargantuan fist through the wall on the west, to open his "window into Europe," even that tiny flicker was extinguished under the bootheels of Russia's first "modernist."

Russia's cultural thought began its intensive labors in its effort to overtake Europe when under Catherine II, the first Academy of Sciences was established in Russia, and the first learned men of the nation appeared, the first purely national writers, painters, and composers. But Europe still marched far ahead, and to follow and overtake it along the old, rutted roads, was a task both difficult and long.

This dawned on the Russian intellectuals of the eighteenth century, the so-called "Novatori," who began then to search for shorter paths, the sooner to arrive at the point where a triumphant Europe was continuing its progress. In many instances Russia found and traced these short-cuts; but they were narrow by-paths and those who could follow them were but a scant few. And when the Russian "intelligentsia" attained to the cultural milestones of the twentieth century, the rulers of the land had only arrived at the milestones of the eighteenth, while far behind the great mass of the Russian people could be dimly seen, as on a mist-shrouded horizon, at the mile posts of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

This maladjustment could not but result in the colossal fissure in the national life of Russia, which in the end proved to be the fundamental cause of the revolution of 1917.

II

THIS handful of Russian intellectuals did not, on attaining to a level with the rest of Europe, content itself with marching in the rear ranks, but soon forced its way victoriously into the forefront, where it continued on an equal footing with the standard-bearers. In proof of this one may cite as an example the matchless success of the Russian painter, Briulov, who startled Italy, the cradle and the center of the pictorial art, with his painting, "The Destruction of Pompeii."

The amazed and delighted Italians, recognizing the deathless creation of an artist, literally showered the painter

with roses, and carried him in triumph on their shoulders through the streets of Milan.

Another of the brilliant constellation of Russian painters of the nineteenth century was Ivanov, with his amazing creation, to which he devoted thirty years of his life, "The Appearance of Christ to the People." Again, Riepin, Levitan, Makovsky, and many others.

But the art of Europe at the time was itself beginning to search for new paths, new short-cuts to the ideal. These searchers called themselves "modernists," and the means they used, and their outlook, "modernism." The brightest and most outstanding exponents of this "modernism" in Europe were Cezanne, Gauguin, Manet, and a long list of others.

Analyzing modernism, studying its component parts, we find that it consist, in itself, of a number of other "isms." In other words, it includes, if it is taken as a route to an ideal, a collection of smaller, narrower paths, leading to the same

goal, but by their own, independent ways. So for example, the impressionism of Cezanne takes a direction the followers of which hold that the first principle of painting is color; while Cubism and several other factors in the art, consider, on the contrary, that everything is comprised in form. Others follow only technique, and so to infinity.

One of the boldest departures of modernism is Futurism, which denies everything, even the funda-

mental classification of art. As for instance, in one work the futurist includes sculpture, painting, etching, montage, and other means of representation. It concerns itself not at all with either form or content. It paints, not objectively but subjectively.

On the basis of all these strivings for expression, there has grown up one of the strongest of currents in art—Expressionism—which, availing itself of the achievements of its experimental labors, brought them all to the service of the *content*, that is, the Expressionist captures from Nature only the boldest outlines which give character to the given subject, and which most effectively and with the greatest power give expression to his basic idea.

Among the most brilliant exponents of this movement are two Russian painters, Vrubel and Rierich. The last-named is at present in the United States, and has attained



The Sugar Cane Field

“Noli Me Tangere”*

By D. A. Hernandez

WHAT is our greatest novel? Other nations would find it difficult to answer this question for themselves, but we will not hesitate and the question is no sooner asked than we exclaim: “Noli Me Tangere”. To us this novel is more than a work of art, it is so transcendent in its perfections that he who would criticize it can only be inspired by madness.



THE letters of Doña Pia are important to the action of the story because they were the means whereby Padre Salvi succeeded in getting Ibarra's own letters from Maria Clara, and thus enabled him to weave a plot to bring about her lover's downfall.

But what was the need for writing these letters in the first place? If the dying sinner had had anything important to say to her partner in sin, she could easily have done so, for he was her confessor. A woman on the verge of death does not write letters; she hasn't the strength, and, rich as Doña Pia was and on her deathbed, she could hardly have been left alone for any considerable time to write such dangerous missives.

It is a sacred book, the very torch that lighted the Filipino people on their way to freedom! Eulogies delivered on every anniversary of Rizal's death show the prevalence of this opinion, not only among the half-educated, but especially among the most enlightened among us.

But how far can a novel, which is pretended to faithfully portray our people, be true—if it presents a picture that is inconsistent with human nature itself?

Before asserting anything definite about the novel as a whole, let me call attention to certain important points.

DOÑA PIA, wife of Capitan Tiago, “was a pretty young woman of Santa Cruz who gave him social position and helped him to make his fortune”. Not being satisfied with merely trading in sugar, indigo, and coffee, she induced her husband to buy land in San Diego, and the couple through their industry achieved a position among the wealthiest in Binondo and San Diego. During the first six years of their married life they had no children, and it was in vain that Doña Pia distributed alms, offered novenas, and went on pilgrimages to various shrines. (pp. 46, 47.)

We are not given to understand that she was of easy virtue as a young woman or that she was inclined to disloyalty as a wife. Yet this industrious and devout woman commits adultery with a priest, Padre Damaso, after which she “lost all her mirthfulness, fell into a melancholy, and was never seen to smile again”. After giving birth to the girl later called Maria Clara, “a puerperal fever put an end to her hidden grief and she died”. (pp. 47, 48.)

The desire for a child might have been an acceptable motive. But note what follows.

The sin of Padre Damaso and Capitan Tiago's wife long remained a secret, but was discovered by Padre Salvi when he accidentally found two letters written by Doña Pia to Padre Damaso during her last illness. Maria Clara in showing them to her lover, Ibarra, says “Read them, and you will see how she cursed me and wished for my death, which my father [the padre] vainly tried to bring about with drugs”. (p. 469.) If she had wanted a child, why should she have wished to destroy the life within her? The author speaks of the hidden grief that gnawed at her heart, implying a sick conscience, but such delicacy and sensitiveness is inconsistent with an “affair” with her confessor. The mere thought of it would have shocked such a woman. A woman of such moral refinement could fall only by a gradual moral decline—never so suddenly, so easily.

Padre Damaso at a social gathering in the beginning of the novel (p. 13) speaks of certain letters having been mislaid, really forgotten and left behind when he was transferred from the town of San Diego. What was the need of mentioning the letters in that company? And why should he have been so careless about these letters?

Doña Pia's adultery, her melancholy and death, the device of the letters—all are unconvincing.

AND now for her whom we so universally admire, Maria Clara. Fortunately, she grew up unaware of her real origin, for, at first, all but her real father were ignorant of the facts. Living in a world in which everybody loved and admired her, she developed into the sort of young woman all expected her to be. The author paints Maria Clara as sweet, gentle, delicate, able to bear no excitement whatsoever, one to whom sin is unknown, virtually a child blushing at the merest suggestion of an impropriety. Here, on the part of the author, is insight, logic, and art. But the illusion of reality vanishes as we go on with the story.

One can imagine what such a girl's reaction would be to the sudden discovery of what her mother was, especially as she had grown up in the belief that she was above reproach, even a saintly woman.

The secret is revealed to her by her confessor, Padre Salvi, during a critical stage of her illness and in connection with the fate of the being supposedly nearest her heart, Ibarra. The priest, himself inflamed by a passion for the girl, forbids her to love Ibarra, threatening to reveal the name of her real father “at the risk of causing a great scandal”.

The Maria Clara who reasons with Ibarra after his escape from prison, is not the Maria Clara who used to fall before the image of a saint with a prayer trembling upon her lips at the least excitement. The real Maria Clara—if that was the real one—could not have reasoned with her lover so logically, so forcefully. She could not have spoken

*The Social Cancer, José Rizal, translated by Charles E. Derbyshire, illustrated by Juan Luna, with an introduction by Epifanio de los Santos, Philippine Education Co., Inc., 1926.

to him at all, and would have appealed to him on her knees and in tears for forgiveness for her betrayal of him. It would have been impossible for her to have breathed a single word to him about her mother's shame, or to show to him the letters in which the mother confessed her wickedness.

"What was I to do?" cries Maria Clara. "Must I sacrifice to my love the memory of my mother, the honor of my supposed father, and the good name of the real one? . . . I sacrificed you, I sacrificed my love! What else could one do for a dead mother and two living fathers? Could I have suspected the use that was to be made of your letter?" (pp. 469, 470.)

Is that the real Maria Clara? Could any really virtuous girl talk and reason so? "Could I have done that without having you despise me?" she cries. Desirous of shielding her parents' honor, she reveals their moral worthlessness to the man for whose opinion she should care the most. Fearing that he might despise her, she does the very thing that must make her contemptible, betraying an honest and upright man who loved her and whom she is supposed to love—all for an immoral mother and a hypocritical priest.

At this revelation, Rizal tells us, "Ibarra stood appalled", but not for the reason the reader might logically suppose, for he exclaims immediately afterwards: "Maria, you are an angel!"

The man who above all had a claim on her protection by virtue of their love, she sacrificed for nothing at all but the reputation of her family. Ibarra was a young leader, a man with ideas, a man of courage, working for the uplift of his country. She sacrificed her country's interest to the interests of her family.

THE picture of even Ibarra is, however, false. Whatever the provocation, Ibarra was guilty of an assault upon a person in authority, as a priest was in Spanish times; and not only did he lay hands upon the person of Padre Damaso, he actually raised an open knife with the evident intention of plunging it into the prostrate body of the stunned priest, and might have committed a murder if Maria Clara had not intervened in time "and delicate fingers restrained the avenging arm". (p. 272.)

Yet for this assault, which could easily have led to a charge of frustrated murder, Ibarra was only excommunicated! That is impossible. Padre Damaso was confined to his bed for days on account of the injuries he received, not indeed from Ibarra's knife, but from his fist.

Was it ever necessary for Padre Salvi to weave a complicated plot to bring about Ibarra's downfall? Was it ever necessary for him to get Ibarra's letters from Maria Clara and fabricate other letters to consummate such a plot? Absolutely not. Ibarra's crime would have been more than sufficient as a means of ruining him.

IBARRA'S getting free of the law, incredible even today, appears even more incredible when we turn to the story of the easy conviction of the grandfather of Elias for the crime of arson. Of all crimes, arson is the hardest to prove, even though a suspicion exists. If it is hard to convict the really guilty, how much more difficult is it to convict the innocent! Nevertheless, in view of the general character of Spanish justice, Elias' account of his grandfather's misfortunes is easy enough to believe.

But analyze this statement: "His wife, pregnant at the time, vainly begged from door to door for work or alms in order to care for her sick husband and their poor son, but who would trust the wife of an incendiary and a disgraced man? The wife, then, had to become a prostitute. . . Prostitution was not now a dishonor for her or a disgrace to her husband; for them honor and shame no longer existed." (pp. 386, 387.)

How incredible is this story! In no place in the Philippines are our moral sentiments so stern as to stifle altogether the sentiments of pity and compassion. Nowhere in this country has a man, criminal or no criminal, ever been so completely ostracized, or ostracized at all. But even if social ostracism existed in this land, there was no reason why Elias' family should have been shunned by all. Everybody knew the character of Spanish justice, and instead of turning away from the man so unjustly treated, and further victimizing his family, the people would have at least secretly sympathized with the family and would have helped them. Let a man be ever so disgraced in the Philippines, his wife will not vainly beg from door to door for food and alms and will not have to turn to prostitution for a means of livelihood. Manila, a hundred years ago, was not a puritanical city and there were no Hester Prines. Again, Rizal's knowledge of human nature is to be questioned. No woman who has lived a chaste and upright life can easily turn to prostitution—and this because her husband has been unjustly convicted of arson.

LASTLY a few words about Don Anastasio whom Rizal raises to the dignity of a sage. One day, Ibarra, finding him writing in hieroglyphics, says:

"You write in hieroglyphics! Why?"

"So that I can not be read now".

"But why do you write if you don't want to be read?"

"Because I am not writing for this generation, but for other ages. If this generation could read, it would burn my books, the labor of my whole life. But the generation that deciphers these characters will be an intelligent generation, it will understand and say, "Not all were asleep in the night of our ancestors!" The mystery of these curious characters will save my work from the ignorance of men, just as the mystery of strange rites has saved many truths from the destructive priestly classes."

This utterance is just a piece of solemn nonsense. If the sage did not care to enlighten the generation to which he belonged, how could he hope to enlighten succeeding generations which would very likely need it less? And what was the need of writing in mysterious characters? If his ideas were as deep as Einstein's, he might have expressed them in the plainest Tagalog and still not be understood. If he feared the fanaticism of ignorant men, his mysterious signs would rather have served to arouse suspicion and vandalistic zeal. I hope I shall be forgiven the remark that the man who is considered such a sage is but a posing and bombastic fool.

MARIA CLARA falls seriously ill as a result of the excitement in the town plaza. Sisa turns hopelessly insane after the loss of her children and dies instantly upon re-

(Continued on page 160)

Old Negrito Wedding

By A. A. Tiburcio

IN a clearing in the forest, thin white smoke was rising lazily from a smoldering fire, around which was gathered the small Negrito community. Some of the small, naked people were sitting on the ground, others standing or moving about. All were talking and laughing. A wild pig was being dressed preparatory to roasting, and water in big jars was boiling on the fire.

A little away from the rest, Beloy was trying his bow and arrows. He shot up into the air and waited to see where the arrow fell. Then he shot at a small twig, and away it flew with the arrow. He grinned and looked at the crowd, but no one was watching him. He picked up his arrows and joined the people about the fire.

Only Diocan sat alone in the little hut, looking beyond the crowd. She was more excited than happy. But she heard the announcement being made, and soon she was walking at the head of a small procession. Immediately behind her were her mother and other kinky-haired women. The men followed, two of the elderly blacks playing on their *bagbagais* or bamboo mouth-harps.

There was no trail to follow. The Aetas do not build any; they fear being tracked. They wound around between the trees and through the undergrowth until they came to the bank of a creek. An old man, the chief, raising his voice above the general talk, asked for silence, as Beloy, followed by an elderly man, the father of Diocan, and some of the others crossed to the other side of the stream.

Diocan remained standing on the bank, hesitant and afraid, facing across the stream. Men and women fell away from her as she faced Beloy on the other side. All eyes were on the young man. Though he stood there silent and apparently in full command of himself, his heart was beating rapidly, and he felt the blood leaping in his veins. The muscles of his small body stood out seeming to throb with energy.

Behind him stood the father of the girl, anxious and trembling. Grasping his spear tightly in his hand his



glance wandered from Diocan to Beloy. He wrinkled his forehead, tensed himself, and closed his eyes. No one spoke. "Diocan!" he cried in a voice shaking with emotion. Then he raised his right hand, balancing his spear in the air.

The old chief responded in a commanding tone. Beloy raised his bow and arrow and looked at the girl on the other side of the creek. "The bamboo! the bamboo!" he called in a low voice. An old man righted the piece of bamboo tube tucked under the left arm of Diocan.

Beloy adjusted his arrow, and, taking aim, drew back the cord with his sinewy arm and sent the arrow with a loud twang on its decisive flight. Then he closed his eyes and covered his ears with his palms. The aged father of the girl had his eyes closed as he balanced his spear high in the air.

A burst of voices broke the tense silence. The arrow had gone straight through the center of the bamboo tube Diocan held under her arm, close to her heart. The little blacks shouted and danced with joy.

Amidst the confusion, Beloy was literally dragged across the creek by his father-in-law and brought to Diocan. The arrow's fateful flight had made them man and wife. Beloy, overjoyed, embraced her. He had been sure of his aim, yet now he trembled from the reaction. What if his arrow had pierced the heart of the girl! He would have killed her! He, too, would have been slain by the spear in the hands of the girl's father. Then there would have been a double burial. People would long remember them as the unfortunate lovers who had died untimely. And if he had missed entirely, he would have been jeered at, branded as unworthy to be a husband, fit to be trusted by no one, a man without a friend.

He bit his lips and stared at the people around him,—thought for a moment of joining another tribe of blackskins. Then, coming to himself, he took Diocan by the arm and led her home at the head of the crowd.

And Ovid Sang . . .

By Virgilio Floresca

LOVE me now or love me never,
Love can never wait forever;
I can never watch the sky
While other lovers kiss and sigh;
Then love me now or love me never,
This my love can't wait forever.

Let me share of your sweet kisses,
I would know what real bliss is;
O to fondle with caresses
That warm breast and sable tresses;
In the sweetness of your kisses
I shall know what rapturous bliss is.

Pleasure dreamt is but a phantom,
Love's sweet realities I want 'em;
O, my Julia, lovely vision
From the happy fields Elysian,
I can never clasp the phantom
For Love's earthy joys I want 'em.

Love me now or love me never,
I can't love and wait forever;
I swoon, I die for Julia's kisses,
There I swear is where true bliss is;
I can never clasp Love's phantom:
Your red lips, your arms, I want 'em.

The Living Know . . .

By Aurelio Alvero

*"Vanity of vanities, saith the Preacher,
vanity of vanities; all is vanity."*



OF LOVE

*"Let him kiss me with the kisses of his
mouth: for thy love is better than wine."*

Where are they—
The hopes, the fears,
Now withered flowers of the years,
Where are they?

Where are they—
The plans, the schemes,
The golden vistas of our dreams,
Where are they?

Alas! They lived—their colors bright and gay,
To die into a fleeting yesterday.

Where are they—
The warmth, the fire,
The pledged love, the mad desire,
Where are they?

Where are they—
Soft-whispered words
That bloomed in air like bright-plumed birds,
Where are they?

Alas! They lived—their colors bright and gay,
To die into a fleeting yesterday.

Where are they—
The nuptial tears,
Anticipating after-years,
Where are they?

Where are they—
The ecstatic kiss,
The crystal moment of our bliss,
Where are they?

Alas! They lived—their colors bright and gay,
To die into a fleeting yesterday.

OF BEAUTY

*"All go into one place; all are of the dust, and all
turn to dust again."*

Where are they—
The song of morn,
The swaying blades of cane and corn,
Where are they?

Where are they—
The flowers' hues,
The limpid pearls of early dews,
Where are they?

Alas! They lived—lived only to decay,
To die into a fleeting yesterday.

Where are they—
That Dionysian train
Of Nymphs and Satyrs o'er the Attic plain,
Where are they?

Where are they—
That face divine,
Destroying fate of Trojan line,
Where are they?

Alas! They lived—lived only to decay,
To die into a fleeting yesterday.

Where are they—
The bells' soft peal,
Like angel voices, sweet, unreal,
Where are they?

Where are they—
Those baby eyes
That wake from sleep in sweet surprise,
Where are they?

Alas! They lived—lived only to decay,
To die into a fleeting yesterday.

OF POWER

*"And behold the tears of such as were oppressed,
and they had no comforter; and on the side of their
oppressors there was power; but they had no com-
forter."*

Where are they—
The boasted power,
The glory of a transient hour,
Where are they?

Where are they—
The pointing hand,
The vibrant voice of high command,
Where are they?

Alas! Their might has fled away
Into the shades of yesterday.

Where are they—
The august frown,
The sceptre and the royal crown,
Where are they?

Where are they—
The cavalry
Of that great star of destiny,
Where are they?

Alas! Their might has fled away
Into the shades of yesterday.

Where are they—
The trophied kills,
The word sped forth from seven hills,
Where are they?

Where are they—
The phalanx-lines
With shields like suns and spears like pines,
Where are they?

Alas! Their might has fled away
Into the shades of yesterday.

OF WEALTH

"He that loveth silver shall not be satisfied with silver; nor he that loveth abundance with increase."

Where are they—
The piles of gold
So neatly stored within the hold,
Where are they?

Where are they—
Pieces-of-eight!
Galleon-treasure, seeds of hate,
Where are they?

From crimsoned hands they melt away
Into a vanished yesterday.

Where are they—
That gold-filled room
Where Fate sat weaving Incan doom,
Where are they?

Where are they—
Those glittering flowers
Of that gold child's gold-built bowers,
Where are they?

From greedy hands they melt away
Into a vanished yesterday.

Where are they—
That Palace glow
That cast its brilliance across the snow,
Where are they?

Where are they—
The regal gems,
The box of blood-bought diadems,
Where are they?

With crimsoned hands they're torn away
Into a vanished yesterday.

OF FAME

"For he cometh in with vanity, and departeth in darkness, and his name shall be covered with darkness."

Where are they—
The arches bright,
The chariots pulled by steeds of white,
Where are they?

Where are they—
The wreathed bays,
The palm of victory, the laudent lays,
Where are they?

Alas! They lived—their colors bright and gay,
To die into a fleeting yesterday.

Where are they—
The garlands gay,
The flowers strewn on triumph's way,
Where are they?

Where are they—
The trumpets' blast,
Whose shrilling notes life's breath outlast,
Where are they?

Alas! They lived—their colors bright and gay,
To die into a fleeting yesterday.

Where are they—
The cavalcade,
The blazoned banners, the accolade,
Where are they?

Where are they—
The chieftains' pyres,
The rising smoke of leaping fires,
Where are they?

Alas! They lived—their colors bright and gay,
To die into a fleeting yesterday.

OF LIFE

"For the living know that they shall die. Also their love, and their hatred, and their envy, is now perished; neither have they any more a portion for ever in any thing that is done under the sun."

Love and Beauty have their little hour,
And Fame, and Wealth, and Power,
But all with seeds of Death are full,
And Death from Life its flowers must cull.

Death sings in man's life-giving loins,
Life springs from man's death-ridden loins.

Black Bonga

By N. V. M. Gonzales

THERE was once a man who was called David. He had a wife and seven children, but they all died of malaria during one of those dreadful "black floods". It was August and it had rained until all the water holes were filled up with black water. The whole country swarmed with mosquitoes, and fever soon swept over all that part of Mindoro.

David and his family lived on a lonely rancheria. Mang Kanot, the medicine man, lived in a village many miles away. The nearest neighbor was an old woman, Tandang Tasia, who was thought to be a witch, so David did not call on her for help.

No one knows how David, single-handed, disposed of the bodies of his dead wife and children, one after the other, but those who saw him in November when he had come to the town said that he had become mad. Some said that he had ridden to town from his rancheria on a wild, fearful-looking *simarong* (wild carabao), a wonderful, indeed an impossible feat. They had seen him, they said, in the moonlight, galloping across the plain. It had been enough to make them doubt their own wits.

Then, in January, David abandoned his rancheria and drove his cattle north to Pinamalayan, across the valley of the river Bonga. It was considered a folly to attempt to bring the beasts across the swift river. Friends counseled him not to go north. But he exclaimed: "Why should a man stay here? This is a cruel land. These floods. . . this fever. Why should I stay here?" None could answer his question, for what he said was true.

His herd numbered forty-eight head, not counting calves and yearlings, but though the animals were unruly, as David drove them, they seemed gentle and tame, so people say. The bulls led the way through the cogon and the thickets, and the calves romped about behind their mothers, and none of them strayed. David is said to have ridden the *simarong*. It took him two days to reach the valley, and on the third day he saw the swollen and turbulent Bonga. The curling eddies looked like an old woman's gray, unkempt hair.

The leading bull upon arriving at the river first smelled of the water and then filled his belly with deep draughts, for he was thirsty. The rest of the herd did likewise.

Then David drove them forward. Soon they were swimming like water fowl, only their noses showing above the flood. They were carried far down stream, but they

landed on the opposite shore, with not a head lost or drowned. David on his own beast now plunged in. "Be brave, *simarong!*" he said. "Be brave, my terror! Tsssk, tsssk, tsssk. . . ." But caught in the swirling current, he was swept off the back of the huge animal. "Be brave, *simarong*. . . terror. . ." His deep, bass voice was drowned in the roaring of the river.

THUS David died. But no sooner had he bodily disappeared than his ghost was reported to be roaming about on the banks of the Bonga. Travelers told of an apparition—a black man riding a huge, black *simarong*, riding up and down the shore.

MANY seasons passed and David's herd that had crossed the Bonga had long been dispersed. Some of the head had been taken by other ranchers, the rest had become wild.

One day, three travelers, going north to Pinamalayan arrived at the river just as darkness was beginning to set in. They were afraid, for they could not find the ford over which the river might be crossed at that time of the year.

"Look for the foot-prints", said one.

"It is too dark to see," said another.

The third produced a box of matches and attempted to set fire to a bunch of dry twigs, but the match went out.

"Try it again," said the first.

They heard a loud, deep voice behind them. "Tsssk, tsssk, tsssk!" it said. "Be brave, *simarong*. . . ."

The three saw a dark figure on a black, fierce-eyed beast. They could not tell because of the darkness whether the man was young or old.

"If you could show us the way to the shallower part of the river. . . ." one of the strangers ventured to say.

"Tsssk, tsssk," said the man on the beast, goading the animal.

"It's a matter of life and death to us," pleaded the bravest of the three. "This river is said to be haunted. We can not stay here over-night. The water is dangerous. . . If you would show us the way. . ."

But the man on the beast had already reached the bank of the river. Again the three heard the hoarse voice: "Tsssk, tsssk.—Be brave!" Then a harsh, panting, futile breathing, which suddenly ceased as the swift waters raced on.

Paradox

By A. E. Litiatco

MY dear, my dear, canst thou resolve for me
This paradox of love concerning thee:

My eyes, when opened, with thy beauty fill—
Eut when they're closed they see thee better still!

Editorials

The members of the former Legislative Mission are still arguing for what amounts to unconditional acceptance of the

The Action Our Legislature Should Take

Hawes-Cutting-Hare Act, and are opposing the so-called "conditional

acceptance" or "acceptance with reservations".

They have, however, come down one peg. At first they asserted that the law was good in every respect. Now they explain that acceptance of the law would "not impede later negotiations with a view to clarifying or amending certain provisions of the law."

The law hardly needs clarification at this late date. It has received careful study and the aims which prompted its passage and the effects which would follow its acceptance here are all too clear. It is unthinkable that the Act can be accepted.

The members of the former Mission refuse to face the fact that "conditional" acceptance, which would in effect be a rejection, was originally proposed in an effort to patch up the difference between the Mission and the majority in the Legislature; in fact, it was a maneuver proposed chiefly to "save the face" of the members of the Mission. "Conditional" acceptance would imply that what they brought home with them was at least not all bad.

The last move of these die-hards was an effort to explain that there is practically speaking no difference between conditional and unconditional acceptance. "The real difference, if any exists, between the so-called unconditional acceptance and conditional acceptance," they declare, "is only this: in the first case, the reservation of the right to ask for clarification or amendments is implicit, while in the second case, it is expressed. The Mission, therefore, believes that no distinction between conditional and unconditional acceptance should be adopted (sic), because both, under the provisions of the law, have the same legal effect."

If this were true, why do the members of the former Mission protest so strenuously against conditional acceptance? As a matter of fact, it is not true, but if it were it would be the best reason for unconditional *rejection*.

The Hawes-Cutting-Hare Act has been likened to a trap set by various selfish minority interests in the United States and baited with a number of political concessions the advantages of which are at best doubtful. Since the Mission has already, practically speaking, been repudiated and concern about the "face" of the members of the Mission is no longer a strong factor, the motive behind the present playing with the Hawes Act appears to be the desire to extract the bait from the trap without being caught by its steel-toothed jaws. This is at best a dangerous proceeding. Our political leaders should realize by this time that frank and open dealing with the American government is far more likely to lead to good results.

Why should not the Legislature adopt a resolution addressed to the American Government—a resolution that the whole world might read—stating that the ideal of the



Filipino people is complete independence, to be established on a firm foundation; that the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Act does not further this aim; that in view of the present national and international conditions only certain additional concessions toward greater local autonomy are desirable while the present mutual free trade relations with the

United States should be maintained; and that it is the purpose of the Legislature to send representatives to Washington to discuss the possibility of establishing a form of government in the Philippines that will be more satisfactory than that under the present Jones Act?

Such a course of action would be realistic and sane. Its wisdom and dignity would command universal respect. And it would be a stinging rebuke to a Congress, now repudiated by the American people, which surrendered to an odious pack of lobbyists, made mock of the highest aspirations of a people, and irresponsibly laid a fuse that, but for such wisdom as we would show, might have set the Pacific aflame.

A. V. H. H.

Over the protest of the Osmeña-Roxas minority, the House last month adopted a concurrent resolution later extensively amended by the Senate, but both versions declare that immediate, complete, and absolute independence is the "ideal" of the Filipino people, the Senate resolution also stating that the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Act would not grant this. The resolution is now being studied by a joint committee. The objection of the members of the former Legislative Mission was chiefly based on the allegation that the resolution would embarrass subsequent action by the Legislature on the Hawes Act. The resolution was prompted by the unfriendly slur in a Washington newspaper editorial to the effect that the Filipinos were putting "sugar" before "independence".

It is worth while to point out that these resolutions do not petition the American Government for immediate and absolute independence, as did resolutions passed by our Legislature in former years, but assert that independence is the *ideal* of the people, the achievement of which ideal is and always has been the chief concern of the Legislature. Thus the Legislature for the first time in its history frankly and clearly expressed what the writer of these monthly comments believes is the real attitude of the country, an attitude that has during recent years become ever more evident.

We realize more definitely than ever before that the American Government could not at this time or in the near future grant the Philippines independence even if it desired to do so. All it could do, we may say for the sake of the argument, would be to grant the Philippines absolute *separation* from the United States. All the "neutralization" treaties that could be drawn up—all the India ink and the red sealing-wax in the world—could not preserve such an "independence".



By I. L. Miranda

Conditional or Unconditional Acceptance—"There is practically speaking no difference."

Let us wisely and worthily cling to the ideal of independence to be achieved when the omens are favorable and the time has come. Let us not stupidly, foolishly, and fanatically so manage our relations with the United States as to lead to a separation from everything that today holds safe all that is dear to us, for an independence in name only, a Manchurian independence, a contemptible and pitiable status under which others far less disinterested than the American people will forthwith begin to dictate to us their iron regulations—at which moment our brief, illusory glory would go out like a candle.

A. V. H. H.

Although skepticism has become the characteristic attitude of many students of Philippine long-term economic projects, it seems really true that "hope springs eternal in the human breast", for your recent arrival and the publication of your views on the fundamental relations between government and human welfare have revived the hopes of the advocates of the proper redistribution of our population as the best solution to many vital social and economic and political problems confronting us.

It is an inherent defect of our present governmental structure that the best portions of the Philippines—those regions inhabited by the so-called Non-Christians—are not

adequately represented in the Legislature, the policy-making body of the nation. This defect has resulted in the comparative neglect of those regions.

And yet, from the points of view of both the Philippines and the United States, the distribution of population to the unclaimed regions should be an essential part of national policy.

The larger policy of America in the Philippines is to develop a nation in this part of the Pacific basin patterned after its own model, strong and self-governing. This aim calls for a Filipino population large enough to be organized into an international unit capable of commanding the respect of others. The proper distribution of population is the first available method of promoting population growth. A second method is the assimilation and naturalization of related racial stocks. And a third method is the discouragement of emigration to other regions like Hawaii and continental United States.

That the United States takes interest in our population movements is evidenced by the research projects undertaken under the auspices of the Institute of Pacific Relations. The American Council of the Institute has already published the results of investigations on "Filipino Immigration". The Philippine Council of the Institute has for the last two years been gathering data on "Redistribution of Philip-

pine Population”, and its delegates have presented a preliminary report at the Banff Conference in Canada.

The larger American policy in the Philippines fortunately coincides with the permanent and ultimate interest of the Filipino nation. The optimum Philippine population is estimated to be between fifty and eighty million. It should be the goal of our national ambition to approximate that optimum as soon as possible—to fill our vacant regions with homogeneous groups of citizens who would respond to the name Filipino and be proud to live and die as such.

It should by this time be evident to even barrio minded Filipinos that an adequate population is the first raw material out of which a strong nation can be made. Land and natural resources, of which we have comparative abundance, constitute the other vital factor in nation-building.

The appeal to the Governor General is this: As you have at least four years of Philippine administration ahead, will you not take the trouble of facing squarely the problem of distributing our population to the vast and rich lands of Mindanao and other unclaimed regions, thereby leaving a permanent monument to your own memory and promoting the common interests of the Philippines and the United States?

CONRADO BENITEZ.

General Hugh Samuel Johnson, former soldier, lawyer, and manufacturer, and now

The Philippines and the National Recovery Act

head of the National Recovery Administration,



forceful and “hard-boiled”, is said to despise “bunk” and “hooley” (his own words) and to have no use for “chisellers”. He described the dissatisfaction of certain individuals with one of the codes of fair competition—now adopted by most of the major industries and not without pressure having been necessary in a number of cases—by saying: “There was a great squawk”.

The tough job of administering the National Industrial Recovery Act and forcing thousands of American captains of industry into line, calls for a man of Johnson’s type—a man obviously not to be played with. “Confine yourself”, he is said to have told a witness at hearings on the cotton-textile industry code, “to the factual and the statistical. Kindly eliminate what is merely argumentative and hortatory”.

It is, of course, not up to General Johnson to determine whether the National Industrial Recovery Act applies to the Philippines, and the Judge Advocate General recently expressed the opinion that it does not apply, but General Parker, of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, in a cable to the Governor-General, was probably correct in pointing out that “from the practical standpoint, the immediate question of primary importance regarding the possible application to the Philippine Islands of the National Recovery Act and the Agricultural Adjustment Act appears to be the course of action taken or contemplated by the Federal agencies charged with the administrative application of the respective Acts”—that is the agency headed by General Johnson in the one case and by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace in the other.

These officials have not, at the time of this writing, as yet taken definite action in the matter, and the cable which

Governor-General Murphy sent to Washington early in August was therefore timely. It was also “factual” if not “statistical”, and though perhaps “argumentative”, it was not “hortatory”. The cable should definitely influence General Johnson, the more so as he, a West Pointer, has some personal knowledge of the Philippines, having served here in the First Cavalry from 1908 to 1910 with station at Stotsenburg.

In his cable to Washington, the Governor-General summarized the reasons for the practically unanimous objection to the application of the Act to the Philippines on the part of Philippine producers and traders, and declared that these are “not without merit and justification in view of the distinctive local conditions and the relations existing between the Philippine Islands and the United States”. In conclusion he urged that “authority under the Act to improve conditions in the United States be not exercised so as to operate destructively against the economic life of these Islands”.

As a thorough-going liberal and one avowedly in favor of bringing order into our present economic and industrial anarchy, which this Act seeks to end, Governor-General Murphy can not have addressed Washington as he did with any great pleasure. He may have taken some satisfaction in the thought, however, that though it is unwise to apply the Act in the Philippines, the improvements resulting from the application of the Act in the United States will in the end have a beneficial local effect also.

Opposition to the application of the Act in the Philippines is based on the lower standard of living that exists here, the simplicity of our economic order—still chiefly one of small farms and household and village industries, the existence of only a few machine power industries, the fact that certain of our export industries are facing limitation in the American market, and the fact that a number of our principal exports must be marketed on the basis of world prices.

General Parker stated in the cable already referred to that the Judge Advocate General believed that while neither the National Recovery Act or the Agricultural Adjustment Act will be held to be directly operative within the Philippine Islands, it “will be possible for marketing of Philippine products in the United States to be affected seriously through application within the United States of certain provisions of the Acts”. However, if the Philippines is not unfairly discriminated against and is “given equal treatment with all other territories and insular possessions of the United States”, as requested in a resolution recently adopted by the Philippine Legislature, this possibility need not make us too uneasy.

The chief reason why economic conditions are so much better in the Philippines than in surrounding countries is our relationship with the United States. It is hardly conceivable that this will not remain true because of efforts made in the United States toward recovery from the economic depression. Improving conditions in the United States are bound to have a favorable effect, directly and indirectly, upon conditions here.

While such codes of fair competition as are now being generally adopted in the United States under the National Recovery Act could not be successfully applied here, particularly as regards the payment of certain minimum wages, for instance, which would be entirely out of proportion here, the example of the new economic régime in America

need not be lost upon us. Such phases of President Roosevelt's "new deal" as could be successfully adapted to the Philippines might well appeal to our local initiative, although it would probably be wise to wait to see the outcome of the American experiments before taking local action.

A. V. H. H.

About the middle of August, a discovery was made in the Philippines, which, though it was not heralded in the newspapers, is of great importance as it filled a gap in the pre-history of the Islands until then unspanned. In itself the discovery consists of nothing more than a small bronze adze, (about two and a half inches long, two inches wide at the blade, and one and three-fourths inches wide and seven-eighths inches thick at the butt), so thickly patinated that it looks at first glance as if it might be of stone. But it is estimated to be around 2,500 years old and is typical of the bronze celts current in Western Asia during the Late Bronze Age.

Not so long ago, little was known of Philippine history before the coming of the Spaniards, a mere four centuries ago. Later documentary researches in various countries in South-Eastern Asia and Malaysia pushed back our historical knowledge a thousand or so years more. From that point further back we had to rely on ethnological studies for our deductions as to the probable course of events in the Philippines.

Not until March, 1926, during the excavations for the Novaliches dam, some thirty kilometers from Manila, were the remains of an Early Iron Age discovered by Professor H. Otley Beyer, of the University of the Philippines. A considerable variety of iron weapons and implements, mostly mere cakes of rust, and great quantities of broken pottery, as well as bracelets and beads of artificial glass were found. Comparative studies dated this Early Iron Age as lasting from around 300 B. C. to 500 A. D.

But thanks to the indefatigable work of Professor Beyer, still more notable discoveries followed during the same year and on the same site. Remains of both an Early and a Late Neolithic Stone Age were unearthed—large quantities of chipped obsidian and flint weapons and implements going back to times as remote as 4000 B. C.

Other ancient dwelling sites continued to be discovered in Rizal Province, especially about the shores of Laguna de Bay, and later in Batangas. In 1927 still older Pre-Neo-

lithic sites were found and thousands of rude stone implements were collected, all of them laboriously chipped from stone prior to 6000 B. C.

New discoveries during the rest of that year and during 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, and 1933 were mostly of a Late Neolithic culture, marked by a mixture of obsidian and polished stone weapons and implements, some of them of great beauty, for instance the numerous implements of albite, and several adzes, large and small, of jade, still possessing an almost jewel-like surface.

Professor Beyer was therefore able to establish tentatively, the following chronology for the Philippines:

- I Pre-Neolithic.....(Indefinite; prior to 6,000 B.C.)
- II Proto-Neolithic.....(Indefinite; 4,000 to 6,000 B.C.)
- III Early Neolithic.....(Distinctive; 2,000 to 4,000 B.C.)
- IV Late Neolithic.....(Distinctive; 1 to 2,000 B.C.)
- V Bronze Age (?)
- VI Early Iron Age.....(Distinctive; c. 300 B.C. to 500 A.D.)
- VII Late Iron Age.....(Distinctive; 500 to 1,200 A.D.)
- VIII Early Porcelain Age.(Distinctive; 10th to 16th centuries)
- IX Later Porcelain Age.(Distinctive; 16th to 20th centuries)

The little bronze adze, which filled the gap between the Late Neolithic Age and the Early Iron Age, was found in a field in Batangas Province, together with two stone implements, by one of Professor Beyer's collectors. The Bronze Age culture in South-Eastern Asia and Malaysia was limited in extent and was everywhere mixed with an extensive contemporary use of Late Neolithic tools, and is therefore difficult to define. In Batangas, too, the bronze adze was found in connection with Late Neolithic remains. Professor Beyer believes that the evidence indicates that there was in Batangas a continuous Late Neolithic culture into which there was introduced, about 500 B.C., a new culture wave from Indo-China, bringing in a few true Bronze Age tools, the new "jade-cult", and also the traditional type of Philippine stone adze described in an article in this Magazine some time ago (issue of July, 1932). The indications point toward the original culture perhaps coming up from the south, whereas the bronze and jade-bearing culture wave almost certainly came from Indo-China direct.

The discovery of the adze, therefore, enabled Professor Beyer to fill the gap in the preceding table thus:

- V BRONZE AGE.....(Indefinite; c. 500 B.C.)

NOTE:—In addition to the issue of the *Philippine Magazine* referred to, an article on the Prehistoric Iron Age in the Philippines by Professor Beyer himself appeared in the issue of October, 1928, and two articles on Chinese and Siamese porcelains in the Philippines were published in the issues of August and September, 1930.

A. V. H. H.

White Of The Moon

By T. D. Agcaoili

WHITE of the moon
 Filters through the dark net-work
 Of leaves and branches,
 Weaving upon the ground
 Lovely laces
 Of white and grey.

The Viciousness of Misdirected Insular Aid

By A Citizen

WE have been told repeatedly that local governments should help themselves more and rely upon Insular support less, that they should solve their own problems with less reliance upon a paternalistic Insular Government. Is the distribution of special Insular aid to the schools developing such self-reliance?

For many years now the great bulk of Insular aid granted for the support of elementary education had been distributed on what is commonly known as a "fifty-fifty" basis, meaning one half the aid is distributed on the basis of population, and one half on the basis of school attendance. This may not have been the most perfect basis of distribution, but at any rate it was, with certain limitations, a basis fair to every province and municipality.

There came the depression year of 1933 with a much reduced government income and a corresponding reduction in the aid for elementary education. To be more exact the aid for elementary education was reduced by more than ₱3,000,000—a reduction of over twenty-eight per cent of the amount extended the preceding year.

Every one was sad, local governments, school officials, teachers, parents, pupils. They all knew what was to come—a probable reduction in classes. But a consoling fact was that each town knew that every other town had lost in a ratio equal to its own loss. That was fair.

Then came the response of the people and local governments. What could be done to balance the school budget and to keep the children in school? See how two communities took care of the problem.

Communities *A* and *B* are neighboring municipalities. Community *A* is eager to keep all classes open; it is progressive; the people pay their taxes so that the school fund may get its authorized two-sevenths of every peso collected from land taxes; it tries to help itself.

Community *B* is selfish; it says, "Let the Insular government come to our rescue"; it makes no special effort to collect taxes; it does not try to help itself.

So as a result we have a situation like this:

The School Budget

Community A	Community B
1. Collects a high percentage of its land tax.	1. Collects but a small percentage of its land tax.
2. Sacrifices to make a transfer from the general to the school fund.	2. Refuses to consider a transfer from the general to the school fund.
3. Places a tuition fee of ₱5.00 on each intermediate pupil.	3. Refuses to place a tuition fee on intermediate pupils.

Community *A* with 60 teachers last year balances its budget for 1933 and has every one of its 60 teachers at work in June.

Community *B* with 60 teachers last year does not balance its budget and two-thirds of its teachers are out of work.

Now the Insular Government steps in. Aid to the amount of about a million pesos is given to replace what had previously been taken away on an equitable basis. But is this aid granted equitably? It is not. The selfish, self-centered, let-the-Insular-Government-come-to-our-rescue Community

B gets ₱300 per teacher for all teachers out of work, or ₱12,000. And what does progressive, eager, try-to-balance-the-budget Community *A* get? Not a cent.

Thus is local effort rewarded. Is that fair? And what will Community *A* do at the next crisis? Precisely what Community *B* did. And who will blame this community?

The outcome of aid given so carelessly—and it has been going on this way for three years now but never to such an extent as in 1933—is destructive to the morale of every community. The people lose faith in themselves, in their municipal officers, and in the school administrator who strives earnestly to balance the budget.

Aid given six to eight weeks after classes are supposed to have started tends to break down the school system. Children receive eight months of instruction instead of ten. Teachers on whose preparation for the profession the government has spent much money, are let out, and when schools are opened again many of them must be replaced by inexperienced teachers.

Can we hope for the development of a stronger public opinion and active parent-teacher coöperation to help defeat this vicious system which helps only those who in the main refuse to help themselves, at the expense of progressive and self-reliant communities, the children, and the integrity of our school organization?

What Do You Know About The Philippines?

1. What is the oldest church in the Philippines?
2. What is the largest Lake?
3. What was the approximate visible trade balance in favor of the Philippines last year?
4. Where is asbestos found in the Philippines?
5. What is the largest Philippine bird?
6. What is the largest palm tree?
7. In what region of the Philippines is there a considerable admixture of Papuan blood?
8. Who was it that used *Laong-laan* as a pen name?
9. In what year was the Philippine Senate inaugurated?
10. What is the derivation of the name "Mindoro"?
11. Who is Rizal's principal biographer?
12. What was the principal product which the Philippines received from Switzerland in 1932?
13. What was the principal product received from England?
14. What was the principal product received from the United States?
15. What was the principal product received from Japan?
16. From China?
17. From Indo-China?
18. From Germany?
19. Who wrote the Philippine National Hymn?
20. When was it written?



Early Days in the Constabulary

By Wilfrid Turnbull



CAMP Meneke was a two-company station on San Miguel Bay, some twelve miles north of Borongan. The station being situated in a coconut grove on the beach, there was an extensive view seaward, but in no other direction—the spring tides came under the houses and during the northeast monsoon the pounding surf often made conversation difficult. Following the beach to the north past a barrio over a mile from camp, one connected with a trail for towns up the coast, but for Borongan one had to go by boat to San Julian, ten miles, whence there was also a fair trail. West of the camp across a couple of hundred yards of coconut grove and a short half-mile flat studded with rice paddies, the mountains rose abruptly. There were no nearby settlements except the two mentioned and but few scattered and isolated houses. However the objections of isolation and difficulty of getting anywhere were more than offset by the absence of mud and the good wooden houses left by the Army, which, after the bamboo and nipa shacks with mud to their door steps in our mountain stations, made life at Meneke seem luxurious. The Signal Corps still provided an operator for our telegraph station, although the Insular telegraph service was now administered by the Bureau of Posts after having been for several years a division of the Constabulary. Besides the army commissary, Borongan afforded good stores at which practically all necessities then procurable in the Islands could be bought.

Although the *pulajans* had burned the barrio of Libas several times, the people were not friendly to the Constabulary; they would not sell us anything and were apparently “sufficient unto themselves” with no desire to mix with the outside world. Doubtless the result of this isolation, many of the people were stunted in physical or mental growth. However at sharp repartee and with a masterly command of Billingsgate the diminutive female fishermen who passed the station at each low tide were too much for the combined Tagalog and Visayan constabulary soldiers. The ladies of Libas evidently enjoyed this contact or they would have passed at a distance.

No Food Problem at Camp Meneke

For a time we had two married officers in the station—one American the other Filipino. The latter was sent to the hospital shortly after my arrival and later transferred to another station. The American girl was wonderfully well adapted to the life. She was always in good spirits, made fun of discomforts, and was very resourceful, besides being quite a disciplinarian in the conduct of her menage. When her husband was away, his first sergeant reported to her every morning, although her name never appeared on the Morning Report. This young woman got anything she wanted from the nearby people. None of our cooks had

been successful in their search for chickens, eggs, and fish. One day Mrs. T— sent her boy to Libas with instructions to catch the best chicken he could find, then to seek and pay the owner. When the chicken had been caught no one would confess to ownership so the boy took it home. This was repeated several times until one day all the owners of the unpaid chickens called and were paid, after which Mrs. T— had no more difficulty in getting anything the local people had. Balud and white parrots, the latter being excellent in spite of their black skin, were plentiful in the coconut groves, and during the season there was a large variety of the snipe family, the latter giving good sport especially when following a man ploughing in the rice paddies. On Saturdays a detail with a shotgun got enough calao, other birds, and monkeys for the Sunday dinner of the two companies. Our cook provided coconut *obud* salad every evening until the owner of the grove, learning of this, objected. There was no food problem at Meneke.

The local value of a coconut tree was then twenty-five centavos, and having a little money saved, there being nothing to spend it on, I proposed investing in a grove, but was laughed out of the idea by an American friend in Borongan who regarded his own large holdings as anything but assets. Had Mr. McG— made a better guess I should doubtless have died of inanition years ago, the result of swinging in a hammock and watching the coconuts turn into money. As it was, after “losing” some of my savings in Manila en route for Baguio, I loaned the rest, the investment returning neither interest nor capital.

Samar Tuba

Besides the danger of being hit by falling nuts, there was, in Samar, a grave objection to being in or near a coconut grove. The natives were *tuba* “fiends” and men off duty got “lit up” in even greater proportion than do white sailors on shore leave. Mine was a local company and the old first sergeant was at his best when well under the influence. I remember his leaving my house one morning and having his hat knocked off and his head brushed by a falling coconut. Picking up his hat he went his way cussing and not realizing how near he had been to heaven or the other place. Wishing to enter upon a political career, he did not reenlist.

One rarely sees an individual helplessly drunk on tuba and the immediate effect wears off quickly, but when taken regularly, especially if mixed with tangal bark as in the Visayas, there is no doubt that it is more injurious than our stronger alcoholic beverages. Many of my men became less mentally alert, a few had no brains left, and a number were noticeably less physically fit, and this in spite of the fact that most of their time was spent in hard physical exercise tramping the mountains. I have always been interested in liquid refreshments and have made it a habit to get first-hand information regarding untried varieties, but one glance at the beer-colored decoction of bugs one saw displayed in the windows, killed all *valor* on my part to sample

Samar tubá. This beverage in Luzon, without admixture of bark, when collected in a clean receptacle and just starting to ferment, looks like ginger beer and is delicious, but even this will ruin a cast-iron Occidental stomach for the use it is intended for. The infantile "kick" of the "hard" variety does not compensate for the necessary intake of so much dilute vinegar.

General Lukban's Silver Pesos

There was a report current in Samar that General Lukban when in command of the insurgent forces on that island had collected quite a number of silver pesos and that, kept on the move by the Americans, he had the silver thrown into a deep pool at the foot of a waterfall. The story runs that a prominent American Manila business man got his start by draining the pool, recovering the money, and shipping it in kerosene cans mixed with *Brea Blanca*.

Leeches

Two bloodhounds having been turned over for try-out, I took them with me when going to the mountains with my own and a company from another station. If I remember correctly the dogs belonged to Captain Pyle of the Philippine Scouts. These poor animals had a hard time with the leeches and it was necessary to remove a collection of the pests from their eyelids and from between their foot pads every few minutes. To us, leeches were as fleas to a dog, and upon taking off one's puttees the finding of a dozen or more inside each, and one's clothes and legs a gory mess, was an everyday occurrence. Nothing seems to keep them out; they even get to one through the shoe lace eyelet. Going along the trail in wet weather, one could see leeches on every leaf and as one got close they all stood on end in anticipation of a meal. The barelegged *cargador* carried a small piece of bamboo sharpened at one end and with a cloth mop saturated with tobacco or salt at the other. He rubbed his legs with the mop and pried off the leeches with the sharp end. I found the dogs great companions during the day time and most useful at night, one sleeping on either side and keeping me warm, for the nights were cold and the blanket usually damp.

Otoy's Camp

The guide on this particular occasion was a former pulajan who just as we were about to return to our respective stations offered to take us to Otoy's (the chief of the Pulajans) camp. He led us up a stream to where it came out of the face of the mountain. There by stooping for a few feet, we followed the stream up a high tunnel which after some fifty yards ran past and connected with a circular pit in the mountain. This opening was about thirty yards in diameter and had perpendicular walls three or four hundred feet high. There we found, recently vacated, houses and a building evidently used as a church, but no Otoy or followers. . . It being a good camping place we remained for the night. Next morning the guide was not to be found. He had decamped during the night but had left the haversack in which he carried rations. It was then discovered that the tunnel by which we had come in was running full of water due to an all night rain. Twenty-four hours later when the water had gone down sufficiently for us to get out, the bloodhounds took up the trail of the escaped guide.

This we followed for several miles and until it was evident that it led away from the direction we were obliged to take on account of scarcity of rations. In spite of the wet ground and numerous small streams, the dogs appeared to have no great difficulty in holding the day-old trail. The man's escape was not understood. His services were voluntary; he was not a prisoner. He may have had a change of heart and intended calling his quondam friends to trap us in the hole and later thought better of it. The pit was fairly well protected from above by the overhang of the walls, but they could have made it interesting where the stream came out of the mountain. There was now no question as to what the dogs could do, but the leeches made their use undesirable in that part of the country except in some emergency.

Hiking

Hiking in the mountains of Samar was, comparatively speaking, fairly easy. There are no great elevations and it was never necessary to cut a trail, but the rivers were difficult and dangerous, full of large boulders, swift, and often running through a succession of sheer-walled gorges. When these rivers were running wild, one had the choice of pole-vaulting from boulder to boulder or of going hand over hand on a rattan strung from bank to bank. Personally I never looked upon either method with any anticipatory pleasure, and I was traveling light, whereas the men had their equipment and the *cargadores* their packs. From long practice most of the soldiers and bearers were experts, and, although their choice of place and method often looked impossible to me, I never interfered with their decision and as a consequence we lost no guns and no men.

The daily making of camp was well worth watching. We always tried to get to a good site not later than 3.30 p. m. so as to have supper over by daylight. The best of materials were at hand—huge palma brava trees with large leaves providing framework, flooring, siding, and roof, and, for tying, a long twine-sized vine which looks like rattan. By the time I had shaved, bathed, and caught my ration of shrimps—while my clothes were securely tied in the current so as to remove mud, leeches, and blood—the "tent" with split palma brava cot was ready and a fire going both for comfort and to dry out the clothes just from the laundry. Supper usually consisted of "emergency ration" soup with bacon added, cocoa, hard bread, butter, jam, and shrimps, or, after I had got over the natural aversion to cannibalism, fried monkey. Most of my friends took along a variety of tinned meats, but to me they only represented so much extra cargo for I am like the savage in dislike for them. I did add dried beans and other things for a change on those days we remained in a camp, so as to rest and give everyone a chance to dry out and to do some laundry work.

Transportation of Rations

When in the mountains, the transportation of rations was our worst problem. Bancas, ponies, and carabao solved this question in the lowlands, but not in the hills where men alone could travel. Operations first against

(Continued on page 159)

Campfire Tales on the Beach

“Balatan”—Very Good Chow-Chow

By Dr. Alfred Worm



THE sea was as blue and smooth as the sky above us, and monotonously in the dead calm the rhythmical tip-tip of the paddles in the hands of Abduhla and Almanzor came to my ears as I leaned over the side of the *baroto* and looked into the depths below us. We were crossing the wide entrance of San Antonio Bay on the east coast of southern Palawan.

I had traveled this way hundreds of times, and always, when the sea happened to be smooth, I stopped in my course at a certain place where the water was clear for many fathoms deep and where wonderful formations of various kinds of coral, sea-feathers, sponges, and sea-anemones, in all the colors of the rainbow, could be clearly seen. On the white sand at the bottom and on the shelves of coral rock, beautiful live sea-snails and mussels, their shells twisted in fantastic forms, large and small, and many other denizens of the sea, grotesque in shape, lay or crawled around, while busy fishes shot in and out of the crevices in the corals, chasing each other in play or for the more serious purpose to kill for food.

Suddenly every living sea-creature endowed with locomotion, hurried for shelter, and watching curiously to see what had frightened them, we presently saw a large barracuda, the wolf of the sea, swim leisurely and majestically across an open space between the corals several fathoms beneath us.

To the barracuda, everything is food, and large individuals of these ravenous carnivorous fish will attack man. Barracudas are far more dangerous than the lonely-hunting shark, as they will often chase their prey in numbers, like a pack of wolves on land.

The barracuda below us, seeing that everything eatable was in hiding, was soon out of sight, and, as if by magic, the water was soon alive again with various species of inhabitants.

“Señor, look at that large *balatan*!” said Almanzor.

I saw a brown, flat, slimy creature, a little over two feet long and about six inches wide, covered with soft spines,—the sea-slug, although the name is zoologically incorrect.

The Holothurioidea, wrongly named sea-slugs, are not related to the snails and slugs, but belong to the Echinodermata such as the starfish, sea-urchin, and sand-dollar. The echinodermata (from the Greek *echinos*, hedgehog, and *derma*, skin) are animals with a leathery skin in which are embedded, sometimes protruding, spines of a calcareous substance of greater or lesser hardness. While most animals are bilateral, that is, have a left and a right side which are complementary, the echinodermata are chiefly based on the five-radiate plan, of which the starfish with its five almost independent bodies, called arms, and the central nervous system, is the best example. In other animals of this group this type of symmetry is not so apparent to the layman.

The sea-slugs are represented in Philippine waters by about thirty species ranging in size from a few inches long

to two feet and over, generally dull red, brown, or black in color. Some are of a doughy consistency, others are very soft-bodied and so delicate that they immediately dissolve into a slimy mass as soon as they are taken out of the water and exposed to the air.

In the Orient, sea-slugs form an important article of commerce, relished as a delicacy by the Chinese, and expensive when properly prepared. After the sea-slugs are taken out of the water they are first opened along the body and cleaned inside, cooked for a few minutes in boiling water, and then dried in the sun and smoked over a fire. The finished product is called locally *balatan* and is known commercially as *trepang* or *Bech de Mer*.

The Chinese distinguish nine or ten kinds of first-class *trepang*, according to the species of sea-slug from which it is derived, and each of these kinds of *trepang* has a distinct name. The best kind of *trepang* costs as much as three pesos the kilo and other qualities range from one peso a kilo up. Cheaper qualities, made from small sea-slugs, are also on the market for the benefit of the coolie-class which can not afford the high prices of the choice *trepang*.

In preparing the animal for *trepang*, it shrinks to a fraction of its normal size. A sea-slug a foot long when alive will measure only about five inches after it has been boiled, dried, and smoked, and will be only about an inch and a half in diameter. The most valuable *trepang* is that made from the smooth, black sea-slug with very thick body walls. Next comes the brown sea-slug with the soft spines and also the black kind with soft spines. Well prepared they may cost as much as one peso each.

Trepang is a burdensome article for the trader as it is seldom properly prepared by the Moros and thus spoils quickly. It absorbs moisture easily and if not dried over and over again it softens to an unpleasant-smelling mass and ultimately becomes covered with fungii which destroy it entirely. If it is properly cooked, dried, and smoked, however, and is packed in baskets through which the air can circulate instead of being stuffed into sacks as is usually done, it will reach the market in good condition, but even then shipping it long distances during the rainy season is hazardous.

Sea-slugs taken from the water, dressed, washed in fresh water, cut into small pieces, seasoned to taste, and boiled in water to a thick sauce, make an excellent dish, and there is an opportunity for some one to start canning this food, as the *panciterias* in Manila and other cities and the importers in China would welcome the canned article and take it in preference to the half-putrid *trepang* that now reaches them.

Sea-slugs are found in the shallow water on the coral reefs and some species are found in deeper water, from three to eight fathoms, whence they are brought up by divers.

Many species can not be profitably converted into *trepang*, though all are edible, as the body wall is so thin that they shrink to the thickness of a lead pencil and the length of a match and weigh almost nothing when dry.

(Continued on page 158)

The Philippine Home

Edited by Mrs. Mary Macdonald

A New Method of Bathing Babies



WE are learning new methods these days for even the commonest of every day tasks. Take the matter of bathing the baby—you may be surprised, but there is a new, 1933 method of doing it, and it certainly has points in its favor over the old-fashioned way which most mothers have used for many years.

The new baby-bathing method requires just one simple convenience in addition to the usual soap and water, pads, towels, and other accessories. It is an ordinary spray which can be attached to any faucet, and in case there is no combination faucet providing warm water, any sort of container, or even a large hot water bottle may be used with little trouble.

The baby is undressed on the special pad or canvas table, then lifted to a finely meshed wire screen tray which fits over the bath tub. He is first rinsed with the spray, then thoroughly soaped, and finally sprayed until clean. Then he is lifted back to the canvas table, patted dry, and dressed.

Babies enjoy this spray method of bathing and for those under six or nine months old it is much better than the usual practice of immersing in a tub of water, after the soaping process. There is no chance of the soapy water getting into baby's eyes, nose, or mouth. All danger of contaminated water being carried into the orifices of the body is eliminated.

We recommend this 1933 method to mothers who are eager to give their babies the benefit of the very latest ideas in their care and health protection.

A Simple Program of Physical Exercises

ONE hears considerable talk these days about special exercises for reducing, exercises to improve posture and carriage, and exercises for keeping in good physical condition. Sad to say much of it is just talk, and too few are those who translate their good intentions into action.

A friend from America who recently visited Manila gave me a few simple exercises which she has been using in physical culture classes for years, and which I have found to be exceedingly effective.

The first exercise: Stand on tip-toe, bring the hands from the sides slowly up until they are fully extended above the head, and as you drop from tip-toe bring the hands down to the sides. Repeat this exercise twenty-five times daily. This exercise helps to develop the chest and to strengthen the muscles of the stomach so that the abdomen is held in proper position. It also helps to strengthen the arches of the feet.

After several days of this exercise, it will be in order to practise a variation. Walk on tip-toe with hands extended about the head, back and forth across the room several

times. This exercise holds the chest and abdomen in correct position for a longer time and will help to correct faulty posture.

The second exercise: This is the rope-jumping exercise, no jump-rope being necessary. In it you simply go through the motions of running, but remaining in the same position. It is helpful to persons who need to reduce weight. Do not go into this exercise too strenuously at first. Take it easy the first day or two, and gradually progress until you can continue for several minutes without tiring.

The third exercise: This is difficult for some persons and should be attempted after the first two exercises have been continued for a few days. Sit on the floor, draw the knees up as close to the chest as possible with feet on the floor. Then extend arms above the head and slowly rise to a standing position, then up on tip-toes. Repeat this exercise several times. Once it has been mastered, this exercise will be found to be extremely useful in correcting faulty posture and in giving strength and suppleness to the figure.

These three exercises are simple but very effective. Other exercises may be introduced into your program, if you wish. The important thing is to be regular in going through them, since a spasmodic program is not worth the time. You will be surprised with the results these exercises produce in a short space of time, and you will feel much better in every way.

One other exercise should be mentioned for those who wish to reduce the waistline. Stand with feet together with hands and arms extended above the head. Bend slowly forward bringing the arms downward until hands touch the floor first to the right and then to the left side. Of course one shouldn't bend the knees. Bring the arms up above the head each time, bending first toward one side and then the other.

Wear light, loose clothing while going through these exercises. It will make them more interesting if several persons perform them at the same time, so that the element of competition enters in. They are really worth the time and the effort you put into them as I have found out to my own satisfaction.

Tasty Food from Left-Overs

LEFT-OVERS are always a problem. Most women try to be economical these days, and it is of considerable importance that all possible sources of food waste be avoided. Even in a large family where there are young and lusty appetites, odds and ends of food will accumulate in the ice box—and the question is continually presented—what shall I do with them?

Left-overs must be carefully and skillfully prepared in order to win favor on the dinner table. In fact it is often necessary to disguise them, perhaps invent some imaginative name for them, in order to overcome the feeling against "warmed-over" food. The recipes given below will prove helpful in solving this problem of left-overs, and will also suggest other ways in which meats and vegetables may be combined to provide tasty dishes:

Baked Hash Casserole—Mix three cups of cooked meat (any kind that may be left over, even several different

CHEVROLET

for 1933

Combines Finest Quality of Performance with Lowest Cost of Operation

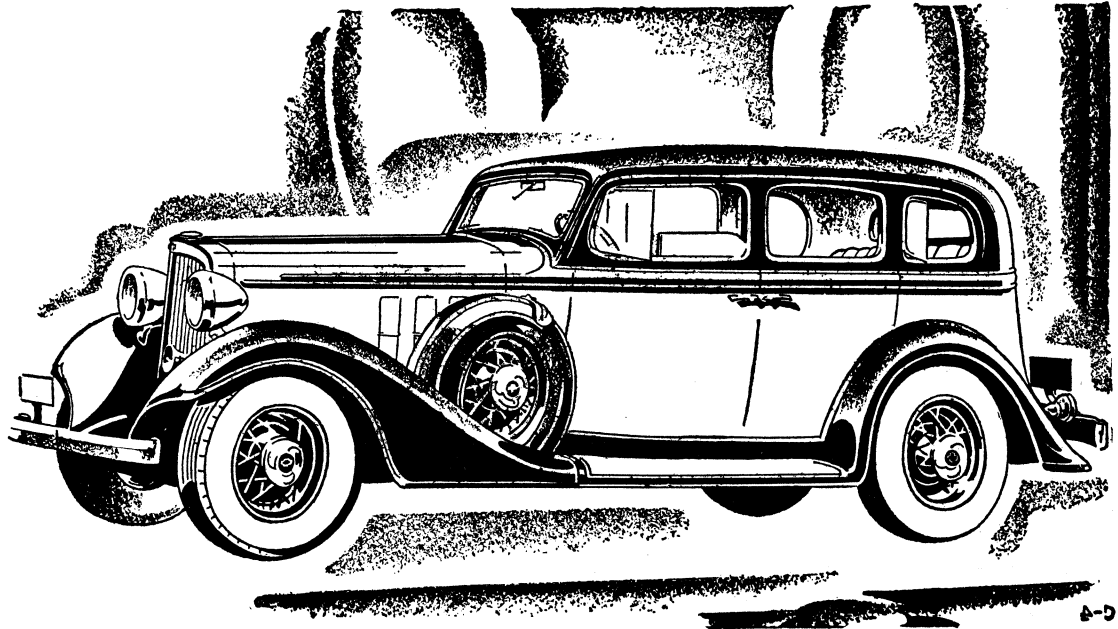
A powerful car—luxurious in riding comfort—smooth in performance—with quality features usually found only in cars selling at a much higher price—and still a car that is low in price, economical in operating cost—such is the 1933 Chevrolet Six.

You will be amazed at what this latest Chevrolet offers at the lowest prices in Chevrolet history in the Philippine Islands. Call at our show room

and see the 1933 Chevrolets—inspect them carefully—put any one of them to the test of a road demonstration. You will be pleased with the quality of Chevrolet performance—the economy of Chevrolet operation.



A General Motors Value



Pacific Commercial Company

2 Isla de Romero

CEBU

MANILA

ILOILO

kinds) with two cups of fresh bread crumbs, one cup of cream of pea or cream of tomato soup. Season to taste and put in buttered casserole. Cover with buttered bread crumbs and bake for twenty minutes in a moderately hot oven.

Beefsteak Pie—Cover one to two cups of remnants of steak or roast, cut into one-inch cubes, with boiling water, and add one onion, one-fourth cup of tomato catsup or sauce, and one teaspoonful of beefsteak sauce. Remove onion, thicken gravy with a small amount of blended flour and water, and add salt and pepper. Add four potatoes, which have been cut into one-fourth inch slices and parboiled in boiling salted water for eight minutes. Put into a buttered baking dish, cool slightly, and cover with baking powder biscuit dough or pie crust. Bake in a hot oven for twenty minutes.

Vegetable Soup Meat Stew—Brown two cups of diced, left-over meat in two tablespoons of butter or bacon fat. Add two tablespoons of flour and brown slightly. Pour in a can of vegetable soup and stir until it thickens. Serve on toast or with hot biscuits.

Spaghetti with Chopped Ham—Cook a cup of diced cold cooked ham, one chopped green pepper, and one chopped onion in a frying pan until slightly brown. Add a can of cooked spaghetti and cook slowly for twenty minutes. Freshly cooked spaghetti may be substituted for the canned spaghetti in which case tomato sauce, or tomato flavoring should be added.

Campfire Tales on the Beach

(Continued from page 155)

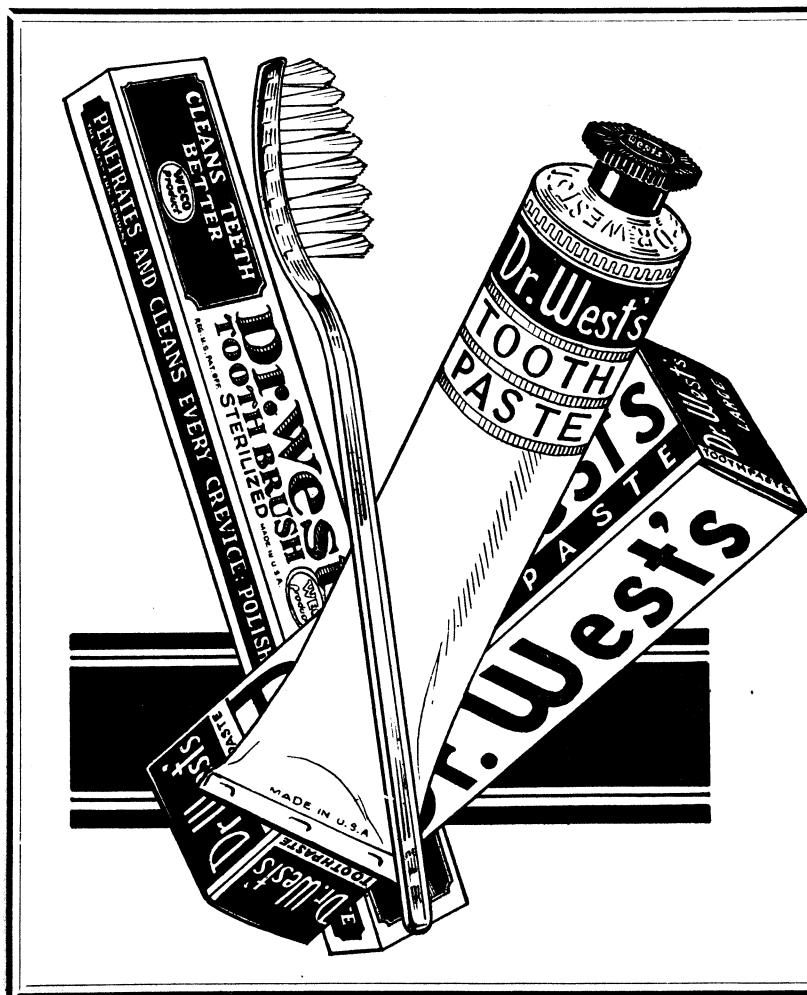
Though these sea-slugs can be picked up in large quantities on the coral reefs at low tide, a man could not collect and prepare enough of them to make a living.

All holothurioidea, starfishes, sea-urchins, and the other members of this family make excellent fertilizer, and as they can be gathered in plenty by simply wading over a coral reef at low tide, and used for this purpose together with other marine animals, fish-scrap, etc., greater importance might well be given to this source.

"Why do the Chinese like to eat this balatan so much?" I once asked a Chinese trader who was visiting me in Palawan.

"Velly good chow-chow, doctor!" he answered.

Very good to eat, he meant to say. Trepan, shark fins, and edible bird nests in China, oysters in New York, snails in Paris, frog-legs in Vienna. Each to his taste. But for the man living on the sea shore, there is always the supply of sea-slugs, which can not be said of beef or pork, especially in the tropics, where a butchered cow or pig spoils before it can be eaten up by a settler and his family living in some lonely place, away from a market where he might sell what he can not eat.



Here's A Dentifrice
That's Safe, Efficient,
Quick-Acting—

DR. WEST'S Tooth Paste

TO keep your teeth white and attractive—to care for them with utmost safety—use Dr. West's Tooth Paste, the modern dentifrice that ends all guesswork in the care of your teeth.

A Dr. West's Tooth Brush Free

Send in three cardboard cartons of Dr. West's Tooth Paste to P. O. Box 780, Manila, and you will receive FREE a Dr. West's Tooth Brush. This offer is good until November 1, 1933.

For Sale at Drug Stores and Bazaars

Early Days in the Constabulary

(Continued from page 154)

the insurgents and later against the pulajans, had been going on for several years, and the poor *tao* was fed up on being used as a beast of burden. It required a minimum of four *cargadores* to carry the daily rations of fifty men, so that, if out for two weeks, there would be more bearers than soldiers. As the bearers had not only to be prevented from escaping but also protected from the pulajans, such a column would never have got anywhere. The best we could do was to cut down the *cargadores* to just enough to get us to the next point of supply, and have others under guard place rations at designated points. The objection to this was that our route invariably leaked out. At best we were handicapped as regards speed, and anyone trying to avoid us had no great difficulty in doing so. The time referred to was not when the pulajans were the aggressors but when we were combing the mountains for those still at large. Disastrous experiences with pulajan bolo rushes on narrow trails resulted in the wise order that bayonets be carried fixed. In the hills this of necessity retarded progress. The *cargador* question finally got so that the police grabbed any men they dared and, turning them over to us, they became prisoners. My last detail in the province was at Borongan trying to pay off some *cargadores* used on our last expedition and who, arriving in the station and no longer under guard, had run away before being paid. I had ₱1,200.00 for these men but although notified by the municipal authorities, not a man came for his money. The poor devils were afraid to come to town lest they be used again. After waiting for a month I reported conditions and was relieved.

The Samar *cargador* does not compare favorably with his savage confrère of the profession in Northern Luzon. The maximum load in Samar was a little over fifty pounds or ten *gantas* of rice and they could not carry more. The *Ifugaos* used to fight for hundred-pound loads, and some of the *Dumagats* carry as much as fifty kilos of *almaciga* down steep mountain sides and through jungle. The male *Ilongot* is the worst *cargador* I know of. This wily gentleman growls and has to rest and chew betel nut every few minutes when carrying a boy's load, but his wife will carry double the amount and keep those following on their toes to hold her gait. I have seen these ladies quarrel over the division of a large wild *carabao* and the two most successful amble off each with a hind quarter. That the Samar bearer could not carry more than the amount mentioned was well demonstrated to my sorrow. Wanting to get to a part of the mountains that was said not to have been visited and was probably the hiding place of pulajans, and being unsuccessful in the quest for sufficient *cargadores*, I increased the load of each one available by two *gantas* of rice. The men made no objection but two days out from the station each man developed a swelling the size of a football and could not go either way. We went into camp until they had recovered sufficiently to limp into the station.

The only social event I remember attending during my sojourn in the province was a *despedida* given by the pulajan families to a scout officer at Mugtaon. He was the last of the organization to leave the settlement and had been very popular. On my nightly round of the camp before

AGENTS WANTED

Philippine Views by Filipino Artists

Never before have the people of the Philippines been offered an opportunity to purchase pictures of their own native country painted by their own famous artists.

We have prepared a set of 15 different Philippine scenes beautifully printed in four colors, all reproduced from the original paintings of such famous artists as:

FERNANDO AMORSOLO
I. G. ANCHETA
JORGE PINEDA
FABIAN DE LA ROSA
M. KANOPLE
JUAN F. NAKPIL
F. ROXAS

They are printed in gorgeous colors on a highly glossed coated white enameled paper, suitable for framing or to be used as a decoration in homes.

They are having a tremendous sale in Manila and will appeal to every Filipino in the Provinces.

We are selling these only to agents in sets of 15 different views for ₱1.25 per set.

Order a trial set and see how quickly you will sell each picture for 20 centavos or ₱3.00 for the set.

1 set of 15 will be mailed to you, postage paid, immediately upon receipt of ₱1.25 in money order or stamps.

-----, 1933
McCULLOUGH PRINTING Co.,
P. O. Box 620,
Manila, P. I.

Enclosed find ₱-----, for which send me, postage paid, ----- sets of pictures.

Name -----

Post Office Address -----

Write your full name and address plainly.



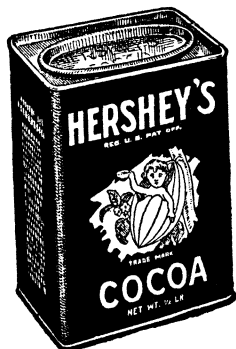
Serve This Healthful
Beverage at Breakfast—

HERSHEY'S Cocoa

THERE is nothing so satisfying at the morning meal than a cup of tasty, nourishing Hershey's Cocoa. It is an especially wholesome drink for school children who are often inclined to slight their breakfast. But how they enjoy Hershey's Cocoa—drain their cups to the last drop!

Hershey's Cocoa is inexpensive, convenient and quickly prepared. Follow the simple directions you find on the label and you will always be sure of delicious cocoa.

Depend on Hershey's for finest quality and most delightful flavor. All dealers sell Hershey's Cocoa in large and small tins—also Hershey's Chocolate for drinking and for cooking.



Look for
the name
HERSHEY'S

Sold by All Dealers

turning in, I came across a number of the elderly pulajan ladies who had been acting as chaperons for the *dalagas* at the reception and who having imbibed "anisado" as if it were tuba, found it impossible to reach their homes and were sleeping *al fresco*. The *presidente* was called upon to identify the ladies and he had the police transport them to their respective dwellings.

"Noli Me Tangere"

(Continued from page 143)

cognizing the face of her son, Basilio. Sisa's death is paralleled by that of the grandmother of Elias who dies suddenly at the sight of her son hanging dead from a tree.

The latter death might have been the result of shock, but physicians would probably not admit that a serious illness could be the result of mere excitement, and as for Sisa's insanity, incurable insanity, serious and permanent derangement of the intellect and total loss of reason can be the result only of some serious and progressive degeneration of the brain tissue. If the origin of a case of insanity is not organic but psychic—as in the case of anxiety, fear, or sorrow—it can not be permanent.

Exaggerations like these may add to the melodramatic effect of a story, but if introduced in a novel pretended to give a faithful portrait of a whole people, the result is to produce an impression of falsity. If Rizal was striving to awaken sympathy, he should have realized that the effect might be to the contrary.

As for the faults in characterization, pointed to in this essay, we may recall that Rizal wrote at a time of life when most men are but boys in understanding, and he may therefore be forgiven for failing in insight into the finer psychology of human nature.

How then shall we judge this novel of Rizal as a work of art? As an exposition of the virtues and faults of our race, is it faithfully drawn? If it is inconsistent with human nature itself, can it be in harmony with the ideals of our people?

I SHOULD like to have it understood that I am not criticizing Rizal the man, the patriot, but Rizal the novelist. It is probably true that "Noli Me Tangere" had great propaganda value. It was an effective enough attack upon Spanish misrule in the Philippines, but it would have been more effective if the novel had had more inner consistency and more consistency with the facts of human nature,—and it might then have been a really great novel.

One reason why we point to "Noli Me Tangere" as our greatest novel is that it is practically our only novel of importance. We have no choice. My aim in writing this essay is not to attempt to destroy our pride in what is our own, but to bring critical judgment to bear on it. As American critics often say that the great American novel has not yet been written, so the great Philippine novel has not yet been written. Our writers of today need not be daunted by our writers of the past. The one who is to write our greatest novel may be walking among us, as yet unknown,—although it is probably not the author of "A Child of Sorrow" or "The Filipino Rebel."

A Russian Artist in the Philippines

(Continued from page 141)

such a popularity, that one of New York's skyscrapers now bears the name of the Rierich Museum.

In recent years Russia has presented a new form of art, based on the axiom that "the content establishes the form."

Broadly this may be defined as follows: only that is important which the author desires to say; and by the vividness of the expression of the thought, the merit of the production is established.

III

THERE is today in the Philippine Islands one who is probably the sole exponent of this new type of art, Alexander Kulesh, who has come to the Islands with the background of a full course of training in that most exacting of schools, the modern Russian.

I met Mr. Kulesh in Mindanao, where both of us, moved by the same desire to gain a thorough insight into the mode of life of the inhabitants of that island, agreed to make a walking tour from Cotabato to Iligan, a project which we consummated successfully.

In the course of this journey I had the opportunity to become closer acquainted with him and to learn something of his past and of his objectives.

Born in Siberia in 1906, the son of a peasant, the urge to draw made itself manifest in him in childhood. When on high holidays he received a gift of a few kopecks he spent them not for sugar cookies but for paper and crayons.

But in the life of a peasant, particularly of a Russian peasant, every pair of hands in the family counts. Accordingly, he had but little time to devote to his first love.

The desire was strong, however, amounting to a passion, and one day, leaving all behind him, he stole away from the family cabin to the nearest town.

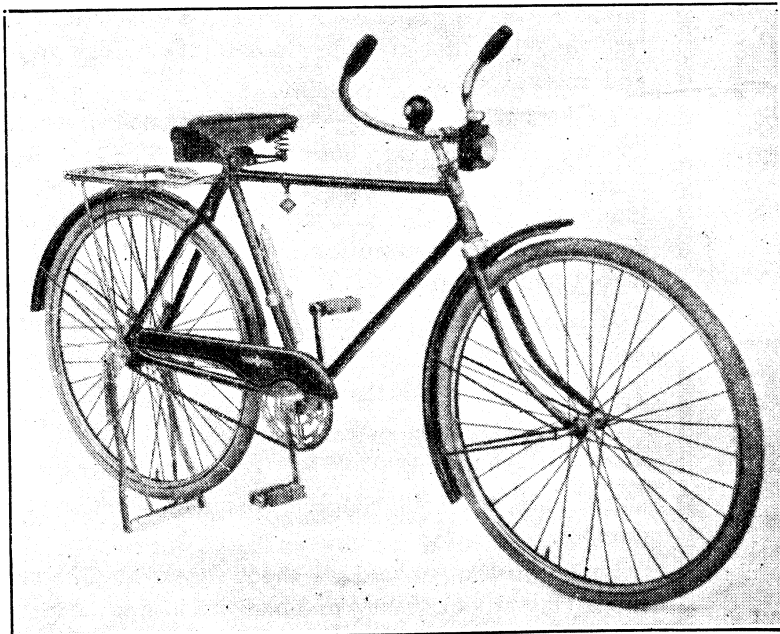
The means to pursue his chosen career were not available. There were no schools, and as the holocaust of civil war and famine overtook him, he was compelled to leave forever the scenes of his childhood. Before a year had passed he could be found, with hundreds like him, somewhere in the south of Russia. In the following year he could be encountered roaming the northern steppes, the valleys of the west—a drop in the huge, wandering wave of homeless children, half-naked, half-frozen, and starving.

Finally, in a city in western Siberia he encountered a struggling art school. Followed a year of exalted application, but the school closed, and the youthful painter, having begun to find himself at last, managed to make his way to Leningrad, where, still moved by his passion for the art, he succeeded in working his way into the Preparatory Technicum, the preparatory school for the Academy of Arts.

Successfully completing this course, he proceeded to Moscow, this time definitely destined for one of the highest institutions of art, the so-called "Vkhutemaz." The rigid course of instruction here was completed with brilliance, and Kulesh was gazetted to an establishment manufacturing decorated chinaware. But a desire to obtain a more comprehensive training, to learn more of the world and of the various aspects of art to be found in it, again drove him to abandon everything, and again to brave the perils of hunger in the pursuit of his goal.

He struck eastward, and on one stormy night in autumn he stole across the Chinese frontier, making his way into

"MAYAM" From Guaranty Cycle Supply



Is This Your Bike?

Wouldn't it be fun to vault into the saddle of this Bicycle, with its gleaming finish sparkling in the sun!

Well, here's your big chance to earn THIS DEPENDABLE and accredited "MAYAM" BIKE. Just begin selling subscriptions of the *Philippine Magazine* to your friends and neighbors. It's easy! Thirty (30) subscriptions will do it.

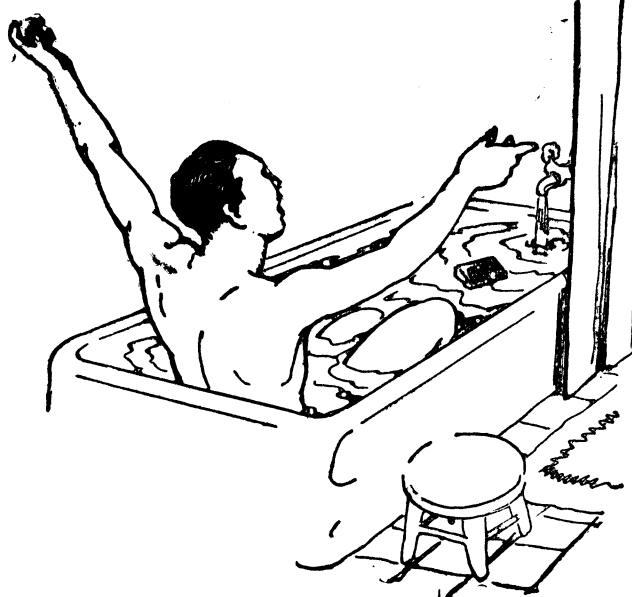
Here's What To Do

1. Fill out the coupon below.
2. Mail to us today. We will do the rest.

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE
1104 Castillejos, Manila, P. I.

Please send me _____ name

Instructions how to earn a bike _____ address



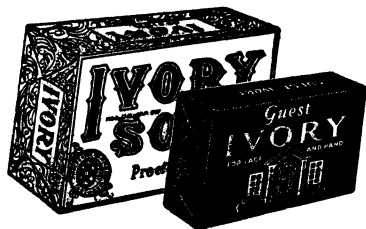
Away with the blues! Start the day with a song

HERE'S a quick, jolly way to scatter the night mists from heavy eyes! Step into a tub of clear, cool water and lather yourself with the sparkling foam of Ivory soap! Then, after the shining bubbles have done their refreshing work, slowly slip down till the waves touch your chin and see how easily Ivory's lather rinses away! If, in the course of this revivifying process, you should happen to drop your Ivory don't even look for it! In a second this gleaming friend of millions of bathers will cheerfully bob to the surface again. Safe for babies, safe for fine things, soothing, refreshing, gently cleansing—Ivory is the most popular bath soap in the world!

IVORY SOAP

99-44/100% Pure

"It Floats"



Buy the large size Ivory cake for the bath—the dainty "guest" size for face and hands—at your dealer's.

For Sale by All Dealers

a strange world. After a year's stay in China, and after covering it from Harbin in the north to Canton in the south, he again crossed a frontier, this time one of the sea, and some nine months ago reached the vivid, exotic Philippines, filled with new forms, new sights, and new manners.

A part of his impressions of this unique land he presents to the reader in his series of travel sketches which will appear on the covers of the *Philippine Magazine*. Kulesh maintains that his travels afford him only the canvas for the full sweep of his art; a canvas of which many of the squares have been filled with his impressions of the life of the Filipino people.

He believes that in a land so luxuriantly endowed, and taking into consideration the ability, adaptability, and temperament of the Filipino artist, it will be possible for Filipinos also to pour into the treasury of the world's art a rich contribution of their national creativeness.

Taxie

(Continued from page 138)

"Anywhere," she says, and I almost run over an old man. I swerve the car to one side and the woman clutches my shoulder, then sits back and laughs. Where shall I take her? A weakness comes over me. Her lips are tempting and red. I look at her through my mirror. But I see the other girl with her smile of triumph on her lips.

I stop the car and ask the painted woman to make up her mind. Otherwise she will have to leave the car and pay. She smiles again. She says she wants to go to Pasay. On the way she laughs occasionally. Amusement remains in her eyes for some time. Then her look changes to one of sadness. I see it all very plainly in my mirror. She alights before an apartment house, again looking different. She rummages in her vanity case and pays the fare. As she turns her back on me, I notice a droop in her frail shoulders that make her look both childlike and old—and miserable. . . .

I take a belated lunch in a restaurant near a university. The waiters see me step out of my car. The students look at me. I seem to recognize some of them, but they do not know me. I ask for a meal. The waiters serve me, but do not give me the attention they give the students. Even here I am nine-o-two. . . .

It is almost three o'clock. A man hails me frantically.

"Quick!" he says, as he jumps into the car. "Full speed. To the Tutuban Station!"

"But . . ." I remonstrate.

"Don't worry," he says, and shows me a badge. I look at the number on the badge. This man's power is in his number.

I step on the gas and we shoot forward. The man on the back seat looks weary and haggard in spite of his badge. He looks at his watch.

"Faster! Faster!" he cries. "I must make that train. My son is dying. He is dying! I must make that train!"

I do my best. We are just in time. . . .

Now it is a boy and a girl. The boy says, "They know we are relatives." The girl giggles and pinches him. I take them somewhere downtown. . . .

Two young women are sitting in the back seat. One of them has been crying. Her eyes are red and swollen. She keeps on saying chokingly: "What does he think I'll do with his two hundred pesos! I shall tear the money to pieces in front of him. Oh, what does he think I am! I'll kill him! I'll..."

The other woman tries to calm her. We stop before a tall concrete building that houses a well-known business firm...

It is almost five o'clock now. I drive back to the garage. I shake my head at those who hail me, and their curses comes trailing behind me. I am tired... almost exhausted. My head seems in a whirl. I see faces, hear voices, laughter, and curses. As I drive into the garage someone shouts, "Nine-o-two!"

I am longing for my home in the Zambales hills.

Philippine Telephony

(Continued from page 137)

in the Philippine Islands were taken upon the arrival of Theodore Vail Halsey, nephew of Theodore N. Vail, the late builder of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Mr. Halsey visited the Islands for the primary purpose of investigating the possibility of establishing a modern telephone system in Manila. The old local system was obsolete, in a deplorable condition, and with no prospects of future development. The company lacked competent technical assistance and the stockholders were reluctant to furnish the large amount of capital necessary to rebuild and improve the existing plant.

After lengthy negotiations, control of the old company was acquired by the American telephone group represented by Mr. Halsey. This group installed a common battery telephone plant along up-to-date lines. In 1918 technical experts were sent to Manila to install the first automatic central office equipment in the Far East. From 1920 to 1928, installation of the present modern automatic system was carried to completion. The number of telephones in the City of Manila has greatly increased since the installation of modern and efficient equipment and the days when the old Sociedad de los Teléfonos de Manila had only a few hundred instruments in operation.

Despite the fact that the use of the telephone in the Philippines is still in the early stages of its development, the telephone is proving to be a leading factor in economic and trade development. The important trade centers of the Islands of Cebu, Panay, and Negros have all developed telephone facilities.

The modernizing and development of the telephone systems at Cebu and Iloilo has been steady since early in 1922 when Mr. Halsey and his group of associates completed negotiations for acquiring these systems.

The First Long Distance Line in the Philippines

In view of the importance of Iloilo as a commercial center for the southwestern Visayan Islands and the apparent need for more rapid communication facilities between this center and the Island of Negros, plans were made for the building of the first long distance telephone line in the Philippine Islands during the early part of 1926, to connect the system at Iloilo on the island of Panay with the one then under construction on the island of Negros. Early in 1927 the local systems on Negros were completed, linking up most of the sugar centrals with practically all of the important towns on the island.

Construction of the long distance line connecting Iloilo and Negros was completed during the latter part of 1926 and service was inaugurated by the Governors of the Provinces of Iloilo and Negros on December 18 of that year. The Hon. W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor-General,

The Single Purpose of SPOKEN ENGLISH

By Kirwin and Lecaros



is to help your pupils develop
facility in talking correctly.

FREE DISTRIBUTION

We are distributing free a "Guide to Correlating Spoken English with the Basic Language Work." How many do you want?

SPOKEN ENGLISH I—Grade V
SPOKEN ENGLISH II—Grade VI
SPOKEN ENGLISH III—Grade VII

Price—₱1.32 each
less 10% to schools

Approved for purchase in sets P.P.S., July, 1931

Published by

THE JOHN C. WINSTON COMPANY

P. O. Box 2947

Manila, P. I.

GOLD MEDAL PRODUCTS



Various treatments require various mediums of expression, and in the GOLD MEDAL line of crayons, water colors, and chalks, there is just the right medium for every treatment.

CRAYOLA Wax Crayon... the finest wax crayon it is possible to make. An excellent all around crayon, particularly well adapted for use in the lower grades.

PERMA Pressed Crayon... a fine pressed crayon for fine lines. Build up the values with short, firm strokes in every direction, leaving the edges loose and sketchy. The effect is that of an etching.

SPECTRA Pastel Crayon... for soft, charcoal effects. Rub each tone into charcoal paper with the fingers or stump until flat and cloth-like. Pick the lights out carefully with a kneaded eraser. The effect is veiled and misty.

ARTISTA Water colors ... brilliant, clear colors which mix and inter-mix. The colors conform to the theories of the best color experts. ARTISTA Water Colors are not affected by climatic changes, and have a smooth flow which does not penetrate the paper.

GOLD MEDAL Blackboard Chalks are pure and gritless, making clear marks easily erased.

*Specify GOLD MEDAL Products
on your school supply order.*

BINNEY & SMITH CO.

41 East 42nd Street New York, N. Y.

Other GOLD MEDAL Products

PERMA Pressed Crayon
ARTISTA Water Colors
ARTISTA Show Card Colors
AN-DU-SEPTIC Dustless Blackboard Crayon
ATLANTIC White Chalk Crayon
LECTURERS' Colored Chalk Squares
WHITE AND COLORED Blackboard Chalk



CRAYOLA

'The Best Known Crayon in the World'

now a director of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and the late Senator Mariano Yulo and the Hon. Rafael Alunan, former Secretary of Finance, were among the first to exchange greetings over this inter-island line.

In view of the success of the long distance telephone in the Visayan Islands, investigations were conducted on Luzon relative to the feasibility of extending long distance service on this island. The final result of this survey was the organization of the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company for the purpose of extending long distance telephone facilities throughout the Philippines as fast as conditions so warrant. A franchise was applied for and granted by the Philippine Legislature and signed, on November 28, 1928, by the then Governor-General Stimson, who was one of the most enthusiastic advocates of the long distance telephone in the Islands. The franchise covers a privilege for a telephone system which will some day embrace the entire Philippines, and today, in less than four years, provides service to and from practically all points of the world. The initial plans called for the connection of Baguio with Manila, and work began on the line early in 1929. The first long distance service on Luzon was inaugurated on June 6 of the same year, by the Hon. Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippine Senate, and the Hon. Eugene A. Gilmore, Acting Governor-General at that time. This particular long distance telephone system represents a substantial investment and the latest type of equipment is being used in its operation.

On October 1, 1929, General Douglas MacArthur, then Commanding the Philippine Department of the United States Army, inaugurated long distance telephone service between Manila and Fort Stotsenburg, Pampanga, by exchanging greetings with Brigadier General Frank C. Boles.

The Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company established long distance telephone service between Manila and the provinces of Bulacan, Pampanga, Tarlac, Nueva Ecija, Pangasinan, La Union, and Benguet, and the following toll centers and stations have been installed: Angeles, Baguio, Baliuag, Bamban, Bauang, Bayambang, Bocaue, Cabanatuan, Caloocan, Calumpit, Dagupan, Damortis, Gapan, Malasiqui, Malolos, Marilao, Meycauayan, Moncada, Paniqui, Pasig, Quingua, San Carlos, San Fernando, P., San Fernando, La Union, San Miguel, B., San Miguel, T., Stotsenburg, and Tarlac. In addition to the long distance toll service available between the above named communities, telephone exchanges were constructed in the capitals of the following provinces: Bulacan, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Tarlac, and La Union, which not only provide local and toll service to the people of these government centers, but extends service to a large number of municipalities throughout these provinces.

The then Governor-General Dwight F. Davis and Senator Osmeña, Acting President of the Philippine Senate, inaugurated the first telephone-typewriter service in the Far East, when they exchanged greetings between Manila and Baguio, on March 30, 1930.

Direct facilities and the "CLR" method (holding calling party while call is being put through) of completing long distance calls, put into effect during the latter part of 1931, cut the average time required to complete toll calls between Manila and Baguio from approximately ten minutes to less than two minutes

Inter-island Radiophone Service

The Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company during the past fifteen months has established service between the Islands of Luzon and Panay by means of high frequency radiophone channels. Commercial radiophone service was inaugurated between the cities of Manila and Iloilo on May 3, 1932, by then Governor-General Theodore Roosevelt, speaking from his office at Malacañang Palace to Governor José Yulo in Iloilo. As soon as experiments

and conditions warrant, a similar installation for the Island of Cebu is contemplated.

Practically two years of continuous experiments and tests, necessitating the expenditure of a substantial amount of money, have gone into the perfection of this Manila-Iloilo circuit and many difficulties had to be met and overcome. We are still exerting every effort to further improve the operation of this circuit as we believe that even the very good results now obtained can be improved upon. It is expected that commercial telephone service between the islands of Luzon and Negros will soon be available.

Terminal Control Equipment

Unlike the ordinary telephone, one circuit does not convey the voice in both directions, but two separate channels must be maintained. To prevent these voice channels from mingling and interfering with each other, the apparatus that handles the received signal at each end must be widely separated from the transmitting apparatus. From these two widely separated radio stations, land lines are brought to the Central Office and the voice currents are passed through terminal control equipment where they are amplified and connected through the long distance switchboard to the telephone desired over the regular telephone network.

The voice wave, as picked up by your telephone transmitter, is, in turn, passed through the terminal equipment and impressed upon a short wave radio channel and is, by it, carried to its destination, clearness and dependability being subject to atmospheric conditions.

The terminal control equipment referred to consists of a monitoring and testing position, volume control apparatus, vodas, and associated power supply apparatus. "Vodas", a word coined by Bell Telephone Laboratories engineers, is made up of the first letters of the full descriptive name of the equipment namely, "voice operated device anti-singing." When neither subscriber is speaking, this device connects the receiving radio channel to the subscriber's line and disconnects the radio transmitter. Speech coming from the telephone over the subscriber's line connects the radio transmitter and disconnects the radio receiver. The single function of switching over in response to the subscriber's voice is the principal and basic function of this device.

Effects of Atmospheric Conditions

Defects in short wave transmission due to radio noise, minor variations in attenuation, fading, and distortion are nearly always present to some extent and, when any or all are severe, cause a certain amount of lost service time. These interruptions are, as a rule, of relatively short duration. There is, in addition, a kind of interruption which from the standpoint of continuity of service is more serious. At times of disturbance of the earth's magnetic field, known as "magnetic storms", short wave radio transmission is generally subject to such high attenuation that the voice currents are sometimes too weak to be distinguishable. These periods affect all wave lengths and may last from a few hours to possibly as much as two or three days in extreme cases. They are followed by a recovery period of one to several days in which transmission may be sub-normal.

Severe static may cause interruption to both long and short wave services at the same time but the short waves are relatively less affected by it and are usually able to carry on under static conditions which prevent satisfactory long wave operation. On the other hand severe fading or the poor transmission accompanying a magnetic disturbance may interrupt short wave service without affecting the long waves adversely—in fact, magnetic disturbances often improve long wave transmission in the daytime. The service interruptions on the two types of circuits are thus nearly unrelated to each other and have no definite tendency to occur simultaneously. This accounts for the fact that long wave program material may be broadcast



Use CRISCO

And Enjoy More Palatable Foods

CRISCO is a pure vegetable shortening or cooking fat that gives consistently good results. It makes cakes of the finest texture. It creams smoothly—mixes thoroughly with other ingredients to insure the fine appearance and the superior flavor that is distinctive with first class cake-making.

Crisco for frying, either in deep fat or for pan frying, makes foods more tasty and appetizing. It coats the food with a crisp, brown crust—never causes sogginess or grease-soaking.

Depend on Crisco for more successful cooking. You will be sure of satisfactory results. And Crisco keeps without ice—never becomes strong or rancid.

For Sale by Leading Dealers

Offered in several sizes of airtight tins

CRISCO

*For Frying - For Shortening
For Cake Making*

-----Free Cook Book-----

P. C. C., Manila.

Kindly send me a copy of your Crisco Cook Book for Philippine Homes.

Name.....

Address.....



School and College Athletes

Look for the sign of the
"Lucky Dog" for highest
quality in athletic goods—



FREE CATALOG

Covering every sports activity:
Baseball—Indoor Ball—
Tennis—Volleyball—Soccer
—Boxing—Basket Ball—
Swimming—Track & Field
Events.

Athletic Attire from Shoes
to Caps

SPECIAL PRICES TO SCHOOLS
AND COLLEGES

C. ALKAN, INC.

Manila — Cebu — Iloilo — Davao

successfully at times when transmission by telephone is not satisfactory.

On routes which are in or which cross tropical areas, these being the sources of most static disturbances, long waves cannot as yet be successfully employed for telephone work and short waves alone are available.

Ship-to-Shore Service

During the round-the-world cruise of the S. S. *Empress of Britain*, early in 1932, ship-to-shore telephone service was established between this palatial liner and our telephone network on the Island of Luzon, and this ship-to-shore service is now available to all steamers, equipped with telephone apparatus, while in Philippine and Oriental waters. During the regular voyages of the S. S. *Conte Rosso* between Genoa and Shanghai service is established with this vessel from the time she approaches Singapore on her voyage north to Shanghai and until she again reaches Singapore on her homeward trip. Ship-to-shore telephone service has been available to the public since early in 1932 and a satisfactory quality of transmission has been maintained for distances as great as two thousand miles. Calls have been placed from various telephones in the City of Manila as well as from the City of Baguio—in all cases reports were most gratifying. The Philippines enjoy the distinction of being the only place in the Far East where ship-to-shore service is available.

Co-ordination and Unification

While marked progress in telephone communication has been made in the Philippine Islands during the past few years, in so far as an island-wide telephone service is concerned, we are still in an early stage of development. There are many pioneering problems to be overcome before the entire archipelago can be covered. The people of the Philippine Islands can only hope to enjoy dependable and economical telephone service through the coördination and unification of all their telephone communication systems, this being the object toward which the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company is working.

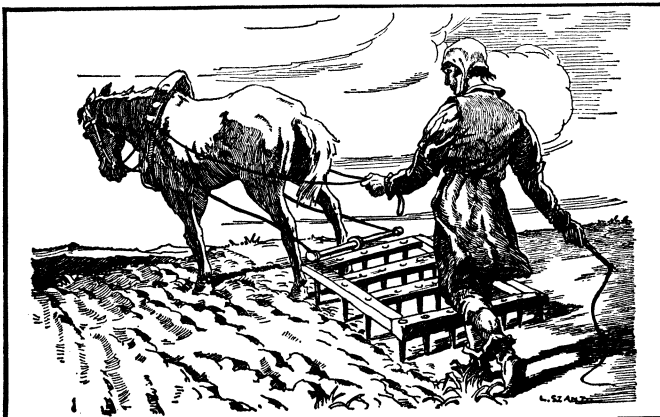
With the establishment of the first commercial telephone circuit between Europe and North America in 1927, intercontinental telephone service has been rapidly extended and, with many definite extensions planned, it will be only a short time before telephone service will embrace all of the continents, thus making possible the connection of practically any two telephones in the world.

The Philippine Islands have forged ahead in this development and have kept in step with the progress of the rest of the world.

Overseas Telephone Service

The first commercial overseas telephone service established in the Philippine Islands was the inauguration of the Manila-Java-Sumatra-Madura circuit, when the then Governor-General Theodore Roosevelt, on February 23, 1933, exchanged greetings with Governor-General De Jonge of the Netherlands East Indies. On March 1, 1933, service with Berlin was inaugurated when Governor Roosevelt exchanged greetings with the German Reich. Closely following inauguration of these initial overseas circuits was the establishment of telephone service with America, France, Spain, England, and other European points. Then Acting Governor-General John H. Holliday exchanged greetings, on March 23, 1933, with high government officials of France. A colorful ceremony held at the Casino Español on March 29, 1933, marked the opening of service with Spain. The next day inauguration ceremonies took place at the Manila Club in the opening of the service with England.

Perhaps the most notable event in the telephone history of the Philippine Islands was the establishment of telephone service between the Philippines and the United States. At 7:30 A. M. on March 31, 1933, there assembled for the inauguration of this service, in the historic Malacañang



REHEARSE

To Harrow Again

The farmer, after plowing his field, goes over it with a harrow to break up the clods and level the ground. Sometimes, in order to make the field still smoother, he harrows it over again.

Old French *herce* meant "a harrow," *hercier* "to harrow," and *rehercier* "to harrow over again," borrowed in Middle English as *rebercen*, Modern English *rehearse*. Now we *rehearse*, not the plowed field, but a speech, a play, or the like.

There are thousands of such stories about the origins of English words in — *The "Supreme Authority"*

Webster's New International Dictionary

| A Merriam-Webster

Write for Free Illustrated Booklet of Word Origin Stories — Are you receiving our helpful publication, "Word Study"? It will be sent to you regularly, without cost, upon request.

G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY
Springfield, Mass.



Palace, Manila, a most distinguished group of officials and business men, numbering nearly four hundred. Half way around the world, in Washington, D. C., many distinguished persons had gathered in the office of the Secretary of State. Mr. T. G. Miller, Vice-President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, acted as Master of Ceremonies at the Washington end of the circuit and the writer acted in a similar capacity at Malacañang Palace. Greetings were exchanged between the Honorable George H. Dern, Secretary of War, with the Honorable Acting Governor-General John H. Holliday; the Honorable Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, with Admiral Courtney, Commandant of the 16th Naval District; General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff, with General E. E. Booth, Commanding General Philippine Department, and General Emilio Aguinaldo; the Honorable Senator Sergio Osmeña (then in Washington) with the Honorable Rafael Alunan, Secretary of Finance; the Honorable Manuel Roxas, Speaker of the Philippine House of Representatives (also in Washington) with the Honorable Antonio de las Alas, Secretary of Public Works and Communications; Judge Sykes, Chairman of the Federal Radio Commission, with Captain Guy Hill, Technical Adviser to the Governor-General on Communications; General Carr, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army, with Captain Andrews, Acting Chief Signal Officer, Philippine Department; Capt. S. C. Hooper, Director of Naval Communications, with Commander McCaughey, Communications Officer, 16th Naval District; and Mr. T. G. Miller with Mr. E. R. Riddle, Superintendent of RCA Communications.

After the termination of these greetings, the circuit was switched to San Francisco. President H. D. Pillsbury of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company and also President T. V. Halsey of the Telephone Investment Corporation and the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company, greeted the writer. Mr. Ramon Fernandez, Vice President of the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company, then on vacation in the United States, talked with Mr. Theo. L. Hall, Vice President and Assistant General Manager, and Mr. Prestley of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce spoke with Arsenio N. Luz, President of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce.

The opening of the telephone circuit between the Philippine Islands and the United States makes possible connection of the people of the Philippines with the Bell System which represents the world's most highly developed telephone network, and should contribute to the existing friendly social and trade relationship between the American commonwealth and the Philippine Islands. With the establishment of this service with the United States, telephone users of the Philippines can now reach Canada, Mexico, and Cuba.

On the evening of the 19th of June, at eight o'clock, there gathered in the old historic Palace of the Archbishops of Manila, the residence of the Archbishops of Manila for over two hundred years, a group of distinguished prelates, officials, and business men, for the purpose of taking part in the opening ceremonies of the Manila-Rome telephone circuit. The service was opened by His Excellency, Governor-General Frank Murphy. Those present at the Manila end of the circuit were: His Excellency, Governor-General Frank Murphy, the Honorable John H. Holliday, Vice Governor, the Honorable Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippine Senate, the Honorable Sergio Osmeña, then President pro tempore, Philippine Senate, His Grace, Michael J. O'Doherty, Archbishop of Manila, His Excellency, Mons. Piani, Apostolic Delegate, Bishops McCloskey and Finneman, Mr. George C. Dankwerth, Mr. T. L. Hall, Mr. Leopoldo Kahn, Mr. Gabriel La O, Mr. E. R. Riddle, Mr. Carlos Romulo and the writer. Those who participated in the ceremonies at the Rome end of the circuit

Your Floors

MAKE 'em reflect the cleanliness, order and beauty of your entire household. It's easily attained if you will polish 'em with NONE other than—

**YCO FLOOR
WAX**

The wax that is made expressly for use in the Philippines—where ordinary wax cannot produce good results.

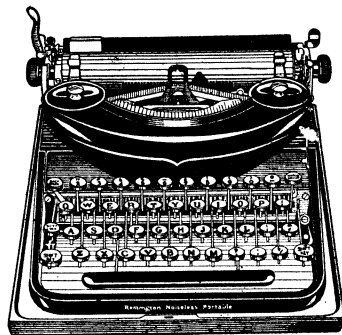
SOLD EVERYWHERE

—MANUFACTURED BY—

YNCHAUSTI & CO.

348 TANDUAY

MANILA



The New
**REMINGTON
NOISELESS
PORTABLE
TYPEWRITER—**
for
**EVERY MEMBER
of the
FAMILY—**

**You Can Typewrite
Any Where—Any Time**

The Remington Noiseless Portable is a family typewriter. For school work—for correspondence, club papers, recipes—for business writing at home, or on the road. It is so light and compact that it may be carried wherever work is waiting—unlike other portables, so quiet it may be used in any surroundings, at any hour.

₱10.00 A Month Gives You the Services of this wonderful machine—

**HEACOCK'S
OFFICE EQUIPMENT DEPT.**

MANILA — CEBU — ILOILO — DAVAO

The Minimum Course in Gregg Shorthand

FOR THEORY CLASSES

Gregg Shorthand Manual—A simple presentation of the principles of Gregg Shorthand, arranged in the order of their usefulness in mastering the 5,000 most-used words.

Gregg Speed Studies—This text is well-named *The Inseparable Companion to the Manual*. It should be placed in the hands of the student at the time he receives his Manual. Its 314 pages are packed with the following helpful theory aids: Shorthand penmanship drills. • Vocabulary drills completing the 5,000 most-used words. • Brief-form derivative drills. • 100 sentences using all the brief forms. • Similar-word drills. • Shorthand gazetteer of foreign countries. • Graded dictation—over 10,000 running words—on each chapter of the Manual. • Ungraded dictation—100 pages of up-to-date letters and articles—for use during the last weeks of the theory course.

The student who uses "Gregg Speed Studies" has the correct outlines always before him while learning, for all this supplementary material is written in beautiful shorthand.

FOR ADVANCED CLASSES

Gregg Speed Building—This text is itself a daily teaching plan. No more need for the advanced shorthand teacher to prepare theory reviews or adapt the material in a dictation book to building speed. Every day's assignment is already scientifically organized for the student *in his own text*. You will be especially pleased with its vocabulary previews, four complete motivated reviews of the Manual, warming-up speed letters, spelling-improvement drills, and illustrated definitions of important words in thirteen major vocations. All material counted by the new standard word, insuring a uniform rate of dictation.

The GREGG PUBLISHING COMPANY

New York Chicago San Francisco Boston
Toronto London Sydney

Gregg Books Are Authoritative

were Conte Ciano, Director of Communications, representing the Italian Government, American Ambassador Long, and, at the Vatican, Cardinal Pachelli, representing His Holiness, the Pope.

Telephones connected to the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company network on Luzon today can reach over thirty million telephones, or, approximately ninety-one per cent of the world's telephone stations. Tests are now being conducted with South America and it is hoped that over 600,000 additional telephones may be reached in the course of the next few months and thereby bring about connection with several Spanish speaking countries of the Western Hemisphere.

Aside from our connections with the Netherlands East Indies and Siam, no other points in the Orient enjoy the advantages of point-to-point radiophone service. It is anticipated, however, that Intra-Far Eastern radiophone service may be established within the near future. It might be of interest to mention that a few preliminary radiophone tests have been made with Shanghai, but, unfortunately, due to lack of equipment at that point it will be several months before service can be expected with this important commercial city of China. Negotiations are now under way which may bring about the establishment of service between Japan and the Philippine Islands during the early part of 1934. It is understood that plans calling for the installation of radiophone equipment at Hongkong are now under way which should bring about the establishment of telephone service with the Philippines before the end of 1933 and we trust that similar service may be established with Singapore and Australia before very long.

The sound economic development of the Philippine Islands can only be brought about by good government and the use of the most modern progressive business methods throughout the country. In order to facilitate both of these primary requirements in economic development, communications will play a most important part.

Answers

Answers to the Questions on page 152

1. Chapel of the Santo Niño in Cebu. (See *Philippine Magazine*, November, 1920.)
2. Laguna de Bay.
3. ₱31,885,991.00.
4. Ilocos Sur and Zambales.
5. Sharpe's Crane or the *tipol* (Cagayan Valley). (See *Philippine Magazine*, November, 1926; November, 1932; February, 1933.)
6. The buri palm. (See *Philippine Magazine*, August, 1933.)
7. Among the wild tribes on the north-eastern coast of Luzon. (See *Philippine Magazine*, May, August, September, 1929.)
8. Rizal.
9. 1916 (October 16).
10. Mina de Oro (Mine of gold).
11. Austin Craig.
12. Cotton goods.
13. Cotton goods.
14. Cotton goods.
15. Cotton goods.
16. Cotton goods.
17. Rice.
18. Iron and steel products.
19. "Himno Nacional Filipino" (Tierra adorada, Hijo del sol de Oriente), words by José Palma, music by Julian Felipe.
20. Words in 1898; music the following year. (See *Philippine Magazine*, October, 1928, for the history of this hymn.)

The individual who first reports an error in these answers will be given a complimentary subscription to the *Philippine Magazine* for one year. A satisfactory authority for the correction would have to be quoted.

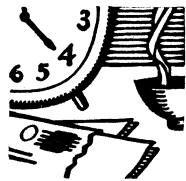
Jacob's Biscuits

WISE & Co., INC.
DISTRIBUTORS

JACOB'S CO'S
SELECTED
BISCUITS

W & R JACOB & CO LTD
DUBLIN & LIVERPOOL

Four O'clock In the Editor's Office



One afternoon, early last month, there walked into my office two young Russians who proved to be the artist, Mr. Alexander Kulesh and his friend, Mr. Joseph Shelestian. Mr. Kulesh is probably the first representative of the modern Expressionist school of art to have painted our Philippine scene, and I lost no time in securing a number of paintings from him for the covers of the Magazine—much to the chagrin of Mr.

D. T. Boguslav, associate editor of the *Tribune*, and Mr. Aleko Lilius, editor of the handsome new monthly magazine, *Philippine Tourist Topics*, both of whom only learned of the presence of the Russian artist in the Philippines afterwards. However, Mr. Kulesh will also do some illustrating for Mr. Boguslav and Mr. Lilius,—but only after this issue of the Magazine is out. In spite of having been thus scooped, Mr. Boguslav bore me no rancor and very kindly and ably translated Mr. Shelestian's article on his artist friend and the development of modern art in Russia, written for the Magazine in Russian. In viewing the paintings and drawings of Mr. Kulesh it is well to bear in mind Mr. Shelestian's explanation of Expressionism—which, availing itself of past experiments in art, "brought them all to the service of the content, that is, the Expressionist captures from Nature only the boldest outlines which give character to a given subject and which most effectively and with the greatest power give expression to his basic idea".

Manuel Olbes, who heads this issue of the *Philippine Magazine* with his article, "What Would Happen in Case of an American-Japanese War?" was formerly a reporter on the *Manila Daily Bulletin* and is now connected with the Advertising Bureau, Inc. He was born in Sorsogon in 1909 and is the son of the late Judge Federico Olbes of the Court of First Instance. Mr. Olbes has traveled all over the Philippines and also visited the United States, Mexico, Panama, and Hawaii. The article is published with the object of calling public attention to the need of providing more adequately for the defense of the Philippines. A bill recently introduced which would provide for the organization of a Council of National Defense and the Governor-General's proposed three-year aviation program are both in line with what should be done. But we also need a larger Army air force here and more submarines. This is not to advocate that the Philippines should be converted into a strong base from which an offensive might be launched. This Magazine advocates only purely defensive measures, that need awaken the suspicions of no other power.

Major J. E. H. Stevenot, Vice-President and General Manager of the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company, came to the Islands in 1910, and, a pioneer in public utility enterprises here, built some of the earliest electric light systems outside of Manila. Under his direction, long distance telephony was introduced in the Philippines. In his article in this issue of the Magazine, he for the first time personally recounts the development of telephony in the Philippines with some references to early developments in communications outside the Philippines.

"Taxie" is an authentic account of a Manila taxicab-driver's day. The author, Eugenio Lingad, is an employee of the Try-Tran-Taxicab Company. He is twenty-five years old and, at home in Zambales, drives his own car. He says that he felt things were too comfortable there for him and he decided to get away and look for adventure. He says he has found the "raw life" in Manila a little too much for him, however, and he plans to return to his tranquil hills at the beginning of the next planting season.

The eloquent tribute to Senate President Manuel L. Quezon in this issue of the Magazine is written by the distinguished senator from the Fifth District, the Hon. Claro M. Recto. Senator Recto has promised to write for the Magazine on a number of other leaders in our Legis-

THE MODERN TOOTHPASTE

Ends Mouth Acids that
Cause TOOTH DECAY
Whitens the Teeth

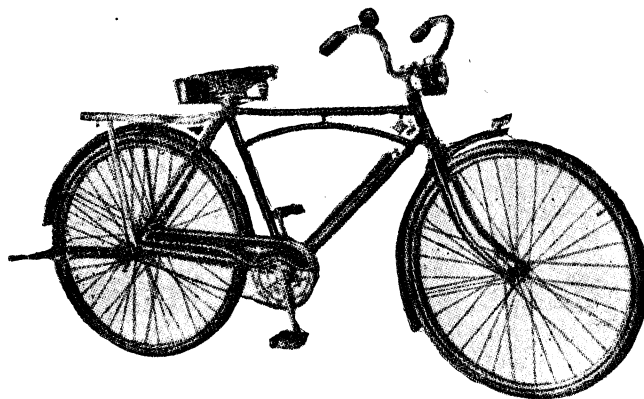


Contains Over 75%
Milk of Magnesia

Phillips' Dental Magnesia

"Ride a Bike"

Save Transportation
Save Time and Effort
Get Wholesome Exercise



We offer at very low prices
and at most liberal terms

"REX"	"MAYAM"
"MISTER"	"PACKARD"
"OSTRICH"	"TRIBUNE"

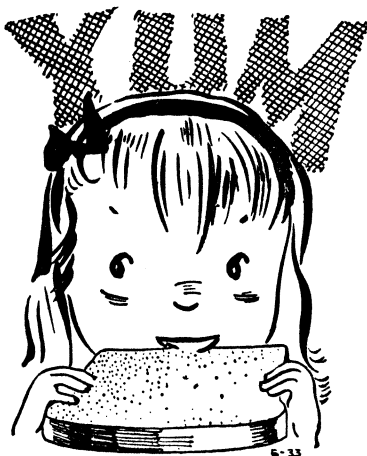
Our Service is always at your command—

BICYCLE SUPPLIES	ACCESSORIES
REPAIRING	OVERHAULING
PAINT JOBS WITH "DUCO" PAINT	

If It Is for Bicycles, We Have It—

CASH OR INSTALLMENT
WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG

Guaranty Cycle Supply
P. O. Box 2787 — 622 Rizal Ave. — Tel. 2-61-64

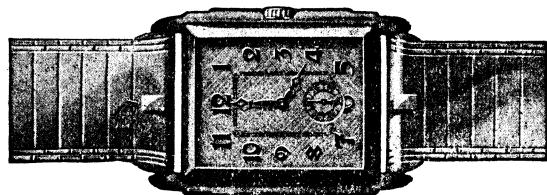


Don't you believe that candies and sweets are bad for the teeth—it's pure superstition!!

Give your children a cereal for breakfast with sugar and cream, hot chocolate, bread with butter and jam, and ripe or preserved fruits with sugar, and do not hesitate to give them an occasional piece of candy. Then note how their physical and mental energy increases. The belief that candy is bad for the teeth is a superstition.

Advertisement by

The Philippine Sugar Association



WYLER WATCHES

Stand for quality, reliability, accuracy and beauty in design, at prices in the reach of all.



MENZI & COMPANY, INC.

180 Juan Luna

P. O. Box 603

lature. His next article will probably be on Senator Sergio Osmeña. Certainly no one could write on our present political leaders with more understanding than Senator Recto, and moreover as he is recognized as one of our leading writers in Spanish, these character sketches of his are bound to be of permanent historical value.

Mr. D. A. Hernandez, who in a recent issue (July) criticized Balagtas' "Florante and Laura", in this issue turns the search-light of his critical acumen on Rizal's famous novel, "The Social Cancer". In a letter to me he states: "I like your editorial revision of my article. I gather the impression that if a critic should have the boldness to present to you a piece of hostile criticism for the sole purpose of injuring another's fame, he would not fare well at your hands, for you do not simply edit and publish, but painstakingly verify every point." As to the effectiveness of the novel as propaganda, he adds the note: "Much of such effectiveness is independent of the inherent worth of a book. Much of it is due to the psychology of the times".

A. A. Tiburcio, of Ilagan, Isabela, already well known to the readers of the Magazine, contributes a dramatic account of an old Negrito wedding, based on reports current in that part of the Philippines, both among the Negritos themselves and others. The ceremony appears now to be no longer practised.

"Black Bonga" is another weird Mindoro tale by N. V. M. Gonzales, who lives at Calapan. As to the genesis of this story, he writes: "On a long hiking trip early last year, we came to the Bongabon River, and the lonesomeness of the place impressed me deeply. We crossed the river, though it was already dark, and slept that night in a herd-boy's hut. I had an attack of fever, and in this story I have tried to revive the feelings I experienced during those long, dreadful hours".

"The Viciousness of Misdirected Insular Aid" is an article published anonymously, but the writer is known to me as being well qualified to discuss the question.

The long poem, "The Living Know", is by Aurelio Alvero, son of the well known Doña Rosa L. Sevilla de Alvero, directress of the Instituto de Mujeres. He began writing poetry at the age of nine, but did not receive much encouragement until, as a student at the Ateneo, his work began to interest Fr. Andrew Cervini, S.J., and Fr. Joseph Mulry, S.J. At the University of Santo Tomas, where he is still a student, he came under the influence of Prof. John Siler, who brought the present poem to me. His poems have appeared in various newspapers and magazines, but this is his first in the *Philippine Magazine*.

Anatolio Lintonjua ("Sonnet for Gloria") is a student at the University of the Philippines and was born in San Roque, Cavite, in 1911. T. D. Agcaoli, also a student at the University, was born in Laoag, Ilocos Norte, in 1916. Both expressed themselves as delighted at having what one of them called "surmounted the editorial bulwarks of the *Philippine Magazine*".

Virgilio Floresca "And Ovid Sang" is an instructor at the University of Santo Tomas. He was born in Santa Maria, Ilocos Sur, in 1908, and is also a former student of Professor Siler.

A. E. Litiatico ("Paradox") of the *Graphic* has already contributed a number of articles, stories, and poems to the *Philippine Magazine*. He is one of several who sent congratulations for the reprint in the *Literary Digest*—of July 1, of Miss T. L. Tarrosa's poem "Night" published in the *Philippine Magazine* for May. The *Digest* editor referred to the poem as "a delicate fancy from a distant dependent". I pass the congratulations on to Miss Tarrosa.

Speaking of reprints, *The Moro Outlook*, published at Indanan, Sulu, reprinted Dr. F. T. Adriano's article, "The Banana", (also in the May issue) in its issue for July 1, after having requested and obtained permission. Mr. Vicente Rama, publisher of the Cebu *Progress*, asked and obtained permission to reproduce the cartoon in our August issue, "The A-B-C of Parliamentarism", which he stated in a letter "graphically refutes a world of fallacies and absurdities that we have been hearing and reading". He added: "I have been reading your editorial comments with interest, and it is a pleasure to note that you are one of the few journalists who is not afraid to be 'burned' by mobs." He probably refers to the public burning of a number of issues of a Manila newspaper during a political meeting. No copies of the *Philippine*

Magazine have been so ceremoniously burned to my knowledge. The *Magazine* is, of course, not a partisan publication in a sense of it being the official or unofficial organ of any political party. The *Magazine* has from the first consistently opposed the acceptance of the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Act, because such acceptance would be highly detrimental if not suicidal to the country, but the *Magazine* owes no allegiance to any political leader or group. However, going back to reprints, the *Philippine Free Press* for August 26, reprinted a Spanish translation of Hernando R. Ocampo's "The Legend of Maypajo", published in our June issue, without asking for permission and with no credit either to the author or to the *Magazine*. But before I could make a protest, Mr. F. S. Marquardt of the *Free Press* called me up on the telephone and apologized, stating that the fault lay with one of their Spanish translators and promising that a rectification would be made in the next issue. The apology was, of course, accepted as I know that accidents will happen. Each issue of the *Magazine* is copyrighted and damages could be obtained from any one violating the copyright.

The August issue of the *Magazine*, in many respects one of the finest we have so far published, elicited more than ordinary praise. Mr. Celestino M. Vega, of Paniqui, Tarlac, whose poems are represented in a number of local anthologies, commented on Lopez's essay, "On Villa's Poetical Credo", and hopes for more literary criticism of this quality. Beato A. de la Cruz and Carlos P. San Juan also expressed their appreciation of this article, but Mariano Sa. Moreno found it "boring". Mr. Moreno thought Mr. Pedroche's poem, "On An Infant's Death", the best thing in the *Magazine*. He also thought Mr. Santos' "Far From the City" worthy of its place, and liked "The Linubian Party", too, although he thought the latter a little exaggerated. Mr. de la Cruz, however, stated that this was the liveliest and most delightful article in the issue, and fully characteristic of our rural merrymaking. Mr. Vega wrote that after reading Miss Villanueva's story, "Death of a Miser", he knew "what real writing is". These extracts from three different letters show the varying reactions to the same poems, stories, and articles. Every article or story can not, of course, be expected to interest every reader. It is necessary to appeal to a variety of tastes in each issue of the *Magazine*.

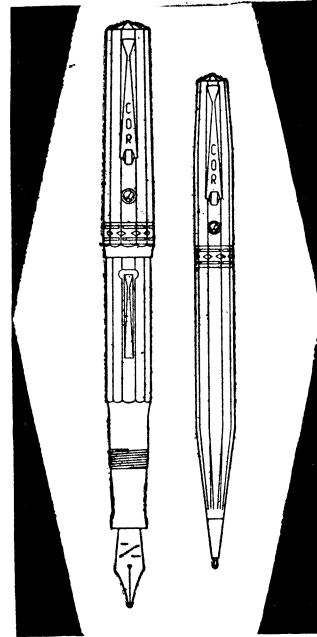
Another reader of the *Magazine*, referring to the article on Philippine pseudonyms, wanted to know why *Mapagbiro* who used to write a page of humorous verse for the *Magazine* each month was not included. The identity of *Mapagbiro* was not known to the author, but for those readers of the *Magazine* who may be interested I will advance the information that he was Professor T. Inglis Moore, formerly of the University of the Philippines.

There is plenty of general praise for the *Magazine*, too. Miss Herminia Aza, of Bacolod, Occidental Negros, writes that she is a regular and enthusiastic reader—although only about a fourth of the names on our subscription list are women, the proportion of female readers is probably much larger. I should like to publish more of the work of female writers. The chief fault of most of the writing that has been submitted to me by female writers is that they appear to be trying to write like men.

Mr. G. T. Shoens, of the World Book Company, well known in the Philippines as he lived here for many years, writes all the way from New York: "A word in appreciation of the *Philippine Magazine*, which comes to my desk monthly. In 1928, when I came back to Manila, frankly I wasn't very favorably impressed with it, but, to be sure, it was then in its transitional stage. It has certainly now found its stride and it is a magazine to be proud of. Both my wife and I read with the keenest pleasure the "Four O'Clock in the Editor's Office" column. I like the fearless, straight-from-the-shoulder editorials. In the contributed material there is much that is very good, some that is exceptional; for instance, Arnaldo's 'Our Country Relatives' is a gem. . ." I thank Mr. Shoens and appreciate especially his recognizing that the *Magazine* went and, of necessity, had to pass through a transitional stage.

I received a hot come-back from Amador T. Daguio, whose most recent contribution to the *Magazine* was the fine short story, "The Woman Who Looked Out of the Window" (June issue). José Garcia Villa was quoted in this column in the July issue as stating, "I can not understand how Mr. Daguio, who has written some very fine poems, can produce prose of complete illiteracy." Daguio replied in a letter to me: "I read Villa's remarks in The Four O'Clock. I wish to say

THE NEW EVERSHARP DORIC



Special Offer!

THE DORIC pen and pencil can now be purchased on the instalment plan. Pay as you use it. ₱2.00 down, three months to pay balance.

Own the finest! Twelve-sided, gem-like Doric Eversharps—the world's most beautiful pen and pencil.

GUARANTEED FOR YOUR LIFETIME

If you drop your Eversharp on the point—if poor ink clogs it—if a baby smashes it—if the inksack wears out—if it is broken from any cause whatsoever—we repair it free of charge as long as you live.

To the thousands who own DORIC PENS

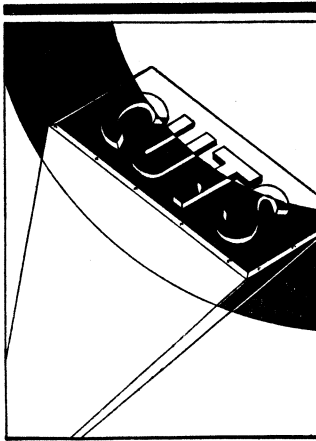
Be sure to bring or send your pen for free cleaning whenever convenient. At the same time we suggest that you choose an EVERSHARP PENCIL to match.

The
of Unconditional



Seal
Guarantee

**PHILIPPINE EDUCATION
COMPANY, Incorporated**
—DISTRIBUTORS—



**modern
advertising
ART STUDIOS**

A. GARCIA
PROCESS ENGRAVER
32 STA. POTENCIANA

that I don't give a snap for what any Villa says about me. A million Villas will not equal a Hartendorp. I know that if I wanted to write a story to satisfy Villa, I could. I'd just write of a woman who is lonely, who goes to her room and imagines things and... [regretfully deleted]... and Villa would swallow a lump in his throat and call it a 'find'. We can not depend upon a man who lets the caprice of the moment prejudice his opinion. I remember how he once rated a mediocre poem of mine as being one of permanent value in the literature of the Philippines, while he rated the best poem of the year as worthless. If he had more brains he would remember such stories of mine as 'The Life of Cardo', 'Clothes-Line', 'Isolation Room', and 'The Woman Who Looked Out of the Window.' "

I received earnest complaints this past month from several writers whose offerings I have had to reject. Those whose manuscripts are returned should find some consolation in the fact that the great bulk of unsolicited contributions must of necessity be returned. The editor of the *Atlantic* revealed in his issue for July, that during the month of April alone he had received 808 articles, 900 poems, and 444 stories, a total of 2152 contributions of which only 18 were accepted. Writers are certainly not as numerous in the Philippines as in the United States, although I have a suspicion that they may be more prolific here. Although I can quote no such large figures as the *Atlantic*, it may be of interest to the readers of this column that from the beginning of this year up to the time of this writing, we returned 241 articles and stories and 424 poems as unacceptable for publication. We receive enough material, good and bad, to fill several volumes each month. Since we can not possibly make use of so much, we send back (I hope) all that is no good, and (I regret) some that we can not publish simply because of lack of space.

And now, lastly, for my most unique experience of the month. A young sonneteer sent me a poem, and to prove that the feeling that inspired it was genuine, he also attached a note from his sweetheart in which she told him to burn her letters and to forget her—and goodbye for ever! It was not a copy, but the original note. I was really touched by such confidence in my discretion. The reader need not scan the pages of the Magazine to discover this sonnet, for I returned it, expressing the hope that the author would soon find more substantial consolation than sonnet writing.

HELEN ARDELLE

CANDY

Ask for Price List

Fresh shipment, twice monthly. Unusually attractive assortment of high-grade candy in decorative boxes. also superior Chocolate Bars.
Guaranteed Fresh.
All provincial mail orders carefully attended to. We guarantee delivery.
Send your order and we will ship your candy by mail. 10% off for cash.

Sole Agents

Philippine Education Co., Inc. 101-103 ESCOLTA
MANILA

**The RIGHT
food for
your Baby**




Mellin's builds up firm flesh, sturdy bone and a strong, vigorous constitution.

FREE SAMPLE—Obtainable from Philippine American Drug Co., Manila.

Mellin's Food
THE FOOD THAT FEEDS

ANG TIBAY
"The Man That Lasts"

**NEW FASHIONED
OXFORDS**



First in Durability
First in Style
First in Comfort
First in the thoughts of every discriminating shoe-wearer!

At Leading Shoe Dealers.
Centre de Luxe on the Escolta

Write for Free 1933-34 Style Catalog in Rotogravure

TORIBIO TEODORO
710-714 Ilaya — Manila
—MANUFACTURER—

Don't Cry Baby!
MENTHOLATUM
is always in our medicine chest as it is constantly needed for burns, cuts, sprains, infections of the skin, insect bites, etc.



(Menthol 0.3 gm. Camphor 3 gm. Oil Eucalyptus 0.1 gm. Boric Acid 3.5 gm. Oil Pinus Pumillo 0.1 gm. Excipientsto make 30 gm.)

SPECIAL OFFER TO TEACHERS ONLY!
The Mentholatum Company, Buffalo N. Y., U. S. A.
Kindly mail me, postage prepaid, a supply of Saints' pictures for school distribution.

Name _____
Teacher _____ School _____
Address _____

Request must be on this coupon and only one package will be sent to the same person.

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXX

OCTOBER, 1933

No. 5



MINDANAO GIRL

By Alexander Kulesh

Thirty Centavos the Copy

Three Pesos the Year

BOOKS TO SUPPLEMENT BASAL TEXTS

Fourth Grade Geography—Home Lands *by Miller, Ty, and Balagot*

Jansen and Allen—HOW PEOPLE LIVE (P2.20), C.S. in Geography.

Allen—HOW AND WHERE WE LIVE (P1.94), A.L.L., p. 469.

Pennell and Cusack—THE CHILDREN'S OWN READERS:

BOOK THREE (P1.76), P.P.S., Vol. II, p. 204.

BOOK FOUR (P1.85), P.P.S., Vol. II, p. 204.

Osias—Philippine Readers, Books Five, Six, and Seven. *Revised Edition*

Grade Five

Cordts—THE NEW PATH TO READING, BOOK FOUR (P1.76).

Pennell and Cusack—THE CHILDREN'S OWN READERS:

BOOK THREE (P1.76), P.P.S., Vol. II, p. 204.

BOOK FOUR (P1.85), P.P.S., Vol. II, p. 204.

THE FIELD FOURTH READER (P1.84), A.L.L., p. 349.

Horn—THE LEARN TO STUDY READERS:

BOOK THREE (P1.76), A.L.L., p. 350.

BOOK FOUR (P1.94), A.L.L., p. 350.

THE BEACON FOURTH READER (P1.67), A.L.L., p. 349.

Miller—PHILIPPINE FOLKLORE STORIES (P1.58), A.L.L., p. 340.

Benitez—PHILIPPINE HISTORY IN STORIES (P1.58), P.P.S., Vol. II, p. 255.

Grade Six

Horn—LEARN TO STUDY READERS, BOOK FOUR (P1.94), A.L.L., p. 350.

THE BEACON FIFTH READER (P1.76), A.L.L., p. 349.

THE FIELD FIFTH READER (P1.94), A.L.L., p. 349.

Pennell and Cusack—THE CHILDREN'S OWN READERS:

BOOK FIVE (P1.94), P.P.S., Vol. II, p. 204.

BOOK SIX (P2.02), P.P.S., Vol. II, p. 204.

Faris—REAL STORIES OF THE GEOGRAPHY MAKERS (P2.02), Aca. Bul. 8, s. 1926.

Benitez—PHILIPPINE HISTORY IN STORIES (P1.58), P.P.S., Vol. II, p. 255.

Miller—PHILIPPINE FOLKLORE STORIES (P1.58), A.L.L., p. 340.

Grade Seven

Pennell and Cusack—THE CHILDREN'S OWN READERS:

BOOK FOUR (P1.85), P.P.S., Vol. II, p. 204.

BOOK SIX (P2.02), P.P.S., Vol. II, p. 204.

THE BEACON FIFTH READER (P1.76), A.L.L., p. 349.

THE BEACON SIXTH READER (P1.94), A.L.L., p. 349.

THE FIELD SIXTH READER (P2.02), A.L.L., p. 350.

Benitez—PHILIPPINE HISTORY IN STORIES (P1.58), P.P.S., Vol. II, p. 255.

Shaw—STORIES OF THE ANCIENT GREEKS (P1.76), A.L.L., p. 325.

Intermediate Geography *by Miller and Polley, New Edition*

Allen—GEOGRAPHICAL AND INDUSTRIAL STUDIES:

EUROPE (P2.20), A.L.L., p. 382.

ASIA, Revised Edition (P2.20), A.L.L., p. 386.

UNITED STATES, Revised Edition (P2.02), A.L.L., p. 391.

SOUTH AMERICA (P2.20), A.L.L., p. 392.

NORTH AMERICA (P2.20), A.L.L., p. 390.

AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND THE ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC (P2.46), A.L.L., p. 389.

Rugg—CHANGING CIVILIZATIONS IN THE MODERN WORLD (P4.31), P.P.S., Vol. IV, p. 47.

Allen—STORIES OF RAW MATERIALS:

COTTON AND OTHER USEFUL FIBERS (P1.76), P.P.S., Vol. II, p. 342.

OUR CEREAL GRAINS (P1.76), P.P.S., Vol. II, p. 144.

Atwood and Thomas—NATIONS BEYOND THE SEAS, (P3.43), Board on Textbooks.

Atwood and Thomas—THE UNITED STATES AMONG THE NATIONS (P2.90).

Benitez—Philippine Civics, How We Govern Ourselves

Hill—COMMUNITY CIVICS (P3.08), C. of S. in U. S. History and Government.

Hill—COMMUNITY LIFE AND CIVIC PROBLEMS (P3.08).

Hill—READINGS IN COMMUNITY LIFE (P3.96).

Hill—VOCATIONAL CIVICS (P2.82), P.P.S., Vol. I, p. 191.

Hill—READINGS IN VOCATIONAL LIFE (P3.96).

Turkington—MY COUNTRY (P2.38), A.L.L., p. 326.

Turkington, Muga, and Pritchard—LESSONS IN CITIZENSHIP (P2.90), P.P.S., Vol. II, p. 31.

Davis—GUIDANCE FOR YOUTH (P3.08), P.P.S., Vol. II, p. 144.

Andress and Evans—HEALTH AND GOOD CITIZENSHIP (P2.11), A.L.L., p. 367.

Andress and Evans—HEALTH AND SUCCESS (P1.67), A.L.L., p. 367.

Fernandez—A Brief History of the Philippines. *Revised Edition*

Hodgdon—THE ENCHANTED PAST (P1.94), A.L.L., p. 405.

Kelty—THE BEGINNINGS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND NATION (P2.64), P.P.S., Vol. IV, p. 47.

Lawler—COLUMBUS AND MAGELLAN (P1.32).

Barnard, Tall, and Gambrell—HOW THE OLD WORLD FOUND THE NEW (P1.76), P.P.S., Vol. II, p. 295.

Kelty—THE GROWTH OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND NATION (P2.90).

Montgomery—THE BEGINNER'S AMERICAN HISTORY, Rev. Ed. (P1.85), P.P.S., Vol. V, p. 90.

Definite page references are made to each of these books in the basal texts.

Prices subject to 10% discount from dealers.

For further particulars write to

HUGO H. MILLER
Representing **GINN AND COMPANY**
Box 525, Manila



Office: Manila Hotel, Rooms 718-719

Tel. 2-20-22

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Edited by A. V. H. HARTENDORP



Vol. XXX

CONTENTS for OCTOBER, 1933

No. 5

Cover:

Mindanao Girl.....	ALEXANDER KULESH.....	Cover
Business and Finance.....	E. D. HESTER.....	174
News Summary.....	.....	175
The New Books.....	.....	178
The Planets for October.....	MANILA OBSERVATORY.....	179
When Man Wants Gold.....	FRANK LEWIS MINTON.....	181
The Hinal-o or Pestle Dance.....	BEATO A. DE LA CRUZ.....	182
Midsummer (Story).....	BALDOMERO ESTABILLO.....	183
Philippine Day at the Chicago "Century of Progress Ex- position".....	R. B. BLACKMAN.....	185
Necromancy in the Barrio.....	MAXIMO RAMOS.....	188
Grief (Poem).....	ABELARDO SUBIDO.....	189
Conquered (Poem).....	CELESTINO M. VEGA.....	189
Nunc Dimittus (Poem).....	AURELIO ALVERO.....	189
O'Keefe—Last of the North Pacific Pirates.....	H. V. COSTENOBLE.....	190
Song of a Blind Man (Poem).....	CARLOS P. SAN JUAN.....	191
I Told the Sky (Poem).....	AURELIO ALVERO.....	191
Pinipig.....	F. T. ADRIANO AND R. A. CRUZ..	192
Sports in the Philippine Islands.....	HENRY DOUGHERTY.....	193
Editorials:		
Publishers' Announcement.....	.....	194
"Castle and Fortress".....	THE EDITOR.....	194
The Moro-moro Performance.....	THE EDITOR.....	195
An Able and Sincere Document.....	THE EDITOR.....	196
The Spirit of America.....	CONRADO BENITEZ.....	196
President Roosevelt's Internationalism.....	THE EDITOR.....	196
Cartoon:		
The Moro-moro Performance.....	I. L. MIRANDA.....	195
Early Days in the Constabulary.....	WILFRID TURNBULL.....	197
The Battle of Mactan (Ballad).....	VIRGILIO FLORESCA.....	198
He Wanted to be Vice-Presidente (Story).....	BIENVENIDO N. SANTOS.....	199
Campfire Tales on the Beach—"Siguey, a Big Family, But All Beautiful and Jolly Fellows".....	DR. ALFRED WORM.....	200
The Philippine Home—Protect Children Against Fatigue —It's Time to Teach Safety-First—Use the Can Opener.	MRS. MARY MACDONALD.....	201
What Do You Know About the Philippines?.....	.....	202
Four O'Clock in the Editor's Office.....	.....	214

Entered at the Manila Post Office as Second Class Mail Matter

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICES

1104 Castillejos, Quiapo, Manila
Telephone 2-21-31

A. V. H. HARTENDORP,
Editor and Business Manager

H. G. HORNPOSTEL,
Advertising and Circulation Manager

Subscription rates: ₱3.00 in the Philippines, \$3.00 elsewhere. The Magazine will be stopped without notice at the expiration of a subscription unless otherwise ordered. When informing the Publishers of a change in address, please give the old address as well as the new. Remittances should be made by money order. Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

Published by
PHILIPPINE EDUCATION CO., INC.
101-103 ESCOLTA, MANILA, P. I.

VERNE E. MILLER
President

DAVID G. GUNNELL
Vice-President and Treasurer

BERNARDO A. SISON
Secretary

Copyright, 1933, by Philippine Education Co., Inc. All Rights Reserved

INSURANCE

FIRE — MARINE

AUTOMOBILE — ACCIDENT — PLATE GLASS

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Atlas Assurance Company, Limited
The Employer's Liability Assurance Corporation

Continental Insurance Company
Orient Insurance Co. Limited

E. E. ELSER

General Agent

Kneidler Bldg. No. 400 Telephone 2-24-28



NO MAN CAN RESIST A Soft, Smooth Skin

The allure of a soft, smooth skin every man loves to touch will be yours . . . if you are kind to your complexion. Keep it satiny and supple by using the only Face Powder with an Olive Oil base.

OUTDOOR GIRL

Olive Oil Face Powder

Send 20¢ in postage stamps and you'll receive by return mail samples of five different Outdoor Girl beauty products.

L.R. AGUINALDO

514-520 Juan Luna
MANILA

Business and Finance

By E. D. HESTER

American Trade Commissioner



GENERAL conditions in the Philippine Islands during August were practically a continuation of late July trends, confirming the loss of the "new levels" of June and early July so far as export prices are concerned. Various reasons have been assigned: (1) The early summer increases in Philippine export commodity prices reflected

an exaggerated estimate of (a) dollar (and with it, peso) inflation, (b) increases in costs under National Recovery and Agricultural Adjustment Administrations, and (c) proximity of full recovery; (2) The uncertain position of Philippine sugar, cordage, tobacco and lumber under pending marketing agreements which restricted sales for future delivery, thus throwing greater pressure on spot marketing; (3) Usual dullness of the rainy season; (4) Heavy production in major items (unprecedented in copra, heavy in abaca and sugar).

In spite of the August slump, the undertone is optimistic. Cordage and other manufacturers feel that the lower dollar has helped export. The general public shows better morale and expects NRA codes and Agricultural Adjustment to work out for the benefit of all producers.

Provincial movement of merchandise was low even for August and there is a distinct feeling among dealers that the conservative peasantry has ceased resistance and accepted a new and much lower standard of living, especially in respect to consumption of overseas wares. However, merchants expect an upturn in late September and October, response to opening of the sugar milling season.

A veritable "gold boom" struck the Islands during August featured by a great activity in prospecting and exploratory work centering around Baguio, and in feverish trading in stocks and certificates in Manila. The advance in gold stock quotations was checked by the uncertainty of whether United States authorities would declare an open market for bullion. As it became rumored that the embargo would be lifted, the market turned highly speculative.

Construction activity was seasonally dull but slightly better than a year ago. Manila permits—practically all residential—were P380,000 compared with P357,000 in July and P352,000 in August 1932.

Finance

Government finances, by no means comfortable, nevertheless reflected the wholesome results of the 1932 and 1933 decreased budgets and of the Governor-General's staunch attitude for further economy not only for management of 1933 outgo but for his 1934 budget which is without recourse to the small surplus account. Internal revenue collection for Manila (over 70 per cent of the total for the Islands) was 18 per cent over August last year. Land tax payments continued heavily in arrears in several districts to the detriment of ordinary disbursements of municipal and provincial governments.

Banking conditions were not seriously changed from July. There were increases in resources and in investments; decreases in loans, working capital of foreign banks, and in average daily debits.

Report of the Insular Auditor, in millions of pesos:

	Aug. 26	July 29	Aug. 27
Total resources.....	1933 227	1933 223	1932 217
Loans, discounts and overdrafts.....	97	99	102
Investments.....	49	46	49
Time and demand deposits.	123	123	114

CABARRUS, BENEDICTO & CO., INC.

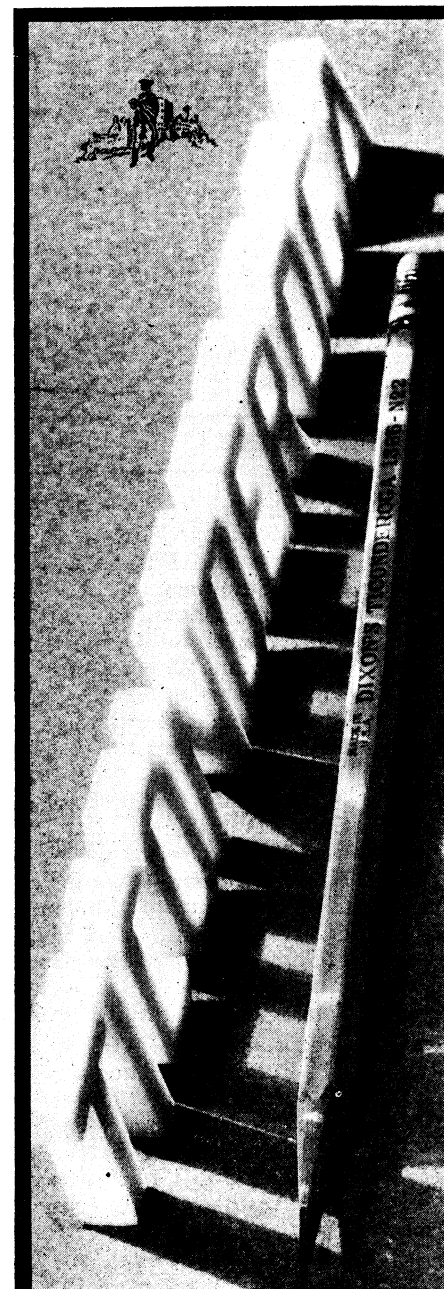
Promotions—Stocks and Bonds
Insurance, Real Estate,
Property Management

Tels. } 2-16-11
 } 2-11-40

Crystal Arcade

See

Advertisement
on Page 212



By the ease with which it glides across paper you will recognize Licordero's America's favorite 10¢ pencil.

PHILIPPINE EDUCATION CO., INC.
Distributors

Net working capital, foreign banks.....	8	9	16
Average daily debits to individual accounts, four weeks ending.....	3.1	3.4	3.0
Circulation.....	118	118	119

Sugar

The sugar market was stagnant. The old crop was exhausted and the uncertainty surrounding the Philippine quota under the pending United States marketing agreement restrained dealing in futures on the new crop. General prices opened at ₱8.00, picul ex-godown, advanced to ₱8.10, dropped to ₱7.90, recovered to ₱8.10 at close. Near the close, Iloilo exporters made fair deals in new crop lots on the basis of ₱8.25, December-March delivery.

The Philippine Sugar Association's estimate for the 1933-34 campaign which opens November 1, next, is slightly under 1,500,000 short tons. Exports from November 1, 1932 to August 31, 1933 totaled 992,985 long tons of centrifugal and 53,376 long tons of refined.

Coconut Products

In the absence of notable dollar-peso exchange fluctuations, the August copra market was influenced only by natural factors. Prices sagged due to an all-time record for receipts at Manila and Cebu and no compensating increase in demand for copra, coupled with declines in United States coconut oil quotations. Crushing was active but some mills reached tank space limits. The cake market continued stagnant and felt the effect of increased duty rates in Sweden. Similar increases were reported in prospect in Norway.

Schnurmacher's price data follows:

	Aug. 1933	July 1933	Aug. 1932
Copra			
Prices, rescada, buyer's godown, Manila, pesos per 100 kilos:			
High.....	5.50	6.00	6.90
Low.....	5.00	5.20	6.50

Coconut oil			
Prices, drums, Manila, pesos per kilo:			
High.....	0.12	0.125	0.15
Low.....	0.115	0.11	0.135

Copra cake and meal			
Prices, f.o.b. steamer, Manila, pesos per metric ton:			
High.....	22.15	23.00	31.50
Low.....	20.75	21.65	30.75



THESE DIXIES

At any party or outing, Individual Dixies save you time and work. When guests depart, there are no dirty glasses to wash and polish. For "Individual" is more than a name... it is a fact. Dixies are used once, then thrown away.

Table Dixies have rolled brims, smooth sides, and are treated to hold cold drinks for hours on end. They are made in beautiful shades of rose, gold, green, or snow-white with blue decoration. At all informal occasions... children's parties, dances, bridge games... and on your dining table, Dixies add a touch of novelty and charming informality, save you time and trouble, eliminate the danger, nuisance and expense of broken glasses.

Send for Price List

PHILIPPINE EDUCATION CO., INC.
"Complete School Service"

Abaca

The market for abaca declined in the first fortnight but steadied towards the close. Transactions were limited to a small scale due to lack of demand from the United States and Japan. Prices fell from ₱1.75 to ₱2.25 per picul in the upper grades; from ₱1.00 to ₱2.00 in the medium and lower. Prospects are not bright in view of extraordinarily heavy receipts. Saleeby's prices, September 2, for buyer's warehouse, Manila, in pesos per picul: E, 11.50; F, 10.50; I, 7.50; J-1, 6.50; J-2, 5.25; K, 5.00; L-1, 4.50.

Rice

Palay and rice trading was well sustained at a fair volume during August. Palay prices ranged narrowly from ₱2.50 to ₱2.80 per 44-kilo sack, on cars Cabanatuan, according to grade. Arrivals at Manila were 207,100 sacks compared 145,908 in July and 133,000 in August 1932.

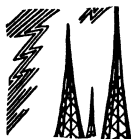
Tobacco

Approximately two-thirds of the present crop was reported sold. The quality is reputed to be unsatisfactory. Estimated August exports of rawleaf, stripped tobacco and scraps amounted to 1,725,000 kilos.

Cigars exported to the United States and possessions were estimated at 15,000,000 compared 15,228,044 (Customs final) for July and 16,963,355 (Customs final) for August 1932.

News Summary

The Philippines



Aug. 17.—Over strenuous opposition from the Osmeña-Roxas group, the House adopts the independence resolution prompted by the *Washington Post* editorial stating that the Filipinos were putting sugar before independence. Senator Osmeña contends that the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Act gives immediate independence, as the

word "immediate" should not be taken literally as meaning this moment. The resolution declares that the Hawes Act does not provide for immediate independence, and that the "ideal of the Filipino people is and always has been immediate, complete, and absolute independence" and that the "achievement of this ideal has always been the principal concern of the Legislature".

The Governor-General signs the bill providing emergency funds to keep all public elementary schools in operation until the end of the year.

Governor-General Frank Murphy proclaims a "Made-in-the-Philippines" week, and the Manila Trading Center and Exchange is formally opened.

Aug. 18.—A plebiscite plan as regards the Hawes Act is approved by the majority caucus and the Osmeña-Roxas faction endorses it in principle but objects to the proposed three questions, holding that there should be only one question, "Are you in favor of the Independence Law (The Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act)?" to be answered by yes or no. The group also advocates that the plebiscite be made binding upon the Legislature.

Aug. 19.—Senate President Manuel Quezon observes his 55th birthday anniversary.

Manuel Camus, head of the Philippine delegation to the conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations being held at Banff, Canada, states that the Japanese would be the only persons who would benefit by Philippine independence and that "acceptance of the Hawes Act was being retarded by fear".

The House passes a budget bill of ₱42,238,194, less by ₱241,665 than the bill proposed by the Governor-General. The chamber reduced its own appropriation by ₱72,488, itemized the appropriations for the University of the Philippines, and reduced the salaries of the resident commissioners from ₱12,000 to ₱6,000.

Aug. 21.—Major-General Frank Parker, commander of the Sixth Corps Area at Chicago, is named to succeed Major-General Ewing E. Booth as commander of the Philippine Department.

At a hearing called in Washington to discuss milk by-products it is declared that the Philippines is sending a flood of coconut oil to the United States and that if duties can not be levied on this because of the political status of the Islands, the "Blue Eagle" should be put on the Philippines, placing the Philippines on the same wage basis as the United States. The blue eagle is the symbol of the Roosevelt administration's campaign to put all industries under codes of fair competition providing for minimum wages, maximum hours, and fair prices.

Aug. 22.—The Osmeña-Roxas faction attacks the Sison-Hilario plebiscite bill as "malicious and dishonest in its plan and execution" and objects to inserting in the ballot "capricious interpretations of the Hawes Law". The bill proposes three questions: (1) "Are you in favor of absolute and complete independence within five years, without any military, naval, or other reservations of the United States?" (2) "Are you for the acceptance of the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Act exactly as it is, that is to say (here follows a summary of the terms of the law)..." (3) "Are you in favor of the Hawes-Cutting-Hare

Act with all its objectionable features, provided the Legislature or the Constitutional convention will secure amendments with reference to (a) military and other reservations, (b) length of time prior to independence, (c) its immigration, economic, and other objectionable provisions".

Aug. 24.—The Senate passes the Governor-General's budget with only minor changes, the bill carrying a total of ₱42,475,439, and restoring the lump appropriation for the University. Mr. Quezon insisted on the reduction of his salary from ₱16,000 to ₱14,000, which, minus the 15% economy reduction, is ₱11,900, the salary of the Speaker of the House being reduced to a similar amount. The Senate and House bills now go to a joint committee.

The National convention plan is gaining ground in the Legislature as time for arranging a plebiscite is growing short. Mr. Quezon states that unless a plebiscite law can be agreed upon shortly, there will be no time left to go through the plebiscite process. Both the Senate and the House are working on plebiscite bills, but there is much disagreement. Osmeña states that he favors the convention plan in principle and denies that his group is filibustering.

Mr. Quezon at a meeting of the Board of Regents of the University states that the University exceeded its authority in closing the School of Dentistry last year without consulting the Legislature and declared that the School will be reopened this year. He tells the Board that the appropriations for the colleges of law and education should be reduced and there are already too many lawyers and teachers in proportion to the other professions and the needs of the country, and advocates that the University should turn its attention more to the teaching of mining and industrial engineering. He also advises discontinuance of the building program.



Do You Collect Stamps?

If you do not, why not learn about this fascinating hobby? We carry everything needed by Stamp Collectors

Books

On Postage Stamps
The Why and How of Philately

Albums

All Standard Albums in Stock

Supplier's Stamps

From all the World—Old and New



Philippine Education Co., Inc.
101-103 Escolta Manila, P. I.

He asserts that the Legislature had a perfect right to dictate how the University should spend its funds.

Datu Piang, famous Cotabato leader, dies aged 84. He is survived by several wives and some fifty sons, daughters, and grandchildren. He was at one time a member of the House for Cotabato and two of his sons were also formerly members. A third son is a lawyer and still another a teacher. He gave both money and lands for schools in his district and much of the credit for the peaceful conditions in that part of Mindanao is due to him. He leaves an estate valued at a half million pesos.

Aug. 25.—Secretary of Public Works and Communications de las Alas reports that there are some 15,000 radio sets in use in the Philippines of which 3,170 were sold this year. License collections up to August amounted to ₱81,921. The amount paid by the Government to Erlanger & Galinger, operators of Radio Manila, was ₱58,219.

Aug. 26.—Brigadier-General Creed F. Cox, chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, informs the Governor-General that the Industrial Recovery Act will not apply to the Philippines due to the "entirely different hour and wage conditions."

Aug. 28.—The new railroad connection between Port Ragay and Pamplona, 67 kilometers, on the Manila-Legaspi run, is opened to traffic. The extension comprises about a half of the projected Pamplona-Aloneros line which when completed will connect San Fernando, Union, in the north, with Legaspi, Albay, south.

Aug. 30.—Senators Osmeña and Aquino, formerly arch opponents of woman suffrage, express themselves in favor of permitting the women to take part in the plebiscite on the Hawes Act.

Sept. 1.—H. M. Bixby, representative of the Pan-American Airways, files an application for a fifty-year franchise between Manila and foreign ports. The Company would pay the Philippine government 1-1/2% of its gross earnings from local operations. Pan-American Airways is the largest operator of airplanes in the world and holds a record of 99-1/2% completed schedules, 60,000,000 passengers carried, and 12,000,000 bags of mail. Its fleets cover 26,000 miles and serve 33 countries. Bixby and his companions will return to Hongkong tomorrow.

Sept. 4.—John H. Holliday, until recently Vice-Governor, and Mrs. Holliday leave Manila.



DOLLFUS-MIEG & Co. MULHOUSE (FRANCE)

your mother

since a little girl has always used

D·M·C REGISTERED TRADE MARK

threads, braids, pattern books

..because D-M-C remains THE BEST after nearly two centuries.

D-M-C is a household word for

high quality fast colours

DMC DMC DMC

... can be procured from all art needlework stores

Sept. 5.—The House passes the plebiscite resolution which prepares the way for the discussion of the plebiscite bill itself. The resolution states that inasmuch as the members of the Legislature were elected under a "mandate to work for immediate, complete, and absolute independence" and the Hawes Act does "not provide for this" and its provisions are "not in accord with the specific instructions" sent by the Legislature to the Mission, no action can be taken without first obtaining the "people's sanction", and that therefore a plebiscite will be held "to find out the actual desire of the Filipino people". The action followed a three-day speech by Representative Delgado, author of the resolution.

Representative John D. Dingell, of Michigan, on a brief visit to the Philippines, tells the Legislature "I stand four-square upon the party platform. . . . Your decision (on the Hawes Act) will be my guide in the future. . . . I shall do in my small part and in my humble way everything and anything that is possible, taking into consideration the welfare of the people of the Philippines. I am deeply concerned in fair play. . . ."

Sept. 6.—Lieut. J. F. Barbajera, Constabulary patrol leader, and six enlisted men, and a Moro outlaw leader, Mahamud and eleven of his followers, are killed in a skirmish at Bud Panamao, Jolo, where Lieutenant Alagar and eleven of his men met their death last October. Lieutenants Deang and Rodriguez were wounded.

Sept. 7.—Amando Avanceña, president of the Federation of Negros Sugar Planters, returning from Washington, where he attended the sugar limitation conference, declares himself in favor of rejecting the Hawes Act, stating that it will be easier to secure a better bill than to get amendments to the Hawes Act.

Judge Juan Sumulong states that a national convention is preferable to a plebiscite because the question is so complex that it should be left to a deliberative body like the Legislature or a special convention.

Sept. 8.—It is announced that the Benguet Consolidated Mining Company has concluded an arrangement with the Florannie Mining Company whereby the former will undertake to mine certain chrome deposits near Lagonoy, Camarines Sur, bringing a new industry to the Philippines. The deposit, discovered last year, is the only known source of chromium under the United States flag. The metal when added to steel makes it rustless and is used in the manufacture of military and other equipment. The United States imported some 212,000 tons of the metal in 1931, most of which came from South Africa and New Caledonia.

Senator Sergio Osmeña observes his 55th birthday anniversary.

Sept. 10.—With the departure of Major-General Booth, Brigadier-General Stanley H. Ford assumes command of the Philippine Department.

The United States

Aug. 19.—President Roosevelt signs the steel, oil, and lumber codes, which will result in the employment of some 400,000 men in new jobs. The oil code was drawn up by General Hugh S. Johnson himself after long controversy and failure on the part of the producers to agree.

Aug. 22.—The President instructs Norman H. Davis to return to Geneva for the world disarmament conference, which reconvenes on October 16, to support the French proposal for an international commission to supervise and control arms manufacture throughout the world; the plan of Premier MacDonald to eliminate weapons of offense; and also the stand by the former United States offer to participate in the security and consultative pact which the French demanded in exchange for arms reduction.

Aug. 24.—The code of fair competition for retail stores is completed, said to be the greatest trade agreement ever made and affecting 1,500,000 retailers and their employees.

The slaughter of 5,000,000 hogs, principally sows and immature young swine, in the Middle West is begun in order to raise retail prices. The meat will be given to relief agencies.

Aug. 26.—The automobile industry's code is approved by the President.

Aug. 27.—General Johnson asked the American people "to buy under the Blue Eagle" but to abstain from "boycott, intimidation, and violence".

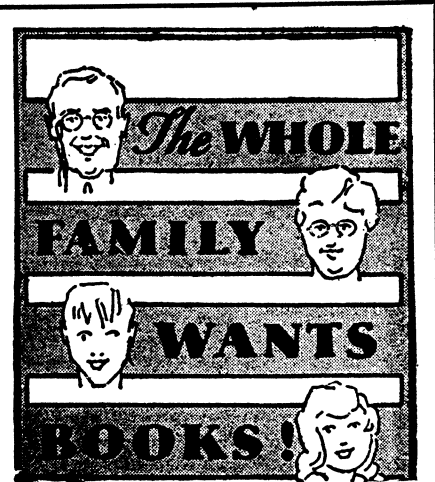
Prof. Raymond Moley, intimate adviser of the President, resigns as assistant secretary of state, effective next month.

Aug. 29.—General Johnson warns Henry Ford that unless he joins the rest of the industry under the automobile code, "the people may crack down on him". "No corporation is rich enough to block the nation. There is a popular uprising that is determined to make the recovery program a success".

The President lifts the embargo on shipments of gold from the United States to permit the sale of newly-mined gold abroad, a move which will add millions in profits to gold producers in the United States and other regions under the flag. Restrictions against hoarding, however, are increased.

Officials of the National Recovery Administration inform the executives of the insular territories and possessions of the United States, including the Philippines, that if their industries wish to come under the industrial control program, they would be gladly heard, but that no attempt will be made to compel them to come into line as it is recognized that conditions, especially in the Philippines and Puerto Rico, differ greatly.

Aug. 31.—Secretary of War Dern states that the \$80,000,000 program for building military aircraft and mechanizing the army has been postponed pending the outcome of the Geneva conference. He appeared disappointed and said: "It would have given us the kind of army we ought to have as well as being useful as a public works measure". The announcement is interpreted to mean that the United States will make one more effort to achieve some measure of disarmament.



We have books for them to fit every family Budget

A wonderful opportunity— for book lovers

Send for special list just off the press which contain all the new

ONE DOLLAR BOOKS

The list contains titles of hundreds of famous "One Dollar Books"—unabridged, full-size, cloth-bound—reprints of the more important books of many of the best known publishers—first published in much more expensive editions, and now obtainable in this country at the Philippine Education Co., Inc., at ₱2.20 a volume, postage extra.

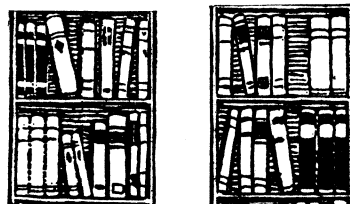
Avail yourself of this opportunity to read the best books of recent times and to own them for yourself at small cost.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS FROM OUR ONE DOLLAR BOOK LIST

- Cabell, J. B. Jurgen
Dreiser, Theodore. . . An American Tragedy
Dreiser, Theodore. . . Genius
Frazer, Lady. Leaves from the Golden Bough
Kipling, Rudyard. . . Indian Tales
Adams. Adams, Henry—The Education of Henry Adams; an autobiography
Arless. Arless, George—Up the Years from Bloomsbury; autobiography of a great actor.
Casanova. Casanova, Jacques—Memoirs of Casanova
Lewisohn. Lewisohn, L.—Mid-Channel; an autobiography.
Voltaire. Thaddeus, Victor—Voltaire Genius of Mockery

Besides the One Dollar Books, we carry the "POPULAR EDITION" of Fiction at ₱1.75 and the MODERN LIBRARY at ₱2.10.

PHILIPPINE EDUCATION COMPANY, INCORPORATED



Sept. 4.—Labor Day celebrations are held throughout the United States under the "Blue Eagle" of the Recovery Administration. Jubilant labor leaders salute the holiday as the dawn of a new era for American labor.

Work on the \$400,000,000 highway construction program is scheduled to begin in nearly every state during the week. Some 25,000 miles of highway are to be built, giving employment to some 850,000 men for 30 weeks.

Sept. 5.—The code for the automobile industry goes into effect with Henry Ford still holding out, and raising wages in his plants for some 10,000 of his 40,000 employees from \$4.00 to \$4.80 a day, but continuing the 5-day week of 8 hours a day.

Cuba

Aug. 17.—Renewed violence breaks out in Cuba as agents and associates of Machado, the former president, are hunted down by mobs.

Aug. 23.—The State Department announces that Jefferson Caffery, assistant secretary of state, and Sumner Welles, ambassador to Cuba, will exchange posts effective September 15, Welles thus returning to his old post.

Aug. 24.—Since many of former Machado followers remain in hiding and it was not possible to get together a working congress, Provisional President Cespedes dissolves that body and sets February 24, 1934, as the date for new elections, in the mean time establishing a dictatorship.

Sept. 5.—Soldiers, sailors, and policemen stage a coup d'etat and seize control of the army and navy, and the Cespedes government, less than a month old, prepares to resign in favor of a commission of five men selected by the revolutionaries. The affair was bloodless, but American warships have been ordered to Havana.

Sept. 6.—The new Cuban government composed of a junta of five men, with Ramon Grau San Martin as chairman, guarantees that order will be maintained.

Sept. 9.—Argentine, in reply to President Roosevelt's plea that Latin-American countries urge the necessity of maintaining order upon Cuba, replies expressing admiration for the disinterestedness and sincerity of President Roosevelt's Cuban policy and expressing the opinion that Cuba is capable of adjusting its own internal problems without intervention. Mexico also addressed a note to Argentine, Brazil, and Chile urging them to bring influence to bear in the interest of maintaining order and avoiding American intervention.

Sept. 10.—Cuba's revolutionary junta, defying the threat of a counter revolt on the part of army and navy officers, names Dr. San Martin, former University of Havana professor, provisional president. Dr. San Martin takes the oath of office, making no mention of the constitution, but swearing compliance with the laws and the revolutionary program.

Other Countries

Aug. 23.—Japanese representatives at the conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations propose a new peace agreements for the Pacific based on the acceptance of the present status. The Chinese delegates say that the plan would have been satisfactory had not Japan violated various treaties and the covenant of the League of Nations by its actions in Manchuria. Until this wrong has been righted and Manchukuo has been abolished, China will not be a party to any such proposal. Delegates to the conference are said to agree that war is inevitable in the Pacific within the next few years unless government cooperate to solve the rapidly growing complexities and conflicts.

The Japan foreign office announces that Japan has sent a note to France formally claiming sovereignty over all nine of the disputed islands in the South China Sea on the grounds that the Japanese have for years carried on guano gathering enterprises there. A spokesman for South China recently stated that the three-year plan adopted last year by the Canton government provided for the installation of a powerful radio station on one of the islands and that all of them have been in the possession of China for hundreds of years.

Mahatma Gandhi, who renewed his fast after he was rearrested on August 2 and sentenced to two years imprisonment, is unconditionally released, the authorities fearing the political effect of his possible death.

German news agencies, charged with distributing Nazi propaganda, are banished from Austria.

Aug. 25.—At the end of the grand naval maneuvers, the Japanese Emperor reviews the fleet off Yokohama. Altogether 161 ships with a total tonnage of 850,000, practically the entire navy, passed in review while 180 naval airplanes zoomed overhead. Eight 10,000-ton cruisers stood out among the smaller craft in the armada—the biggest concentration of war craft in the history of the western Pacific.

Aug. 27.—Count Soyeyjima of Tokyo states in an interview in Ottawa, Canada, that "the growth of the United States navy is becoming a menace to the peace of the world. . . . The fact that the United States Atlantic fleet is in the Pacific is causing ill feeling in Japan". American naval authorities, however, say that even after the present American building program, the navy will still be 101 ships (204,000 tons) below treaty strength, Britain will be 64 ships (197,000 tons) short, but Japan will be up to maximum treaty strength in 1936 when the London treaty expires. Japan will, in fact, have a surplus tonnage of 9,387. Counting the snips already built and those projected, Japan in 1936 will have 183 war vessels of combat age, Britain 161, and the United States 108; Japan will have 53 submarines as compared with Britain's 39 and America's 24; Britain and Japan will have 6 airplane carriers each, the United States 5.

Kuyuan, strategic border point, southwest of Dolonor in Charhar province, is taken by Japanese and Manchukuo troops. Tang Yu-lin, former governor of Jehol, who has thrown in his lot with the Japanese, was in command of one section of the forces which completed the eviction from eastern Charhar of those elements claimed to be menacing the western frontier of Jehol.

Sept. 1.—Chancellor Hitler proclaims a German culture program, opposed to international pacifism. He declares that the nation will be educated through fascism to become spiritually immune against a "resurgence of democracy and parliamentarism". "Nazism is dedicated to the heroic teaching of the value of blood, race, and personalities". He asserts that the Jews have no real art and that as a result of the Nazi revolution, musicians, sculptors, painters, and architects of the new Germany must be 100% Nordic Aryans.

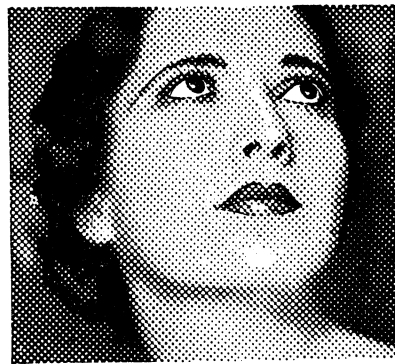
Sept. 2.—Britain, France, and Italy, in identical notes, approve the plan of Austria to raise a special corps of 8,000 men against "terrorist" elements within the country and on the German border.

Francesco de Pineda, noted Italian aviator, who was in Manila in 1925 on the first long-distance flight from Italy to Manila, is killed in an accident in taking off in his heavily loaded plane on a projected flight from New York to Bagdad.

Sept. 7.—Viscount Grey of Fallodon, war-time British foreign minister, dies aged 71. He was chiefly responsible for the entry of Britain into the World War.

Sept. 8.—The Azaña cabinet resigns due to pressure of the opposition elements led by Alejandro Lerroux's radical party.

HOLLYWOOD ACCLAIMS



Kay Francis; First National Star

New Tangee Theatrical

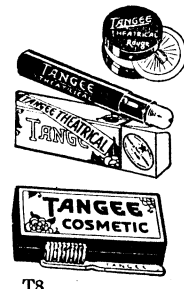
The beautiful stars of Hollywood know the famous Tangee Lipstick with its soothing, protective cream base. But they needed a dark, vivid coloring for theatrical use.

Tangee Theatrical met their demand. Same marvelous cream base as Tangee, it is dark and vivid, gives a deep rose color to the lips. Blends perfectly for evening use. Will not smear or rub off.

New Theatrical Rouge to Match

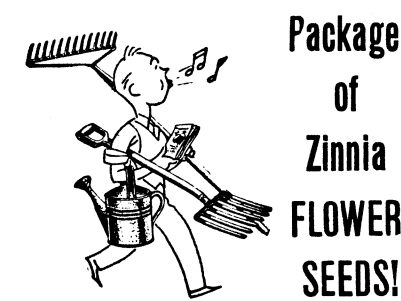
Tangee Theatrical Rouge Compact matches the rich shade of Tangee Theatrical Lipstick.

Tangee Cosmetic, a new "mascara." Beautifies eyelashes and eyebrows but will not irritate the eyes or smudge.



Sales Agents
MULLER, MACLEAN & CO., Inc.

FREE



Package of Zinnia FLOWER SEEDS!

Present This Advertisement For Free Seeds

If you wish seeds to be mailed to you include 4-centavo stamp with this advertisement

Address "FREE SEEDS"

Phil. Education Co., Inc.

101-103 ESCOLTA



Buy all your favorite Magazines

at a

GREAT SAVING

Subscribe for them with us at United States club rates at less than publisher's prices plus a saving of time and relief from bother. Send for our free Magazine Catalog which contains many money saving offers—such as a club of any two or more of the following:

	Each
Philippine Magazine	₱2.50
Popular Mechanics	4.50
Cosmopolitan	4.50
Asia Magazine	7.00
Review of Reviews	5.00
Instructor	3.70
Grade Teacher	3.70
Current History	5.50
Better Homes & Garden	1.00
Correct English	4.50
Atlantic Monthly	7.50
Reader's Digest	6.00
Pathfinder	1.80
Scientific American	7.50
Delineator	2.00
National Geog. Magazine	7.00
Red Book	4.50
Popular Science	5.00

Add to any club for:

Saturday Evening Post	4.00
Ladies Home Journal	2.00
Country Gentleman (3 yrs.)	2.00



PHILIPPINE EDUCATION COMPANY, INCORPORATED

101-103 ESCOLTA

MANILA



SHE WASN'T REALLY BEAUTIFUL —

— but men were wild about her. Nice enough eyes, a warm, smiling mouth, but nothing wonderful. But *glorious* skin . . . exquisite in texture, velvety beyond belief. Naturally so? Of course not. No skin *could* be so perfect. But it can *appear* so with PRINCESS PAT powder of magical, exclusive *almond* base. Simply unbelievable — the difference — until you *try*.

Sept. 11.—At the trial of the assassins of Premier Inukai, the American "ambition to dominate the Orient" is advanced as justification for the crime. The Washington and London naval treaties were characterized as the "crystallization of American and British hunger for power".

The New Books



"C. I. D." Talbot Mundy; Century Company, 286 pp., P4.40.

Another story about Chul-lander Ghose of the Criminal Investigation Department of one of India's independent states—"combining suspense, horror, humor, and wisdom".

Mother Sea, Felix Riensberg; Claude Kendall, 408 pp., P5.50.

A story of sailing ships and women and the men who love them both by the author of "East Side, West Side".

One Day in October, Sigurd Hoel; Coward-McCann, Inc., 320 pp., P4.40.

A Norwegian prize novel, "tragic and moving", in form somewhat similar to "Grand Hotel".

Other Fires, Maxim Gorki; Appleton & Co., 512 pp., P6.60.

Along with "Bystander" and "The Magnet", Gorki calls this novel his life work, his "ultimate test".

Servants' Entrance, Sigrid Boo; Simon & Schuster, 230 pp., P4.40.

A book translated from the Norwegian that has already been translated into a dozen languages—"a simple, gay, and charming book" setting forth the adventures of a young girl of good family who made a bet that she could work for a year as a servant and live on her wages.

Tales of East and West, Sax Rohmer; Doubleday, Doran & Co., 352 pp., P4.40. Thirteen of the best of Rohmer's shorter stories, published for the "Crime Club".

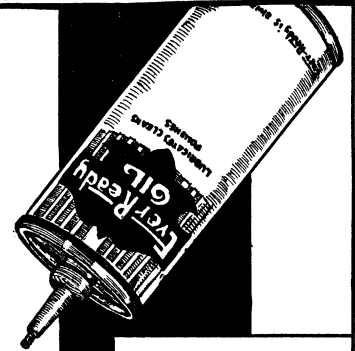
General

The Common Sense of Drinking, Richard R. Peabody; Little, Brown & Co., 208 pp., P4.40.

Not an argument for or against drinking, but an analysis of the factors involved in excessive drinking and its treatment.

Dear Devices, Privately printed by the authors, Manila, 98 pp. P1.00.

A collection of some twenty familiar essays by Antonio Estrada, A. E. Litiato, Maria Luna, Maria Kalaw, Federico Mangahas, Jose A. Lansang, Ariston Estrada, and F. B. Icasiano. Interesting as a first attempt in this literary form in English available in a book.



Ever-Ready Oil

is always

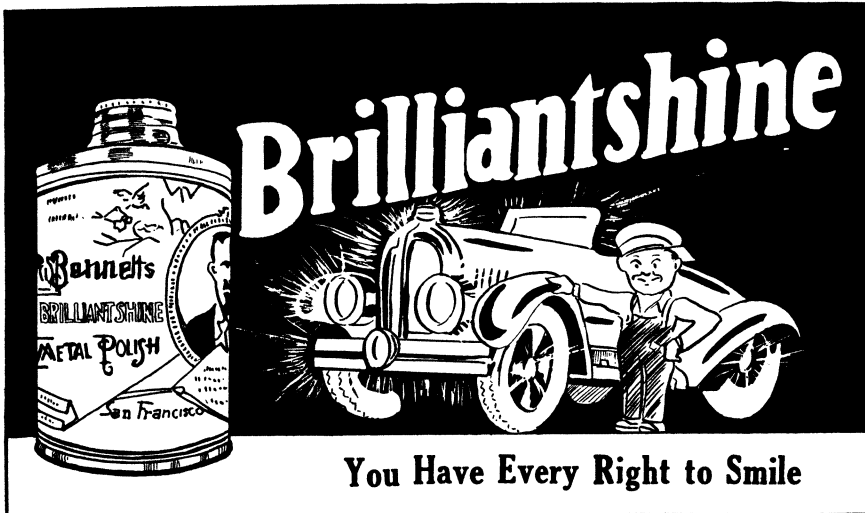
READY

for

instant use

Philippine Education Company, Inc.

DISTRIBUTORS



You Have Every Right to Smile

because BRILLIANTSHINE Metal Polish did the work for you. BRILLIANTSHINE works easily and quickly, and gives a better lustre than any polish on the market. It will not get hard and gummy as paste polish does. BRILLIANTSHINE will polish in cold as in warm weather.

It is especially recommended for show-cases, brass or zinc signs, brass scales, band instruments, harness trimmings, automobiles and is a general household article.

Ask Your Dealer

The Elegant Woman, Gertrude Aretz; Harcourt, Brace & Co., 316 pp., P11.00.

An entertaining and informative book, beautifully illustrated, about fashionable women from the Rococo Period to the present, translated from the German by James Laver, "a history of feminine elegance, of the mechanism of seduction, of the morals, the culture, and the fast life from the mid-eighteenth century on."

Is There a Case for Foreign Missions? Pearl S. Buck; John Day Co., 30 pp., (paper) P0.55.

"Except for minor editorial changes this pamphlet is identical with the address that Mrs. Buck delivered before a large audience of Presbyterian women at New York City on December 2, 1932. That address, containing as it did sharp criticism and analysis of Christian missions and a clear call for a higher type of missionary, attracted wide attention..."

Kreuger's Billion Dollar Bubble, Earl Sparling; Greenberg, 286 pp., P5.50.

In a prefatory note the author states: "This, I hope, is something more than a mere life of Ivar Kreuger, or a mere exposure of his methods. Back of Kreuger, making his weird career possible, was a system of industrial ethic, long accepted, long honored. Of it he was both an exponent and a victim. I have tried to reveal that system."

The March of Democracy, James Truslow Adams; Scribner's Sons, 448 pp., P7.70.

This volume, "The Rise of the Union", will be followed shortly by the second volume, of "The

March of Democracy", concluding Mr. Adams' vivid narrative history of the American people from the discovery of the New World to 1933.

The More I See of Men, Edited by Mabel S. Ulrich; Harper & Bros., 240 pp., P5.50.

"None of the shrewdest and most merciless writers of the day hold up man's shrinking naked form for observation—dissect his follies, laugh at his pomposities, and occasionally grant him a modicum of virtue... Women will read this book to learn about men. Men will read it to learn—not about themselves—but about women's notions concerning their rightful lords and masters. But whatever the purpose of the reader, men will never look the same again."

Nudism in England, Rev. C. E. Norwood; Noel Douglas, 48 pp., (paper) P0.75.

A brief description and defense of the nudist movement in England.

The West is Still Wild, Harry Carr; Houghton Mifflin Co., 264 pp., P5.50.

A book, illustrated by Charles Owens, about the Pueblo Indians, the Apaches, the Navajos, Santa Fe, Taos, the Enchanted Mesa, the Hoover Dam, Hollywood. Mr. Carr, the author, was recently in Manila.

The Planets for October, 1933

By The Manila Observatory



MERCURY sets about one hour after the sun during the month. The planet is in the constellation of Virgo during the first half of the month, and in the constellation, Libra, during the latter half.

VENUS is an evening star visible above the western horizon for two hours after sundown. The planet's brilliancy is now equal to a stellar magnitude of -3.7. On the 15th the planet will be in the constellation, Scorpius, and will set at 8:11 p. m.

MARS is an evening star, but sets before 9 p. m. On the 14th at 8 p. m. the planet will be in conjunction with Venus.

JUPITER is a morning star rising at about 5 a. m. on the 15th. The planet is in the constellation, Virgo, and may be found about ten degrees above the eastern horizon at sunrise.

SATURN is an evening star and sets at 1 a. m. on the 15th. The planet is in the constellation, Capricorn, and at 9 p. m. on the 15th may be found about 60 degrees above the western horizon.

Mercolized Wax Beautifies Any Skin

In just a few days Mercolized Wax will bring new youth and loveliness to a worn, faded or aged complexion. Mercolized Wax used as directed, gently peels off the outer film of discolored skin in tiny flake-like particles, removing with it defects such as freckles, tan, blotches, liver spots, etc. The under skin is then revealed clear, smooth and glowing with youthful health and beauty. Mercolized Wax brings out your hidden beauty. Powdered Saxolite quickly reduces wrinkles and other age signs. Simply dissolve one ounce Saxolite in a half-pint witch hazel and use daily as an astringent. At all drug and department stores.

Say Good-bye to pains and
CORNS
Use
GETS-IT
The
universal corn cure
- never fails

Salicylic Acid 14.0%; Zinc Chloride 2.6%; Ether 7.2%; Alcohol 9.0%; Flexible Collodion q. s.

DO YOU WANT A WATCH?



This excellent WYLER Swiss watch costing P25.00 will be given as a premium if you solicit 15 subscriptions for the Philippine Magazine.

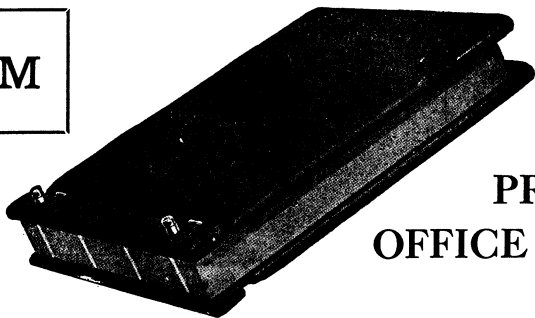
Write for full instructions.

Here is an excellent opportunity to own a Wyler watch of quality, reliability, accuracy and beauty of design.

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE
1104 Castillejos, Manila

FROM

Pens



TO
PRINTED
OFFICE FORMS

and from the top of the desk to the waste paper basket.

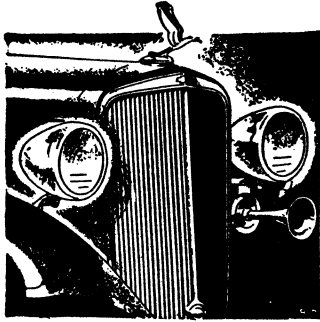
We carry Complete Standard Lines of Business Stationery, Blank Books, Loose Leaf Systems, Binders, Etc.

Office Appliances and Supplies, Pencils, Pens, Pads.

Send for Catalogue and Price Lists.

Address—Wholesale Department

Philippine Education Co., Inc.
101-103 Escolta — Manila, P. I.



The 1933
Chevrolet Six
Leads in Economy
 as well as
Quality and Value

LOW purchase price—even greater economy of operation than in previous Chevrolet models—low cost of upkeep for repairs and service—contribute to the outstanding leadership in economy which you enjoy from the 1933 Chevrolet Sixes.

Latest efficiency developments such as the octane selector, down-draft carburetion, automatic spark control, automatic manifold heat control—in addition to Chevrolet's proven economical six-cylinder design—are responsible for the low fuel and oil consumption of these latest Chevrolets.

And Chevrolet continues its place of leadership in providing quality and value. A bigger, finer, smoother-riding car, with "Aer-Stream" Styling, No-Draft Ventilation in all closed models, the 1933 Chevrolet provides beauty and comfort that cannot be matched in Chevrolet's price class.

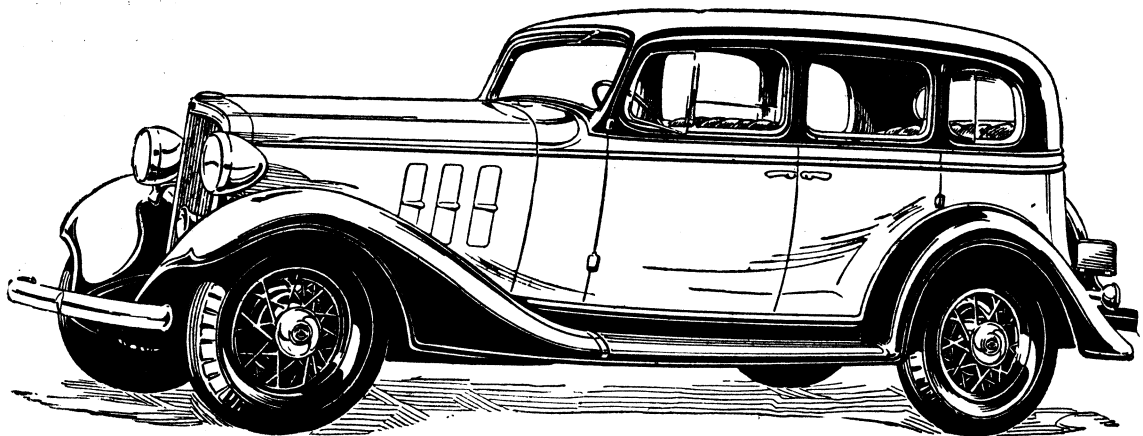
Your choice of a low-priced, high-quality car is narrowed down to the question of the Chevrolet model you prefer. Visit our show room and make your selection.

Send for Chevrolet Catalog

P. C. C., Manila:

Without obligation please send me latest catalog and information concerning the 1933 Chevrolets. I am interested in: Passenger Car ()—Trucks ()—check which.

Name..... Address.....



Pacific Commercial Company

2 Isla de Romero

CEBU

MANILA

ILOILO

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXX

OCTOBER, 1933

No. 5

When Man Wants Gold

By Frank Lewis Minton

THE greatest gold rush and mining stock boom in the history of the Philippine Islands is now in progress. Over a dozen new mining, exploration, and development companies have been formed, or are now in process of organization, all within the current year. In the larger sense, the reason for the gold rush, which is not confined to the Philippines, but covers every gold producing country, is that the nations of the world need gold—much gold—and they are willing to pay a premium to get it. And when man wants gold, men will produce it.



The story of our own little gold rush is both amusing and romantic, but that story has no place in this article. Suffice it to say that the Philippine boom was started on paper. It began as a tiny whirlwind, and has swelled to the proportions of a teapot tempest. There are over thirty mining stock brokerage offices in Manila today, all of which are very active, although mostly in small transactions. Speculators eagerly await the launching of new mining projects on the exchange, hoping to get shares at par value, take advantage of the flurry which usually follows the advent of new projects in the mart, and sell out their interests at profits ranging from fifty to three hundred per cent. The more conservative and far sighted investors also await new stock issues, but they buy only with greater knowledge of values, and are not concerned over the superficial flurries that cause daily fluctuations in the "board" values of stocks.

A number of new gold discoveries have been reported during the past few months. Some of these are not actually new, but have been made during the past twenty to thirty years by men who were unaware of their true value, unable to exploit them, and unwilling to invite the coöperation of capital on the prevailing terms. One of these, the Bued River project, which includes an original site located many years ago, reports the finding of concentrated bed-rock deposits worth two thousand dollars gold per cubic meter, and sand running eight hundred dollars gold per cubic meter. The Bontoc prospectors report a considerable area of placer sand averaging thirteen dollars and fifty cents per cubic meter.

The operations in Bontoc have precipitated a miniature war between the non-Christian Igorots inhabiting that district, and the prospectors, in which bloodshed was narrowly averted by the interference of the Constabulary. As a result of this conflict, operations have been temporarily suspended, pending arbitration of the Insular Government to establish the respective rights of the disputants.

The fact that the Philippine Islands are highly mineralized has been known to a few geologists, and others, for more than twenty years; but among the rank and file the erroneous belief still largely obtains that the only important gold producing areas are in the mountain provinces of Luzon, and that all the richest deposits are controlled by two or three companies. In truth, the Philippine Archipelago has many gold-bearing districts, from the northernmost point of Luzon to the southernmost tip of Mindanao. Mindoro is known to be highly mineralized. On this latter island, one company is already producing gold, and several new sites have recently been staked.

Even with our limited development, the Philippines has exported since 1899, the sum of ₱47,747,028 in gold, up to December 31, 1932. Of this amount \$41,692,156 was in bullion, and \$434,542 in gold-bearing ore. Only \$5,520,330 of the total was in gold coins. The following table gives the amounts of the shipments by years:

GOLD EXPORTS, 1899-1932 INCLUSIVE

Year Values	Ore Dollars	Bullion Dollars	Coins Dollars	Total Dollars
1899		2,426,655	1,060,395	3,487,050
1900	3,550	2,365	587,228	593,143
1901	5,950	3,150	848,463	852,563
1902	222		314,295	314,517
1903	100		63,440	63,540
1904	3,085	3,250	80,670	87,005
1905	258		10,340	10,598
1906	5,010	750	10,000	15,760
1907	3,570	90,254	3,982	92,806
1908	1,813	215,437	53,183	170,433
1909		297,597	486,534	734,131
1910	14,746	139,684	345,238	499,668
1911	9,898	180,105	90,650	280,603
1912	10,410	559,802		570,212
1913	8,882	859,480		868,362
1914	141,722	1,068,760	7,500	217,982
1915	11,848	1,293,143.50	28,500	1,334,491.50
1916	175	1,493,434	3,100	1,496,659
1917	12,010	1,348,642	406,357	1,807,009
1918		936,969		936,969
1919	50,000	921,576.50		971,576.50
1920	10,250	1,161,693		1,171,943
1921	25,542	1,305,146	5,500	1,336,188
1922	16,472	1,433,956		1,450,428
1923	27,767	1,653,838	100	1,681,705

1924	12,459	1,724,473	790,000	2,526,932
1925	7,842	1,931,059	75,000	2,013,901
1926	13,175	1,933,380		1,946,554
1927	11,534	1,588,600		1,600,134
1928	750	1,865,176		1,865,926
1929	19,176	3,281,217	200,000	3,500,393
1930	4,100	3,730,641		3,734,741
1931	1,452	3,765,675		3,767,127
1932	375	5,035,746		5,036,121
34 years	434,542	41,692,156	5,520,330	47,747,028

In June, 1932, the *World's Work* reported that the Balatok mine, sixty-five per cent of which is owned by the Benguet Consolidated Company, paid the highest dividend per ton of milled ore of any mine in the world. In 1916 the Benguet Consolidated paid its first dividend, of \$50,000.00. Yet gold mining failed to create more than a casual interest among Manila residents, and practically none in the provinces. Why?

Well, in the Philippines, prior to the post-war trade slump, it was too easy for us to make money in less strenuous lines of endeavor. One opened a store, ordered goods at, for example, ₱1.00 per unit of value. These goods one promptly sold at, say, ₱4.00 per unit. Most merchants made money because they could not do otherwise unless they threw away their money in riotous living, or loaned it on insufficient security—or—mistaking the requirements of this market, ordered large stocks of goods unsuited to the needs or tastes of the local consumer.

Then came the depression which, with the exception of

some spasmodic fluctuations, has grown steadily worse. Hundreds of merchants in our over-crowded business community went bankrupt, absconded, or wisely closed their doors while they still possessed a small cash reserve. Two years ago we thought the depression had reached its lowest ebb. It had not. A little later a pioneer broker started out to sell stock in mining development projects. Eventually the idea caught on. It was a chance to make money, when there was no money in the merchandising game.

Within a few months many Manila businessmen were buying gold mining stock. Some were even organizing mining companies, and financing prospecting projects. At present not less than five new Mining concerns are in process of organization, or re-organization. And it is not difficult to find capital. Today it is easier to finance a gold mining project than any other.

On the whole, the gold mining boom has been beneficial. It has put hoarded money into circulation, has increased retail trade. Best of all it has made us "gold conscious", has awakened to the idea of developing one of our most important resources. Doubtless some will lose in the scramble for easy money; but just as surely others will win. And the wealth of the silent hills will be brought forth, commerce and industry will revive, and quiet old Manila will again become a thriving city.

The Hinal-o or Pestle Dance

By Beato A. de la Cruz

THE *Hinal-o* or Pestle Dance was at one time very popular among the people of the South, especially in the northwestern Visayan provinces. The dance takes its name from the *hal-o* or pestle, ordinarily used for pounding rice in a mortar, but used in this strange and dangerous dance with remarkable skill by the performers.

I saw the dance for the first time in the small town of Malinao in Aklan, Capiz. One Saturday in August, during the harvest season, I had been invited to a *limbok* party in one of the barrios of that municipality. *Limbok*, by the way, is a delicacy made from young rice grains, first mildly toasted and browned and then pounded in a mortar until grain of rice has been flattened out and the husks eliminated. It is especially delicious with a little cow's milk or the milk of the coconut and sugar.

After a delightful repast, the young men and women present decided to hold a sort of a "program". There were songs and such folk-dances at the *Tio Doroy*, the *Dandansoy*, and the *Lolay*, and then, after a special announcement, came the *Hinal-o* or Pestle Dance.

First, four of the pestles used in making the *limbok* we had eaten were brought into a circular cleared space in the midst of the eager onlookers. Those in front had to squat down to give the people in the rear a chance to view the performance. Children were lifted on their fathers' shoulders. Those in the house hung out of the windows or



were crowded on the outside stairs, and a number of spectators found seats in nearby trees.

Four well-built young men now stepped forward, dressed in brightly colored *camisas* and short red pants. Bowing proudly to the crowd and smiling at the applause that greeted them, they arranged the four pestles, placing two short pestles parallel on the ground, about four or five feet apart, and laying two other longer pestles on top of them to make a rectangle.

Two of the men now crouched at the two ends of the rectangle and each lifted his ends of the two long pestles, one in his left and the other in his right hand, and dropped them with a bang on the two short pestles upon which they had rested, producing a rich, agreeable sound.

Then the other two men, who were the real dancers, took a standing position, one at each side of the rectangle, but at opposite ends and not directly facing each other. They were ready for the dance in which a misstep would lame them for life.

An old man with a guitar and a still mellow voice began a lively song in three-four time about a certain legendary personage in the all but lost folklore of the people.

The two crouching men lifted the heavy pestles a foot or so above the ground, struck them together two times, and then brought them down against the other two short pestles lying stationary on the ground. Then up came the

(Continued on page 202)

Midsummer

By Baldomero Estabillo

HE pulled down his hat until the wide brim touched his shoulders. He crouched lower under the cover of his cart and peered ahead. The road seemed to writhe under the lash of the noon-day heat; it swung from side to side, and humped and bent itself like a fleeing serpent, and disappeared behind the spur of a low hill on which grew a scrawny thicket of bamboo.

There was not a house in sight. Along the left side of the road ran the deep dry gorge of a stream, the banks sparsely covered by sun-burned cogon grass. In places, the rocky, waterless bed showed aridly. Farther, beyond the shimmer of quivering heat waves rose ancient hills not less blue than the cloud-palisaded sky. On the right stretched a sandy waste of low rolling dunes. Scattered clumps of hardy ledda relieved the otherwise barren monotony of the landscape. Far away he could discern a thin indigo line that was the sea.

The grating of the cartwheels on the pebbles of the road and the almost soundless shuffle of the weary bull but emphasized the stillness. Now and then came the dry rustling of falling earth as lumps from the cracked sides of the gorge rolled down to the bottom.

He struck at the bull with the slack of the rope. The animal broke into a heavy trot. The dust stirred slumbrously. The bull stopped after a short distance, threw up his head, and a glistening thread of saliva

spun out into the dry air and vanished abruptly. The driving rays of the sun were reflected in points of light on the wet, heaving flanks.

The man in the cart did not notice the woman until she had rounded the spur of land and stood unmoving beside the road, watching the cart and its occupant come toward her. She was young, barefoot, and surprisingly sweet and fresh amidst her parched surroundings. A gayly striped headkerchief covered her hair, the ends tied at the nape of her neck. She wore a homespun bodice of light red cloth with small white checks. Her skirt was also homespun and showed a pattern of white checks with narrow stripes of yellow and red. With both hands she held by the mouth a large, apparently empty, water jar, the cool red of which blended well with her dress.

She stood straight and still beside the road and regarded him with unfeigned curiosity. Suddenly she turned and quickly disappeared into the dry gorge. Coming to where

she had stood a few moments before, he pulled up the bull and got out of the cart. He saw where a narrow path had been cut into the bank. Pushing back his hat, he stood a while lost in thought, absently wiping the perspiration from his face. Coming to a decision he unhitched his bull and for a few moments, with strong brown fingers, kneaded the hot neck of the beast. Then, driving the animal before him, he followed the path. It led up the dry bed of the stream. There was no sign of the young woman. The hot rocks scorched his feet.

He came upon her beyond a bend in the gorge, where a big mango tree, which had partly fallen from the side of the ravine, cast its cool shade over a well.

She had filled her jar and was rolling the headkerchief around her hand. She placed the flat coil on her head for the jar to rest on. Without as much as glancing at him, where he had stopped some distance off, she sat down on her haunches before the jar, gathering the folds of her skirt between her wide-spread knees. She tilted the brimful jar to remove part of the water. One hand on the rim, the other supporting the bottom, she began to raise the jar to her head. She knelt on one knee, resting for a moment the jar on the other while she brushed away drops of water from the sides. In one lithe movement, she brought the jar onto her head, getting

to her feet at the same time. But she staggered a little and water from the jar splashed down on her breast. The single bodice instantly clung to her bosom, molded the twin hillocks of her breasts warmly brown through the wet cloth. One arm remained uplifted holding the jar, while the other shook the clinging cloth free of her drenched flesh. Then not once having raised her eyes, she passed by the young man who had stood mutely gazing beside his bull. The animal had found some grass beside the path and was industriously grazing.

He turned to watch the graceful figure beneath the jar until it vanished around the bend in the path leading to the road. Then he led the bull to the well, and tethered it to a root of the mango tree.

"The underpart of her arm is white and smooth," he said to his blurred image on the waters of the well as he leaned over before lowering the bucket made of a petroleum can.



From a painting by Fernando Amorsolo
The Girl with the Jar

"And her hair is thick and black". The bucket struck with a rattling impact. It filled with one long gurgle. He threw his hat on the grass and pulled the bucket up with both hands. The twisted bamboo rope bit into his hardened palms. He took a moment to wonder how the same rope must hurt her.

He placed the dripping bucket on a flat stone. The bull drank. "Son of lightning!" he said, thumping the side of the bull after he had drunk the third bucketful, "you drink like the great Kabuntitiao!" A low, rich rumbling rolled through the cavernous body of the beast. He led him again to the tree and tied him to the root, and the animal idly rubbed his horns against the wood. The sun had fallen from the perpendicular and noticing that the bull stood partly exposed to the sun, he pushed him farther into the shade. He fanned himself with his hat. He whistled to entice the wind from the sea, but not a breeze stirred.

After a while he put on his hat and hurriedly walked the short distance through the gorge up to the road where his cart stood. From inside he took a jute sack which he slung over one shoulder. With the other arm, he gathered part of the hay at the bottom of the cart. He returned to the well, slips of straw falling behind him as he picked his way from one tuft of grass to another, for the broken rocks of the path had grown unbearably hot to his bare feet.

He gave the hay to the bull. Its rump was again in the sun, and he had to push it back. "Fool, do you want to broil yourself alive?" he said good-humoredly, slapping the thick haunches. It switched its long-haired tail and fell to eating. The dry, sweet-smelling hay made a gritting sound as the hungry animal chewed away. Saliva rolled out from the corners of his mouth, clung to the stiff hairs that fringed the thick lower lip, fell and gleamed and evaporated in the heated air.

He took out of the jute sack a polished coconut shell. The top had been sawed off and holes bored at opposite sides through which a string tied to the lower part of the shell passed in a loop. The smaller piece could be slid up and down as cover. The coconut shell contained cooked rice still a little warm. Buried on the top was an egg now boiled hard. He next brought out a bamboo tube of salt, a cake of brown sugar wrapped in banana leaf, and some dried shrimps. Then he spread the sack in what remained of the shade, placed his simple repast thereon, and prepared to eat his dinner. But first he drew a bucketful of water from the well, which he set on a rock. He seated himself on another rock and ate with his fingers. From time to time he drank from the bucket.

He was half through his meal when the girl came down the path once more. He watched her with lowered head as she approached. He felt a difficulty in continuing to eat, but went through the motions of filling his mouth nevertheless. He strained his eyes looking at the girl from beneath his eyebrows. How graceful she was! Her hips tapered smoothly down to rounded thighs and supple legs, showing through her skirt and moving straight and free. Her shoulders, small but firm, bore her shapely neck and head with shy pride.

When she was very near, he ate more hurriedly so that he almost choked. He did not look at her. She reached the

well at last. She placed the jar between three stones. When she picked up the rope of the bucket, he came to himself. He looked up—straight into her face. He saw only her eyes. They were brown and they were regarding him very gravely, without embarrassment. She returned his gaze with such fearlessness that he himself forgot his timidity.

"Won't you join me, *ading?*" he said simply. He remained seated.

Her lips parted in a half smile and a dimple appeared momentarily on her right cheek. She shook her head and said: "God reward you, *manong.*"

"Perhaps the poor food I have is not fit for you?"

"No, no. It isn't that. How can you think of it? I would be ashamed. It is that I have just eaten myself. That is why I come to get water in the middle of the day—we ran out of it suddenly. I see you have eggs and shrimps and sugar. Why, we had nothing but rice and salt."

"Salt? Surely you joke."

"I would be ashamed . . ."

"But what is the matter with salt?"

*'Salt, salt, salt
Makes the baby stout'*

he intoned. "My grandmother used to sing that to me when I complained of our food."

They laughed as at a joke. They felt more at ease and regarded each other more openly. He took a long time fingering his rice before raising it to his mouth, the while he gazed up at her and smiled for no reason at all. She smiled back in turn and gave the rope which she held an absent-minded tug. The bucket came down from its perch of rock in a miniature flood. He leaped to his feet with a surprised yell and the next instant the jute sack on which lay his meal was drenched. Only the rice inside the coconut shell and the cake of sugar which he was on the point of eating were saved from being soaked in the water.

She was distressed, but he only laughed.

"It is nothing," he said. "It was time I stopped eating. I am filled up to my neck."

"Forgive me, *manong,*" she insisted. "It was all my fault. Such a clumsy creature I am."

"It was not your fault at all," he assured her. "And you are not a clumsy creature. I am more to blame for placing the bucket of water where I did."

"I will draw you another bucketful of water," she said, beginning to coil the rope.

"I will draw the water myself," he said. "I am much stronger than you."

"No, you must let me do it."

But when he caught hold of the bucket and stretched forth a brawny arm for the coil of rope in her hands, she surrendered both to him quickly and drew back a step as though shy of his touch. He lowered the bucket with his back to her. She had time to take in his tall figure, the breadth of his shoulders, and the sinewy length of his legs. Down below in the small of his back, two parallel ridges of rope-like muscle stuck out against the wet shirt. As he hauled up the bucket, muscles rippled all over his body.

(Continued on page 212)

Philippine Day at the Chicago "Century of Progress Exposition"

By R. B. Blackman

WHEN our Philippine Legislature failed to make an appropriation for Philippine participation in the greatest exposition yet held in America, the Philippine Tourist Association bravely stepped into the gap, to do what it could with the limited means at its disposal. The Filipino flag floats at Chicago, thanks to the initiative of our private citizens.

First, an introduction to Chicago and the great exposition, for the latter is a setting in the second greatest city of the United States, and takes much of its character from its absorption of the spirit that dominates this progressive metropolis of the Lakes, Queen of the Middle West.

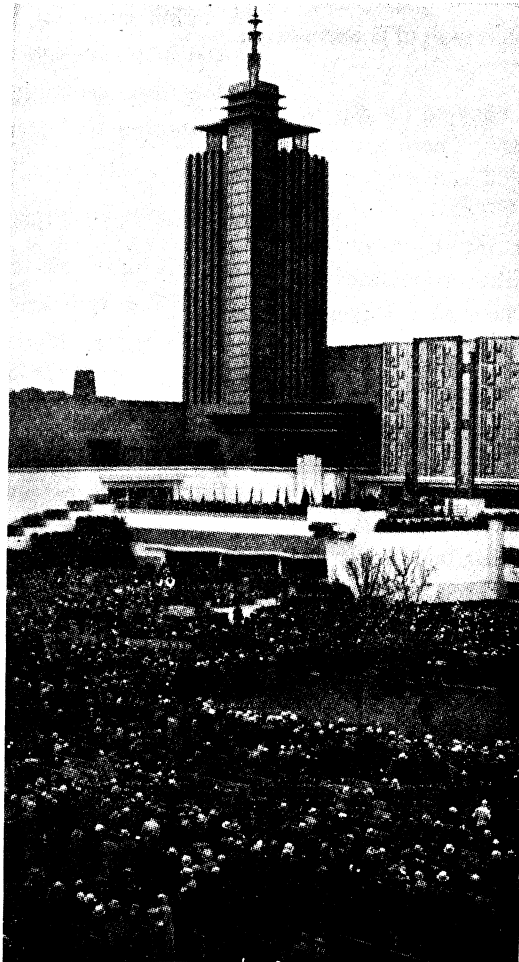
Chicago

Chicago one hundred years ago, 1833, was a group of huts clustering around log-built Fort Dearborn, its feet in Lake Michigan mud, in a constant fear of Indian attacks.

Swept almost clean, in 1871, by a consuming fire after thirty-eight years of rapid growth, the 100,000 homeless people set about building a modern city, which was yet hardly completed when the Columbian Exposition in 1893 was held, commemorative of the landing of Columbus in America.

Today, one hundred years after its founding, Chicago looks northward over the Lake and southward and westward over the whole Mississippi valley, center of thirty-three railroad trunk lines, a train entering on an average of every fifty-eight seconds, year in and out. Its six thousand miles of streets and eighty-four of boulevards are lined by towering buildings and beautiful homes, around it lie hundreds of stock yards, packing houses, factories, ten thousand industries, commercial giants of manufacture and distribution. The population of 4,000,000, growing at a rate of 70,000 a year, finds not only ample place to live, but has nearly 2,500 hectares of public parks and over 14,000 hectares of picnic and playgrounds for free use in and just around the city. No more are Chicago's feet in the mud, for enough mud has been pumped out the lake and marshes to raise the city fourteen feet above high water level. Some 40,000,000 people live within a night ride—a population greater than that of Great Britain and France, equal to that of Germany.

Chicago has six famous libraries, an Art Institute, the Great Field Museum, the Shedd Aquarium, a twenty million dollar home of grand opera, a great Symphony Orchestra, a Museum of Science and Industry, the wonderful and only Adler Planetarium, three hundred grade schools, forty high schools, and colleges and universities that enroll 40,000 students.



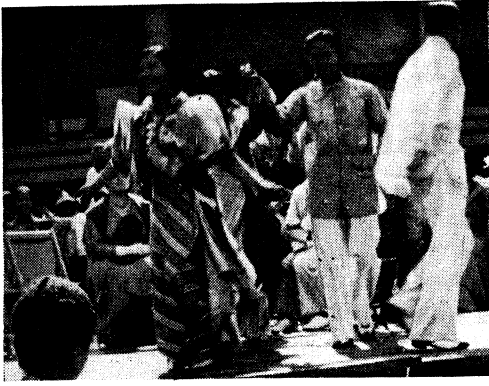
Court of Honor, Hall of Science

The Exposition

Having planned its one-hundredth birthday celebration before the crash of 1929, Chicago was checked by the depression, but not dismayed. The city determined to carry on in spite of all obstacles, and the Exposition is the achievement of all its dreams. Under the leadership of Rufus C. Dawes, seconded by committees of the ablest men of America, it was a steady march toward the goal, the best and greatest peoples' exposition ever held in the world. For this is truly an Exposition of Science and Industry, not in the spirit of pride, but of instruction, not for advertisement, but for education. Exhibitors were asked to show processes and methods of manufacture rather than finished products, to show the old beside the new, the crude beside the improved and perfected. In almost every section, this has been carried out. The Exposition is historical as well as educational in all lines of modern activity. It is the greatest and most fascinating school ever set up for the average citizen. He not only sees, but hears everywhere, careful explanations of everything,

and in many cases is allowed and asked to participate in the carrying out of the experiments. Those who never studied science can here go to school and get a very good idea of what "it is all about." They see how their common household conveniences are actually made, they see their automobiles built and assembled, painted, motored, tuned up, and inspected, and run off the floor under their own power.

In short, they see Science and Applied Science in the arts and industries through the eyes of the engineer, the expert. They go into the laboratories with him, and into the shops and factories. Science and Industry have laid their cards on the table here in Chicago, as they are now doing in Washington. This friendliness, frankness, and straightforward confidence will win them millions of friends in the Century of Progress Exposition. It is a striking illustration



A Visayan Dance

of the American method of securing the goodwill of the consumer—the public.

A noticeable feature is the ample space allowed for streets and parks within the Exhibition grounds. There are also plenty of seats, rest rooms, and toilets. Tired people can always find a place to sit down and rest. Food and drinks are plentiful and cheap. The evident intention of the management was to make every possible provision for comfort and convenience. Our own Philippine Carnival authorities could learn a lesson here.

The Site Created for the Exposition

When the question of a suitable site was considered, it was seen that to find the necessary extension of land, in a place available to the people, was an impossibility. It did not exist. It had to be created. But where? Of course, the Lake Front. There was Jackson Park, but it was much too small. So the park was extended into the lake, and a large island added, all the necessary filling pumped up from the bottom of the lake, great stone breakwaters built, all the new land laid out in parks, streets, boulevards, car-parking lots, with bridges over the lagoons, water, gas, and electric services installed—all in preparation for the buildings of the Exposition.

Then came the erection of the most strikingly modern and beautiful architectural creations than have yet been seen by man. They are like nothing ever before erected. Pictures can only give a faint idea of their forms. Almost all are windowless—with artificial lighting and air-conditioned ventilation. All are of strong material, steel principally, yet so built that they can easily be taken down and

their materials sold. Other expositions have been classic in architecture, but the Century of Progress Exposition is not only modern but highly futuristic in its trends. It shows what will probably be our building styles and methods during the coming decades.

If one can lose oneself in admiration of the great piles of tower, façade, and wings in all their striking colors by day, the scene by night finds no words to describe it. The keynote is Light—the new light of the glass tube, air-withdrawn, gas-filled, glowing in all its strange forms, in fluted columns that climb into the night sky, in strange peaks and puzzling outlines. Buildings known by day are, when the lights come on after the long northern twilight, converted into new and unfamiliar shapes. One loses his sense of location, seeming to have been suddenly transported into another and stranger dream city.

The Philippine Exhibit

In the most modernistic of all the buildings, the great Hall of Transportation, with its floating dome, in a central location on the second floor, where 100,000 people pass it daily, the Tourist Association has set up its Philippine booth—not large, not well stocked with the varied products of the Philippines, long on articles from the non-Christian peoples, short or wholly devoid of representative manufactures and art work, needle and weaving, pottery and carving; yet, in view of the failure of our Philippine Legislature to provide an appropriation, a great deal better than nothing. The Tourist Association and Mr. James King Steele deserves our thanks and congratulations. People who have had their first contact with things Philippine and the Filipinos may not carry away an accurate, complete, balanced impression of our peoples and activities and resources, but after all what does it matter? There is so much to be seen, there are so many exhibits that so tower over and attract the interest and leave so much deeper

impressions that, had we over ten times as much in our Philippine exhibit, it would still be insignificant compared to others around it. It is indeed a small spot in the huge Travel and Transportation Building, which is itself only one of the hundreds of great units and groups of buildings that



Filipino Orchestra and Chorus Ensemble in Native Songs

cover the 172 hectares of this 12,000,000 dollar Exposition, yet there it is, holding its place, drawing the interest of the throngs that pass daily before it.

Philippine Day

Saturday, August 5, is the Philippine Day, as the many bulletin boards around the grounds announce. Others too, have their "days", with parades and speeches, noise and fun. Ours is modest, and some of it not for the public.

We start the day, at 10:30 a. m., with a radio conversation between our Governor-General, Hon. Frank Murphy, in Manila, and President Dawes and other officials of the Exposition. This should have been broadcasted in the Exposition, but it was not—the reasons for which we do not know. From the United States end went short speeches by President Dawes and other officials, including Mr. Steele.

At 1:00 p. m. a luncheon was given to Exposition officials by the Philippine Tourist Association in one of the Chicago hotels at which liquid refreshments and somewhat dry and perfunctory speeches were the usual order.

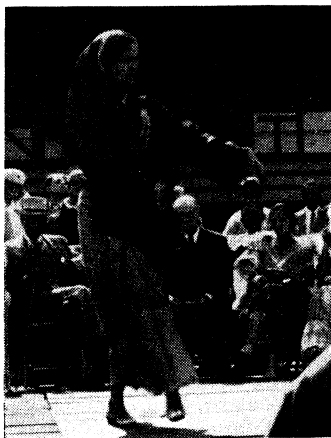
This was followed by a parade of the party to the grounds, with police escort, met at the gates by a guard of honor, courtesy of the Exposition.

At 3:00 p.m. in the spacious court of honor of the Transportation Building where a platform had been erected and chairs placed, a program was rendered for all who cared to stop and sit an hour under the burning sun of a Chicago afternoon. Many took the opportunity offered by a free show, as Exposition crowds always do, yet not all the chairs were occupied, nor could all suffer the baking of a full stay.

After a few introductory words by Mr. Steele, the Filipino anthem was sung by a chorus of forty Filipino men and women, accompanied by two string orchestras. This was followed by a response by President Dawes of the Exposition, who sat on the platform, an interested spectator, during the entire program.

Followed the unfurling of the Filipino flag on a mast by the platform, the rope pulled by President Dawes that allowed the flag to take its place on the left of the American flag that already floated in the lake breeze.

After an orchestra number, well applauded, Toastmaster Steele called on some American



"Maggie" Calloway in new Moro Dance

friends of the Philippines who were in the audience, to step to the platform and before the microphone and make such remarks as the time and place inspired in them. Among these were Burton Holmes, famed traveler and writer of books on travel and gatherer of pictures from all over the world, whose first trip to the Philippines was in 1899, when, with great difficulty and in some danger, he went as far north as San Fernando, Pampanga. Another speaker was Floyd Gibbons, well known by many residents in our Islands.

Among the other numbers presented, all well received, were the following:

- Dance—"La Cariñosa"..... Miss Francisca Dacanay
Mrs. Basalzo and Partners
- Filipino Folk Songs..... Mr. Roman Crispo
- Filipino Dance—"La Surtido"..... Miss Ronquillo, Miss Mangabin
Miss Guansitao and Partners
- Visayan Folk Songs..... Mr. Alfredo Cruz
Mr. Arturo Beltran
- Dance—Fandango..... Miss Rosario Regalato and Partner
- Filipino Folk Song..... Mr. Crispulo Pasqual
- Moro Dance..... Miss Magdalena Calloway
- Chorus of all voices..... "Mabuhay"

An extra on the program was an exhibition of yo-yo spinning by two very capable Filipino boys who exhibited all the known Island forms, with some American and Chicago tricks added.

The dancing was, of course, as good as could be expected from those who could be found in Chicago, for there were no funds to bring our best dancers from the Islands. Mr. Gibbons, commenting on the grace and rythm of our dances, remarked that he was in favor of importing them to replace the rather graceless and unpleasing forms at present so popular in America.

All the Filipino girls presented were in appropriate dress, either the classic mestiza or the Balintawak, although the

style and materials used would be considered rather common and not quite modern in Manila. It is not to be expected that Filipinos so far from their homeland could keep up to the last minute in the cut and hang of these rather in-



Filipino String Band

(Continued on page 211)

Necromancy In The Barrio

By Maximo Ramos

ARE you after a girl who, no matter what the position of the moon is when you go to her house, immediately vanishes into an inner room and does not come out again until after you have left? That is but one of the many difficulties about which you may go to the barrio necromancer. If you ask his help in this case, for instance, he will advise you as follows:



The Conquering Cigarette

Ask one who trades with the Negritos to procure for you a *calumbay lo-o*. This is a plant that grows on slippery mountain ridges, and is difficult to obtain otherwise. The leaves of this mountain plant are like a whorl of fluffy cat-tails growing profusely from a heart-shaped base. You bring the plant to the necromancer, who will select for you the tip of one of the leaves. You dry this tip over a stove, and after three days, cut it into tiny bits and roll them into a cigarette. Then you are ready for the conquest.

It is not often that the girl goes alone to the river to fill her earthen jar with drinking water, but if you wait patiently, the chance will come. The best thing for you to do is to hide yourself near the footpath away from the houses. The girl must be alone, unless you want to marry two girls at one and the same time, which is not done nowadays. The moment you see her hurrying down the path (a sure sign that she is alone), light the "cigarette", inhale a lungfull of the smoke, and jump out at her. She will be frightened and will start to run home. But don't lose courage. Keep beside her and puff the smoke in her face. The first puff will not produce any observable effect; she will keep on running like a scared mouse. But at the second, she will slacken her pace. At the third puff, she will drop her jar and fling herself into your arms. And at the fourth, she will make you promise to bring your parents to her house at once to make the arrangements with her parents as to the pigs and chickens to be killed before the full moon wanes. But be sure not to administer more than four puffs or else she will never, even for a moment, leave your arms, and you will realize in the end that no life can be more miserable than that of a man with such a wife.

Black Magic with the Hair-and-Egg

Although the barrio necromancer is not so generous to girls with a similar problem, he is always willing to help them protect themselves from evil. He tells them, for instance, never to neglect their hair, especially the hair that grows at the top of the head. For if a man with evil designs, or his agents, can steal one such whole hair, he can make the girl crazy by doing either of two things, both simple. He can get a needle whose eye is broken, and with the notch insert the hair into a newly laid egg. That done, he has but to subject the egg to a little boiling to cause the owner of the hair to lose her reason and begin screaming things no woman should ever be permitted to scream.

Sorcery with the Water Bug

The other way to work harm with the stolen hair is to tie it around the body of a water strider and set the bug free on the water. The moment the insect starts to dart across the water, the owner of the hair will leap into the street and commence crying out unwomanly things. The harm done is more than that produced by the needle-and-egg procedure, because the victim can never be cured. When the water bug has been loosed on the water, it can never be found again, nor the hair around its body. In the case of the hair-in-the-egg, however, when the egg breaks, the victim's sanity returns.

Bedeveling a Thief

It is not young people's problems alone that the witch doctor of the barrio is interested in, however. In fact he has a remedy for almost anything that needs to be remedied. If a thief has stolen your chickens or the rice under your house, for example, and you want to inflict some real punishment on the thief, here is the procedure the necromancer suggests to you:

With a coconut shell, pick up the thief's footprint, pour the earth into an old pot, and heat it over the fire. Then get a bamboo tube, pour the scorched earth into it, and stop it up with black cloth. As long as the earth is hot, the thief will have a burning fever; and you can heat it again after it has cooled off, if you want to punish the thief further.

How to See the Spirits

The necromancer knows of a good many ways by which a man may acquire the power to do supernatural things. Perhaps the simplest of these ways is that by which one may enable himself to see the spirits that sail through the air on windy nights. When at night the dogs sit under a tree and howl, you may be sure that they are seeing spirits. You just have to steal among the dogs, rub your eyes against those of one of them, crouch on all fours, and look up. You will see everything that the dogs are howling at.

Charms to Acquire Invisibility

By doing either of two things, you may even acquire invisibility. One way is to acquire possession of the bones of the nighthawk. This bird is very difficult to see on its nest on the bare sands, but if you can kill the bird with a stone at night, bury it on the spot where it falls. Then, after the seventh week, go and dig up the bones, wash them with river sand, and place them in your pocket. As long as the bones are in your pocket, no one can see you; you can not even see yourself.

The other way to acquire the power of invisibility, according to the medicine-man of the barrio, is much more seldomly practiced. It is believed by the barrio folk that no one has ever seen the cattle-egret's egg because it is in-

visible, and that he who has with him the egg of this bird will possess the same strange property. The only way a man can get this egg is by looking at the reflection of the bird's nest on the water while feeling for it among the branches of the overhanging tree in which the nest rests.

The Magic Banana "Stone" for Strength

To acquire strength and courage, one must swallow and keep in one's mouth for one night the "stone" of a banana flower that faces east. By the way, every kind of plant is believed to possess a "stone", a certain mysterious object that the otherworld inhabitants of the plant play with. The "stone" of each kind of plant varies in kind and in properties from the "stones" of all other plants. The "stone" of the banana is a magic object the size of a man's big toe, which glows like a live coal. During still evenings it flits wildly among the banana tops, but when there happens to be a bud turned toward the east (an extremely rare occurrence), this "stone" remains with the flower for a number of nights, flitting around the banana heart.

To obtain this magic object, one must erect a bamboo platform under the banana flower, and at moonrise climb up the scaffold, catch the banana "stone", and swallow it. Instantly the huge, black guardians of the banana "stone" will appear and try to wrest their plaything away from the intruder. As these guardians are capable of walking the air, the battle-ground will be not only the scaffold but also the air, up to the level of the banana tops. If the man lets the "stone" out of his mouth, he becomes crazy; but if until daylight he succeeds in keeping the prize, the unearthly beings will vanish, and he will become the strongest man in all the villages around.

The Black Pebble at the Heart of the Whirlwind

But mere strength and courage is nothing compared to the power of walking through the air, which, according to the barrio necromancer, is an ability that may be acquired. If a strong whirlwind comes your way, throw your hat into the center of the whirlpool. If, after the wind subsides, the hat has not been overturned, go and feel underneath

the hat without lifting it from the ground. You will find a black pebble, the possession of which will enable you to walk in the air. I leave it to you to imagine what things you might do being able to walk in the air and by possessing invisibility.

How to Bring a Tardy Husband Home

If you are a wife, there are times when your husband goes away and fails to return at the promised time. You have but to tie his old shirt around a post and give it a good beating, and soon he comes running home, panting.

Charm to Cure a Lazy Husband

Or perhaps he is a man who gets up in the morning only when he hears the rattle of the coconut-shell dishes in the kitchen. For him the witch-doctor offers you an excellent cure. About sunset on Good Friday go to a banana grove and look for a shoot whose tip has just broken out of the ground. Stand still beside it, and when the rim of the descending sun is as thin as a blade of grass, stoop down, bare your teeth, and bite off the tip of the shoot. When that is done, hurry back home, cut the sucker into tiny bits, cook it with rice, and feed it to your husband. After that, the sun will never see him in bed again.

The Seed that Drives Away Evil Spirits

Or do you have little children? You should know that evil spirits are always around, ready to work harm whenever they are in the humor—unless they are prevented by us. By all means, if you want that nothing harmful will befall your children, procure some *saddiat* beads and tie them around their necks and wrists. These beads are made of small brown seeds obtainable from any Negrito trader. *Saddiat* beads protect their wearer from evil spirits. If the spirits haunt your house, you can easily drive them away by burning three or four of the seeds with the same number of chicken's feathers on coals placed on a pot-lid. From that time on, until a new child is born, your house will be free from spirits with evil designs. And may your tribe increase!

Grief

By Abelardo Subido

YOU promised to be true, yet in the night
When Death, the ardent lover, called to you
Out of the shadows fringed with misty light,
You followed him. O Love, you are untrue!
I can not reach you with my voiceless call,
I can not find the darksome haunts of Death.
Within my room I gaze upon the wall,
Resigned unto my fate. . . . I feel the breath
Of unseen powers against my pallid face.
I hear a nightbird call out of its nest
That makes me think of coming cheerless days . . .
I press the thought of you close to my breast.
God! give me strength to bear this crushing grief;
You taught me that our worldly joys are brief.

Conquered

By Celestino M. Vega

MY thoughts are strong desires
Winging their way to God!
But each time I behold young bamboos
Reaching upward, seeking His throne,
Only to bend their heads to earth at last,
I, too, conquered, am silent.

Nunc Dimittis

By Aurelio Alvero

ANOTHER day is over, Lord,
I give it now to Thee,
And let it be a golden bead
On my Life's rosary.

O'Keefe—Last of the North Pacific Pirates

By H. V. Costenoble

THIS story, by a former German resident of the Pacific islands, recounts how the Germans broke the power and ended the known career of O'Keefe, the last of the long line of Caucasian sea rovers—raiders, smugglers, and slavers—who established themselves on wild islands, married chiefs' daughters, and ruled as kings. The fact that they did not fly the black flag does not signify that they were not pirates. O'Keefe used whatever flag suited his purpose of the moment. His headquarters toward the end of his career was the island of Yap in the Carolines, probably selected by him because its people considered themselves the rulers of all the islands of the group, and, in fact, received tribute from many of them. Yap was also the nearest primitive island to Hongkong. O'Keefe was never held to the law before the coming of the Germans as he often assisted the various governments in control of the south sea islands when this did not interfere with business. In August of 1894, for instance, he captured a Pelew chieftain, the leader of a band which had captured the trading schooner, the *Maria II*, and massacred the whole crew. The chief had long defied Spanish authority. O'Keefe held him up single-handed in the presence of his own warriors and turned him over to the authorities. This and many other tales of daring are told of him. It was men like him whom writers like Conrad and Stevenson had in mind in their sea-rover stories of the south seas.



German Jew who had come to Yap during the first weeks of the German occupation with the intention of trading in the main product of the island, copra. But O'Keefe, the "King of Yap", had most of the native chiefs under his thumb and got practically all of the copra himself. So Friedlander had become the sole importer of German beer and canned goods. Every late afternoon the Germans living near and such visitors as might be on the island gathered at the drinking room Friedlander had opened in his house to drink their *Dammerschoppen* (evening glass) and to talk over the news of the day—if any.

Friedlander, a large and somewhat paunchy man, was himself a member of the "round table", from which he but directed the Yap boy to bring in fresh bottles of beer.

"You came here, Herr Friedlander, when the Spanish friars were still on the island?" asked the Consul, his glance fixed on the large O'Keefe home visible from the window of the Bierstube.

"Yes, indeed, Herr Consul."

"These friars are generally well versed in the history of the place in which they work. Did they ever tell you anything about this O'Keefe? Where he came from, for instance?"

"Well, they were somewhat vague as to that. They didn't even know whether he was an American or an Englishman."

"He is an American, according to his papers," interjected the Amtmann.

"I was told," continued Friedlander, "that O'Keefe used for several years to come to Yap for long rests, but that he did not settle down here until he married."

"One day he came into the harbor with the English flag at his mast, but when he saw an English warship was at anchor here he hauled the flag down and up went the stars and stripes. Somebody on the English ship observed this maneuver and an officer was sent aboard the schooner to inquire what it meant. O'Keefe excused himself by stating that the native sailor who had hoisted the flags did not know the difference between the one and the other and that he himself had paid no immediate attention to the matter as he was busy piloting the schooner through the narrow channel.

"According to the friars, the schooner always carried two guns. When Yap became German he dismounted them and placed them as ornaments in front of his house, where you see them now."

"That is interesting. But how did it come about that he gained such an influence over the people? Aren't the Yap islanders rather a proud people?"

"They certainly are, but he married a native girl, you see, the daughter of the leading chief. Besides, the people are afraid of him. He is easily angered and uses his fists or a stick or whatever he may have to hand, as you can see from the case of Yao."

THE German consul for Sidney was walking silently up and down the sala in the Government House at Yap, the capital of the West Carolines. Finally he entered the office of the Bezirksamtman Senfft.

"My dear Amtmann," he said, "I have come to the conclusion that something has to be done. Much as I enjoy your hospitality and this beautiful island, I can not stay here forever; nor can I leave my Home Office without information as to our disaster and the reason for my delay here. It is my plain duty to do something!"

"Very well, Herr Consul, then be kind enough to tell me what you intend to do. The Lloyd steamer is on that uncharted rock; you know it is impossible for us to get her off. There is no cable connection with the mainland—only the plan to lay a cable to Shanghai. . . . Do you wish to risk a voyage to Hongkong in a native boat—even at this time of the year?"

"No, no, certainly not! But yonder lies the schooner of that man O'Keefe. Why not sail her to Honkong?"

"Easier said than done, Herr Consul. We have no navigator. The captain and officers of the stranded steamer are not permitted to leave their ship as it is in a dangerous position. O'Keefe himself, as you know, is a prisoner—accused of frustrated homicide."

"I know, I know, but good Lord! I can't remain here another two months until the next Lloyd boat arrives. Is there no way out?"

"No way I can see", said the Amtmann.

IN the late afternoon, the Consul, the Bezirksamtman, his assistant, the *Lazaretgehilfe* (army nurse), the Captain of the stranded steamer, and some of the other officers of the ship were sitting about the round table in the back room of Friedlander's *Bierstube*. Friedlander was a

"How is Yao today, Herr Witschok?" asked the Amtmann of the Army Nurse.

"Well, he is a strong fellow, and appears to be getting better from day to day. His wounds are clean now—no more infection."

"What made O'Keefe hit him with that bolo?" asked the Consul.

"Nothing much. O'Keefe had ordered him to get down coconuts that day, and when O'Keefe got back that evening he found that Yao had gathered less than half of what he could have done. Then he grinned when O'Keefe got angry and that made O'Keefe grab the bolo the native had in his hand and knock him in the head with it. Yao dodged but most of his left ear was slashed off and he got a deep cut in the shoulder."

"You see, Herr Consul," said the Amtmann, "how impossible it is to let O'Keefe sail away under these circumstances. We do not even know whether his crime will be *schwere Koerpverletzung* (frustrated homicide) or *Todschlag* (homicide), depending upon whether Yao recovers."

"You are entirely right. Nevertheless it is of the utmost importance to me as well as to the Captain that the home authorities be notified. . . ."

"Why not let O'Keefe put up bail?" asked the Captain.

"My dear Captain, we do not make use of that system. If a man is suspected of intending to flee or is seeking to confuse the evidence, he is locked up; otherwise he remains free until the courts decide his case."

"If O'Keefe is such a troublesome citizen, would it not be a good idea to let him escape?"

"Ah, Herr Amtmann, the idea is excellent!" exclaimed the Consul. "Let him give bail, say twenty thousand

marks, carry our message to Honkong, and then, if he does not return to Yap, you may thank God for it! Besides, by such a course, you will be following the instructions of the Colonial Office to protect the natives from exploitation by foreigners and to help them along economically. O'Keefe's monopoly of the copra trade here is certainly against the interests of the people. . .

"Also think of it. Even if the case prove only one of frustrated homicide, you will have to give him a stiff sentence. . . . at least several years of imprisonment. But you have no prison—only that little one-room jail for native prisoners. You could hardly keep a man there for several years. . . ."

THE Bezirksamtman finally agreed to the proposal, and three days later O'Keefe sailed away on his own schooner carrying the Government message to Hongkong. Several weeks passed by, but no schooner returned to Yap. However, after four weeks a small German cruiser arrived on a regular yearly round trip through the German Pacific possessions. Her captain did not know anything about the occurrences at Yap. The Consul sailed away on the cruiser and the German Government and the North German Lloyd were notified of what had happened.

O'Keefe never delivered the message he was entrusted with. He did not show up at Hongkong and was never heard of again. Somebody once claimed to have seen a member of his crew in Honolulu, but this remained doubtful.

When some years later he was declared legally dead, his Yap wife inherited his property on that island. Another wife from the island of Mogomog presented herself, but the Amtmann decided that her marriage was void as it had taken place subsequent to the Yap marriage. He however, let her have O'Keefe's property on Mogomog island.

Song Of A Blind Man

By Carlos P. San Juan

MY life is one long night
Of conscious sleep. No morn
Awakes me from my dreams;
My world is dark and yet
All wondrous things live here:
I hear the lovely songs
Of unseen birds and the flutter of
Their silken, fair-plumed wings,
I breathe the perfume of
Ghost flow'rs that bloom
In phantom gardens fair . . .
Why should I pine for light?
This world is mine alone—
'Tis peopled with my dreams
And here I am the king!

I Told The Sky

By Aurelio Alvero

I told the sky
I love you;
So far, so high—
The moon and stars above you
Have heard my sigh.

I told the sea
I love you,
Despairingly—
The trembling lights sing of you
But pity me.

To sky and sea,
I love you:
So, silently—
The lights below, above you
Now plead for me.

Pinipig

By F. T. Adriano and R. A. Cruz

PINIPIG or *duman* (Tagalog), *pinipgi* (Bicol), *pilipig* (Visayan) is a delicious rice preparation made from certain glutinous varieties of the grain known popularly as *malagkit*.



Pinipig may be eaten raw or as an ingredient in cakes, puddings, and in other kinds of desserts. Puffed or roasted, it makes a fine breakfast food. Speaking of breakfast foods, the Philippines imported in 1931 some ₱135,000 worth of oatmeal alone. In this case, again, a wise economy points to the development of our own food resources.

Although pinipig at present can be bought in the local market only at certain times of the year, (except at Biñan, Laguna) and ordinarily can not be kept for more than a few days without becoming stale or moldy, it could be properly prepared and put up in sanitary tin vacuum cans, as is oatmeal.

In the preparation of pinipig both the immature rice grains, in the "dough" stage, and the mature grains are used. Pinipig prepared from the former is softer in texture, more aromatic, and commands the higher price. When the mature rice grains are used, as at Biñan, there must be a preliminary overnight soaking in water before the grain can be roasted. It is usually prepared by the people only at the approach of the rice harvest season.

The method followed at Biñan is the following: The *palay* or matured rice is soaked in water overnight. It is then drained and placed in large earthen pots known as *katingan*. These are placed on specially constructed earthen-ware stoves similar to those used in the preparation of moscovado sugar. During the roasting, the grain is constantly stirred with a wooden paddle. The quality of the product is usually determined by the thoroughness and uniformity of the roasting, which is continued until some of the grains begin to puff. The grain is then immediately poured into a wooden mortar (*lusong*) and pounded with a wooden pestle (*halo*). The pounding is done by experienced men workers and while it is going on a woman assistant constantly stirs the grain with her hands, for if this is not done, the grains are likely to stick together. The pounding separates the grains from the hulls, the former being reduced to flakes and the latter to a fine powder. The flattened grains are later separated from the powdered hulls by means of a fine-meshed bamboo sieve (*bistay* or *bithay*) and by winnowing. Some eighteen gantas of pinipig are ordinarily obtained from one cavan of palay. The pinipig sells at from twenty-five to thirty centavos a ganta. The bran is sold as hog feed.

Samples of pinipig prepared from different varieties of glutinous rice were collected and their proximate constituents determined by the senior author by methods employed by him in previous studies on the chemical composition of Philippine foods and feedstuffs. Table I gives the results of analyses based on the samples as received,

but since the moisture content of the samples varied, the recalculations on a moisture free basis shown in Table II were made. It will be seen that the different food constituents vary greatly in the different samples analysed.

TABLE I. ANALYSIS OF PINIPIG FROM DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF GLUTINOUS RICE

(Figures are expressed in per cent of samples as received)

Variety name	Moisture	Ash	Crude Proteins	Crude Fats	Crude Fiber	Starch	Total N.F.E.	Calorific Value Per kilo
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Binagong tao (L. B.) ¹	12.58	1.61	8.20	2.00	1.25	25.68	74.36	3571
Binagong tao (L. B.).....	15.48	4.59	11.22	3.77	2.54	38.25	62.40	3369
Binagong tao (Cabayao).....	13.90	2.90	8.68	1.38	1.11	31.88	72.03	3437
Dinalaga (L.B.).....	11.45	2.33	6.34	2.67	2.91	19.33	74.30	3555
Inacopanga (L.B.).....	11.20	1.85	7.56	2.25	1.53	29.75	75.61	3619
Inarangilan (L.B.).....	13.37	2.33	7.45	2.83	1.65	14.82	72.37	3536
Kalibo (L.B.).....	12.31	2.67	6.63	2.25	2.75	18.44	73.39	3490
Macan Pampang.....	13.83	1.39	6.27	0.16	1.02	36.96	77.33	3442
Pirurutong (L.B.).....	12.14	2.29	6.43	3.58	1.53	19.48	74.03	3632
Sinaba (L.B.).....	11.21	1.84	7.53	2.24	1.51	29.71	75.67	3620
San Mateo.....	15.68	2.86	6.18	7.53	2.64	41.99	65.11	3623
Susong Calawang.....	15.99	6.01	11.54	3.50	2.57	17.98	60.39	3275
Tinumbaga (L.B.).....	12.71	1.89	7.84	3.86	1.23	29.23	72.47	3652
Tinuco (L.B.).....	14.31	3.92	7.06	1.67	2.50	19.82	70.54	3337

¹L.B. means obtainable in Los Baños, Laguna.

TABLE II. ANALYSIS OF PINIPIG FROM DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF GLUTINOUS RICE

(Figures are expressed in per cent of moisture-free samples)

Variety name	Moisture	Ash	Crude Proteins	Crude Fats	Crude Fiber	Starch	Total N.F.E.	Calorific Value Per kilo
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Binagong tao (L. B.).....	12.58	1.84	9.38	2.29	1.43	29.38	85.06	4085
Binagong tao (L. B.).....	15.48	5.43	13.27	4.46	3.01	45.26	73.83	3986
Binagong tao (Cabayao).....	13.90	3.37	10.08	1.60	1.29	37.03	83.66	3992
Dinalaga (L.B.).....	11.45	2.63	7.16	3.02	3.29	21.83	83.90	4014
Inacopanga (L. B.).....	11.20	2.08	8.51	2.53	1.72	33.50	85.16	4076
Inarangilan (L. B.).....	13.37	2.69	8.60	3.27	1.90	17.11	83.54	4082
Kalibo (L.B.).....	12.31	3.04	7.56	2.57	3.14	21.03	83.69	3980
Macan Pampang.....	13.83	1.61	7.28	0.19	1.18	42.89	89.74	3995
Pirurutong (L.B.).....	12.14	2.61	7.32	4.07	1.74	22.17	84.26	4133
Sinaba (L.B.).....	11.21	2.07	8.48	2.52	1.70	33.46	85.23	4076
San Mateo (L.B.).....	15.68	3.39	7.33	8.93	3.13	49.80	77.22	4297
Susong Calawang.....	15.99	7.15	13.74	4.17	3.06	21.40	71.88	3898
Tinumbaga (L.B.).....	12.71	2.17	8.98	4.42	1.41	33.49	83.02	4220
Tinuco (L.B.).....	14.31	4.57	8.24	1.95	2.92	23.13	82.32	3894

These analyses may be compared with the analyses in Table III of oatmeal and rolled oats, especially with reference to the proteins, fats, and starch—the expensive components of a food.

TABLE III. SHOWING THE COMPOSITION OF OATMEAL AND ROLLED OATS

Sample	Moisture per cent	Proteins per cent	Fats per cent	Ash per cent	Carbohydrate		Fuel value per kilogram Calories
					Crude fiber per cent	N.F.E. per cent	
Oatmeal.....	7.3	16.1	7.2	1.9	0.9	66.6	4,060
Rolled oats.....	7.7	16.7	7.3	2.1	1.3	64.9	4,020

Atwater, W. O. and Bryant, A. P.—The Chemical Composition of American Food Materials, U. S. Dept. Agric. Bull. No. 28: 7-85.

(Continued on page 210)

Sports in the Philippine Islands

By Henry Dougherty

COLONEL H. R. ANDREAS was studying a cablegram when we called upon him a few months ago at the Olympic Stadium. He shoved the message aside and transferred his attention to a statement of Stadium box office returns. Next he inspected a roster of boxers, all of whom were seeking bouts in Manila. Not a single top-notch was on the list. He shook his head and again picked up the cablegram.

Wrestling Didn't "Click"

"Wrestling, American style," he mused. "Why not? It is popular in America. It is popular in Europe and Australia. Why shouldn't it be popular in Manila?"

Colonel Andreas talked a few minutes with Les Hartman, Stadium matchmaker, and then a message was dispatched to Australia. Another was sent to Los Angeles. With the president of the Manila Boxing club action comes closely on the heels of decision. Those two cablegrams would bring some mat grapplers to the Philippine Islands.

A month later we were again in the Stadium offices. Colonel Andreas had come in from San Fernando, and today he was smiling broadly.

"I have a surprise for you," he said. Les Hartman assumed a mysterious air, and even Ramon Ramos, the Stadium treasurer, unbended and smiled.

We heard footfalls outside—heavy footfalls. We heard strange voices, a mixture of Australian, Greek, American, Canadian, and a conglomeration of accents. The swinging door to the office was thrown open and three athletic looking gentlemen peered in on us.

"I have the pleasure of introducing Joe Keatos, Jerry Jervis, and Rocky Britton," said the Colonel. The three heavy-set athletes strode forward, and the writer of this article felt apprehensive. "They have come here to introduce a new form of sports to Manila fans."

And so it came to pass that these behemoths later entered the ring, and the fans were regaled mightily. Keatos proved to be the best of the lot, and therefore became immediately unpopular with the cash customers. Wrestling, American style, rambled its merry way at the Stadium on successive Saturday nights, and attendance increased slightly. But the intake at the box office had not been enhanced sufficiently to encourage an indefinite experiment.

Later on George Calvas, of Ireland, arrived. He became the most popular of the wrestlers, although Keatos, by virtue of his unpopularity, was the best card, a paradox not easily explained, but true, just the same.

A few weeks ago Keatos, Jervis, and Britton folded their tents and stole away. Literally, they sailed for Australia. The great experiment had not been satisfactory. The wrestling game had had its trial in Manila, but it hadn't clicked. That's too bad. In its modern form, wrestling is an amusing game, and it also has its thrills.

Maybe in the years to come it will catch on here. And again, maybe not. The Filipino does not like the mat game, apparently. He would rather be a boxer. Just an illustra-



tion. Manila can not be easily diverted from beaten paths.

Boxing in the Doldrums

There was a time when boxing was a gold mine in Manila. That was in the days when champions and near champions flourished hereabouts, and when fine, up-standing fighters were brought from the United States for engagements with them.

But the tide ebbed. The champions and near champions went to America, and for some unaccountable reason, a crop of successors has not been developed. Without champions, without idols, without the flash and romance that goes with champions, the boxing game dives into the doldrums. It has taken that dive in the Philippine Islands.

Of course there has been a semblance of a depression here, but that condition can not be held fully responsible for the lack of attendance at the Stadium.

The ring game has been plagued with unsavory decisions in recent months, and every time one of these is pulled, it is just another unfortunate link in the chain of circumstances now conspiring to kill boxing in the Philippine Islands. There are referees and referees. The best of them will go awry occasionally, and no matter how carefully the promoters guard against an off decision, one will creep in now and then.

There has been much discussion as to whether the round-by-round scoring system is preferable to decisions by judges or decisions by referees. The latter, however, remains in vogue in Manila.

Just a word about Manila fans. They make it extremely difficult for an invader to get a square deal. For the visitor to gain a decision, or even a draw, it is almost necessary for him to knock his opponent into insensibility. This has been glaringly apparent in the case of Ventura Marquez, the visiting Mexican.

Loyalty is one thing, but bitter partisanship is another. The hometown crowd is expected to root for its hometown performers, but any crowd, any audience is expected also to recognize ability in the visitor, and good sportsmanship dictates that such ability should be recognized and applauded. Instead, however, a certain type of Manila fan is inclined to hoot and boo an invader if he shows class and a winning punch.

Basketball vs. Football

WE have watched the crowds flocking to the various sports events. Next to boxing comes basketball in popularity. As the climate militates against American football, this strenuous pastime probably will never gain a foothold here. Basketball, less strenuous, is a similar game. Basketball, therefore, is the college sport of the Philippines.

(Continued on page 208)

Editorials

The Philippine Education Co., Inc., hereby announces that the present, October, issue of the PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE is the last that will appear under its imprint, the Magazine having been sold to Mr. A. V. H. Hartendorp, who has edited the publication since June, 1925. It is under his editorship that the Magazine has assumed its present highly creditable character, and we wish him and the Magazine continued success.

VERNE E. MILLER,
President and General Manager.

In having acquired the proprietorship of the PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE, the undersigned is impressed by the new responsibilities he has thus assumed in addition to those which have hitherto rested upon him. It is no small matter to undertake to carry forward a publication that is now in its thirty-first year—the oldest existing periodical in the Philippines, and one that has always played a creditable part in the journalism of this country. The undersigned plans no important changes in the editorial policy of the Magazine as this policy has during the period of his editorship been largely left to his own discretion by the Philippine Education Company, to which organization much of the credit should go for what the Magazine has become. The undersigned will continue his endeavor to produce a magazine that is distinctively Philippine and will make every effort to maintain high standards of honesty in editorial policy and high standards of quality in the contents of the publication.

A. V. H. HARTENDORP.

Expressing his disagreement with the decisions of the Court of First Instance and the Supreme Court, Governor-General Frank Murphy recently granted a pardon to a citizen convicted of "*atentado contra la autoridad*", on the ground that his fundamental legal rights had been violated.



The Governor-General stated: "I am unable to view this episode in any other light than resistance to an unlawful search of the respondent's domicile. . . . an unlawful search of his home, in violation of the fundamental legal rights of the respondent guaranteed to him by the Bill of Rights and the Constitution, which the respondent had a legal right to resist".

The Constitution of the United States regulates the right of search and seizure as follows (Article IV of the original ten amendments): "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects,

against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized".

This great principle was not lost sight of by the Americans when they came to the Philippines. In his proclamation following the occupation of Manila, General Merritt stated that he had instructions from the United States Government not to make war upon the people, "but to protect them in their homes, in their employments, and in their personal and religious rights". President McKinley in his instructions to the Philippine Commission declared that "the right to be secure against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated". The Philippine Act of 1902 contained this provision: ". . . that the right to be secure against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated". The Jones Act repeats these exact words.

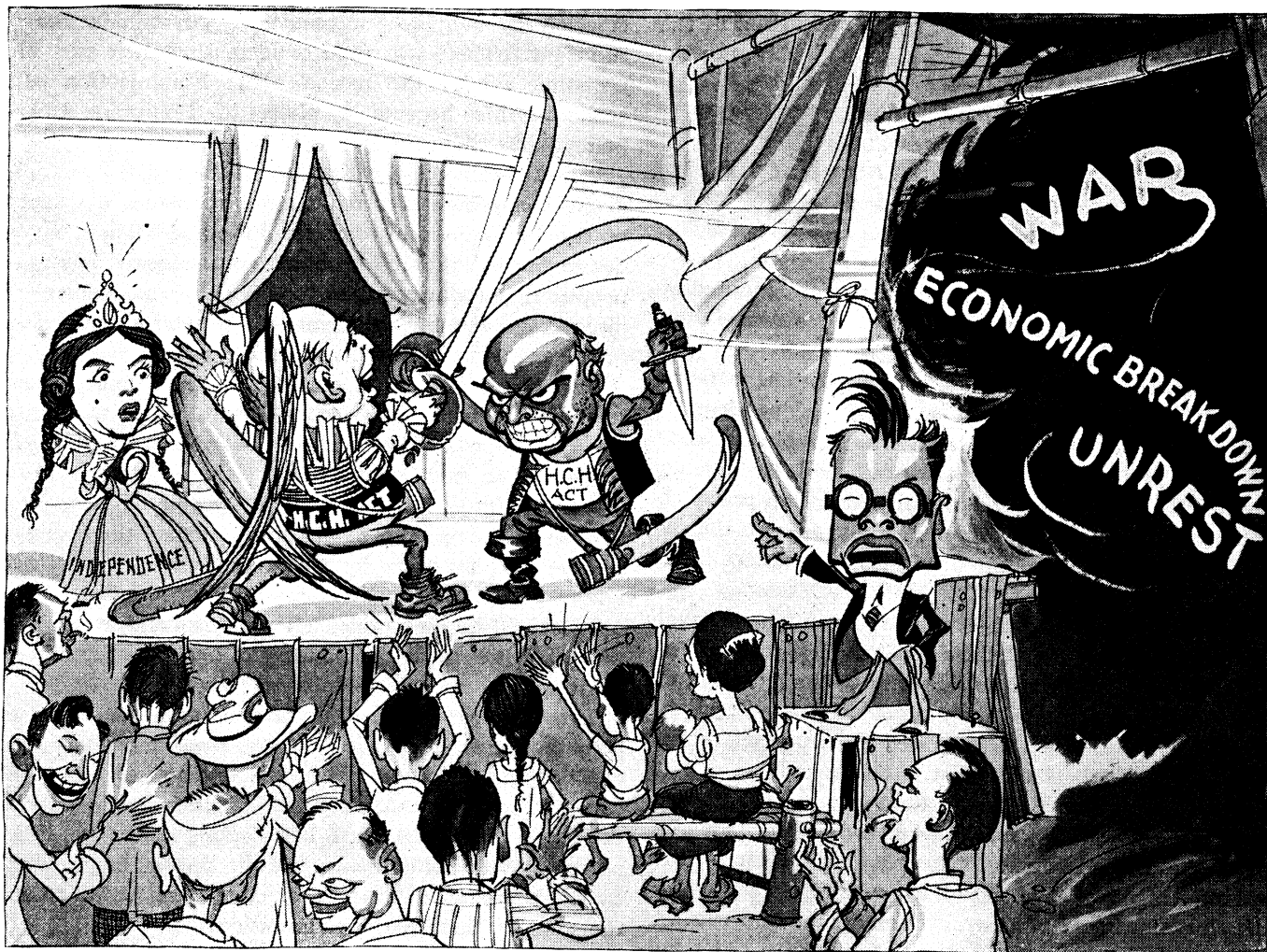
Every man's home is his castle, is an old saying. And Sir Edward Coke (1552-1634), the first to be called Lord Chief Justice of England, who was "obstinate in his opposition to illegal exercise of authority. . . and upheld the Common Law against the Church, the Admiralty, the Star Chamber, and, most dangerous of all, the royal prerogative, with success", wrote these famous words: "The house of every one is to him as his castle and fortress, as well for his defense against injury and violence, as for his repose."

Under the American flag, a nipa hut in the Philippines is in this sense a castle, too. An editorial writer in the *Manila Tribune* well said: "We may make out to our credit centuries of struggle for self-determination, but the background of our civil liberties is an adaptation from other lands. As Governor-General Murphy declares inviolate the house for the protection of every Filipino citizen, it is Anglo-Saxon individualism informing the law upon which that right rests that comes to mind. But our people accept it no less because of that alien origin. . . ."

As a matter of fact, the so-called Malolos Constitution, written by Felipe Calderon, an able Manila lawyer, contained several paragraphs on this very point, stating that no one should enter a house without the consent of the owner, except to assist him in an emergency, and that "the searching of his papers or effects can only be decreed by a competent judge and executed in the daytime. . . in the presence of the interested party or a member of his family, and, in their absence, of two witnesses residing in the same town. However, if an offender found in flagrante and pursued by the authorities or their agents should take refuge in his domicile, these may enter the same, but only for the purpose of his apprehension."

In extending the pardon referred to in this editorial, the Governor-General did nothing more than to call public attention to an ancient right under civilized government, but such reminders are sometimes necessary, especially when even our courts overlook them.

A. V. H. H.



The Moro-moro Performance

By I. L. Miranda

The pages of this Magazine have more frequently carried criticism than praise of former Speaker Manuel Roxas, but credit will not be denied to him for the sincerity of the following words: "It is not fair that the opponents of the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Act should declare that immediate independence is obtainable, when they know very well that it is not, and that, if it were, it would be impracticable and suicidal for our country".

These words demand respect. Yet something is to be said for the politicians who have, however hypocritically, used this immediate independence argument against the Act. The issue of the acceptance or rejection of the Hawes Act has become a political one in a partisan sense, and, in fact, both sides are guilty of confusing the issue by misstatements of fact and appeals to emotion and prejudice. Perhaps this is unavoidable under the circumstances. Bismarck once said that "politics is the art of the possible", and it seems to be generally agreed that the tautological "immediate, absolute, and complete independence" slogan (the author of which, the writer believes, is the valiant Mr. Osias) can not possibly be eliminated from any political

argument, least of all the present one. Also, our political leaders whose power, like that of politicians elsewhere, depends to a large degree upon the following they are able to obtain from a still principally ignorant electorate, must emotionalize and dramatize every issue to make an impression on the people, or so, at least, they appear to believe. And what standard and ensign can be waved before the people with more instant effect than the banner of immediate independence?

Thus it is that a political performance is being staged that reminds the observer of the Moro-moro shows in our villages, while the players as well as the audience appear to be oblivious to the grim realities which surround us. There, on the stage, are the champions, heroes, villains, the ingenue, and the walking gentleman, all strutting and fretting their hour upon the stage, while the audience hisses or applauds. Those watching the heroics on the platform appear to be unaware of the gathering storm. The spouting and the ranting, the mouthed platitudes, the tragicities on the boards engage all the attention. The distant lightning flashes, the low rumbling of the thunder, the brief, preliminary gusts of wind are unheeded. Who will ring the tocsin which will halt this mummery and awaken these

people to their peril? What alarm signal will call these players down from the stage to engage in real action in the real world?

A. V. H. H.

One of the ablest and most sincere declarations made against the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Act was the Memorial drawn up by a committee of



which Judge Juan Sumulong was the chairman, adopted at a special convention of the Philippine Veteran's Association on September 17.

The Memorial contains no fanatical declaration in favor of "immediate, complete, and absolute independence", but states that the Hawes Act is "destructive of our *ideal of absolute political independence*" and is "openly repugnant to the *ultimate aim* of the American policy to place our people . . . in a position to fully assume the responsibilities and enjoy all the privileges of complete independence".

The Memorial does not object to the retention of naval and military bases in the Philippines—which would indeed be our only safeguard—but objects only to the retention of "*unspecified portions* of our national territory". Further on in the document it is suggested that America retain a naval base at "an isolated point in the Islands".

The authors of the Memorial, however, in an attempt to make matters doubly sure, also ask that the Government of the United States "take up, *before* the withdrawal of American sovereignty from these Islands, the *conclusion* of a treaty of neutralization of our country. . ."

The rest of the document consists chiefly of a criticism of the one-sided nature of the economic provisions of the Hawes Act and of the humiliating conditions that would be established by its political provisions.

In conclusion it is declared: "Our Association desires to state that although it has not been possible for us to give our assent to the provisions of the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Law, yet our full faith in the devotion of the American people to the principles of liberty and justice remains unshaken. We hope that our objections and comments. . . will not fail to be heeded, and that the American people and Government in their wisdom and uprightness, will find a solution to the Philippine question more acceptable to our people".

A. V. H. H.

At this stage in our Philippine development it is well to review certain fundamental attitudes characterizing America in its dealing with the Philip-

The Spirit of America

pines. The record of a generation has fully convinced the Filipinos that the underlying American policy in the Philippines has been and is to cooperate in the establishment of a self-governing nation.

To that end have the efforts of America's highest representatives been directed. The early emphasis given to the political phase of our national progress was accompanied by educational efforts designed to prepare the people for direct participation in their own government. Filipinization of the political structure was a hope held out to the youths of the land.

But as Filipinization of the government reached the

marginal point, it became apparent that this greater participation by Filipinos in their own government was not sufficient. There was need of increasing their part in the economic life of the nation. The Filipinization of our economic life became a phase of Philippine-American policy.

The American chief executives of the last few years have given increasing attention to the economic development of the Philippines by and for Filipinos. They have endeavored to preach economic-mindedness among our people, thus inducing us to modify old social values in the direction of greater appreciation of material progress and of the men who deal with material things.

And now for the first time in our Philippine-American relations we have a Governor-General who issued a proclamation for a "Made-in-the-Philippines Week",—from August 17 to August 23, 1933. "I hereby request", urged Governor Frank Murphy, "all the people of these Islands to observe it as a week in which products of the Philippines will be used by them for their home and personal needs. I hope this spirit of cultivating and encouraging home industries will be maintained all the coming years so that it will mark the rise in this country of a vigorous and healthy spirit of economic progressiveness".

This injunction to the Filipino people to use more of their home products—for "it is a natural trait among the peoples of all enlightened countries to love and to feel a special regard for the things that they consider their own",—breathes the spirit of America in her dealing with the Filipino people. With the guidance and the helping hand extended by the United States the Filipinos should not fail to attain the goal of their national ambition.

CONRADO BENITEZ.

President Roosevelt is an internationalist—or was, as is sufficiently demonstrated by his efforts on behalf of world peace and the importance he gave to the discussions on world economic problems with the heads of various governments before the London Economic Conference. But at this conference he declined to sacrifice his domestic program, which was already achieving results, to what a number of other nations believed to be their interests, especially as concerned the stabilization of currencies and foreign exchange, for which, in President Roosevelt's opinion, the time was not yet ripe. His attitude aroused hostility and the conference finally broke up with little done. There have been many who therefore dubbed the conference a failure, yet no world conference in which mutual problems are discussed and national attitudes are made clear can be considered to have been futile even in the absence of direct achievements.

Observers have already reported that the first reaction of resentment in Europe is giving way to interest in the American domestic program and its results, and it is today being generally admitted, although still somewhat grudgingly, that President Roosevelt's course in London was justified. Where at first the world and even observers in the United States saw only inconsistency and confusion in President



(Continued on page 208)

Early Days in the Constabulary

By Wilfrid Turnbull



EXCEPT at Catbalogan where the people seemed to be friendly, neither Americans nor Constabulary officers were popular in Samar in those years, at least where I went. The Borongenos made no attempt to hide their feelings, and as I was always a very muddy and disreputable-looking individual when I visited their town, no one could blame them, in my case, for aloofness. Once when feeling exceptionally lonely and after an extra shave and a bath, I borrowed some civilian clothes and sallied forth to ascertain what effect the disguise of cleanliness and absence of uniform would have on the haut monde. The result was eminently satisfactory and beyond my wildest dreams, until, in an unguarded moment of mutual esteem and confidence, my *compañera* learning what my occupation was, promptly left me, and whenever I saw her afterwards she sailed past with her nose in the air. Had I been at all inclined that way, such disappointment would doubtless have driven me to strong drink. When, as occasionally happened, we stopped overnight in a town or barrio, within a few minutes of our arrival, the female part of the population was busy doing its best to entertain the soldiers, but not even one of the octogenarian *babaye* would glance the way of the company commander. This, of course, did not bother me, but it might have done others in my position.

The Irish

There being a decided coolness on the part of the average native son, it would seem hard to explain how Mr. McGuire at Borongan, after holding several other offices, was elected *presidente* of the town and how at Paranas, Mr. Shaugher was not only elected presidente but still, I believe, holds office under the provincial government. Whatever one's private opinion may be regarding the Irish in Ireland, where, it is true, they do not always appear to see quite eye to eye, it must be admitted that when away from home influences they not only fit in where others do not, but they have a habit of immediately starting to take over the local government—and generally with considerable success. This may explain the election to office of two Irish-Americans in a, to others, not overly-friendly province. Needless to say, the descendants of these pioneers will have to be reckoned with in the future political life of the country. It is not hard to visualize a plebiscite in the none too distant future deciding in favor of a king or a queen of Irish descent as the first of a long dynasty to rule these Islands, thereby assuring internal political tranquility and doing away with the ever present fear of foreign aggression. I recall with appreciation the many favors and the frequent hospitality extended to me by Messrs. McGuire and Shaugher, in fact the last month I spent in Samar was at the former's house.

Little Game

Although with the exception of rice everything was cheaper in the Army commissary than in the local market—where

there was one—and we had commissary and quartermaster privileges, we were unfortunately not always in touch with these sources of supply. Of course one would not expect to see much game when traveling with a column, but even around the different stations it was very scarce. Once when coming down a steep mountain stream, I got within a few feet of a deer but I was too much occupied to shoot it. That was the only live one I saw in Samar. However monkeys were everywhere and more attracted than repelled by our presence. I always carried a shotgun, and turning it over to a soldier at each halt would provide fresh meat for the outfit. There were shrimps in most of the mountain streams and a few minutes with a piece of bacon on a string would harvest a shrimp supper. The subsistence allowance for the Constabulary soldier was then twenty-one centavos a day and on this amount he lived well. No company was allowed to keep a cash saving of over ₱400.00 and it was often necessary to make rush purchases at the end of the month of bacon and tinned meats for which there was no immediate need, in order to keep within the prescribed limit. Being out of the station most of the time, and the *cargador* also being allowed twenty-one centavos for subsistence as we seldom carried anything but rice and dried fish, it was not infrequently hard to spend the savings. These were days of bacon at thirty centavos the pound and everything else in proportion.

A Poor Maestro

Riding from Camp Meneke to Oris in order to get some registered mail addressed to that place instead of to Borongan, our post office town, I ran across an American teacher stationed in one of the intervening towns and living in the municipal building. On my return I reached the river at the outskirts of his town during the night, and, having heard so much about Samar crocodiles, I was afraid to cross and so spent the rest of the night on the river bank, which, from later experience, I now know to be equally dangerous. At daybreak, cold and hungry, I went into the town expecting to enlist the sympathy of the teacher to the extent of hot coffee at least. But, to my sorrow, he informed me that he had been without coffee for some time, that all he could get locally was rice and fish, and that the town officials, unwilling to spare a house, had put him up at the *presidencia*. This *maestro* was not much of a hustler, or he would have had a productive interview with the mayor or have left the town. I wanted him to come to Meneke and promised him supplies, but he never put in an appearance. Among the many crocodile stories told for the benefit of the new arrival was one by Governor Curry, according to which he and the *vice-presidente* of some town were walking along a river bank when a crocodile in the river knocked the vice-presidente into the water with its tail and disappeared with him. Crocodiles are to be found practically everywhere in the Islands but I did not happen to see one in Samar.

(Continued on page 205)

The Battle of Mactan

By Virgilio Floresca

ROSE slow the eastern sun
Out of the darkness dun
To watch in its long run
Another battle.
It saw the chieftain's ire
Hot stir the warriors' fire
To whom more sweet than lyre
Was kris's rattle.



In Mactan lay a band
Under the chief's command
Prepared to free the land
From the white stranger;
The warriors fully know
The day shall be of woe
For terrible is the foe
And great the danger.

"My datu, friends and peers,
Destroy those phantom fears,
Long have with those sharp spears
Yourselves defended.
The foe is on the blue,
Doth fearful danger brew,
But his high pride shall rue
Ere all is ended.

"Great Laon aids the just,
Our foe he flings to dust,
And firm and true we trust
In his alliance.
My warriors, Sons of War,
That ne'er were vanquished, nor
Have known a conqueror,
Hurl your defiance.

"Fight bold this enemy,
Be not his mockery,
Let not his cruel glee
Gloat darkly o'er ye;
'Tis they must tribute pay,
'Tis they must sing the lay
Of vile submission; they
Must kneel before ye."

The warriors all were stirred,
And when was war-cry heard
Their kris they did ungird
For foeman's poniard;
They stood there motionless
In formed fearlessness,
What moment they did bless
Appeared the Spaniard.

"Upon the foe, he comes!"
That cry rose from the drums,
And in the native homes
Prayed many a woman.
They rushed upon the shore,
They rushed amidst the roar,
And wild and fierce they tore
On the proud foeman.

Are these the servile weak
The invader came to seek,
Whom he had deemed so meek,
Slaves these before him?
Fierce hatred grim and stern
That did with fury burn
In them he did discern
As they tore at him.

But still his hopes did stand
That his victorious band
As e'er would win the land
With wonted glory;
His bright sword brandishing,
He rushed like hero-king,
Set and uncowering,
In all his fury.

Brave held his men their ground,
For valor were renowned,
But their grim efforts found
That naught availed them—
The natives, strong as they
Did fly not nor give way;
The invaders could not stay
What fierce assailed them.

Like leaves from parent tree
Torn by the wind, did he
His numbered comrades see
On those sands scattered—
He heard the victor's yell
The roaring billows swell
His woeful state to tell—
His dreams all shattered.

And Lapulapu slashed,
Body on body crashed,
And glad as God he clashed
With mad Magellan;
Crashed in a bloody toil
The kris and cutlass; while
Each other's skill did foil,
Fell noble, villain.

"O fly, Elcano, fly,
Tell them how I did die,
Iberia my last sigh,"
Magellan shouted,
As he the havoc wrought
Saw on his men distraught,
Who in their pride ne'er thought
They could be routed.

He saw in eyes of hate
The darkness of his fate
As for him did await
Their lances raised.
With fury of despair
Upon them he did tear,
So fiercely fought he there
They were amazed.

(Continued on page 204)

He Wanted To Be Vice-Presidente

By Bienvenido N. Santos

MANG GENIO was a soldier of the revolution. He had participated in one of those skirmishes never recorded in history, but written in the hearts of the few who survive to tell the tale.

When elections were introduced in the small town of Santa Cruz, the first candidate for *vice-presidente* was Mang Geniong Manalang. He was a young man then, robust and strong.

But he was an old man now, slow of foot, and dim of eyes. Time lay heavily on his thin shoulders. He had only a few long, stained teeth left, and when he talked, some of his words skidded on his toothless gums, and passed out as mere sounds, not words. But in spite of this, Mang Genio loved to talk—of life, of philosophy, of the trend of the times, and always, of the past—of that revolution in which he had played a part.

Mang Genio was poor, unlike his opponents who were usually landed proprietors. They rode in Ford cars from barrio to barrio delivering loud speeches. Mang Genio simply walked from barrio to barrio. There were rare times when some other candidate of his party, usually the candidate for *presidente*, would give him a lift, and Mang Genio was volubly grateful.

He also made speeches. The rustic citizens of the town found great amusement in listening to him. He would ascend the platform like a beloved hero, then slowly bow his head like a slave in an Oriental tale, and begin his speech with the tale of the revolution, ending with the same story.

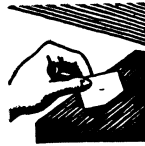
Elections had come and gone in the town of Santa Cruz, and Mang Genio was always a defeated candidate for the vice-presidency. He was never elected. When the returns were announced, he always polled the lowest number of votes. In the first election, he received only ten votes. His nearest relatives living at that time and himself must have been included in that number. And history, like his oft repeated tale of the revolution, unerringly repeated itself every election year.

But the old man persisted. He was determined to be vice-president of Santa Cruz before he died. That was his open avowal. He had said that to the electorate time and again. There was something desperate and almost tragic in his determination.

Children who had heard him deliver his first campaign speech were grown up people now. They could still remember how Mang Genio had always related his one experience during the revolution. As children, they had thrilled to the tale of bullets raining down on him.

Now that they were old enough to vote, or not to vote for him, this speech about the revolution had grown stale, tedious, and absurd, even if it was not so with Mang Genio himself.

As he grew older the picture he drew of the revolution, and his part in it seemed to grow more vivid. That one scene of the gory past began and climaxed every campaign



speech he made. The whole town of Sta. Cruz could repeat it verbatim:

*“ * * * and I was crawling behind a balete tree. In front of me men were falling. Right and left they seemed only to slip and tumble down, but they never rose again. Bullets were raining down on us—softly hissing bullets. As I turned to help a fallen comrade, there was a dull swishing sound—tock!—and off went my hat. A bullet had pierced through the hat I was wearing, and . . . ”*

In the first two elections, he had the hat with him and exhibited it to the listening throng. But his habit of passing the hat for inspection to some of his trusted companions and listeners proved fatal to this heroic relic of a bloody past. And so in the succeeding elections, Mang Genio had no more material evidence to show to the people, but the spirit of the story was there before them—the hero of that unsuccessful battlefield.

During the last election the old man trudged along the rain-drenched paths from barrio to barrio, giving a good day or good evening at every house. He shook the hands of every man he met, requesting him almost tearfully to please vote for him this time as, who could tell, it might prove to be the last election he would ever live to see.

“Now. Just this time!” he urged them. “A single vote from you for me will not hurt, will it? I am very old now, as you see, and maybe I will be dead before my term is over. It has been, and still is, my only dream and hope to see myself vice-presidente of Santa Cruz. I want to serve our town in that capacity even as I served our country during the revolution. Then I could die happy. You shall have served an old man who had almost lost his life fighting for our beloved motherland. Because you know, during the revolution. . . .”

At this point he reverted to his tale of the battlefield, the tall balete tree, the fusillade of bullets, comrades struck down beside him, the bullet through his hat.

Many took pity on him. Especially the women. They coaxed their husbands to vote for the old man. The men were simply amused, and said that the old man could not do anything for the town if he were elected, that he did not even know how to write.

Mang Genio's rival for the vice-presidency was running for re-election. He was a rich, fat man who had many tenants under his power. In the past elections, he had bought slippers and cedula for some of the voters. But now that he realized that winning the vice-presidency over Mang Geniong Manalang had become a tradition, he did not exert himself much.

In the meantime, throughout the day and far into the night Mang Genio campaigned from house to house—alone—praying for the people's votes, and, at last, touching their hearts.

(Continued on page 204)

Campfire Tales on the Beach

“*Siguey*” a Big Family, But All Beautiful and Jolly Fellows

By Dr. Alfred Worm



“I COULD wade over this coral-reef all day and pick up tons of shells, and there still would be tons of them left.”

With these words a lady whom I had taken out on a large reef at low tide, deposited on the sandy beach a heavy load of beautiful sea shells she had carried to the shore.

Panting from the long and difficult walk over the rough coral rocks, she sat down on the white, clean sand at my side.

“The soles of my shoes are ruined from the salt water and the sharp edges of the corals, and look at my skirt, it is ripped to pieces, but I would not have missed this wonderful experience for anything. Look at those beauties!”

I smiled sympathetically over the enthusiasm of the lady, who, though rich in earthly goods, had lived a life estranged from nature.

There was nothing extraordinarily valuable among these shells, they were only the common kinds found along the beach and in shallow water, but nevertheless beautiful they were and with brilliant colors, as they were still alive, with the animals inside, and not like those dead ones bleached by the sun.

“Now, please, doctor, tell me a story about them,” the lady begged, and picking up one small shell at random, she asked, “What is this, and what do you call it?”

“You have just picked the one shell of them all, it would take me the rest of your vacation to talk about, as it is a member of the largest family of the sea shells, the cowries”, I said.

“Cowries? Are they the kind I have read about in books, which the natives of Africa use as money?”

“The cowrie you speak about is that little, polished shell that you see crawling away from the rest; the animal is trying to get back into the water”, I said as I bent to pick it up and laid it in the lady’s hand for inspection.

“The cowries, called in the native language *siguey*, belong to the family Cypracea, of the molluscs or soft bodied animals, such as the snails, slugs, clams, oysters, the beautiful and delicate paper nautilus, and also the squid and octopus.

A large number of these humble creatures are of great economic importance to man and form important articles of commerce, furnishing him not only with food, but with the costly pearl, and also with the beautiful “mother of pearl” from which buttons are made, and with the window-shells you see in Manila, while others gladden the heart of mankind by their strange shapes and beautiful colors, serving as ornaments for house or garden.

But let us talk today of the large family of cowries, and some other time I will tell you more about the others.

Look at the pile of shells you have collected.

You will notice a number of them resemble each other in form, though some are large, others small, and they vary

in color, but all are very smooth and have thick, hard walls, with a long, narrow slit, the edges of which are serrated, on the underside. From this slit the living snail, for such it is, extends a part of its body when moving about or feeding.

These all belong to the family of cowries, and all are beautiful and lively fellows, spending more time in crawling around than any other species of mollusc, often wandering very far.

I have spoken already of the *Money cowrie*, and there are several kinds of them, differing slightly in size, shape, and color. One of them, of a light, delicate yellow, with round protuberances on each side, and three dark stripes across the back, is a great favorite with the people here, who call it *Señora*, which means Lady, but is somewhat rare, as among thousands one finds but one or two. Another little cowrie of a plump, round form, resembling the body of a little pig, is called in the native language *baboy*,—pig.

Large quantities of money cowries are brought to Manila to serve various purposes,—as “marbles” for the boys, “chips” in card-games, and decoration on picture frames and boxes to which they are glued in various patterns. They are frequently exported to China and Japan, where they are strung on threads to make curtains.

The largest of the cowrie family is the beautiful mottled *Tiger cowrie* which our ladies use in mending stockings, inserting it under the damaged part, the smooth surface of the shell serving as a guide for the needle. It is also used in the shell-craft industry, a circular piece being removed from the top of the shell and a colored plush or silk cushion being fitted in to serve as a holder for pins.

A smaller kind, also beautifully speckled with white, brown, and black, is the *Leopard cowrie*. The snow-white *Egg cowrie* is almost as large as the tiger cowrie, and closely resembles a chicken egg, from which it derives its name. Very beautiful also is the *Skunk cowrie*, which derives its name from its shining black color with a white stripe along the center of its back, the humped form also closely resembling a resting skunk in miniature.

Moro and pagan tribes living near the sea shore use very small, white, almost round cowries to make necklaces. These small cowries were some years ago also in demand by a local manufacturer of shell articles, and I shipped quite a quantity of these to him.

Of all the many more cowries which occur in the Philippine Islands, I shall mention only one more, as it is not found anywhere else outside these Islands. Even here it is very rare, and although it is not used for any industrial purpose, shell-collectors pay good prices for it. This is the beautiful *Aurora cowrie*, one specimen of which was sold some years ago to a wealthy Chinese in Manila for ₱35.00 with the promise that he would buy more at that price if they should be found. The Chinese could well afford this price, as undoubtedly he could dispose of this shell for many times the amount he paid for it in the Celestial Kingdom,

(Continued on page 205)

The Philippine Home

Edited by Mrs. Mary Macdonald

Protect Children Against Fatigue



IN the days of my childhood when I used to protest at times about the number of household duties and tasks that I was required to perform, my elders were accustomed to remark: "Hard work never hurt any one." Personally, I doubt

this very much, especially in the light of recent knowledge which comes to us from physicians and health authorities. The hard work part of it may be a good thing. Certainly, industry continues to be a homely virtue, and we need much more of it in the younger generation. But the rub comes from the fatigue that is the result of hard work, or hard play, or over-exertion of any kind.

It seems as though children's lives are too crowded every day with things that must be done. They may not be required to do so much household work or chores as the youngsters of a former generation, but they do have crowded programs including school, music lessons, social activities, and what not, so that they are "on the go" from early in the morning until bedtime. Watchful parents will insist on rest and relaxation in the middle of the day, and will require an early hour for retiring so that growing boys and girls will get a full quota and extra measure of health-restoring sleep.

It is generally recognized that a tired child is very susceptible to common colds with all the evils that this malady may bring in its train. It is the fatigued, worn-out child who gets the diseases that are "going around." The lack of proper rest results in nervous, high-strung temperaments which have an ill effect upon the child as well as his associates.

The value of rest and plenty of sleep is of more importance in our tropical climate, than in the temperate zones. The continuous heat has a tendency to sap vitality which can only be restored and preserved by liberal doses of rest and sleep. And of course the room in which children sleep should have plenty of air, the sleeping garments should be light in weight and comfortable, the beds should be clean and protected with mosquito nets, and the right amount of covering provided so that they will not be too warm or too cold. Small pillows are necessary to insure comfort.

The importance of rest for children of all ages during the hottest part of the day cannot be emphasized too much. Even though they may not sleep, they should be required to lie still for at least half an hour, so that they will be entirely relaxed. Such a rest will be refreshing and prevent the fatigue that is sure to result without such a *siesta* period.

Children who get their full quota of sleep have the alert minds and healthy bodies which make them stand out among their associates at school and on the playground, and who find it easier to enter into the busy life which our modern mode of living requires even from our boys and girls of tender years.

It's Time to Teach Safety-First

EVEN the most casual reading of the newspapers these days will convince one that motor car accidents in Manila and even in the provinces are on the increase. The thing that is most alarming is the number of children who are being struck down and injured or killed. The cause of most of these accidents is carelessness, either on the part of the persons who are hurt or the drivers of the cars, or both. Very often it is not easy to fix the responsibility. The sad fact only remains that some youngster has been badly injured, perhaps maimed for life, or killed.

The situation seems to call for a well organized safety campaign in which public officials, school teachers and school authorities, Boy Scouts, parents, automobile associations, and the children themselves should cooperate. We have read of several rather indifferent attempts to do something about these accidents, but nothing of much importance has come from them. One continues to find children playing in busy streets, pedestrians walking listlessly down the middle of important thoroughfares, and no effort made for a systematic campaign of education which would unquestionably result in saving the lives of a large number of children in the Philippines each year.

One also sees public vehicles, such as street cars and trucks in Manila, overcrowded with school children who are allowed to take their chances with fast moving vehicles when they embark or alight at crowded street intersections. The wonder of it all is that there are not more serious accidents than actually occur, but that should not prevent the undertaking of a general campaign for the adoption and observance of safety measures.

Not all of the safety observance should be confined to the children and pedestrians. Motor car and truck drivers should also be enlisted so that they will observe caution at all times and take care to see that their vehicles are under control so that accidents may be reduced or entirely prevented.

It would be an easy matter to draw up a safety code for school children and require instruction in it. This would take up a very small amount of time, but would be of countless value in cutting down the toll of accidents. Safety-first posters, with a list of rules and regulations, could be put up in public markets, school buildings, public plazas, and other places where crowds usually congregate. The proverbial ounce of prevention is always worth taking, and the prevention of serious automobile accidents is important enough to enlist the support of every public spirited citizen.

Use the Can Opener

A YOUNG married woman of my acquaintance recently announced to her husband that she was going to dismiss her cook and do the cooking herself, the cook's salary going to her for spending money. "I'll bring home a flock of can-openers for you tonight," was hubby's good-natured retort.

"Why not open a few cans," the young woman challenged. "Canned food is always wholesome, tasty, and

appetizing, and it offers us almost endless variety including meats, vegetables, fruit, and desserts. You'll be surprised how much you'll like my canned meals, and it won't be expensive either."

Her experiment proved pleasant and profitable. Sure enough, the canned foods which she occasionally served were thoroughly relished. She studied her cook books for new ways of preparing and serving them, and found that they were not expensive, and truly provided an almost endless variety. She made trips to the market, of course, for some fresh vegetables and seasonable fruits, but the markets fell short of the variety which was to be found on her grocer's shelf in tins of popular brands. One thing she learned which has an important bearing on economy in the food budget. She avoided left-overs as much as possible. By making sure that every food brought to the table tasted well and looked attractive, there were no dabs remaining to be stuck into the ice box.

You might be interested in one or two of her favorite dishes. Here they are:

Baked Sliced Ham with Glazed Apricots

1 slice raw ham, about 1 kilo	2 cups of canned apricots
1½ teaspoon whole cloves	2 cups apricot juice
3 tablespoons brown sugar	cinnamon and cloves

Sear the ham on both sides in the skillet, then place it in a baking dish, stick the cloves around the edge of the ham, and cover the top of it with the brown sugar, apricots, and spices. Pour all the apricot juice over it. Bake in a hot oven for an hour and a half, or until tender. Scalloped potatoes, to serve with the ham, are baked in the same oven.

Pear and Ginger Salad

6 halves of canned pears	6 tablespoons chopped preserved ginger
2 ounces cream cheese	6 tablespoons mayonnaise
1 tablespoon lemon juice	1 tablespoon preserved ginger syrup

Arrange one-half a pear on a bed of lettuce. Divide the cream cheese into six portions and shape into balls, rolling each in the chopped ginger drained of its syrup. Place one ball in each pear half. Thin the mayonnaise with the ginger syrup and lemon juice and combine with the rest of the ginger not used with the cheese balls. Arrange this dressing on each salad and serve.

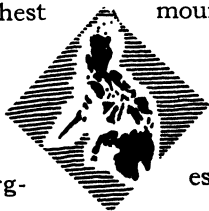
Raspberry Sherbet

1 package raspberry gelatin	1 can of raspberries
2 cups of water	10 tablespoons lemon juice
1 cup of sugar	

Dissolve gelatin in one cup of water. Combine the sugar and one cup of water, and stir over a low heat until the sugar is dissolved. Bring to a boil and cook for ten minutes. Add to the gelatin mixture with the raspberries and lemon juice. Cool and rub through a fine sieve. Pour into the freezing tray of an automatic refrigerator and freeze until set, stirring every 30 minutes. This dessert may also be frozen in an ordinary ice cream freezer, if desired.

What Do You Know About The Philippines?

1. What is the highest mountain in Mindanao?
2. What is the largest river in Mindanao?
3. What is the highest mountain in southern Luzon?
4. What is the largest fertile plain in the Philippines?
5. What is the largest river in Luzon?
6. What province in the Philippines is the most densely populated?



7. What year did the English capture Manila?
8. What year did the last Manila galleon sail from Manila to Mexico?
9. What was the first daily newspaper published in Manila?
10. In what city in Spain in the year 1896 was José Rizal placed in prison?
11. What is the most populous province?
12. What is the third largest city in the Philippines?
13. What is the oldest school in Manila still existing?
14. What Pacific islands did Magellan call at before reaching the Philippines?
15. What is the derivation of the name of the province of Bulacan?
16. What animals do the Ifugaos use for field work?
17. What is the lowest and most level province in the Philippines?
18. When was Rizal province created?
19. What is the fourth largest island in the Philippines?
20. What island in the Philippines was first discovered by Magellan?

Mr. Gaudencio Ramirez, of Tarlac, Tarlac, was the first of several readers to call our attention to the error in the answer to Question No. 4 in the list of questions published in the September issue, and was therefore given a complimentary subscription to the Philippine Magazine for one year. Asbestos has been reported from Ilocos Norte and not Ilocos Sur, as erroneously stated.

Mr. Mauro Garcia of Manila first reported the copyist's error in the answer to Question No. 20. The music of the march was written by Julian Felipe in 1898, the words by José Palma in 1899. He also receives a year's free subscription to the Magazine.

Several readers questioned the answer to Question No. 1, holding that the first church of San Agustin in Manila is the oldest church. The question, however, was not what was the oldest church *building*, but the oldest church. The original Santo Niño church was built in 1571, the first San Agustin church five years later.

The Hinal-o or Pestle Dance

(Continued from page 182)

pestles again, twice they were knocked together, then banged down again. One, two, three—tong-tong-bang-tong-tong-bang—always in time with the music.

The two dancers began to skip and jump, over and between the pounding, crashing pestles. The clanging of the pestles made a weird and savage sound, yet rhythmic and rich. The tempo of the clashing wooden pestles increased as the young men leapt gaily and buoyantly between them.

Pong-pong-bang! Pong-pong-bang! Faster and faster clashed the pestles, but still vigorously and yet gracefully the dancers danced on between the flashing, crashing pestles. Swinging and bending, lightly and wildly, but expertly, they exchanged places, and with arms swinging, they leapt and whirled on with seemingly inexhaustible energy and courage.

When the guitarist stopped playing because his song was ended, a wild shout of applause came from the crowd. The dancers bowed again and the liberal *teniente del barrio* pressed upon them a gift of some *palay* and several meters of cloth.

Returning home with my friends I asked when I might see another pestle dance. At the next harvest season, perhaps, he said.

YOU *and the* WORLD

YOU can sit in your room and turn through advertising pages—demand any portion of the world before you to come to you, and it will come! You can summon an ounce of French garden in a perfume vial; intricate pieces of Switzerland in a tiny wrist-watch; a corner of California packed in an orange; a handful of Virginia to stuff in your pipe; sunny Seville in olives; a taste of Ceylon in tea.

Advertisements tell you the desirable portions of the world you can buy. How most quickly to call them to you. How much you'll like them when yours. Grown on a far island—dug from a mine—if it's advertised and you ask for it, it's yours. If you ask it to do what it's advertised to do, it will. If you ask others who have used it what they found out about it, they will repeat facts advertised about that product. Advertisements are your surest, quickest means of enjoying the world. They help you obtain the best the world offers, at a price which wide use has made low.

*Advertisements save you time,
steps and money*

He Wanted to be Vice-Presidente

(Continued from page 199)

On the eve of the election, Mang Genio looked more dead than alive. His cheeks were hollower than ever. There was no light in his eyes as he watched and waved weakly at the crowds of people carrying banners, and parading the streets. His face was haggard as he smiled wanly at automobiles full of men that would suddenly come swooping down the dark provincial road that night, shouting, shouting long live somebody.

Mang Genio did not go to bed. Some of the people jeered at him when they recognized his dark, wrinkled face in the dim lights of many stores, as he walked about the town aimlessly. They shouted at him: "Hullo vice-president!" Mang Genio only smiled at them—no, it was not a smile.

But the next day when the official counting was over, Mang Geniong Manalang was shown to have polled a considerable majority over his rich opponent.

When Mang Genio was informed of his victory, he believed it at once, for it was his only son Culas who brought him the happy tidings. But the truth of his triumph seemed only to come to him crushingly a few moments later. He was still for many seconds, and when he tried to speak, his voice was like a dead man's, so hollow, so unearthly did it sound.

"Did I win? Did I win? Am I really elected? Am I really elected?" he repeated oddly, as he stared unseeingly at those around him.

A great, gripping weakness had come over him suddenly. He could not even walk home. And his house was just a short distance away. He tottered when he tried to move his legs. Culas had to help him. They were met at the stairs by a little boy, Mang Genio's grandson. The child watched the old man sink slowly into a chair, and close his eyes. He seemed to fall asleep.

And he had a dream.

He was crouching behind a tall balete tree. Right and left, and in front of him men were falling, and never rose again. Bullets were raining down on him. As he turned to help a fallen comrade, there was a swishing sound . . . tock! and off went his hat. He tried to crawl towards it, but he could not move.

And there the dream ended.

The Battle of Mactan

(Continued from page 198)

But as he strove he knew
His hours of life were few
And o'er him darkly grew
Death's shade descending.
Magellan fought no more
Upon that fatal shore,
A kris on his crest tore,
His glory ending.

REPRESENT THE PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE in your Community

"I want to say to you that I think this magazine does great credit to you and your associates. I congratulate you upon having been able to develop such a publication in Manila.

"Very truly yours,
"NEWTON W. GILBERT."

"I have enjoyed reading the Philippine Magazine more than I can say during the leisure moments of a sea voyage. You get out a bright and meaty magazine, one of compelling interest to the general reader like myself, and I like the stimulating editorials.

"Faithfully yours,
"HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS."



Unique in its field, and with increasing popularity, the Philippine Magazine offers you an opportunity for profitable use of your spare time.

It is a magazine you are proud to introduce.

As a representative of the Philippine Magazine you will often be heartily thanked for bringing this magazine to attention where it is unknown.

Introduce it in your community at a liberal commission.

Philippine Magazine

No. 1104 Castillejos, Manila, P. I.

Kindly send me particulars regarding terms, etc.

Name

Address

Silent they stood before
 The man laved in his gore,
 The would-be conqueror
 Now conquered foeman;
 There lifeless did he lie,
 His face turned to the sky,
 As in a last defy,
 And fearing no man.

No more they did pursue
 Their hasting, fleeing foe
 Who swiftly o'er the blue
 His vessel hurried;
 Sated the wrath they bore,
 And on that bloody shore
 To sound of billows' roar
 The *senhor* buried.

Campfire Tales...

(Continued from page 200)

where rare and remarkable objects are always believed to be endowed with mysterious powers or magic forces which will bring the owner luck and prosperity. The Aurora cowrie is of a delicate pale pink color, and at once attracts attention, and can not be mistaken for cowries of other species.

At certain times cowries, especially the various kind of money cowries, assemble in great numbers in one locality, while at other seasons of the year not one can be found at these places. The Moros ascribe this phenomenon to the moon, but as a matter of fact they come into the shallow water over the coral-reefs to deposit their eggs beneath the rocks. Cowries prefer a rocky bottom, and are rarely

found on sandy beaches where no rocks occur.

They are the persecuted and suffering victims of the starfishes, which wrap their nasty arms around them and insert their suckers into the opening of the shell and feed on the soft meat of poor little *siguey*, whom nature has not endowed with means to defend himself, unlike many other molluscs which are equipped with acid or poisonous fluids which they are able to eject in time of need.

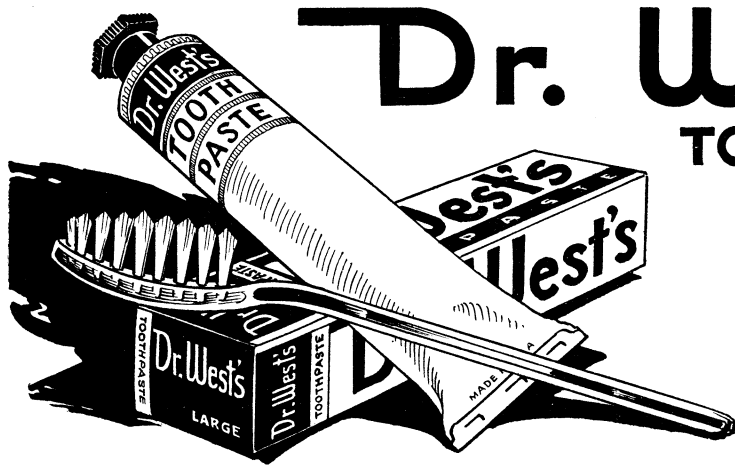
Though the family is not of much economic importance to man, the great number of cowries in such a multitude of beautiful colors, enlivens the aspect of the sea shore and gladdens the hearts of those who love nature's living creatures.

Early Days in the Constabulary

(Continued from page 197)

A Beautiful Jungle Island

Most parts of the Philippines have their distinctive and attractive scenery and Samar is by no means an exception. I shall always recall the beauty of its mountain rivers. Some are roaring torrents confined by steep-walled ravines covered with tropical plants, and with vines, hanging down several hundred feet, alive with monkeys and varicolored parrots and other birds. Others are slow-moving over solid rock, with water of every shade of blue, and these not infrequently disappear in the ground or in caves to reappear at a distance. Some of the grottos connecting with these rivers are beautiful and remind one of Capri's blue grotto on a small scale. I was fortunate in making the trip down the Ylat river from Ilokiloko (?) to Sulat, but not fortunate



Dr. West's TOOTH PASTE

Ends Guesswork in the Care of Your Teeth

FREE—A Dr. West's
Tooth Brush

Send three empty cardboard boxes or cartons in which you buy your tube of Dr. West's Tooth Paste to P. O. Box 780, Manila, and you will receive a Dr. West's Tooth Brush absolutely Free. This offer expires on Nov. 1, 1933, so send in your Dr. West's Tooth Paste cartons promptly.

THIS modern dentifrice, the product of the same company which makes the famous Dr. West's Tooth Brush, gives immediate results—cleans your teeth quickly, safely, thoroughly. It refreshes the whole mouth—removes stain and discoloration—helps to prevent the cause of tooth decay. Dr. West's Tooth Paste has been proved absolutely safe in hundreds of laboratory tests by leading research scientists.

Buy a tube today. It is most reasonably priced.

For Sale at Drug Stores and Bazaars

in choice of season for the water being low, it took us from midday to midnight—about twice the time ordinarily required. There is only one short portage around a steep fall into a boiling caldron between enormous rocks, and there being no rapids the ride is not exciting, but the scenery well repays one for the rather tedious and uncomfortable trip by *banca*. An outboard motor would make it more enjoyable. Except for a few small clearings made by people in hiding, dense jungle reached to the water's edge and the only means of access was by river. Wild ducks were so tame and plentiful one could have filled the *banca* with them, and after dark I kept my head below the *banca* sides so as to avoid being hit by those sleeping on the water and frightened by the passage of our craft.

Love Pangs

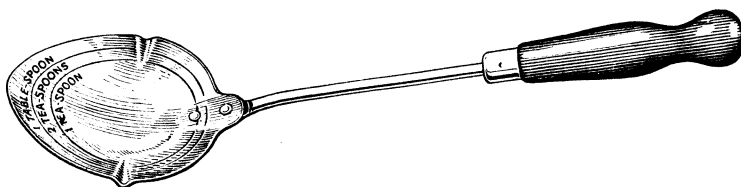
I have often been an interested onlooker at the trials and tribulations of courtship. Most of these cases are a source of wonder at the male's ability to show himself to such advantage and at the credulity of the quarry—probably more apparent than real—but we had a case at Camp Meneke in which the unfortunate youth became intermittently deranged. Following each arrival of States mail, this young officer would sit and mope over his letters for days and then take fits of rushing out of the house, tearing up correspondence and jumping on the pieces to the accompaniment of horrible language. These demonstrations of love gradually became less frequent and energetic until, shortly before the arrival of the next mail, the sufferer again became normal. On one expedition he and I shared the same shelter for two nights, but this saving of labor in

shelter-building had to be abandoned on account of his flopping over like a fish on his cot every few minutes and preventing me from sleeping. Remonstrance on my part elicited the information that the flopping was purely involuntary and bothered him much more than it did me. After some of his men were drowned in fording a river, he became worse and, getting back to the station, was invalided to Manila. Some months later I saw this love-sick boy, still somewhat wild-eyed but a different individual to the one I had known in Samar. He left for the United States, and report had it that upon arrival he married the cause of his apparent candidacy for a lunatic asylum—a girl worth a million dollars in her own right. Who would not undergo temporary derangement for such reward! After this unfortunate officer's departure there were only two left with the companies at Meneke—Captain Inglesby and myself. Inglesby was far too civilized for the life and I always felt sorry for him being marooned in such a place. An engineer by profession, when not in the hills his recreation consisted of mapping the surrounding country and keeping us supplied with edible birds. Once after a few days in the mountains, several of my men fell ill with smallpox and as few inhabitants of the Islands were protected by vaccination in those days I expected to have to build and run a hospital in the hills, but no new cases developing, after sending the sick to a detention camp near the station, we continued the hike. Just before leaving Meneke we had sent a sick man from Inglesby's company to the Scout hospital at Borongan were after a few days, we learned upon our return, his case also turned out to be smallpox. These, however, were the only ones.



Crisco Makes the Finest Cakes—No other Shortening Gives the Same Results

GOOD cooks insist on CRISCO for cake-making. They know that this pure vegetable shortening gives best results—improves texture and flavor—insures the success of every recipe. Try Crisco in your own cooking. Use it wherever shortening is required. Use it for deep-fat or pan frying. Your foods will be improved in quality, appearance and flavor.



Free Mixing Spoon: Two Crisco labels from the 3-lb. tin, or 4 labels from the 1-1/2-lb. tin, or 6 labels from the 1-lb. tin, entitle you to this free measuring and mixing spoon. Send your Crisco labels to Pacific Commercial Co., Manila.

For Sale by All Grocers

An Involuntary Bath

Returning from Borongan one afternoon, I hired a sailing boat to take me from San Julian to our camp. It was during the north-east monsoon with the usual strong wind and rough sea, both of which were favorable. Having secured the boat through the presidente, I had paid no special attention to the two boatmen, but when we were well off shore it became evident that both were very drunk. All the local men being good sailors and drunkenness not rare, I thought nothing of it and went to sleep to wake and find myself and pony equipment in the water and the camp still a mile away. The bath had a sobering effect on the boatmen who collected my belongings and told me that wind and tide being in our favor we should reach the shore almost as quickly as if the boat were not submerged. Hanging on to the outriggers, we made fairly good time, our feet occasionally touching the sand between waves. From the suppressed chuckles and the faces of my two companions, I felt pretty certain that the show had been staged for my benefit. However I was in no position to do anything about it, even cursing was difficult in the surf, and by the time we reached the shore my anger had subsided. The joke was on me. The Visayan is the best sailor in the Philippines and an indifferent one is out of place on the east coast of Samar.

Visitors

For several weeks we had a very interesting visitor, a Filipino general and former officer of General Lukban's, who was collecting certain data for the U. S. Government. One day he received a telegram from his wife directing him to lose no time in coming home. Showing us the message, he explained that he had left the *señora* in charge of their hacienda and that she in her loneliness and grief at the separation was possibly suspicious regarding the manner in which he was spending his time as once in the past she had even accused him of infidelity, an offense, he explained almost unknown in the Philippines. To our suggestion that he reply official business would not allow of his immediate return, he told us no such excuse would succeed with the lady in question. The general left that day, promising to write, but we never heard from him probably for fear something in our return letter might arouse the suspicion of his better half. Years later, after telling General Lukban about our visitor, he gave me a word picture of the lady and I no longer blamed her husband for prompt obedience. There were few other visitors. I remember General Harbord arrived one evening after dark. He inspected the companies next morning by lantern light, and left immediately after breakfast so as to make connection with a steamer. Captain Wheate of the Telegraph Division, Bureau of Posts, also inspected the local telegraph office.

The life was a hard one and lonely, but I really enjoyed it. In the hills one was on the move all day, in the evening ravenous hunger made food in quantity the dominant consideration, and after supper one was generally too sleepy even to think—a typical animal life. Back at the station after having read everything that had come in since one's

AGENTS WANTED

Philippine Views

by *Filipino Artists*

Never before have the people of the Philippines been offered an opportunity to purchase pictures of their own native country painted by their own famous artists.

We have prepared a set of 15 different Philippine scenes beautifully printed in four colors, all reproduced from the original paintings of such famous artists as:

FERNANDO AMORSOLO

I. G. ANCHETA

JORGE PINEDA

FABIAN DE LA ROSA

M. KANOPLÉ

JUAN F. NAKPIL

F. ROXAS

They are printed in gorgeous colors on a highly glossed coated white enameled paper, suitable for framing or to be used as a decoration in homes.

They are having a tremendous sale in Manila and will appeal to every Filipino in the Provinces.

We are selling these only to agents in sets of 15 different views for ₱1.25 per set.

Order a trial set and see how quickly you will sell each picture for 20 centavos or ₱3.00 for the set.

1 set of 15 will be mailed to you, postage paid, immediately upon receipt of ₱1.25 in money order or stamps.

....., 1933
McCULLOUGH PRINTING CO.,
P. O. Box 620,
Manila, P. I.

Enclosed find ₱....., for which send me, postage paid, sets of pictures.

Name

Post Office Address

Write your full name and address plainly.

THE RAINY SEASON



The Rainy Season by Ruiz

The Rainy Season means little to youth, but it is quite another story in old age.

In your old age, you will want shelter and protection.

The best way of preparing for the rainy seasons to come is to secure an adequate amount of "Life Insurance".

National Life Insurance Company

ROOM 303-307-308

REGINA BLDG.

Tel. 2-39-07-2-39-08

OFFICERS

Miguel Unson
(Pres.)

W. Trinidad
(Vice-Pres.)

J. de Leon y Joven
(Sec.)

E. Rodriguez
(Sec.)

GENERAL AGENT
ARSENIO N. LUZ

ASSIS. GEN. AGENT
HIPOLITO BARRENGO

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Miguel Unson
W. Trinidad
J. de Leon y Joven
E. Rodriguez
L. R. Aguinaldo
V. Villanueva
F. Borromeo

departure, the daily routine, lack of hard exercise, and eating too much soon palled on one, and I was always glad to return to the hills. In the absence of civilized society and by this I mean real women, and of books, there are only about two generally available diversions giving a real "kick", both of which are to be found in quantity if not in quality practically everywhere except in the hills. I was not so wedded to the life that my transfer to Albay was displeasing. It meant a step nearer to semi-civilization and upon arrival at Legaspi I was not sorry nor ungrateful to find that my destination has been changed to Baguio.

Editorials

(Continued from page 196)

Roosevelt's policy, it is now realized that he, after perhaps some hesitation, saw his way clearly before him and followed it unswervingly.

Many tasks confront the world which must be undertaken on an international basis, but there are most pressing problems attempts at the solution of which can not be delayed until international action can be secured—which might still be decades in the future. Among these problems are those inter-related with unemployment and the suffering, hunger, and social unrest which follows from it.

Just as the inhabitants of a small village must first put their own houses and yards in order before much can be done to clean up the town, so the nations of the world must in these extraordinarily difficult days give their principal attention to their own domestic problems before matters of international interest can be attended to, or before even these same originally domestic problems, as their ramifications extend into the international field, can be adequately dealt with. In bringing order into its own affairs, every nation best serves the world order.

A. V. H. H.

Sports in the Philippines

(Continued from page 193)

Little Baseball Rivalry

Next comes baseball. America's national pastime has been introduced with more or less successful results. The game in Manila probably parallels in age the arrival of Americans thirty odd years ago. And hence the same elements that make for popularity in America are demanded here—fast baseball, keen rivalry, and excellent park accommodations.

There are a lot of people in Manila. From a population of 400,000 or more, baseball should receive generous support. Yet, during the waning days of the Philippine Baseball League season the attendance at Alunan Park was of the scattered and sparsely settled variety. We dropped in on Judge Frank B. Ingersoll not so long ago to discuss the 1933-1934 season. It is easily apparent that the baseball situation here is different. In order to create the proper rivalry, there must be a hometown squad, an all-Filipino team, or maybe more, and at least one all-American aggregation.

This would constitute a four-team circuit. It is the consensus of the directors that a six-club league is unwieldy, and as the Manila park is the only real source of revenue, it is impossible for Manila to support six teams. This

deduction comes, not from theory, but from experience.

However, if powerful financial interests in Manila, together with the service branches, would put clubs in the field, properly equipped, properly financed, without depending too much on gate receipts, we believe a faster quality of baseball could be developed here. Perhaps that has already been tried out, and has been found to be a failure. But we still contend that baseball should be one of the ace sports of the Islands.

Golf Popular

So far as we can observe, Manila goes in for golf in a big way. The Municipal course, picturesque, convenient, and within reach of any pocketbook, is a big boost for the game. This writer has never before seen a golf course just like this one, with the twentieth century flanking it on one side and the walls of the sixteenth century throwing their shadows across it from another.

Polo and Horseracing

Polo is deep rooted and popular with the American community. But the Filipinos do not play the game. It seems to me that if the Filipino turns to horseracing, as he evidently does, he would turn to polo, also. Perhaps he likes the racetrack because of the gambling feature. Which reminds me that racing has plenty of followers hereabouts, and while the events are not conducted on a grand scale, such as one sees in Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Shanghai, in American cities, in England, or in Australasia, they are colorful and well attended.

But getting back to polo. It is essentially an army pastime. But it has caught on with the civilian Americans, and the polo season in Manila is awaited with eagerness each year.

Big Soccer Games

Soccer and rugby, good, lively outdoor diversions, have entered the athletic life of the community rather firmly. So thoroughly is this so, that excellent teams come here from China to show the local lads how it is done. As proof of the popularity of these games, tremendous crowds usually attend the big contests.

Tennis Going Strong

I have placed boxing first in this review. Perhaps I shouldn't. But at the moment it appears to be the most consistently popular diversion in the Philippine sports realm. Tennis, however, must not be slighted. Here's a type of game that seems to suit the Filipino. In fact, it has taken him by storm. On every court, in every section of the city, you will find trim young men and women wielding racquets with splendid ability. There should, sooner or later, go out from these islands, some championship contenders.

Why not? If the Japanese can excel in tennis, even to the point of having their experts penetrate to the last rounds of Davis cup eliminations, why shouldn't the Filipino be able to do the same thing? He is naturally agile and alert. With the proper coaching and training, plus incentive, the youth of this country should be able to enter the big tournaments of the world.

The Opportunity for Swimming

I have marveled that swimming has not taken a deeper hold in the islands. The climate is ideal for it. The draw-

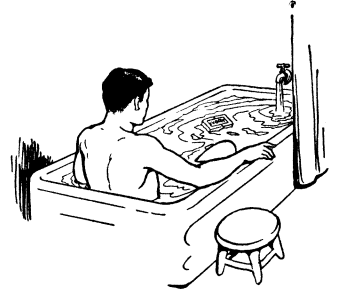
Let Ivory Soap Help You to Guard Baby's Health



SO pure, so mild so gently cleansing, Ivory Soap is safe for baby's delicate skin—will not cause chafing or irritation—insures absolute clean-

liness, a factor of utmost importance to health. Mothers everywhere have taken this advice from physicians and nurses: "For baby's bath, use Ivory Soap."

The soap that is safe for baby's bath is safe for your own. Mild, floating Ivory Soap gives the best baths in the world—finds favor in countless homes throughout the land. Search where you will, money can buy no better, purer soap than Ivory—"kind to everything it touches."



There are hundreds of uses for Ivory soap every day in your home. In the bathroom, in the kitchen, in the laundry, Ivory performs all kinds of cleansing tasks quickly, thoroughly, efficiently.

The modest price you pay for a cake of Ivory Soap brings you rich returns in immaculate cleanliness.

IVORY SOAP

99-44/100% Pure

"It Floats"



The large or medium sized Ivory cake is preferred for the laundry and bath; Ivory "Guest" size for face and hands.

For Sale by All Dealers

back, without question, has been the lack of pools and instructors. This latter handicap is being eliminated, as in recent years—even in the last twelve months—fine tanks have been dedicated in Manila.

We come to another comparison with Japan. The Nipponese swimmers are the fastest in the world today. Why shouldn't the Filipinos garner equal honors? The feat can't be accomplished in a day or in a year. Training must start at an early age, and it must be continuous and thorough until a boy or girl reaches the adult period. Haphazard methods, haphazard incentive, haphazard support will never develop swimmers. An inspection of methods in Los Angeles, Chicago, Hawaii, or Japan, will inform you correctly on this point.

Official Encouragement Needed

A universal handicap to the full development of all sports in Manila, and throughout the archipelago, is the depressing lack of parks and playgrounds. One can not expect a child to develop a love for the healthful outdoors if he is boxed in and hedged about by the confines of a narrow street and never permitted to mix and mingle with other children, under proper supervision, in clean and attractive surroundings. It is in the parks and on the public playgrounds that the child begins his career as an athlete.

I have observed several instances since coming to Manila

that seem to indicate that city officials and school authorities, and even the Philippine legislators, are not as sympathetic towards sports as they should be. It is a mistake. Children need to play healthful games if they would develop healthful bodies and minds.

But, taken all in all, there is a warmth of spirit and a genuine enthusiasm for athletic achievement in the Philippines that needs only a few championships, or championship winners—whether in boxing, baseball, tennis, golf, basketball, or swimming—to set the country on fire. Let's hope these champions are developed.

Pinipig

(Continued from page 192)

Uses of Pinipig

Mrs. M. V. Adriano has very kindly supplied the following pinipig recipes:

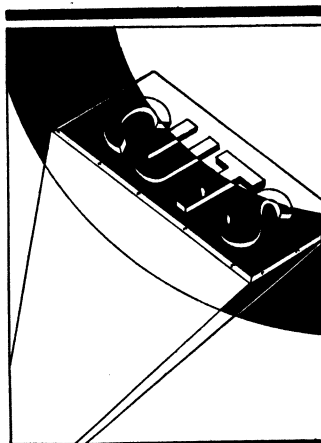
1. Pinipig Ice Cream

- 1 cup pinipig
- 6 eggs
- 1 cup sugar
- 1 cup water
- 1 can milk

Soak the pinipig in water until soft. Boil water and sugar into a syrup. Beat eggs until light and pour syrup over the beaten eggs and continue beating for a little while. Add milk and the pinipig. Freeze.

2. Pinipig Guinatan

- 2 mature coconuts
- 1 cup water
- 1-1/2 cup sugar
- 1/2 cup pinipig
- 2 sweet potatoes (cut into small cubes)
- 1/2 ordinary sized ube tuber cut into small pieces



modern
advertising
ART STUDIOS

A. GARCIA

PROCESS ENGRAVER
32 STA. POTENCIANA



Give Baby
a sound
start on
**Mellin's
Food**

THE FOOD THAT FEEDS

When mixed as directed,
Mellin's is the best sub-
stitute for breast milk.

FREE SAMPLE —
Obtainable from Philippine
American Drug Co., Manila.



JACOB & Co's
BISCUITS

The Most Famous
Biscuits in the World!

WISE & Co., Inc. DISTRIBUTORS

Grate and press out juice or milk of coconut. Separate the cream. Add water, sugar, sweet potatoes, and ube. When cooked, add pinipig and the cream of coconut milk.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 3. Pinipig Biscuit | |
| 1 cup flour | 4 teaspoon baking powder |
| 1 cup pinipig | 3 tablespoons shortening |
| 1/2 teaspoon salt | 3/4 cup milk |

Soak pinipig in water until soft. Mix all dry ingredients. Add the shortening, milk, and the pinipig. Roll on flour board one third of an inch thick and cut with biscuit cutter. Brush the top with beaten egg yolks.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 4. Pinipig Suman | |
| 2 cups pinipig | 1 coconut |
| 1/2 cup sugar | 2 cups water |
| | anis seeds |

Boil the milk of one coconut until the oil separates out. Strain, add the latik or coconut cheese with the pinipig, sugar, and anis. Mix all of them and cook over slow fire until a sticky paste is formed. Form into long *suman* and roll in young banana leaves, using oil to prevent sticking. Boil the *suman* over a slow fire.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 5. Bibingka Pinipig | |
| 1 coconut or one can evaporated milk | |
| 2 cups pinipig | |
| 1/2 cup sugar | |

Soak pinipig in water until soft. Add milk or the milk of the coconut and sugar. Mix all together and bake in shallow pans lined with young banana leaf.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 6. Pinipig Pudding | |
| 4 cups puffed pinipig | 1/2 cup raisins |
| 2 cups bread crumbs | 1 cup chopped pili or walnut |
| 4 eggs | 1/2 cup butter |
| 1 cup water | lemon peel preserve |
| 1 can condensed milk | |

Beat eggs, add milk and water and the rest of ingredients. Let soak for a few minutes. Bake in *baño de Maria* using a pan greased with butter or lard. Serve with milk or any pudding sauce.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|--|
| 7. Pinipig Ampao | |
| 1 cup roasted peanuts chopped into small pieces | |
| 1 cup puffed or roasted pinipig | |
| 3/4 cup sugar | |

Melt sugar. When thoroughly melted, add puffed pinipig and peanuts. Turn on to a greased pan. Cut into squares before it gets hard.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 8. Pinipig Macaroons (Mrs. S. de Veyra) | |
| 1-1/4 cups pinipig | 1/2 cup sugar |
| 1 teaspoon baking powder | 1 tablespoon shortening |
| 1/4 teaspoon salt | 1 egg |

Mix together pinipig, baking powder, salt, and sugar. Add the shortening and lastly the well beaten egg. Drop by teaspoonfull on a butterhead pan and bake for 30 minutes until dry.

REFERENCES

1. Adriano, F. T.—1925—The proximate chemical analyses of Philippine foods and feeding stuffs. *The Philippine Agriculturist* 14: 57-91.
2. Adriano, F. T.—1928—The proximate analyses of Philippine foods and feeding stuffs. II. *The Philippine Agriculturist* 18: 119-125.
3. Anonymous—1930—Official and tentative methods of analysis. Association of Official Agricultural Chemists. 3rd ed. xvii+593 pp. Washington, D.C.

The Chicago Exposition

(Continued from page 187)

tricate costumes. But wherever they went, eyes followed, remarks were made, and both interest and pleasure were shown.

Most of the men wore Chicago dress, only a few the *barong Tagalog*. One spoiled the effect of his rather too transparent barong by wearing gaudy suspenders under it.

The two orchestras that assisted were regular ones, working in the fair, and in the hotels and ball rooms of Chicago. They were quite representative of our Philippine music.

Mr. Ramon Crispo will be remembered by radio fans as a popular Manila broadcaster during past years, and Magdalena Calloway, known as "Maggie" on the vaudeville stage in Manila, is studying dancing in America.

We might have had more interesting exhibits, but the Tourist Association had no funds for this purpose and most of the goods that were shown were loaned or consigned for sale. The various Manila chambers of commerce might have cooperated in preparing charts of our principal enterprises and products, as the lack of these was noticeable especially inasmuch as people were reading charts every-

The Minimum Course in Gregg Shorthand

FOR THEORY CLASSES

Gregg Shorthand Manual—A simple presentation of the principles of Gregg Shorthand, arranged in the order of their usefulness in mastering the 5,000 most-used words.

Gregg Speed Studies—This text is well-named *The Inseparable Companion to the Manual*. It should be placed in the hands of the student at the time he receives his Manual. Its 314 pages are packed with the following helpful theory aids: Shorthand penmanship drills. • Vocabulary drills completing the 5,000 most-used words. • Brief-form derivative drills. • 100 sentences using all the brief forms. • Similar-word drills. • Shorthand gazetteer of foreign countries. • Graded dictation—over 10,000 running words—on each chapter of the Manual. • Ungraded dictation—100 pages of up-to-date letters and articles—for use during the last weeks of the theory course. The student who uses "Gregg Speed Studies" has the correct outlines always before him while learning, for all this supplementary material is written in beautiful shorthand.

FOR ADVANCED CLASSES

Gregg Speed Building—This text is itself a daily teaching plan. No more need for the advanced shorthand teacher to prepare theory reviews or adapt the material in a dictation book to building speed. Every day's assignment is already scientifically organized for the student *in his own text*. You will be especially pleased with its vocabulary previews, four complete motivated reviews of the Manual, warming-up speed letters, spelling-improvement drills, and illustrated definitions of important words in thirteen major vocations. All material counted by the new standard word, insuring a uniform rate of dictation.

The Gregg Publishing Company

New York • Chicago • San Francisco • Boston
Toronto • London • Sydney

Gregg Books Are Authoritative

where else, making notes, etc. The steamship companies might have extended more help in the way of furnishing illustrated folders and maps. But in spite of these shortcomings, due chiefly to the lack of Government support, and after seeing the Philippine Day program, with its simple, unprepared effects, and its air of modesty, I am of the final opinion that the Philippine part of the Exhibition was much more appropriate and acceptable as it was than if it had been attempted to carry it off in the "high silk hat and white spats" style, and with all the official pomp so dear to the heart of officials who go at public expense and who try to make us appear far more advanced than we really are.

It was a pleasure to congratulate Mr. Steele and those who took part in the program, and to wish our people happiness and prosperity, all those at home in the Islands, as well as the exiles scattered from California to New York, and especially those in and around Chicago, who gave their help freely to make the Philippine Day a success.

Midsummer

(Continued from page 184)

His hair which was wavy, cut short behind but long in front, had fallen in a cluster over his forehead.

"Let me hold the bucket while you drink," she offered.

He flashed her a smile over his shoulder. Then he poured the water into her jar, and again lowered the bucket.

"No, no, you must not do that." She hurried to his side and held one of his arms. "I couldn't let you, a stranger..."

"Why not?" He smiled down at her. He noticed a slight film of moisture clinging to the down on her upper lip and experienced a sudden desire to wipe it away with his forefinger. He continued to lower the bucket while she had to stand by.

"Hadn't you better move over to the shade?" he suggested as the bucket struck the water.

"What shall I do there?" she asked sharply as though the idea of seeking protection from the heat were contemptible to her.

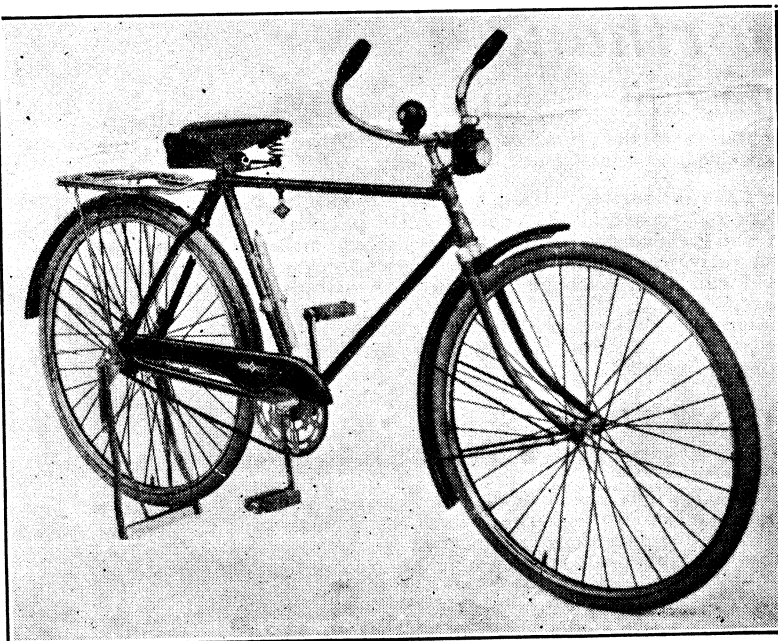
"You will get fried standing here in the sun," he said as he began to haul up the bucket.

But she continued to stand beside him, catching the rope as it fell from his hands, coiling it carefully. The jar was filled with plenty to spare. Then he meekly gave her the bucket and she held it up and told him to drink as she tilted the half-filled can until the water lapped the rim. He gulped a mouthful of water, gargled noisily, spewed it out, then commenced to drink in earnest. He took long, deep draughts of the sweetish water, for he was more thirsty than he had thought. A chuckling sound persisted in forming inside his throat at every swallow. It made him self-conscious. He was breathless when through, and red in the face.

"I don't know why it makes that sound," he said, fingering his throat and laughing shamefacedly.

"Father also makes that sound when he drinks, and mother always laughs at him," she said. She untied the headkerchief over her hair and started to roll it.

"MAYAM" From Guaranty Cycle Supply



Is This Your Bike?

Wouldn't it be fun to vault into the saddle of this Bicycle, with its gleaming finish sparkling in the sun!

Well, here's your big chance to earn THIS DEPENDABLE and accredited "MAYAM" BIKE. Just begin selling subscriptions of the *Philippine Magazine* to your friends and neighbors. It's easy! Thirty (30) subscriptions will do it.

Here's What To Do

1. Fill out the coupon below.
2. Mail to us today. We will do the rest.

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE
1104 Castillejos, Manila, P. I.

Please send me _____ name

Instructions how
to earn a bike _____ address

The sun had descended considerably, and there was now hardly any shade under the tree. The bull was gathering with its tongue stray slips of straw. The man had untied the animal to lead it to the other side of the gorge where the high bank was beginning to throw some shade, when the girl spoke: "*Manong*, why don't you come to our house and bring your animal with you? There is shade there and you can sleep, though our house is very poor."

She had already placed the jar on top of her head and stood, half-turned toward him, waiting for his answer.

"It would be troubling you . . ."

"No. You come. I have told mother about you." She turned and went down the path as though she had said too much.

He sent the bull after her with a smart slap on its side. Then he quickly gathered the remains of his meal, put them inside the jute sack which had almost dried, and himself followed. The bull had stopped to nibble the tufts of grass that dotted the bottom of the gorge. He picked up the dragging rope of the animal and urged it on into a trot. Man and animal caught up with her near the cart. She had stopped to wait.

"Our house is just beyond that point," she said, indicating the spur of land topped by the sickly bamboo. "We have no neighbors."

He did not volunteer a word. He walked a step behind, the bull lumbering ahead. More than ever he was conscious of her person. She carried the jar on her head without holding it. Her hands swung to her even steps. He threw back his square shoulders, lifted his chin, and sniffed the motionless air. There was a flourish in the way he flicked the rump of the bull with the rope in his hand. He felt strong. He felt very strong. He felt that he could follow the slender, lithe figure ahead of him to the ends of the world.

Answers

Answers to the Questions on Page 202

1. Mount Apo (approximately 9,610 feet).
2. The Rio Grande de Mindanao.
3. Mount Mayon (approximately 7,900 feet).
4. The Central Plain of Luzon.
5. The Cagayan River.
6. Ilocos Sur.
7. 1762.
8. 1811.
9. *La Esperanza*, founded in 1846.
10. Barcelona.
11. Cebu.
12. Legaspi.
13. Colegio de Santa Isabel (founded in 1596). The University of Santo Tomas was founded fifteen years later in 1611.
14. The Mariana Islands. (See *Philippine Magazine*, September, 1927).
15. From the Tagalog word *bulak*, meaning cotton.
16. None.
17. Pampanga.
18. 1901.
19. Samar.
20. Samar. (See *Philippine Magazine*, September, 1927).

The individual who first reports an error in these answers will be given a complimentary subscription to the *Philippine Magazine* for one year. A satisfactory authority for the correction would have to be quoted.

PHILLIPS' Dental Magnesia



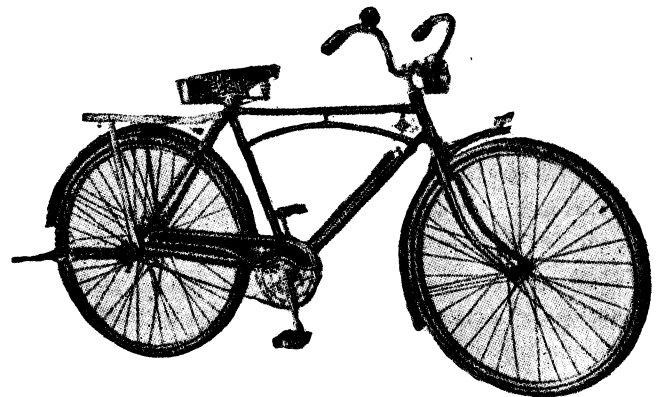
THE MODERN TOOTH PASTE

that Whitens the Teeth

Protects the Gums • Destroys Mouth Acids

"Ride a Bike"

Save Transportation
Save Time and Effort
Get Wholesome Exercise



We offer at very low prices
and at most liberal terms

"REX"
"MISTER"
"OSTRICH"

"MAYAM"
"PACKARD"
"TRIBUNE"

Our Service is always at your command—

BICYCLE SUPPLIES ACCESSORIES
REPAIRING OVERHAULING
PAINT JOBS WITH "DUCO" PAINT

If It Is for Bicycles, We Have It—

CASH OR INSTALLMENT
WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG

Guaranty Cycle Supply

P. O. Box 2787 — 622 Rizal Ave. — Tel. 2-61-64



Why CRAYOLA is the largest-selling schoolroom crayon

CONTINUOUS laboratory research over a period of 30 years has resulted in constant improvement both in the colors and the texture of CRAYOLA wax crayon. Consequently, CRAYOLA Quality is and has been first choice of drawing teachers everywhere, while CRAYOLA Value has continued to make its practical appeal to school business executives.

CRAYOLA is available in fifty colors and is supplied in boxes containing 6, 8, 12, 16, 18 and 24 colors, and in refills. It is paper-wrapped and is not affected by climatic changes.

ARTISTA Water Colors, too, have won an enviable reputation for exceptional Quality and Value. They are brilliant in color, flow easily and mix readily. ARTISTA Water Colors are supplied 4, 8 and 16 colors to a box, brush included.

Send your name, address, school and position, and receive regularly our free periodical, "The Drawing Teacher." Each issue contains a completely illustrated new classroom project. Our Art Service Bureau welcomes an opportunity to help you with your problems.

BINNEY & SMITH CO.
41 East 42nd Street New York, N. Y.

Sole Makers of

CRAYOLA Wax Crayon
ARTISTA Water Colors

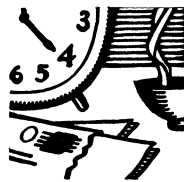
U. V. A. White Chalk Blackboard Cray

CRAYOLA

the largest-selling schoolroom crayon brand
(Gold Medal)



Four O'clock In the Editor's Office



The painting of a Joloano girl on the cover of this issue is by the Russian expressionist, Mr. Alexander Kulesh, the first artist of this school of painting to paint our Philippine scene. An article about him and his work by Mr. Joseph Shelestian appeared in the September number. One friend of ours argued heatedly one afternoon in this office that Mr. Kulesh's paintings are purely and only decorative, whereas I upheld Mr. Shelestian's interpretation, which was, in fact, later confirmed by Mr. Kulesh himself.

We plan to publish several more of these striking covers which will make a unique collection of prints, well worthy of being framed.

Beato A. de la Cruz, who writes of the peculiar and dangerous Peste Dance of the Bisayas in this issue is already known to readers of this Magazine. He was formerly a teacher and is now a student in the Philippine Normal School.

The beautiful and very naturalistic short story, "Midsummer", which opens the literary contents of this number is by Mr. Baldomero Estabillo. He stated modestly in a letter that he has done "some writing and editing of a sort", but did not enter into further particulars, and I have not had the time to find out more about him.

Máximo Ramos, author of the amusing article entitled "Necromancy in the Barrio", is a University of the Philippines student. He was born in San Narciso, Zambales, in 1910.

The author of the article on O'Keefe, last of the North Pacific pirates, is Mr. Herman Ludwig V. Costenoble, born in 1868 at Jena, Thuringia, Germany. He became an officer in the German Army and held the rank of lieutenant until about 1902 when he resigned and went to the German South Sea Islands, now the much discussed Japanese Mandate Islands, as a colonist. He lived for some time on the island of Saipan and then settled in Guam where he established the Guam Agricultural Experiment Station. Later he became head of the Guam Commercial Company. During the World War he was deported from Guam and subsequently arrested in the Philippines and, like many other good Germans here, sent to the United States to be interned at Fort Douglas, Utah. After his release he returned to the Philippines and he is now a planter in Leyte. He is a graduate of the University of Vienna where he specialized in botany and is the author of many articles and pamphlets on this subject published in Germany.

The article on our delicious *pinipig* was written by Dr. F. T. Adriano, now chief of agricultural chemistry and soil technology of the Bureau of Plant Industry and formerly professor of chemistry in the College of Agriculture. He has already written a considerable number of interesting and informative articles for the Magazine. R. A. Cruz, the junior author, is instructor in chemistry at the College.

Henry Dougherty, sports editor of the *Manila Daily Bulletin*, writer of the review of Philippine sports in this issue, was formerly sports editor of the *Knoxville Sentinel* and later of the *Los Angeles Express*. After a few years of this he assumed the editorship of the dramatic department of the *Express* and this led to his becoming manager of the T. Daniel Frawley Dramatic Company which toured the Far East and India. The Frawley tour was the beginning of a series of tours which took him to many parts of the world. Next he teamed up with a movie photographer, who was on the staff of one of the big producing companies, and roamed over the South Seas, went up and down South America, toured South Africa and East Africa, criss-crossed India, penetrated to Tibet, Central China, Afghanistan, and visited Sumatra and Java, and on to Australia and New Zealand. Completing these jaunts, Mr. Dougherty went to Honolulu to become dramatic editor of the *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*, but with leaves of absence obtainable, he set out again, touring the Far East on three separate occasions as manager or advance manager of traveling dramatic troupes. He came to Manila last February on his fifth tour of the Far East and remained to become sports editor of the *Bulletin*. I have him "booked" for another article on Philippine vaudeville.

Bienvenido N. Santos, author of the story, "He Wanted to be Vice-Presidente", is a well-known contributor to the Magazine. He was born in Tondo, Manila, in 1911, and is a graduate of the University of the Philippines.

Aurelio Alvero and Virgilio Floresca were both mentioned in this column last month. "The Battle of Mactan" was inspired by the seventeenth century poem, Drayton's "Agincourt". Abelardo Subido, who also contributes to the Magazine a second time, was born in Biñan, Laguna, in 1912, works for the U. S. Army, and is a part-time student in the University of the Philippines. Carlos P. San Juan was born in Manila in 1912 and is employed by the Earn-

shaws Docks and Honolulu Iron Works. Poets can get jobs, it seems.

"Conquered", by Celestino M. Vega, is this writer's first contribution to the Magazine. He lives in Paniqui, Tarlac.

Mr. R. B. Blackman, who describes Philippine Day at the Chicago Century of Progress Exposition for the readers of the Magazine, is an old-timer in the Philippines who is now on a trip around the world. In a recent letter written from New Jersey he states: "About once a week the newspapers here print a short dispatch from Manila. All have been about the Quezon-Osmeña fight, but no one here seems much interested. . . . The more I see of the mess the local governments are in here, the greater is my satisfaction that, in our setting up of our Philippine Government, we headed off most of the extravagance and graft. Towns, cities, counties, and states here are in debt so deep that repudiation in some disguised form is the only solution. Today's papers tell of New York City, bankrupt, going to the bankers hat in hand, begging a loan (?) of \$70,000,000 just to tide over current expenses for August and September—lest a default endanger Tammany at the elections in November when it faces defeat. The bankers refused the loan because suggested reductions in expenses had not been effected—as if Tammany could reduce! The Moley affair blew out a lot of smoke. You must not fail to get every number of the Moley-Astor publication when it begins to come out. The situation is interesting for the bearing it has on Democratic Party stability. Moley and his companions, the real pilots of the Roosevelt New Deal ship, are being dropped because the 'old guard', represented by Hull and a great many of the congressmen who backed the President in the emergency, are afraid the younger set has gone too far, and that, anyway, they are not true Democrats. So they force out, for the time, the younger men. But these latter will certainly come back when needed—that is, when the next slump comes. Watch Moley. Watch the young men in the Democratic Party who are not the old-line Democrats, but modern, social-minded, and unafraid. Their heads may be bloody for a while, but will not be bowed. . . . I expect to leave New York for London about October 1 and to arrive home about the end of next February—that is if our dollars hold up and a war, or a war-scare, does not close Europe to us. . . ." That is an interesting letter, and I like Mr. Blackman's reference to the Philippines as "home".

Amador T. Daguio who was so angry about José Villa Garcia's remarks about him, quoted in this column some time ago, and came back at him hard, will be sorry when he reads this which I received from Villa during the month: "Daguio's story 'The Woman Who Looked out of the Window' (June number) is indeed very fine. This story is among the finest so far written in the Philippines and I want to congratulate him and you on it—you for having discerned its quality and for publishing it. There are too many blind editors the world over." D. A. Hernandez, in another letter to me, explains Daguio's flare-up as follows: "His reaction to Villa's slur is natural. Villa is his idol, he imitates him, and no person can bear a slight from one whom he admires".

As for Mr. Hernandez's criticism of Rizal's "The Social Cancer", published in the last issue, I am a little surprised that it did not provoke—or has not yet provoked—a reply, for much might be said in favor of the novel in spite of the faults pointed out by him. Only one reader wrote to point out, with reference to the statement that Don 'Tasio', who chose to write in hieroglyphics, was a "posing and bombastic fool", that Roger Bacon and other scholars of the Middle Ages resorted to secret writing to escape the censorship and censure of Church and State. This reader stated, however, that he enjoyed the article and that it is "a healthy indication that our people have the courage to examine, to criticize, and to judge those who are considered great".

Mr. Josue Rem. Siat wrote in regard to the reprint of Miss Tarrosa's *Philippine Magazine* poem in the *Literary Digest*: "This is certainly another bright feather for her and the Magazine and an inspiration to your contributors (my humble self included, of course!); another ray of hope for Filipino writers in English! Here's hoping for more such recognition of local talent in the future!"

In reading a book recently, "The Mind of China", by Edwin D. Harvey (Yale University Press, 1933), I came across a passage that is of especial interest to writers. It is taken from the "Great Appendix", added about 400 B. C. to the celebrated Yih Ching or "Book of Changes" originally the work of Duke Wen in 1143 B. C.

"Man may be or may become perfect. He is thought of as being perfectly adjustable to the different environments surrounding him. Those environments, in turn, are conceived as beneficent. A certain amount of labor is necessary to make the adaptation, but it is affirmed that

'(he who attains to this) ease (of Heaven) will be easily understood, and (he who attains to this) freedom from laborious effort (of the Earth) will be easily followed. He who is easily understood will have adherents, and he who is easily followed will achieve success. He who has adherents can continue long, and he who achieves success can become great. . . . With the attainments of such ease and such freedom from laborious effort, the mastery



The Seal of
Unconditional
Guarantee



Special
Offer!

THE NEW EVERSHARP DORIC

THE DORIC pen
and pencil can now be purchased on the instalment plan. Pay as you use it. ₱2.00 down, three months to pay balance.

Own the finest! Twelve-sided, gem-like Doric Eversharps—the world's most beautiful pen and pencil.


GUARANTEED FOR YOUR LIFETIME

If you drop your Eversharp on the point—if poor ink clogs it—if a baby smashes it—if the inksack wears out—if it is broken from any cause whatsoever—we repair it free of charge as long as you live.

PHILIPPINE EDUCATION
COMPANY, Incorporated
—DISTRIBUTORS—

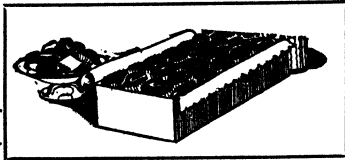
JOAQUIN REYES & CO. INC.

680 RIZAL AVE TEL. 2-21-10 P.O. Box 326



MAKING CUTS OR CLICHES

HELEN ARDELLE



CANDY

Ask for Price List

Fresh shipment, twice monthly. Unusually attractive assortment of high-grade candy in decorative boxes, also superior Chocolate Bars.

Guaranteed Fresh.

All provincial mail orders carefully attended to. We guarantee delivery.

Send your order and we will ship your candy by mail. 10% off for cash.

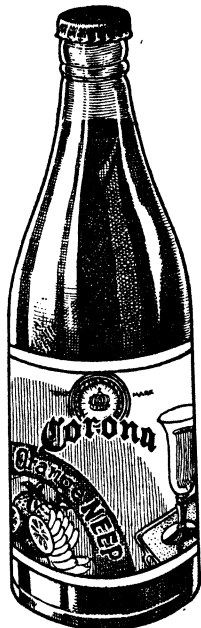
Sole Agents

Philippine Education Co., Inc. 101-103 ESCOLTA
M A N I L A

ALL THAT CAN BE DESIRED

by healthy or sick persons!

DELICIOUS —
REFRESHING —
INVIGORATING —
PURE AND
ECONOMIC



CORONA
NEEP

ORANGE, LEMON, PINEAPPLE,
STRAWBERRY

MAKE PERFECT

REFRESHING DRINK

1 pt. bottle makes 25 glasses
delicious drink

or

PARTY PUNCH

by combining 2 or more flavors

(Philippine Product)

Sold at best Groceries or at

CORONA MFG. CO., INC. R. Hidalgo 818, Manila
Tel. 2-76-50

is got of all principles under the sky. With the attainment of that mastery, (the sage) makes good his position in the middle (between heaven and earth). . . . Words issue from one's person, and proceed to affect the people. Actions proceed from what is near, and their effects are seen at a distance. Words and actions are the hinge and spring of the superior man. . . . His words and actions move heaven and earth;—may he be careless in regard to them?"

We can not be careless either in regard to words or deeds according to this Chinese writer. With this in mind, I read with amusement Joseph Choate's words, quoted by Edward S. Martin in the August *Harper's Magazine*: "You can say almost anything if you know how".

With regard to the change in the ownership of the *Philippine Magazine*, announced on the editorial page of this issue, I will only say that I am very happy in thus satisfying a desire I have entertained for many years to edit a really independent magazine. I hope, however, that this statement will not draw down upon me an avalanche of fanatic and crack-brained articles. I have no intention of changing the general policy of the Magazine. As I said on the editorial page, I hope to continue, with the help of our writers, artists, readers, and advertisers, the publication of a truly Philippine magazine, devoted to Philippine interests—Philippine history, literature, art, and all the subdivisions of science as they apply to the Philippines, Philippine industry and commerce (in a general way), and I hope to continue to write editorials on Philippine affairs, truthfully and frankly, just as I, and I believe many others, see them, without, I trust, undue partisanship or bias. My general aim has been and will continue to be to publish a Magazine that does not compete with or duplicate any other local or foreign publication, a Magazine that all may read, regardless of what other publications they may subscribe to, certain that they will not find anything that they might just as well have read in some other publication.

It is a pride of mine that the Magazine contains no syndicated material of any kind, no re-writes, no fillers, no write-ups in return for advertising. There is no regular reporterial staff; every article is written at first-hand and is authentic. The general policy is liberal, but not radical. More attention is paid to conditions than to personalities and easy praise is not given to everybody. The Magazine is frankly addressed to the more intelligent element in our population. It has set its own standards and will maintain them—so long as it has the backing of those it is trying to serve—the intelligent, thoughtful readers in this country. I hope that these readers will continue to support the Magazine—in fact, I am counting on it. And if they really feel kindly toward the Magazine, there are a few very helpful ways in showing this—getting their friends to subscribe, re-subscribing when their subscriptions expire, and paying their subscription accounts when these become due. Christmas is coming shortly and a very acceptable Christmas gift to almost anyone would be a subscription to the *Philippine Magazine*. We would send a Christmas card to your friend, telling him or her that the gift came from you. From now on, letters, subscription orders, subscription payments, etc., should be sent direct to the *Philippine Magazine*.

The new offices of the
PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

will be in the

UY YET BUILDING

A. V. H. Hartendorp,

Editor and Publisher.

H. G. Hornbostel,

Advertising and Circulation Manager.

No. 217 Dasmariñas

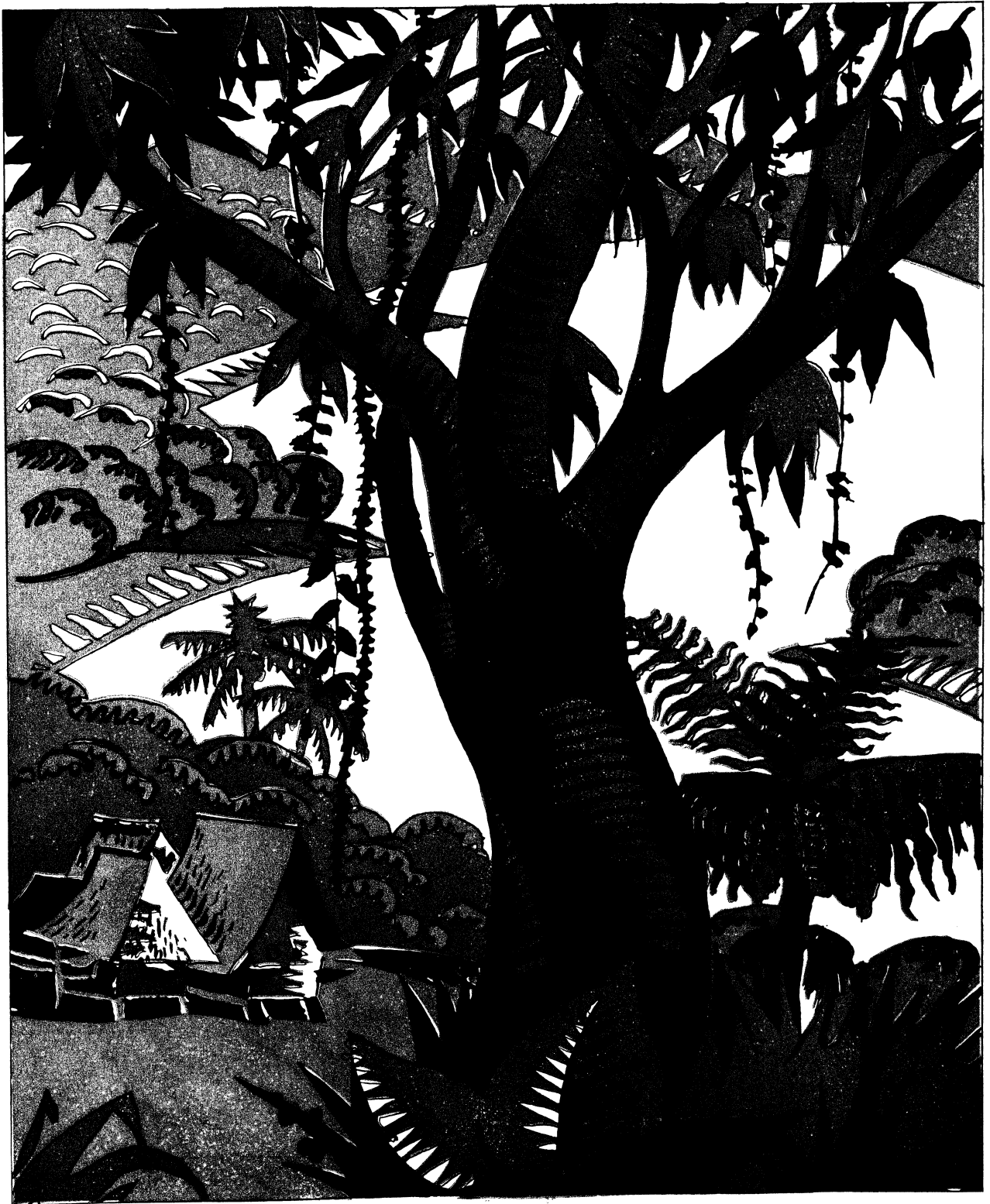
Post Office Box 2466, Manila

PHILIPPINE
MAGAZINE

Vol. XXX

NOVEMBER, 1933

No. 6

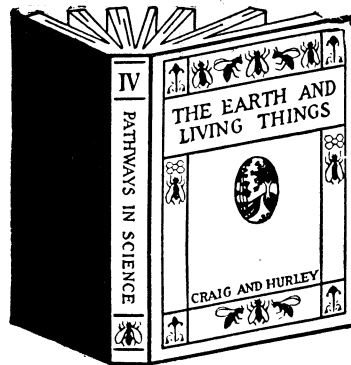
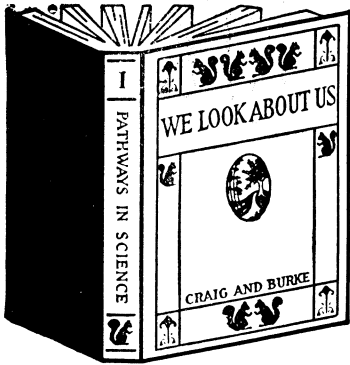


LAKE LANAO

By Alexander Kulesh

Thirty Centavos the Copy

Three Pesos the Year



For further particulars write to



GINN & COMPANY: PUBLISHERS

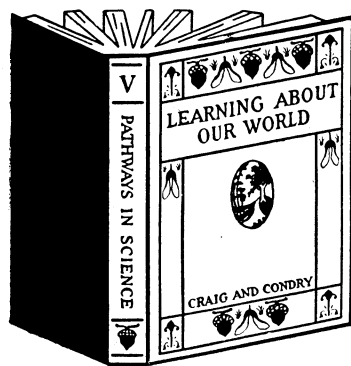
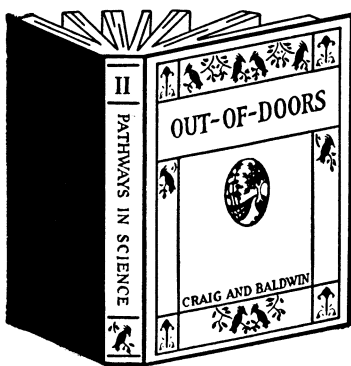
Represented by

HUGO H. MILLER

P. O. Box 525, Manila

Office: Manila Hotel Tel. 2-20-22

PATHWAYS



Pennell and Cusack—THE CHILDREN'S OWN READERS:

FRIENDS BOOK III
 OLD FRIENDS AND NEW BOOK IV
 BOOK I BOOK V
 BOOK II BOOK VI

Approved as *Supplementary Readers*, P.P.S., Vol. II, p. 204.

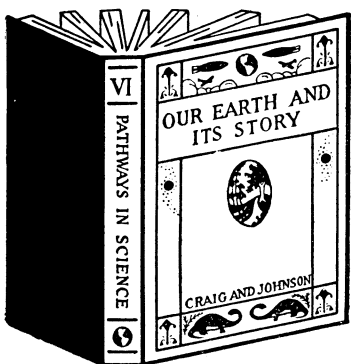
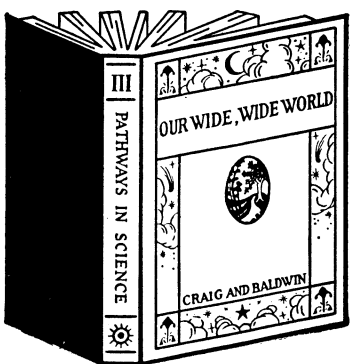
Old Friends and New, Acad. Bul. 7, s. 1933.

Horn—LEARN TO STUDY READERS:

FIRST LESSONS IN LEARNING TO STUDY
 BOOK ONE BOOK FOUR
 BOOK TWO BOOK FIVE
 BOOK THREE

Approved as *Supplementary Readers*, Memo. No. 9, s. 1927.

IN SCIENCE



ADDRESS HEALTH SERIES:

SUNSHINE SCHOOL
 JOURNEY TO HEALTH LAND
 CITIZENSHIP AND HEALTH (Marshall and Bantug)
 BOYS AND GIRLS OF WAKE-UP TOWN.
 HEALTH AND SUCCESS
 HEALTH AND GOOD CITIZENSHIP
 Approved Circular No. 57, s. 1929.

Cordts—NEW PATH TO READING:

MY SECOND PRIMER—Acad. Bul. 19, s. 1933.
 BOOK ONE —P.P.S., Vol. II, p. 389.
 MY NEXT BOOK ONE—Acad. Bul. 14, s. 1932.
 BOOK TWO —Acad. Bul. 19, s. 1933.
 BOOK THREE —P.P.S., Vol. V, p. 90.

And Now—The Series Your Schools Have Been Needing!

Craig—PATHWAYS IN SCIENCE

Approved as *Supplementary Readers* in Academic Bulletin No. 19, s. 1933

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Book I. WE LOOK ABOUT US (₱1.50) Grade II | Book IV. THE EARTH AND LIVING THINGS (₱1.67) Grade V |
| Book II. OUT-OF-DOORS (₱1.67) Grade III | Book V. LEARNING ABOUT OUR WORLD (₱1.67) Grade VI |
| Book III. OUR WIDE, WIDE WORLD (₱1.67) Grade IV | Book VI. OUR EARTH AND ITS STORY (₱1.67) Grade VII |

Not only a rich course in Science but a splendid reading programme.

SILENT READING.
 WORK TYPE.
 CAREFULLY GRADED.



Send for a chart which shows how the principles and knowledges of science are graded and continuously developed in this series.

10% discount to schools from your dealer

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

A. V. H. HARTENDORP, *Editor and Publisher*



VOL. XXX

CONTENTS for NOVEMBER, 1933

No. 6

Cover:

Lake Lanao.....	ALEXANDER KULESH.....	Cover
Business and Finance.....	E. D. HESTER.....	218
News Summary.....	MANILA OBSERVATORY.....	219
The Planets for November.....	A. A. TIBURCIO.....	221
Difunturang.....	H. G. HORNOSTEL.....	223
The Spread of the Water Hyacinth.....	GERTRUDE C. HORNOSTEL.....	224
Water Hyacinth (Poem).....	MAXIMO RAMOS.....	225
Lazy Juan and the Bañgar Tree (Story).....	FIDEL S. DUQUE.....	226
Tila Pass (Poem).....	NAPOLEON GARCIA.....	227
Sonnet for a Bride.....	RIZAL F. GATICA.....	228
The Negrito Cemetery (Story).....	F. T. ADRIANO.....	229
Basi.....	LYDIA C. VILLANUEVA.....	231
Nipa Hut (Story).....	CELESTINO M. VEGA.....	232
A Poem on God.....	WILFRID TURNBULL.....	233
Our Minor Forest Products—Almaciga.....	F. DE CASTRO.....	234
Death of a Day (Poem).....	JOSUE REM. SIAT.....	234
Realization (Poem).....		

Editorials:

The "Killing" of the Hawes Act.....	THE EDITOR.....	235
What Now?.....	THE EDITOR.....	238
The Majority, the Elections, and a New Mission...	THE EDITOR.....	238
American Recognition of Russia.....	THE EDITOR.....	239
Germany and the Disarmament Conference.....	THE EDITOR.....	239
"Relativity" and the Constitution.....	THE EDITOR.....	240

Ornaments by Guillermo Castillo

Cartoons:

Fourteen Philippine Magazine Cartoons on the Hawes Act.....	I. L. MIRANDA AND F. B. ICASIANO 236,	237
With Charity to All (Humor).....	"PUTAKTE".....	241
Philippine Letters Prospective.....	PALMER A. HILTY.....	242
The Coconut Tree (Poem).....	PALMER A. HILTY.....	240
Rain.....	AMADOR T. DAGUIO.....	244
Poem, Inevitable—For Love.....	JOSE GARCIA VILLA.....	245
The Flowing Road.....	PERCY A. HILL.....	246
The Philippine Home: This Matter of Thrift—Nearly Every One Likes Croquettes.....	MRS. MARY MACDONALD.....	248
What Do You Know About the Philippines?.....		250
Four O'Clock in the Editor's Office.....		258

Entered at the Manila Post Office as Second Class Mail Matter

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICES

Uy Yet Building, 217 Dasmariñas, Manila
P. O. Box 2466, Telephone 4-93-76

H. G. HORNOSTEL,
Advertising and Circulation Manager

Subscription rates: ₱3.00 in the Philippines, \$3.00 elsewhere. The Magazine will be stopped without notice at the expiration of a subscription unless otherwise ordered. When informing the Publisher of a change in address, please give the old address as well as the new. Remittances should be made by money order. Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

Copyright, 1933, by A. V. H. Hartendorp. All Rights Reserved

INSURANCE

FIRE — MARINE

AUTOMOBILE — ACCIDENT — PLATE GLASS

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION


Atlas Assurance Company, Limited
 The Employer's Liability Assurance Corporation
 Continental Insurance Company
 Limited
 Orient Insurance Co.

E. E. ELSER

General Agent

Kneedler Bldg. No. 400 Telephone 2-24-28

MARCAIDA & PELIKAN
 STOCK & BOND BROKERS
 Members
PHILIPPINE STOCK EXCHANGE
 Members of the firm
 Miguel de Marcaida
 Erwin C. Pelikan
 122 Crystal Arcade
 Tel. 2-23-03
 2-11-27



CORNS
 are painful.
 Free yourself
 of pain and
 inconvenience.

Use
"GETS-IT"

31-26-B

Sellolylic Acid 14.0%; Zinc Chloride 2.6%; Ether 7.2%; Alcohol 9.0%; Flexible Collodion q. s. M.R.

Business and Finance

By E. D. HESTER

American Trade Commissioner



SEPTEMBER conditions, generally, offered no encouragement to business and financial interests. The gradual decline in "real prices" (that is, gold equivalent of peso-dollar prices) for exports continued with copra, abaca, and sugar approaching new all-time

record low export quotations. Sales for future delivery which have in the past been the stabilizing influence in Philippine economy are interrupted in every line, producing a degree of nervousness incompatible with sound trading.

Imports were declining and it was advanced by observers that the reorganization of the upcountry standard of living, underway with varying degrees of emphasis since late 1930, has now reached a relative stability at less than half its former level. Further recessions are possible, even likely, because, while prices of the Filipino peasant's produce are declining, prices for the imported wares he usually consumes are increasing.

There was a slight increase in retail sales in Baguio and Manila due to the gold "rush", but in Manila it disappeared quickly when the gold stocks market flattened out to normal. It continues in Baguio due to activity in exploration and mine workings.

Government financial reports showed improved Treasury balance, but Manila internal revenue collections were off nearly 30 per cent as compared with September 1932—the declines were marked in sales tax returns.

Construction activity was at low ebb, both generally and seasonally. Manila building permits were at ₱309,760 compared with ₱380,380 for August and ₱413,190 a year ago.

Banking

The September consolidated bank report registered increases over August in practically all items. Average daily debits to individual accounts improved 20 per cent partly attributed to heavy trading in gold stocks. Report of the Insular Auditor, in millions of pesos:

	Sept. 30 1933	Aug. 26 1933	Oct. 1 1932
Total resources	232	227	214
Loans, discounts and overdrafts	101	97	104
Investments	51	49	53
Time and demand deposits	126	123	116
Net working capital, foreign banks	9	8	18
Average daily debits to individual accounts, five weeks ending	3.8	3.1	3.0
Circulation	118	118	119

Sugar

The month opened with apparent relief from the uncertainty which has surrounded sugar for over a year due to press dispatches that the United States Marketing Agreement allowing 1,200,000 short tons to the Philippines had been "accepted". With later announcements that the plan was being withheld and finally rejected, there was a return to uncertainty. The local market was quiet to weak with a natural tendency to follow United States trends. Centrifugal prices declined from an opening of ₱8.25 per picul, ex-godown, to close with buyers hesitant at ₱8.10, some transactions having passed at as low as ₱7.50

Weather conditions were favorable for growing cane and the trade estimate of Philippine production, 1933-34 crop, was in excess of 1,300,000 long tons. Locust infestation was restricted and decreasing.

The Philippine Sugar Association's data shows exports of old crop, Nov. 1, 1932 to Sept. 30, 1933 at 1,031,545 long tons. Of this amount 29,611 were refined and the balance centrifugal sugar.

Coconut products

The local copra market was dull throughout September. Dealers filled pending contracts but were reluctant to accept future deliveries due to

Subscribe to the
Philippines'
 Greatest Monthly:

The
**PHILIPPINE
 MAGAZINE**

₱3.00 the year



Says your
Government



**Ever-Ready
 Oil**

is always

READY

for

instant use

**Philippine Education
 Company, Inc.**

DISTRIBUTORS

low prices. Receipts, while lighter than August, were still considered too heavy for wholesome market conditions. Sales to Europe were good but were under August futures. Oil mills purchased cautiously in spite of heavy exports. Cane stocks were fairly well sold out and it was believed that any substantial new contracts in the near future would require better offers. Schnurmacher's statistics follow:

	Sept. 1933	Aug. 1933	Sept. 1932
Prices, resacada, buyers godown, Manila, pesos per 100 kilos:			
High	5.00	5.50	6.70
Low	4.80	5.00	6.50

	Sept. 1933	Aug. 1933	Sept. 1932
Prices, drums, Manila, pesos per kilo:			
High	0.115	0.12	0.14
Low	0.1075	0.115	0.135

	Sept. 1933	Aug. 1933	Sept. 1932
Prices, f. o. b., Manila pesos per metric ton:			
High	20.40	22.15	31.50
Low	18.90	20.75	31.00

Abaca

The market continued on approximately the August level, closing with heavy receipts counteracting any price improvement due to increased exports. Quotations were fairly constant throughout September followed by a weaker tendency in early October. Saleeby's prices, Sept. 30, for buyer's warehouse, Manila in pesos per picul: E, 11.25; F, 10.25; I, 7.50; J1, 6.25; J2, 5.25; K, 4.75; L1, 4.50.



A Drastic Change made her look more like herself!

Men disliked her conspicuous, painted lips. Then she switched to Tangee because it gave her lips true, natural color.

A surprising lipstick, Tangee! It can't make you look painted. It isn't paint. It actually changes on your lips, to the one shade perfect for you.

Tangee has a cream base—it protects and keeps your lips satin-smooth. Permanent. Economical, it lasts twice as long as ordinary lipsticks!



Rouge Natural, too
Tangee Cream Rouge and Rouge Compact magically blend with your complexion. They match Tangee Lipstick!



SALES AGENTS
MULLER, MACLEAN & CO., Inc.

Tobacco

Buying in Cagayan Valley was renewed towards the end of the season as prices advanced slightly. Dealers considered that demand for better quality parcels would rise. Buying of 1933 crop was practically ended and only inferior lots remained. Alhambra's data covering September exports of raw-leaf, stripped tobacco, and scraps was given at 994,593 kilos.

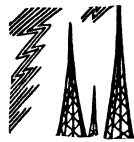
Cigars exported to the United States were estimated at 24,065,270 compared with 14,688,216 (Customs final) for August, 1933, and 17,933,807 (Customs final) for September, 1932.

Rice

The market opened quiet and weakened at mid-month, closing steady on a slight advance. Palay ranged from P2.45 to P2.75 per 44-kilo sack, cars, Cabanatuan. September domestic arrivals, Manila, were 163,000 sacks compared with 207,000 in August and 169,000 in September, 1932.

News Summary

The Philippines



September 11.—Rafael Alunan, President of the Philippine Sugar Association, now in Washington, states he is hopeful of obtaining a sugar quota for the Philippines of 1,200,000 tons.

September 12.—Ricardo Castro, principal of the Rizal High School and President of the Philippine Public School Teachers Association, addresses a protest to Senate President Quezon against the double single-session plan for the schools.

September 13.—The Iloilo-Negros Air Express Company inaugurates an air service between Manila and Zamboanga.

The Board of Regents of the University of the Philippines reverses the decision of President Rafael Palma regarding the discussion of the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Act in the University newspaper. Palma ruled that it might be discussed as a national question. The Board declared it had become a partisan issue in so far as the University was concerned.

September 14.—The House passes the plebiscite bill by a vote of 48 to 18 at 3:40 in the morning, after an all-night session. Thirty members are absent when the nominal vote is taken. Speaker Quintin Paredes declares that the action does not commit the House irrevocably against some other plan of dealing with the Hawes Act upon which the two factions in the Legislature may agree.

Senator Claro M. Recto attacks the Hawes Act on the floor of the Senate, his first official pronouncement on the subject. He declares that the law is one-sided and unjust, that "all the advantages, all the facilities, all the prerogatives and exemptions have been accumulated in favor of America, the rich and the powerful, while all the burdens, all the obstacles, all the difficulties have been heaped upon the lean and skeleton-like back of our poor country". He refers to immediate independence as having acquired "the sanctity and prestige of a national dogma" and that only the people can modify this mandate to their representatives. "If the people modify that mandate in the manner desired by the sponsors of the Hawes Act, then we should either abide by the people's verdict if it does not do violence to our convictions, or give up our right of representation if we can not obey the people's will. . . . In the mean while, it is not given us to alter at our own risk and initiative the letter and the spirit of our people's instructions because that would be sheer treason to the confidence of our country. If today we should repudiate the paramount commitment of our platforms. . . we could not hope that other countries will respect us for a national dogma which perchance we ourselves have ceased to believe in".

September 16.—Former Speaker Manuel Roxas states in an address, "In our controversy over the Hawes Act we reveal a lack of earnestness and independence of character and a willingness to sacrifice for conviction. It is not fair that the opponents of this independence act should declare that immediate independence is obtainable when they know very well that it is not, and that it is impracticable and suicidal for our country".

September 17.—The Philippine Veterans Association meeting in Manila adopts a resolution against the Hawes Act prepared by a committee headed by Judge Juan Sumulong. (See editorial in the October issue of this Magazine.)

September 18.—Mayor Manuel Earnshaw vetoes the Mendoza eight-hour labor ordinance because of the unanimous opposition of various chambers of commerce in Manila and the Municipal Board repasses the measure.

September 19.—The Senate passes the plebiscite bill recently passed by the House.

An investigation indicates that the schooner *M. Peter* sank with some thirty persons on board on September 4. It was not licensed to carry passengers.

September 22.—The House passes the conference committee budget.

September 25.—The Municipal Board repasses the eight-hour labor ordinance after the Mayor's second veto. It now goes to the Governor-General.

An agreement is reached in Washington on sugar stabilization which gives the Philippines a quota of 1,100,000 short tons. The agreement if approved would be for three years and gives Cuba a quota of 2,000,000 short tons; domestic beet growers 1,750,000; Hawaii 975,000; Puerto Rico 875,000; Louisiana cane growers 250,000; Florida cane growers 60,000; and the Virgin Islands 15,000. The total considerably exceeds the accepted estimate of 6,675,000 tons domestic consumption for the current fiscal year, but it is expected that the domestic beet and cane growers will not be able to fill their quotas.

September 27.—The Senate passes the 1934 budget bill which now goes to the Governor-General. It carries an appropriation of P54,074,302, slightly higher than that recommended by the Chief Executive. The operating expenses of the government are fixed at P42,500,436. Mr. Quezon defends the provision in the bill authorizing local governments to employ teachers at less than the P40.00 minimum now paid to teachers as being in the interests of the children and the teachers themselves as otherwise, in some cases, the latter could not be employed at all. He states there is nothing in the bill to reduce the salaries of teachers already in the service. The fact that the double single-session provision is a "rider", he states, indicates that the intention of the Legislature is that such a régime will be only temporary.

September 28.—The House passes the Hilario friar lands bill authorizing the issuance of deeds of sale to purchasers of friar lands who have paid not less than 60% of the sales price, the government to retain a first mortgage on the land until the entire indebtedness is paid. Additional time would also be granted delinquent purchasers, provided they pay all interest due.

September 29.—The House passes a resolution authorizing an investigation of the finances of the University of the Philippines, the estimated deficit for this year being large.

October 1.—Professor V. G. Sinco publishes an article upholding the opinion of Mr. Quezon that the Philippines need not act on the Hawes Law within one year from the date of its passage by Congress as the one year period mentioned in the law begins with the date of the acceptance of the act locally. "The nature of the law, the circumstances under which it was passed, the importance of its provisions, its probable effects upon the whole of Asia, the complexity of its terms, all of these argue for such length of time of deliberation as would preclude rashness and would insure wisdom in the decision".

October 2.—The various chambers of commerce take steps to oppose the proposed ban of Philippine coconut oil in the manufacture of oleomargarine in the United States.

The Philippine Independent Church, headed by Bishop Gregorio Aglipay, observes its thirty-first anniversary. In an address Mons. Aglipay expresses opposition to the Hawes Act.

October 3.—Mr. Quezon officially announces in the Senate that in view of the inability of the majority and the minority to agree on the plebiscite plan, he will soon introduce a resolution authorizing the sending of a new mission to Washington composed of the leaders of the two factions and leading citizens to inquire from the administration and from Congress



Lupe Velez, Universal Film Beauty

HE WANTED TO CARESS HER CHEEKS

Her complexion fascinated him. Scarcely met, yet already he was thrilled. Dozens of girls were pretty. But only this one lured him with the exquisite velvet of her skin. Yet this new beauty is for all. PRINCESS PAT face powder gives it . . . by reason of its exclusive almond base. Such velvety, clinging, adorable beauty you never knew from starch base powders,

as to the possibility of securing amendments to the objectionable features of the Hawes Act. The plebiscite bill, although not killed, is virtually abandoned.

October 4.—Roxas attacks Quezon for abandoning the plebiscite. General Emilio Aguinaldo states he will not accompany a mission unless the Hawes Act is first rejected.

October 4.—The War Department states that various interpretations have been made of Section 1 of the Hawes Act, but that its own interpretation is that if the law is not accepted by January 17, 1934, it will automatically lapse, although the final interpretation might have to be left to the courts.

Reported that Secretary of Agriculture Wallace will recommend that President Roosevelt reject the sugar stabilization plan recently submitted on the ground that it would result in a large increase in price for American consumers without commensurate increases to American producers.

October 5.—Senator M. E. Tydings, Maryland democrat and chairman of the insular affairs committee, states that the economic situation in the United States will prevent lengthy hearings or debate on the Philippines, but that it might be possible to amend the Hawes Act in such a way as to prevent a lengthy battle in Congress.

October 7.—In an all-night session, and after Quezon and Osmeña sign an agreement that both groups give up the plebiscite being unable to agree on the form and to avoid unnecessary expense, the Senate rejects an Osmeña resolution that the Hawes Act be accepted by a vote of 15 to 4, three minority members being absent.

An opinion of Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings is made public to the effect that the Philippines must act on the Hawes Law on or before January 17, 1934.

October 8.—United States sugar interests express extreme resentment over Secretary Wallace's attitude to the sugar stabilization plan, declaring that domestic interests are being sacrificed for the benefit of Cuba and the Philippines.

October 9.—The Senate passes without debate a concurrent resolution, sponsored by Quezon, declaring in part, "Be it resolved that the Senate with the concurrence of the House of Representatives to ratify and confirm, as it hereby ratifies and confirms, the action of the Senate in disapproving the proposed

concurrent resolution No. 28 of the Senate entitled 'Concurrent resolution accepting the Act of Congress of January 17, 1933, commonly known as the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Act'."

The Senate also passes the Clarin resolution authorizing the sending of a mission to the United States "to seek amendments to the Hawes Act" or "the enactment of new legislation that will fully satisfy the aspirations of the Filipino people to become at the earliest practicable time a free and independent nation, under conditions and circumstances that will not imperil the political, social, and economic stability of their country". The composition of the mission would be the presiding officers and the floor leaders of both factions, and invitations are also extended to General Aguinaldo, Isuro Gabaldon, and Judge Sumulong. Pedro Guevara would be made an ex-officio member. The name of Camilo Osias is omitted.

Secretary Wallace states he refuses to sign the sugar allotment plan because it would penalize rather than assist domestic growers and because it unduly favors the processors rather than the farmers. Since the 1933-34 harvest has already begun, he declares that the administration may revive the project next year.

October 10.—The House passes the concurrent resolution refusing to accept the Hawes Act by a vote of 58 to 22.

October 11.—The House, provoked by a vitriolic speech by Representative Roxas, declaring that the majority is giving the American people a false impression of the attitude of the Filipino people, adopts a resolution of positive rejection of the Hawes Act by a vote of 55 to 22, stating in part: "Resolved that the Philippine Legislature inform the Congress of the United States that it rejects the said law in its present form as not acceptable to the people of the Philippine Islands because, in the opinion of the Legislature, among other reasons, the provisions of the law affecting the trade relations between the United States and the Philippines would seriously imperil the economic, social, and political institutions of this country and might defeat its avowed purpose to secure independence to the Philippine Islands at the end of the transition period; because the immigration clause is objectionable and offensive to the Philippine people; because the powers of the High Commissioner are too indefinite; and, finally, because the military, naval, and other reservations provided for in the said act are inconsistent with true independence, violates national dignity, and are subject to misunderstanding."

Osmeña announces that the attitude of the minority regarding the sending of another mission to the United States would depend on the answers to the following questions: What is the view of the majority as to the actual status of the Hawes law at present? What is the purpose of sending a committee to the United States? What are the amendments to the Hawes act which the majority wants to obtain? What plans does the majority have if the promise of such amendments can not be obtained within the one-year time limit? If a new law is desired, what kind of legislation is proposed?

The Senate confirms 57 appointments, including those of Brigadier General Clarence H. Bowers as Chief of Constabulary.

Datu Abdulla Piang, former representative, and eldest son of the recently deceased Datu Piang of Cotabato, dies following a short illness, aged 44.

October 12.—The Senate passes the House resolution rejecting the Hawes Act viva voce, but instead of using the word "reject", the words "declines to accept" were used. Quezon charges Roxas with trying to obstruct the sending of a new mission, of discrediting the mission in advance in the eyes of the American people and Congress, and of being disloyal to his own people. Osmeña states that since the majority followed a different course from that recommended by the legislative mission, it should take full responsibility for the success or failure of the proposed new undertaking.

Reported that ex-senator Harry B. Hawes has requested a P60,000 fee for his services in representing the Philippine Sugar Association in addition to his retaining fee of P6,000.

The American Federation of Labor in its annual convention adopts a resolution calling for immediate, effective immigration restriction of Filipino laborers without waiting for Filipino action on the Hawes Act.

October 13.—Representative G. H. Tinkham, member of the foreign affairs committee, on a brief visit in Manila, states that the possibility of further Philippine legislation is remote at this time but that if a bill for immediate independence came up, he would vote for it. The action of Congress would be unpredictable, he declares.

Former governor-general Theodore Roosevelt, recently returned to the United States, says, "I am glad that the Hawes Act has not been accepted by the Filipino people. I think it is bad both for them and for us. Whatever solution we adopt must be one which does not shame our country." He expressed the view that in view of the international situation, independence can not be granted.

According to the United Press, Washington political circles are accepting the strenuous political debates in Manila "probably with some sense of relief that the Filipino people are disposed to look earnestly and carefully into the merits of a measure vitally affecting their political destiny", although the matter is being taken "very mildly in Washington in view of its ultimate importance."

Osmeña suggests the sending of a two-man mission to be composed of Quezon and himself, to ask President Roosevelt to arbitrate on the Hawes law controversy in the Philippines and his advice to be taken as decisive as regards future action on the law. The suggestion is made as a counter to insistence on the part of Quezon that Osmeña join the new mission to Washington.

The United States and Cuba

September 15.—Sumner Welles, who was to have returned to the State Department, is instructed to remain indefinitely at his Havana post.

September 14.—Armed defiance against the régime of President San Martin develops in several parts of Cuba and sugar mill officials are besieged in their offices and homes by strikers. Secretary of State Hull again expresses the hope that the new government will be able to keep order.

September 16.—Mexico grants recognition to the San Martin government, the first to do so.

September 17.—N. M. Hubbard, President of the Navy League, states that it is ridiculous to say that the United States is instigating a new naval race because of the 32-ship building program. He declares that since the World War, the United States has completed or started only 42 vessels as compared with Britain's 84, France's 149, Italy's 126, and Japan's 175. We are at present 121 ships below treaty limits as compared with Britain's 50 and Japan's 7.

President San Martin dissolves all political parties.

September 18.—Reported that President Roosevelt may increase the degree of coöperation with the League of Nations by establishing a permanent representative at Geneva and also by creating a League division in the State Department.

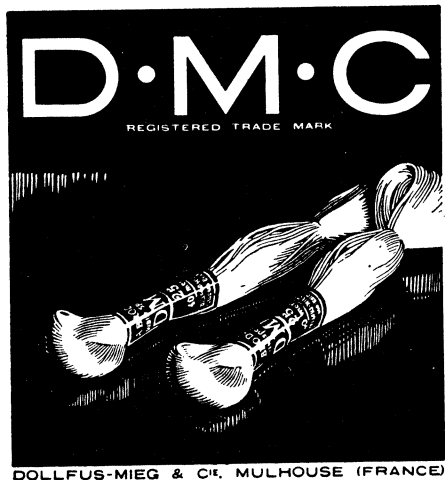
September 20.—Reported that fifteen sugar centrals in Cuba have been seized by strikers. Americans have been advised to proceed to ports where they can have the protection of American warships. It is reiterated that the United States will refrain from intervention as long as possible.

Reported that President Roosevelt will extend recognition to Russia before Congress convenes in January. Recognition would make necessary a decision as to the settling of American claims on the former Russian government totalling around \$658,000,000.

September 25.—The cutter Bear, the first of two ships to carry the second Antarctic expedition of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, sails from Boston on its way to New Zealand whence the expedition will start for the South Pole late this year.

Ring W. Lardner, noted humorist and sports writer, dies after a long illness, aged 48.

October 1.—President Roosevelt announces the creation of a government non-profit corporation to buy and distribute the necessities of life to the un-



DOLLFUS-MIEG & CO., MULHOUSE (FRANCE)

embroidery cotton which was known as the best a century ago is still unsurpassed

... the cotton chosen by the greatest embroidery artists for embroidering initials, monograms, letters, and other fine decorative work on the choicest of linens, underwear, children's dresses, handkerchiefs, household linen, &c. . .

the highest quality still and the fastest colours



... can be procured from all art needlework stores

Advertisement for 'The Whole Family Wants Books!' featuring illustrations of a man, a woman, and a child.

We have books for them to fit every family Budget

A wonderful opportunity for book lovers

Send for special list just off the press which contain all the new

ONE DOLLAR BOOKS

The list contains titles of hundreds of famous "One Dollar Books"—unabridged, full-size, cloth-bound—reprints of the more important books of many of the best known publishers—first published in much more expensive editions, and now obtainable in this country at the Philippine Education Co., Inc., at P2.20 a volume, postage extra.

Avail yourself of this opportunity to read the best books of recent times and to own them for yourself at small cost.

Send for Price List

PHILIPPINE EDUCATION CO., INC. "Complete School Service"

employed this winter. It will provide food, clothing, and fuel to the destitute and relieve the glutted markets. Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, is named chairman. He has \$330,000,000 remaining of the \$500,000,000 provided for federal relief by Congress.

October 2.—Government forces attack the Hotel Nacional in Havana, the headquarters of some 500 army officers in revolt against the new régime, with rifles, machine guns, and finally with light artillery, and some hundred persons are killed before they surrender with some two hundred wounded during the four-hour battle. An American is killed by a stray bullet. Americans and foreigners are urging the landing of American marines, but no move for intervention has yet been made.

October 5.—Renee Adoree, cinematograph star, dies of tuberculosis at Hollywood.

October 7.—The New York "Giants" win the world base-ball title.

October 8.—Morris Hillquit, lawyer and socialist leader, dies in New York, aged 64.

Other Countries

September 9.—According to an editorial in the Tokyo *Nichi Nichi*, Japan is prepared to back up its claims to the coral islands in the South China Sea "with the strongest measures". "A single glance will reveal the importance of the islands. To their east lie the Philippines; southward is Borneo; southwest is Singapore; westward lies French Indo-China; and northward is the Chinese mainland. The islands are to Asia what the Balkan peninsula is to Europe."

September 11.—After several weeks delay, Germany and the Vatican exchange formal ratification of the concordat by which Germany agrees to the continuance of Catholic religious organizations provided they confine themselves to religious activities. The agreement marks the end of the Catholic centrist party. Germany accepts the Vatican stipulation that baptized Jews be admitted to full rights.

September 13.—Minister of War Araki urges the adoption of a loan of domestic bonds for 1,000,000,000 yen (\$270,000,000) necessary to strengthen the army and the navy "in view of the strained international situation".

September 14.—Count Uchida resigns as foreign minister and is succeeded by Koki Hirota, former ambassador to Moscow. He is a staunch nationalist and has been closely associated with reactionary patriotic organizations and the army clique.

Count Michimasa Soyejima, member of the House of Peers, former Imperial Chamberlain, and an outstanding liberal, states that the power of the military party in Japan will be broken within three years.

September 17.—Allegedly as a result of Japanese pressure, Shanhaiquan sends a delegation to Manchukuo to petition for the incorporation of this strategic city with Manchukuo.

China instructs its delegation at Geneva to demand that the League of Nations strictly execute the re-

solution of non-recognition of Manchukuo and also to declare that Japanese military activities in Jehol and North China are still threatening the safety of Peiping and Tientsin.

September 19.—A French plan to postpone all disarmament projects for five years is discussed by Foreign Minister Boncour with Norman H. Davis. During the interval the French project for international control of armaments would be tested. It is doubtful that America and Britain will agree.

The judges of the army court martial sentence the eleven army cadets involved in the assassination of Premier Inukai to four years imprisonment. The trial of the ten naval lieutenants is still in progress.

September 20.—Dr. Annie Besant, theosophist and social worker, and advocate of Indian independence, dies at Madras, aged 85.

September 27.—The Japanese government publishes a revision of the naval regulations enlarging the powers of the chief of the naval general staff and enabling him to veto reduction or limitation of sea forces to which Japanese civilian authorities might be disposed to agree with other nations.

September 28.—Chancellor Hitler publishes a decree prohibiting discrimination between Jewish and non-Jewish firms in Germany.

September 30.—Prokafiev, Girnbtum, and Gudenoff, Russian scientists, break Picard's record in a balloon, rising to 19,000 meters (11.8 miles) as compared with Picard's 16,700.

October 2.—Dr. L. Rajchman, new technical liaison officer between China and the League of Nations, arrives in Shanghai. He was the former director of the League's health section as was named to assist the National Economic Council of China to put into effect a vast program of national reconstruction in an effort to develop railroads, telephones, telegraphs, industries, agriculture, schools, etc., to enable China to stand on its own feet economically and politically.

October 3.—Chancellor Dollfus of Austria is shot but not dangerously while in the parliament building by a would-be assassin.

October 5.—The League economic and financial commission urges the abandonment of the "system of closed national economies" as no lasting improvement of the world economic situation can otherwise be achieved.

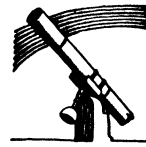
October 9.—The Spanish parliament is dissolved and new general elections are set for November 19, the new congress to assemble on December 8. The move ends a six-day period of confusion.

October 10.—Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Mexico, and Uruguay sign a Pan-American anti-war treaty. Other nations are expected to sign.

October 11.—The tense situation resulting from Russian charges that Japan is plotting with Manchukuo officials to seize the Chinese Eastern Railway (or the North Manchurian Railway as the Japanese call it), which have incensed Japanese officialdom, is complicating the already complicated situation due to Germany's arms equality demands which the world disarmament conference, soon to open, faces.

The Planets for November, 1933

By The Manila Observatory



MERCURY changes from an evening to a morning star on the 19th. After the first of the month the planet rapidly approaches the sun and is not in a favorable position for observation during the rest of the month.

VENUS sets about three hours after the sun during the entire month. On the

15th the planet will set at 8:36 p. m. It may be seen immediately after sundown rather high above the western horizon. It is now in the constellation of Sagittarius.

MARS is an evening star setting about two hours after sundown. During the early part of the month the planet will be in the constellation Ophiuchus, in the latter part, in the constellation Sagittarius.

JUPITER rises at 3:20 a. m. on the 15th and is in the constellation Virgo. At sunrise the planet will be about 30 degrees above the eastern horizon.

SATURN is an evening star and sets at about 11 p. m. on the 15th. It is in the constellation Capricorn. At 9 p. m. on the 15th the planet will be about 30 degrees above the western horizon.

Beautify Complexion With Mercolized Wax

Your skin will be made beautifully clear, smooth, flawlessly lovely with this most effective of skin beautifiers, pure Mercolized Wax. Apply it nightly like a cold cream. Mercolized Wax gently peels off the thin outer layer of blemished, discolored or weathered skin, removing with it freckles, liver spots, dryness and impurities. The lovely under-skin then revealed with its clear beauty and coloring of youth will be your reward. Mercolized Wax brings out your hidden beauty. Powdered Saxolite reduces wrinkles and other age signs. Simply dissolve one ounce Powdered Saxolite in a half pint witch hazel and use as an astringent. At drug and department stores.

REPRESENT THE PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE in your Community

"I want to say to you that I think this magazine does great credit to you and your associates. I congratulate you upon having been able to develop such a publication in Manila.

"Very truly yours,
"NEWTON W. GILBERT."

"I have enjoyed reading the Philippine Magazine more than I can say during the leisure moments of a sea voyage. You get out a bright and meaty magazine, one of compelling interest to the general reader like myself, and I like the stimulating editorials.

"Faithfully yours,
"HERBERT ADAMS
GIBBONS."

Unique in its field, and with increasing popularity, the Philippine Magazine offers you an opportunity for profitable use of your spare time.

It is a magazine you are proud to introduce.

As a representative of the Philippine Magazine you will often be heartily thanked for bringing this magazine to attention where it is unknown.

Introduce it in your community at a liberal commission.

Philippine Magazine

No. 217 Dasmariñas, Uy Yet Bldg., Manila, P. I.

Kindly send me particulars regarding terms, etc.

Name

Address



In all parts of the civilized world, Switzerland is known for the beauty of its majestic, snowcapped mountains and for its wonderful invigorating climate.

But Switzerland is also known all over the world for the high quality of its products, exported to every part of the world.

Foremost amongst these, is the Famous "Bear" Brand Natural Milk, produced under exceptionally favorable climatic conditions, way up on the sunny pastures of the Bernese Alps, and distinguished for its wonderful aroma, purity and richness of cream.

"Bear" Brand Milk is real Natural Milk, neither artificially altered, reconstituted nor manufactured in any way whatsoever

"Bear" Brand Milk is truly a sublime gift of Nature to mothers, especially in tropical countries, where young mothers quite often unnecessarily sacrifice health, youth and beauty by unduly prolonged nursing of their babies.

Two or three months after birth, wean your precious baby on "Bear" Brand Milk admittedly the very best, reliable and uniform food for infants and recommended by prominent physicians and hospital authorities all over the world.



"BEAR" BRAND MILK BUILDS BETTER BABIES



PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXX

NOVEMBER, 1933

No. 6

Difunturung¹

By A. A. TIBURCIO

THE village is unusually quiet. There is no pounding of the unhulled rice in the wooden mortars and the sound of the beating of cotton on rawhides spread on the bamboo floor with two slender sticks is also not heard. It is the afternoon preceding All Souls' Day and the solemn tribute of humanity to the dead has begun. Even loud talking is not allowed. Every mind is intent on the thought of death. Every heart is softened by memories of loved ones who have gone on before.

A mother says to her young sons: "Stay in, boys. Do not leave your little sister alone. Play with her, but do not run around!" Such admonitions and the slow tolling of the church bells make the children uneasy.

As evening falls, the plaintive howling of the village dogs emphasizes the stillness and adds to the melancholy of the day while the grunting of hungry pigs near by adds a weird note.

The mother has prepared *niniogan*, rice cooked with shredded coconut, and a hard-boiled egg, and put them in a coconut-shell bowl. This she places on top of a wooden chest of drawers as an offering to the dead and says in a low voice: "Come in! Come in!" The children cling to her skirts and dare not speak.²

* * *

In the cemetery, the presence of a few small groups of silent people only accentuates the loneliness of the place. A few twigs from decorative plants have been set about the graves and candles have been lighted. The darkness is deepening, and night bats flit swiftly through the air. The people with bowed heads stare down upon the graves. The women tighten their black robes around their shoulders and whisper the Ave Maria, while now and again a sob is wrested from some oppressed heart. The men carry their hats in their hands and the cool breeze touches their burning foreheads, seeming to whisper with them, "Lord, give them peace for ever and ever".

* * *

Slowly the people depart from the graveyard. They pass the dwellings of their neighbors along the dusty, unlighted streets. Only here and there flickers of light



gleam through cracks in the closed windows. The murmur of prayer comes from within every house.

From a distance comes the sound of the "Responso" or the prayer and song service for the dead. Over the confused unison of mixed voices and the low bass of a trombone, the thin notes of a violin are audible. Then in long, droning repetition comes the solemn "Requiescat in pace, amen". As the novena comes to an end, the people rise from their knees and cross themselves, murmuring "Ave Maria purisima; sin pecado concebida".

* * *

With a sigh of relief the villagers gather about the *omras*, an elaborate serving of various home-made sweetmeats, in their own or their friends' houses. Stories are told of the dead, and their failures and achievements are recalled. Somebody's grandfather was very strong; another was a great fencer and captured many *tulisanes*; another could work charms with his bamboo flute.

* * *

The children have long since fallen asleep on mats spread in the corners. Even the young men grow sleepy, and one of them suggests, "Let us sleep a little", as he tries for a comfortable place near the *omras*.

"Oy! Do not eat the candies yet!" exclaims an old woman. "It is early yet, and the spirits. . . ."

"We are not!" some of the guests remonstrate. "It was *ca-Akong!*"

But finally the *busi* or puffed rice, and the candies wrapped in bits of banana leaf are passed around. The *pilais*, thin, round cakes made of rice flour and artificially colored, are kept especially for the children with some of the candy.

* * *

At dawn the people return to their homes. Men in black coats, with their white shirts hanging outside their trousers and reaching almost to their knees, and women wrapped in their *mantos* are on their way to church. Some wear slippers, but most of them leave the prints of their bare feet in the dust. Conspicuous among the church-goers are a few men balancing loads of *palay* on bamboo

(Continued on page 257)

The Spread of the Water Hyacinth

By H. G. Hornbostel

IMPOSSIBLE! Contrary to nature!

Such are the remarks people make when I tell them about the very recent introduction and spread of the water hyacinth in the Philippines, a plant native of Brazil (*Eichhornia crassipes* (Mart) Solms).

The facts are these: Previous to 1912, no botanist recorded the plant in this country. Dr. E. D. Merrill in his "A Flora of Manila", published December 31, 1912, does not mention it. If he had seen the plant he would certainly have included it in his book even if he would have had to insert it in the proof before the final printing.

The earliest specimen placed in the Bureau of Science herbarium bears the date of 1914 and was collected at Marigondon, Cavite, and the first mention of the plant in a work of botanical reference is in Merrill's "An Enumeration of Philippine Flowering Plants", Volume I, 1922, where it is described as follows:

"*Eichhornia Crassipes* (Mart) Solms, introduced about 1912 as an ornamental, now very abundant in the shallow water of lakes and in slow streams in central Luzon, occurring also in northern Luzon and in Negros, within a few years to be expected throughout the Philippines. A native of tropical America, now pan-tropic water hyacinth."

Dr. William H. Brown, Director of the Bureau of Science and an eminent botanist, has told me that he personally did not observe the plant until after 1913.

Dr. E. B. Copeland in 1916 realized the danger of the spread of the plant and addressed the Governor-General in regard to the matter as follows:

The Government of the Philippine Islands
University of the Philippines

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
Los Baños
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

October 13, 1916.

Sir:

I have the honor to invite your attention to the fact that the plant commonly known as water hyacinth, botanically known as *Eichhornia crassipes*, has recently become rather common as a cultivated ornamental plant in Manila, and must be expected to escape from cultivation, if permitted to continue to exist here. This plant is remarkable for its rapidity of growth and has made itself a pest, I believe, in every tropical country where it has gained a foot-hold in the rivers. I have myself witnessed the seriousness of its interference with navigation in the St. Johns River in Florida. It is reported that the King of Siam introduced this plant with great pride, boasting that he would make the rivers of his country one great flower garden. He succeeded, but rivers are now being kept open for navigation only by constant expensive attention. It is only a few years

since this plant appeared in two of the rivers of Dutch Borneo, and it is already reported as having practically closed the upper part of these extremes to navigation. The plant has nowhere found better natural opportunity to become a nuisance than it will find in Laguna de Bay and the Pasig River.

I have, therefore, the honor to suggest that it is a potential pest which should be legislated against as a pest. Regarding the plant as a pest, its possession can be made subject to punishment. If this be not done, it is certainly a question of but a very short time when it will escape from cultivation and of but little longer time when it will make itself a very serious nuisance.

Very respectfully,
(Sgd.) E. B. COPELAND,
Dean.

His Excellency,
The Governor-General of the Philippines,
Manila, P. I.
(Through the President,
University of the Philippines.)

A copy of this letter was given to me by Mr. William C. Brady of the law firm of DeWitt, Perkins & Brady, and with the letter he inclosed the following memorandum:

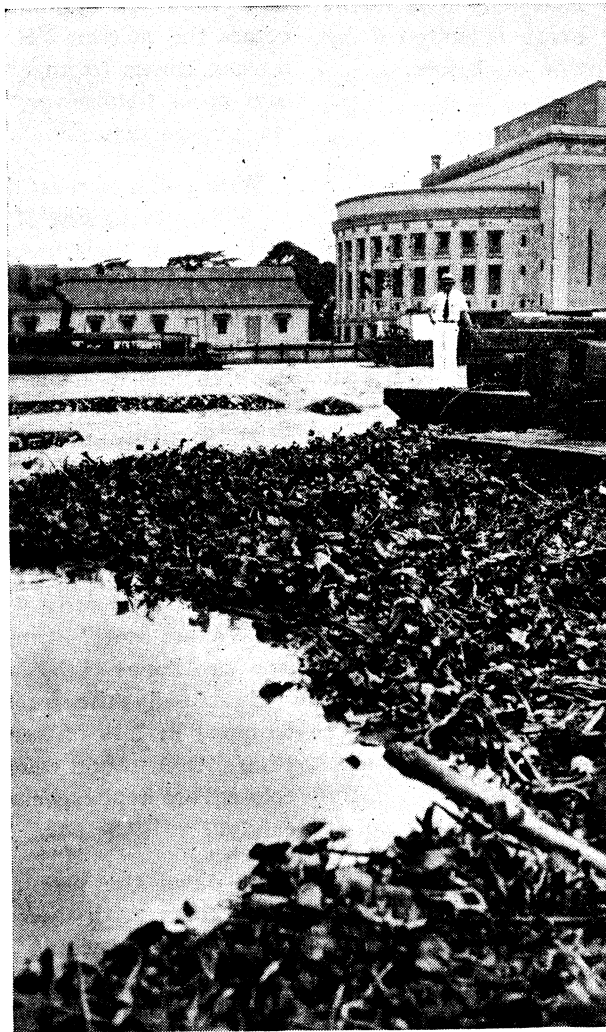
"Many years ago, when I was Surveyor of the Port, I read Copeland's letter regarding water hyacinths and the danger of their becoming a serious obstruction to navigation in our navigable rivers. I recall that in the letter there was a reference to the King of Siam having seen these lilies while traveling in Java and that he became so enthusiastic about their beauty, that he vowed he would introduce them

into his country and make flowery highways of all his rivers. It was said that he carried out his vow, so much so that large sums are now being spent to eradicate these plants.

"Last year a member of the Royal family of Siam was being entertained in Manila by my partner, Mr. Eugene Arthur Perkins, the Consul for Siam, and by myself. He was an enthusiastic golfer, and on one of the occasions when he was returning from the Club, I told him the preceding story. He answered that he had heard that it was the mother of the present King who had seen these lilies in Java and had brought a few back with her for the Royal Gardens, and that thereafter they had escaped cultivation."

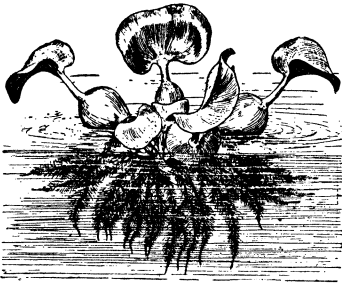
Mr. Brady takes great pride in his Philippine library, especially that section of it which deals with Philippine plant life.

The Philippine Government did publish orders attempting to control the spread of the plant, one of these, issued by the Bureau of Agriculture, and dated Manila, October 25, 1920, reading:



Denniston, Inc.

Hyacinths on the Way to the Sea



M. Ligaya

Drawing Showing Details of the Plant from Brown's Botany

THEREFORE, by authority of the provisions of Section 1757 of the Administrative Code of 1917, the plant commonly known as water lily or "Water Hyacinth" (*Eichhornia crassipes*) is hereby declared to be a dangerous plant pest and shall be dealt with as hereinafter prescribed:

Section 1. The possession of water lily or "Water Hyacinth" and the keeping and cultivating of same are hereby prohibited.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the Director of Agriculture or his authorized agents to inspect all lots, gardens, or premises where it is suspected "Water Hyacinths" are growing or being taken care of, and when such plants are found a written order will be issued to the owner, lessee, or persons in charge of such grounds, lots, premises, etc., indicating where such plants are kept and grown.

Section 3. Whenever the Director of Agriculture or his authorized agent has issued notification thereof, it shall be the duty of the owner, lessee, or person in charge of the ground, lots, or premises where such plants are grown or kept, to root them up and destroy said plants completely by piling them on high ground or burning them.

Section 4. Failure to collect or destroy said plants within fifteen days from the receipt of the written notification shall be considered *prima facie* evidence of an endeavor to evade this order and shall render the owner, lessee, or person in charge of grounds, lots, gardens, or premises, liable to the full penalties herein provided.

Section 5. Any person, who, after being duly notified in writing by the proper authority as herein set forth, fails or neglects to comply with the requirements of this order shall, upon conviction, be liable to a fine of not more than ₱200 or to thirty (30) days imprisonment or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 6. In order to carry out the provisions of this order, the Director of Agriculture or any person acting in his behalf shall have access at all times into or upon any land, lots, gardens, or premises, where the water lilies or "Water Hyacinths" (*Eichhornia crassipes*) are suspected to be growing for the purpose of inspection.

Section 7. This order shall take effect upon its approval.

(Sgd.) ADN. HERNANDEZ,
Director of Agriculture.

Approved:
(Sgd.) G. APACIBLE,
Secretary of Agriculture and
Natural Resources.

With all due respects to Mr. Apacible and the late Director Hernandez, the order reminds one of old King Canute who attempted to stay the tides.

Dr. Copeland's fear that the plant would ultimately seriously obstruct navigation on our rivers, has proved to be justified, although it may be taken into consideration that modern roads and automobile trucks and busses have

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 9

WHEREAS, the plant known as "Water Hyacinth" (*Eichhornia crassipes*) has proved, in other tropical countries, a menace to agriculture by growing in the lowlands, crowding such plants as rice especially;

WHEREAS, the growth and propagation of said "Water Hyacinth" is so quick that within a short time it can multiply, thus occupying a big area of ground and overrunning all other plants; and

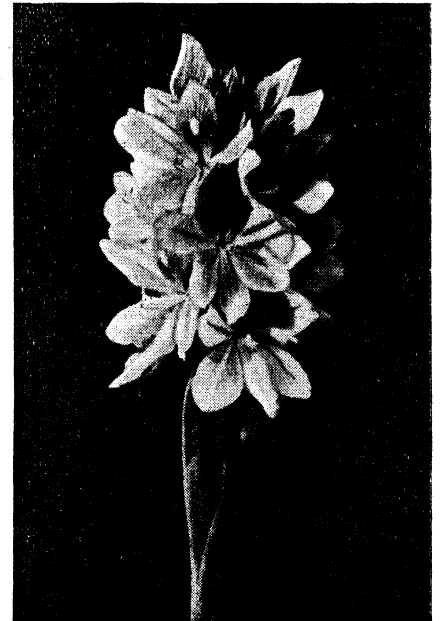
WHEREAS, adequate measures should be adopted to prevent the spread of this plant all over the Philippine Islands;

to a large extent replaced river transportation. It has, however, not been proved that the water hyacinth is a "great menace to agriculture by growing in the lowlands, crowding such plants as rice especially", as declared in the administrative order of the Bureau of Agriculture.

Dr. Eduardo Quisumbing of the Bureau of Science describes the water hyacinth as follows:

"The plant reproduces itself by seeds, but also propagates itself by the young plantlets which grow on runners from the mother plant. It is a floating plant, but sometimes roots in the mud, the roots appearing at the joints. The leaf-stalks are inflated and contain air-spaces which keep the plant afloat. The leaves are oval, somewhat rounded or heart-shaped, very rarely lance-shaped. The flowers grow in spikes, and are pale-blue and showy. The plant is from six to twelve or more inches in height. Although the flowers last only a day after they are cut, they are much used for table decoration and the leaves are in great demand for wreaths during the Todos los Santos festival."

A Filipino friend of mine in Manila, now thirty years old, has told me that he remembers, when he was a boy, about ten or eleven years old, his mother buying a pair of water hyacinth plants from a peddler, and paying fifty cents for the two of them. They were then and are still known as water lilies, and were sold in shallow pots with water in them. My friend's mother had holes made along the rim of the pots and hung them in the windows. Neighbors asked for cuttings, and relatives and friends carried them to their homes



Photograph by [Dr.] E. Quisumbing

The Flower of the Water Hyacinth

(Continued on page 256)

Water Hyacinth

By Gertrude C. Hornbostel

FROM quiet pools and creeks that irrigate the ricefields,
Torn by the storm and floods of the monsoon,
Thousands of rafts of living blooms drift past us,
By villages and pastures to the sea.
Caressingly they touch the shores in passing,
Gathering here and there in eddies 'round a bend;
Decking with joy the bosom of the river
As it flows to its union with the sea.

Float on, green isles of freshly sparkling splendor!
To death and to oblivion onward glide!
Greet on your way the mariner returning
From far-off countries and from oceans wide.

Lazy Juan and the Bañgar Tree

An Ilocano Bedtime Story

By Maximo Ramos

ONE day when, as usual, the carabaos' horns were quite cracking under the heat of the sun but Juan was still fast asleep, he was awakened by his mother.

"Juan, my son," she said, "we have not a twig left to put into the stove. Won't you go to the forest for firewood?"

"I'll go after breakfast, mother," said Juan, and resumed his sleep.

After he had eaten his breakfast, his mother again begged him to go to the forest.

"I'll go after dinner, mother," he said, and went to sleep again.

But when he awoke and was again requested to go and fetch firewood, he said it was now too late and that he would go early next day.

Thus passed one day after another until one morning Juan was awakened by his mother's crying over so lazy a son. He got up angrily, ate his breakfast, swung his rusty axe across his shoulder, and headed for the forest. When he arrived there, he wandered about aimlessly until he came across a bañgar tree. Juan found the grass under the tree so smooth that he lay down for a nap.

When he awoke, he was still too lazy to gather firewood, and he thought he would play with his axe. So he got up and, standing beside the tree, said playfully, "I'll fell you, bañgar, for to be my mother's mortar."

Much to Juan's astonishment, a father fairy came down from the tree and begged: "Juan, please spare my home. My little baby has just been born, and if you fell the tree, we will all die. In reward I'll give you a pot, to which you have but to say, 'Rice still hot, and pork in my pot,' and your meal is ready."

Juan, always hungry as he was, forgot all about firewood on hearing about such a wonderful pot, and snapped, "Give it to me, then."

The fairy produced a tiny earthen pot, gave it to Juan, and, thanking him for his kindness, climbed up the tree. Juan sat down under the tree and said, "Rice still hot, and pork in my pot," and sure enough, the pot was suddenly full of rice and pork. Hungrily, he ate his dinner; and after having had his fill, he again took a nap.

It was late in the afternoon when he awoke, and slowly walking home, he passed by a cottage on the outskirts of the forest, inhabited by an old woman who lived by making pots. Juan thought it was now too late for him to go on, and decided to spend the night in the old woman's cottage and go home next morning. Entering the old woman's door, he produced his magic pot, saying, "Grandmother, sit you down and we shall feast—Rice still hot, and pork in my pot."

The old woman marveled much at so wonderful a pot, and Juan told her how he came to own it. When they were through with their meal, Juan asked the old woman to



keep the pot for him while he slept, whereupon he lay down to sleep for the night.

Before it was light next day he was awakened by the owner of the cottage. "Here is your pot, Juan," she said. "You had better start home at once, for a long way lies before you, and last night I dreamed that your mother was sick worrying about you, her only son."

Anxious to show his treasure to his mother, Juan arose, took the pot, and started home. He was still far from the house when he saw his mother sitting on the ladder, waiting for him.

"Juan," she said angrily, "where is the firewood? Where? Where?"

"Stop worrying about firewood, mother," replied Juan. "Get two bowls and sit down—Rice still hot, and pork in my pot."

Much to Juan's dismay, not a grain of rice and not a morsel of pork appeared in the pot. "Rice still hot, and pork in my pot," he repeated. Still no rice and pork came. "Rice still hot, and pork in my pot! Pork still hot, and rice in my pot!! Rice still hot"—and Juan dashed the pot against the post.

"That is a fine trick you have found to escape work, Juan. But eat your breakfast and go back to the forest. Perhaps there won't be any more pots," said Juan's mother.

Juan did not enjoy his meal that morning. He was very angry with the father fairy who had played such a trick on him. Swinging his axe across his shoulder, he again directed his steps toward the forest. No sooner had he arrived at the foot of the bañgar tree than he poised his axe, saying, "I'll fell you, bañgar, for to be my mother's mortar!"

But down the tree again came the fairy and said, "Juan, please spare my home and I will reward you with this purse, which you just have to shake, and out of it will rain gold." As the fairy spoke, he shook the purse that he held in his hand until Juan's feet were buried in glittering gold.

At sight of what the purse could do, Juan forgot all about firewood. "Give it to me, then," he said and started for home.

"Grandmother, grandmother," he called, coming up to the old potter's house, "where's your mat? Spread it, quick! . . . Take this and buy food for our dinner," he added, having shaken out enough gold from the purse.

After dinner Juan thought it was now too late for him to go on; and so he told the old woman to keep the purse for him while he lay down to sleep, telling her to waken him at dawn.

When Juan arrived home next morning, his mother wept on seeing that her lazy son had again come back with no firewood but only an empty purse, which, shake it as Juan might, would no more give gold than a stone would yield a chunk of meat.

Juan was very angry with the fairy. After swallowing a mouthful of rice, he again swung the axe across his shoulder and, for the third time, with firm, angry steps, headed for

the forest. "He won't fool me again, he won't fool me again!" he kept repeating.

He was still far from the tree but he was already brandishing his axe and calling, "I'll spare you no longer, bañigar; you shall be my mother's mortar! I'll fell you, bañigar, for to be my mother's mortar! I will cut and cut you, bañigar, until you will be my mother's mortar!"

But when he had reached the foot of the tree and was striking an angry blow, he heard the beating of a drum so rhythmically and so persuasively that before he knew it, he had dropped his axe and begun dancing around the tree. He looked up and saw the fairy, sitting on a branch of the tree and beating a shiny drum with the stub of a whip. Tied around the drum was a vari-colored rope.

"Juan," said the fairy, coming down without stopping the beating of the drum, "please spare the tree and I'll give you this drum, this whip, and this rope. You have but to say, 'Play, my drum, play,' and you will forget hunger and thirst and worry."

The music drove anger and thoughts of firewood from out Juan's head. "Give them to me, then," he said, and with the lightest steps headed for home. When he passed by the old potter's house again, he remembered that he had not yet eaten his dinner, and so he went in and ate.

After dinner Juan told the drum to play, and he danced and danced until he was tired and lay down to sleep.

But about midnight he was awakened from his deep sleep by the screams of the old woman: "Juan, my son, I am dying, Juan! Stop your drum and I'll give everything back to you, Juan! I'll give back your pot and your purse—the pot and the purse which I changed while you were asleep. Juan, Juan, stop your drum! Stop, stop your drum!"

Opening his eyes lazily, Juan saw the old woman tied up by the rope and being mercilessly beaten by the cracking whip, while the drum kept on beating. "Play, my drum, play," he said heartlessly, and turned to go back to sleep.

"Juan, my son, Juan! Stop your drum and I'll get your purse and your pot from the roof where I hid them! I just wanted to dance a little when you had gone to sleep, Juan. I won't do it again! Juan, I won't steal anything again!"

Juan got up and told the drum to stop. "Go and get my pot and purse, then," he ordered the woman, freeing her from the rope.

And so, although it was still without a single twig that Juan arrived home for the third time from the forest, his mother did not ask about firewood, for he was still at the gate when the drum had begun playing, the purse shaking out gold, and the pot putting out rice and pork for the whole neighborhood.

Tila Pass

By Fidel S. Duque

LONE, desolated pass,
Rood of holy ground;
Sad memory will always haunt
Thy fateful past.

The sighing zephyrs still
In mournful song lament;
The dews forever weep in grief
Thy loss so dear.

Though one by one they fell
Still thy defenders fought;
Though bullets stormed, they held their foes
With hearts of steel.

The kiss of death did give
To that young hero-soul
Who blessed thy brow with blood so rich,
Immortal Life.

O, lonely Tila Pass,
Grave of our glorious dead;
Triumphant o'er thy tragic end,
Thy Spirit lives!

Sonnet For A Bride

By Napoleon Garcia

DAWN and the sun saw you in dazzling white,
A goddess treading silently the aisle—
Your eyes, unmoving pools of dark delight,
Your lips, red petals half-open in a smile;
And step by step you marched to happiness,
While bells and organ drowned your heart in bliss;
A golden ring. . . tears, not of loneliness. . .

The wedding veil. . . the bridegroom's little kiss. . .
I can not ask you to retread your path
Which with Life's fragrant roses now is strewn,
Nor can I voice the self-consuming wrath
For joy in pain, my anger has outgrown.
Ne'er can I ask you for a smile again,
'Tis not your joy-dimmed eyes to see my pain. . .

The Negrito Cemetery

By Rizal F. Gatica

SINCE the time Mang Baté told me the story of the Negrito cemetery, I have been wondering whether it is not true that the dead can come back to earth and take revenge on the living. Mang Baté is a half-breed Aeta, his father being a Christian lowlander and his mother a pure-blooded Negrito woman. His story was confirmed by the farmers of Binuang, a barrio some fifteen kilometers from Tarlac, where the events he related took place.

Mang Baté and I met on the trail to the barrio, one morning last April. I was on my way to spend the summer in the mountains, and Mang Baté was going home carrying a supply of salt and *bagoong* which he had bought in the town.

We fell to talking about ghosts and I told him I did not believe in such stupidities.

"Son", he said, shifting his load from one shoulder to the other—he is past middle-age—"I can tell you a story that will make you change your beliefs about ghosts".

"Some ten years ago", he went on, "when this region was still unsettled by people from the lowlands and only the Negritos lived here, a man people called *Paring Anu* came here to locate a homestead. As I was the only one who understood his dialect, he came to me for help and he stayed with me for many days while we were gathering materials for building his house.

"For some time we went out every day to cut light timber and cogon grass and then, one day, in the month of June when the rains were beginning, I took him to a part of the forest where I knew there were some fine hardwood trees which we could cut for the posts of his house. The place was called Pulong Picutcutan and was a Negrito cemetery which had at that time been only recently abandoned.

"When we got there, I told him not to touch the graves and that we could not cut down any trees near them. He asked me why, and I told him it would be bad to do so, and would bring misfortune. He laughed at what I said and told me he did not believe in any ghosts or spirits. Before I could prevent him, he threw his axe on one of the graves, striking a piece of board that covered the bones of some dead Negrito. Seeing my alarmed face, he laughed again and made some profane remarks. Then he picked up the axe and began to chop down a bulaon tree near the grave. He waved all my remonstrances aside, and I could do nothing to stop him.

"I did not say anything to my wife about what Paring Anu had done. We had our supper and after smoking some tobacco we lay down to sleep. I do not know how long we slept, but we were awakened deep in the night by the barking of my two dogs, and then we heard the pelting of small stones upon the roof of our house. Paring Anu shouted in alarm. I knew the meaning of the stone throwing and tried to quiet him, telling him to pray with my wife and children and me. But Paring Anu continued to cry out,

saying that he was being hit by the stones. I could hear the noise of the falling rocks, but I could not see them. At last, he too began to pray and asked the spirits of the dead Negritos for forgiveness. Then the noise subsided, but it was a long time before I could again sleep, and all the time I heard Paring Anu writhing in his bed.

"In the morning I noticed that he was haggard and pale, although he ate well. As I was getting my two carabaos ready to go to the forest, he said: 'Mang Baté, I can not go with you today. I am not feeling well enough'.

"That's all right", I said. 'You stay here, and I'll go alone'.

"No", he answered. 'I think I had better go home for a week or so. Will you take me to town?'

So I tethered my carabaos in a nearby grazing lot and told my oldest son to take them into the shade as soon as the sun got too hot, and I promised my wife that I would be back that evening.

"We spoke but little on our way, and then only of the new house. The affair of the night before was not mentioned. We reached town about eleven o'clock and he invited me into his house and we had lunch together. Nothing important passed during the few hours I was there. Paring Anu seemed gay and did most of the talking, telling about his new house and his plans, his wife and his four children—two boys and two girls—listening eagerly.

"I bid them goodbye about three in the afternoon, stopped for some tobacco and cigarette papers in the town market, and arrived at Binuang as the sun was setting behind the Zambales mountains.

"The following Sunday I went on my weekly trip to town to dispose of some vegetables from my garden and buy a week's supply of salt and bagoong. Before going back I decided to drop in at Paring Anu's house to find out when he was coming back to Binuang. As I neared the place, I saw a piece of black cloth hanging below a window. I knew immediately there was something wrong . . .

"My son," said Mang Baté to me, his eyes solemn, "Paring Anu had died on Friday—two days after he got home—and had been buried on Saturday. His wife told me that he had awakened in the middle of the night, crying that he had a poisoned arrow in his heart.

"You must believe in spirits and in their power", concluded Mang Baté. "They can come back and punish the living!"

"Will you take me to that cemetery some time?" I asked.

"Yes, I will show you the place," the old man said, and he added, "It is there, on that hill", and he pointed to a blue hill, still distant.

"The trees still stand on that hill", he went on. "And the posts which Paring Anu cut are still there and show no signs of decay."

Basi

By F. T. Adriano

BASI is a fermented beverage prepared from the juice of sugar cane in the Ilocos and nearby provinces.

The name basi (also known as *bassi*, *basy*, or *bashi*) originated among the people of northern Luzon, although the inhabitants of Batanes Island called this same beverage *palek*.

The ageing of the fermented product is carried on for a period ranging from one to ten years, the longer the period of ageing, the higher the quality and the more expensive the product.

When properly prepared, basi is a clear beverage of a brownish, amber color, possessing a highly pleasing aroma, and contains an alcohol content varying from ten to sixteen per cent.

According to the Division of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, the Philippine Islands from 1928 to 1932 produced an annual average of 6,132,054 liters of basi valued at ₱1,088,446, Ilocos Norte leading all other provinces in producing 2,851,760 liters valued at ₱535,254.

The following table gives the quantity and value of basi produced by the different provinces for 1932 and the five-year average from 1928 to 1932:

Provinces	1932		5-year average from 1928 to 1932	
	Quantity in Liters	Value in Pesos	Quantity in Liters	Value in Pesos
Abra.....	260,140	₱ 28,550	267,690	₱ 43,636
Agusan.....	400	30	4,512	458
Albay.....	1,400	140	4,816	704
Batanes.....	85,310	8,600	130,230	12,814
Batangas.....	150,000	7,500	150,000	7,500
Bukidnon.....	3,000	300	4,200	484
Cagayan.....	502,800	72,230	266,910	47,256
Camarines Sur.....	21,310	950	41,250	2,632
Davao.....	6,750	750	14,470	3,180
Ilocos Norte.....	2,767,530	442,880	2,851,760	535,254
Ilocos Sur.....	540,730	68,880	524,450	69,870
Isabela.....	321,420	37,450	257,638	38,386
Lanao.....	—	—	3,340	500
La Union.....	581,830	88,620	586,392	130,708
Leyte.....	—	—	800	40
Masbate.....	—	—	920	160
Mt. Province.....	152,300	20,130	229,964	47,820
Nueva Ecija.....	171,000	23,930	288,512	52,498
Nueva Vizcaya.....	106,900	12,050	148,720	29,986
Palawan.....	—	—	1,100	200
Pangasinan.....	239,940	29,970	351,962	45,260
Rizal.....	—	—	86,270	8,630
Samar.....	—	—	360	70
Sorsogon.....	8,100	100	18,566	920
Sulu.....	—	—	110	90
Surigao.....	9,100	850	8,650	1,337
Tarlac.....	309,900	78,400	78,510	18,136
Tayabas.....	2,850	140	5,438	570
Zambales.....	8,200	1,830	7,240	4,178
Zamboanga.....	1,000	100	1,125	175
Philippine Islands.....	6,251,910	₱922,440	6,132,054	₱1,088,446

The following table gives the quantity and value of wines and liquors imported into the Philippines from 1928 to 1932 by years:

Year	Quantity in liters	Value in Pesos
1932.....	1,105,149	₱ 806,099
1931.....	1,343,158	1,555,080
1930.....	1,372,976	1,186,485
1929.....	1,743,542	1,625,251
1928.....	1,452,391	1,389,982

Materials and Equipment Used

In Laoag, Ilocos Norte, two varieties of sugar cane are commonly used for basi: the Luzon white and a variety locally known as *buric*, a term which signifies that the cane has a reddish color. These varieties do not grow very high and are preferred to those which grow much taller because the latter on account of height and weight, usually fall to the ground and as such are known to give a poor grade of basi.

The flowers, leaves, fruit, and bark of a tree which is locally known as *samac* and scientifically called *Makaranga tanarius* Muell-Arg. var. *tomentosa* are added to the cane juice, probably for the same reason that hops are added to barley extract in beer manufacture for the purpose of imparting a special color and aroma and a slightly bitter taste to the resulting product.

The amount of samac added to the cane juice varies not only with the locality but with each manufacturer. The following proportions, used by some manufacturers, show this variation:

Manu- fac- turer	Quantity cane juice (liters)	Amount of samac added (dried and ground)		
		Leaves	Fruit	Bark
A	80a	4-1/2 gantas	1/2 ganta	1/4 ganta
B	40b	—	1/2 ganta plus 2 chupas whole 1 year old rice c	—
C	45a	2-3/5 chupas	4/5 gantas	1/4 sq. meter

a boiled cane juice b unheated cane juice

c while some use glutinous, the most common practice is to use non-glutinous varieties.

1 cavan = 25 gantas

1 ganta = 8 chupas

1 chupa = Spanish measure of about 375 cubic centimeters

The leaves and bark of samac impart the characteristic brown color and the somewhat bitter taste, while the dried fruit gives the desirable aroma to the finished product.



Extracting the Juice of the Sugar Cane



Heating the Sugar Cane Juice

The prices, August, 1933, quotations in Laoag, Ilocos Norte, were the following:

One cavan dried and ground leaves.....	about	₱0.50
One ganta unground fruit.....	"	0.30
One ganta flowers.....	"	0.10
Bark (30 cm. diameter x 60 cm. long).....	"	0.50

Primitive wooden mills or crushers, known locally as *dadapilan*, are used for extracting the juice of cane. This type of mill gives a low percentage of extraction, usually only from fifty to sixty per cent. Much of the juice is therefore left in the residue or bagasse, which is generally dried and used for fuel.

Iron kettles called *cawa* are used for boiling the extracted juice.

The liquor is fermented and aged in *tapayan* or *tinaja*, large earthen jars of from thirty to eighty liters capacity.

Different Kinds of Basi

Two different kinds of basi are usually sold, *basi lalake*,¹ and *basi babae*.² Basi lalake is usually stronger, bitterer in taste, and with a stronger smell than basi babae.

Different grades of basi are sold in Ilocos at the following prices:

First grade about	₱0.50 a frasco ³
Second grade about	₱0.30 a frasco
Third grade about	₱0.25 a frasco

Hernando Brothers sell basi at ₱0.65 a bottle of about 750 cc.

The longer basi is allowed to age the better it becomes. Basi that has been allowed to age eight or ten years is usually sold at much higher prices and is much more in demand.

Size of Factories

In the Ilocos provinces, home preparation of basi is quite general, and there are only a few factories which undertake the preparation of basi on a commercial scale. These factories usually have from sixty to two hundred tapayans of basi under fermentation. Hernando Brothers of San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte, are probably the biggest manufacturers of basi. They claim they usually have more than a thousand tapayans undergoing fermentation at a time.

The Native Preparation of Basi

In the Ilocos provinces, basi is made from January to April.

The extracted sugar cane juice is boiled and during the boiling the scum is skimmed off by means of a bamboo sieve as fast as it is formed. The boiling is continued until no more scum forms. Then the boiled juice is immediately placed in the tapayan. While this is the general practice, other manufacturers continue the boiling until about twenty per cent by volume of the juice is evaporated. In still other places, the extracted juice is used directly for fermentation without any preliminary heating. In the latter case, the juice is filtered through sinamay⁴ cloth in order to remove the dirt and other foreign matter.

After the juice has been boiled, it is at once poured into the tapayan and allowed to cool, which usually takes about twenty-four hours.

After the juice has been cooled, dried and ground samac leaves, bark, flowers, and fruit are added according to the proportions already given. In other cases whole one-year old rice grain is also added. Non-glutinous varieties of rice are commonly used for this purpose. In order to prevent the entrance of dirt and insects the mouth of the tapayan is covered with heated green banana leaves. As far as can be ascertained, the fermentation is carried on spontaneously, the use of pure cultures being altogether unknown by the native manufacturers. Because of this primitive way of preparing basi, failures are not uncommon and even the best grade basi possesses a slightly acidic taste. In order to produce basi of first quality the use of pure cultures of wine yeast such as are used in modern breweries is very necessary. Studies along this line are now being conducted, and the results obtained will be reported in a future paper. The use of flavoring and coloring materials such as hops, cacao, and other plant products will also be studied.

One or two days after the addition of samac, fermentation starts and continues for a period of from four to ten days. The fermenting juice is inspected daily. In some instances the fermentation is so vigorous that much of the juice is lost through overflowing. When the generation of gas ceases, which is a sign of completed fermentation, the mouth of the tapayan is covered with several layers of dried banana leafsheats. These are tied on very tight and

(Continued on page 255)



Adding "Samac" to the Juice

Nipa Hut

By Lydia C. Villanueva

PAPONG MUNDO was rocking gently in one of two large rocker chairs near the window. His wife, Impong Elia, was sitting opposite him in the other, pounding *buyo* in a little mortar on her lap. Perfectly the old couple fitted into the gathering stillness and shadow of twilight.



the city she bathed any hour of the day. The road had been dusty that afternoon, and she had sat toward the outside in the auto-bus and caught more than her share of dirt.

If Nena was used to it, Impong Elia supposed she could go ahead. If she got ill she would have only herself to blame.

A step sounded in the outer room. Simultaneously they turned to see a strange girl in the doorway. She had not, like a well-mannered person, called out, *tao po*, from below to announce her presence, so that the occupants of the house, if in, might ask her up. She had entered unbidden as if the house belonged to her. Now she dropped her *maleta*, came forward swiftly and kissed their hands. The placidity in the room was shattered. The old couple stared at the girl perplexed and silent.

"I see you don't remember me!" laughed the stranger.

"It can't be—" faltered Papong Mundo.

"It is—it's Nena!" finished Impong Elia.

Without another word Papong Mundo rose, picked up the girl's *maleta* and disappeared with it into the *silid*, a little side room where trunks, pillows, mats, and miscellaneous clutter were kept out of sight. Papong Mundo returned to the main room and sat down on a long bench at the other window. Nena had settled in the vacated rocker, removed her shoes, and begun rolling her stockings off. Impong Elia chewing her *buyo*, now and then wiping the corners of her mouth with her palm, was plying the girl with questions. Why had she come alone? How was her mother, the two other girls, and her brother, Nesto, especially, the only boy?

Nena was their grand-daughter, the eldest child of their son, Nesto, now dead. His widow, Aling Chedeng, kept a store in the city. The store tied her down. For four years she had not visited her husband's parents. Impong Elia thought she might have come last Christmas day at least, but Nena said that her mother was busiest during Christmas.

Papong Mundo said nothing. Occasionally from his bench he emitted contented little grunts, the while scratching his close-cropped head meaninglessly. He was glad to have his own grand-daughter in his house. At first he sat primly, both feet on the floor, then he raised one foot to the bench. Later he put it down to bring up the other. By and by he got up hastily. To him entertaining a guest meant feeding him. He was going off now to prepare something to eat. But Nena would have nothing of food. She was not hungry. Soon it would be dark and they would eat supper anyway. All she needed at present was a bath.

"A bath!" Impong Elia was horrified. "Not at this time, surely. Tomorrow morning, yes. Besides you are tired. You have just removed your shoes and your feet are warm. You will get rheumatism."

The girl, cheerful, unargumentative, had her way. In

At supper that night, on a low table before which the three of them squatted on the cool bamboo floor, Nena's unexpected visit was explained. She had quarreled with her mother. The old couple easily took sides with the girl. Grand-parents are notorious that way with their grand-children. Impong Elia said that if her own mother did not want Nena, she could stay with them. As classes were over she might as well spend her vacation right there. Papong Mundo grumbled assent. Nena finding such sympathizers felt very much abused indeed.

The girl insisted on clearing the table after supper and washing the dishes. Impong Elia spread a mat in the main room, changed a pillow-case and brought out a fresh blanket for Nena. Papong Mundo spread a mat for himself in the outer room. Then he took a seat on the long bench, looking out the window and humming an old song to a tune all his own.

When Nena came in she would have read a little, but the kerosene lamp was too dim for reading. There was nothing more to do but retire. Papong Mundo began lowering the window shutters when Nena interrupted him. Sleeping with windows closed was most unhygienic. In the city Nena was used to sleeping right beside an open window.

Impong Elia weakly protested against the probable harmful effects of night air. Papong Mundo raised the flap back, grumbling good-naturedly something about having for more than sixty years now slept behind closed windows.

The next day Nena made a plot for a garden in front of the house. All other tasks in the household accordingly suffered a standstill. Impong Elia went the rounds of the neighborhood for seeds and small plants. Papong Mundo cut and sharpened bamboo stakes for a fence. Nena dug, planted, and watered, using up a whole gasoline-canful of water. Towards noon Impong Elia oscillated between kitchen and window to see how far the work had progressed. At last Nena, dirty, hot, and sweating came up, again wanting a bath before lunch.

Impong Elia was frantic. A bath at noon! The girl would end an anemic, a paralytic, a tubercular, heaven forbid! Oh, yes, she might not feel the effects now. But she was still young; when she was old the reckoning would come. Nena took her bath nevertheless. Later Papong Mundo groaned his dismay to find that in less than a day already a week's supply of water had been used up. Papong Mundo was his own water-carrier.

That afternoon Nena lay on her stomach on the bare floor peeping between the bamboo strips of the flooring at the

hen's nests under the house, saying that the hens on discovering somebody watching them blushed in shame. Then she rolled over and lay on her back looking at the soot-and-age-blackened nipa ceiling with its new-looking patches of repair. Innumerable white tiny holes of light showed through the ceiling, smaller than stars.

At sunset she watered her garden. She was getting listless. There was so little to do. At first the absence of plumbing had been a novelty. But now it was a pure inconvenience. Water here was used frugally, she noticed, the well being some distance from the house. Bathing could be an everyday affair only with difficulty. And there was no privacy.

All sorts of washing, bathing included, was done in the *batalán*, a semi-inclosed platform, where the large jars and cans of water were stored. One came up on it from the steps or rather ladder, and if one were barefoot like Papong Mundo, one dipped a coconut shell into a large, earthen jar and washed one's feet. The water fell through the floor of whole round bamboo, to the ground below which was paved with shells and stones to prevent the formation of a puddle under the house. Then one wiped the feet on a rag at the threshold before stepping into the outer room which was both dining-room and kitchen, lately also bedroom for Papong Mundo.

This room was almost bare. A drinking jar stood on a stool in the corner to one's left; opposite, in the other corner, was the stove-place. Somewhere against the wall leaned the squat *dulang* or table. There was a built-in shelf with doors, for a cup-board; below and under it, two small compartments, the one nearer the stove-place for firewood and the other a place for Papong Mundo's fighting cock. Lastly bamboo trellis, a meter square, hung overhead center from the ceiling on which a bowl or plate of food was kept safe from ants till next mealtime.

There was even less furniture in the inner room which one entered through another door to the right. There were the two rockers, the long bench; an old, low dresser, serving as altar at the same time by virtue of a saint's framed picture above it. A narrow door to the left of the dresser opened into the silid. The hut itself was shaped like a stout L with the *batalán* for a base and the two rooms for the stem. All this at first was quaint—even exciting, but such as the hut and the little piece of land on which it stood could offer, had been yielded at once. Nothing more was left for Nena to discover.

After an empty day it was evening again. Papong Mundo remembered not to close the windows, Impong Elia blew the lamp out, and Nena crouched under her

blanket. For a long time she tried to sleep. She was homesick now and she cried a little. Finally just as her wakefulness was falling off the sliding bamboo door creaked.

In the dark she could just make out a stealthy figure tip-toeing across the room to the window opposite the door. Carefully the figure raised the prop, lifting the window flap as he did so, and then slowly bringing it down. By a simple, ingenious contrivance the prop was slid through and across the shutter to serve for a bolt, so that the window could not be opened from the outside. Papong Mundo repeated the same cautious procedure with the other window in the adjacent wall and then softly slipped out, leaving the door open behind him.

At first Nena had half the impulse to arrest him with a deep, "Hoy!" while he was at the windows. How frightened he would have been! But she let him alone because she was cold. The bamboo floor admitted enough chill air without the assistance of the two large windows. A bamboo hut is the coolest, airiest house imaginable.

Nena's nap was short. Towards daylight, Papong Mundo stole into the room through the still open door. Quietly he opened the windows. His profile thrown strongly against the lightening sky was grotesque. Nena smothered a laugh.

Soon again it was daylight and Nena wished more intensely to be home. The healthy old couple nagged at what to them seemed her finicky appetite. Perhaps there was something she especially liked to eat. Their simple fare was probably not the kind she was used to. Impong Elia wanted to know. Nena laughed her off. She was eating more here than she usually did at home, no joking.

Indifferently she watered her garden plot and later went to the small window in the outer room where she could look down on Papong Mundo's new mongo patch. A big, red hen was scratching industriously right in the patch. Her chicks crowded round eagerly and each time the hen looked up from her scratching they swooped toward the loosened soil gobbling up what she had unearthed. The mother looked comically proud of the achievement, as if she and not a dear, clumsy old man were responsible for the presence of the grains. Nena had not the heart to shoo her off.

Some hours later Papong Mundo on his way to feed the pigs passed that way. Suddenly he burst out into curses. Impong Elia and Nena hurried to the back window to see what had happened. He had discovered the damage to his mongos and he called down lightning and pestilence upon every cursed chicken. Nena laughingly explained

(Continued on page 254)

A Poem On God

By Celestino M. Vega

I know that if my God I'll ever seek,
I'll find Him 'midst the green fields far away,
Where morning greets the hills with glitt'ring dew;
I'll find Him where the waterfalls bespeak
Of His Eternity! The flow'rs of May
Portray His presence to my searching view;
And in the dark'ning of a quiet sky,
I'll find Him as the night-winds sigh!

Our Minor Forest Products

By Wilfrid Turnbull

BEST as are the Philippines with valuable forests, and with enough people to take advantage of this heritage, few of the many minor products are known beyond our shores. What benefit the country derives from its major forest product (timber) is due to the enterprise of aliens. For what little forest remains, salvaged from axe and fire of vandalism, we have to thank the unostentatious and poorly paid forester. We look upon our natural resources as so much manna from Heaven—an inexhaustible supply no matter how abused. But it is only a matter of time until some of the few products now exported will be replaced by synthetic substitutes or by the discovery or the cultivation elsewhere of the same, of better, or of cheaper ones. Furthermore, unless intelligence and care be exercised in their collection, other Philippine products which should and could have a large share of the world market will never even get a foothold.

The Present Wasteful Exploitation

Rattan is a good example of this for, with an almost unlimited supply, in quality equal to the best, we can't even give it away abroad. The general non-compliance with forest regulations, the waste and wilful damage done in the collection of minor products, are not only to the detriment of those interested in the business but deprive the government of large sums in percentage taxes and also reduce the potential forest wealth of the country. In the Camarines, it is not unusual for an individual to cut down

a pili tree on his own land or in the public forest to sell it for firewood. For this he receives about a tenth part of what the *brea blanca* from the tree would have realized in one season; he destroys his own and the government's "golden egg". The Bogobos cut down large areas of wild lanzones in order to harvest the fruit, and one headman of the tribe when asked the reason for this destruction replied that there was no real damage done as the cutting down of the trees also seeded the land, and new growth followed. In the outlying districts large amounts of rattan are cut and left in the forest until too rotten to deliver to the licensee and as omnipresence is not one of the qualifications of the lamentably few foresters available, the government derives no benefit therefrom. For the same reason a very small proportion of the products gathered for local use pay tax. Again, the yield of some resin-producing trees is permanently reduced by faulty tapping thereby destroying the bark-producing layer, the cambium, at the junction of bark and wood, and as the resin is contained in the bark, that surface of the tree on which there is no new growth of this, is permanently out of commission as a source of profit. The average minor product licensee, usually a Chinese store-keeper with Manila connections, is interested in the exchange of his goods at a profit. He advances food and goods to the collectors and accepts in return from them—at a valuation—practically anything they bring in. He in no wise supervises the collection nor is he interested in the forest. The collectors are not of a high order of intelligence, lead a precarious existence, and their chief aim is to get as much out of the licensee as possible with the least amount of work. In other countries great care is taken in the conservation of forests as also in the harvesting and preparation for market of forest products. When we do likewise our products will find ready sale abroad.

A little information regarding the government entity responsible for the care of our forests and a comparison of this service with those of nearby countries will help to understand the situation and to realize the necessity of intelligent coöperation with our forest service especially by those—the licensees—responsible for the work of the men doing the actual collecting.

Since the organization of the Bureau of Forestry in 1901, it has taken in ₱25,702,973.00 which amount less the expense of the Bureau, or ₱12,523,195.00, gave a surplus of ₱13,179,777.00 turned into the Insular Treasury. Of this surplus ₱10,735,012.00 have accrued since 1916 when the present Director took office. With an expense of 48.72 per cent the bureau has returned a surplus of 51.28 per cent.



Agathis Alba (Almაცა), The Source of Manila Copal.
This is a conifer though it has leaves instead of needles.

Country	Area	No. of Men in Forest Service	Area Super- vised by One Man
Java and Madura.....	2,404,081 Hect.	1892	1,270 Hect.
Philippine Islands.....	22,474,022 Hect.	436	51,547 Hect.
Federated Malay States....	1/5th that of the Philippines		52.5 Sq. Miles
Philippine Islands.....			262.33 Sq. Miles

The preceding figures are, to say the least, illuminating, and it is reasonable to believe that given a force of men in any way approximating that of Java, our Bureau of Forestry would provide very near to half the present yearly budget of the Insular Government.

Almaciga, Our Most Important Resin

Almaciga, the Manila copal of commerce, is the resin contained in the bark of *Agathis alba*, one of the pine family, closely related to the New Zealand "kauri pine" whose product has long been an important industrial commodity and the best of copals.

Following injury to the bark, almaciga exudes in almost colorless tears and gradually hardens with exposure to the air, becoming successively white, yellow, reddish, and finally brown. It is then hard and lustrous with a resinous odor and clean fracture. This exuded copal, known as "surface resin", collects in the crook of a branch or upon the trunk, adhering to the bark and to any vines or foliage until from sheer weight or the result of strong wind it falls to the ground. There, if still soft, it becomes further adulterated by the admixture of sticks, leaves, and earth. Such is the usual condition of this resin when brought down from the mountains of Luzon. The so-called "fossil" almaciga found in the ground is the resin left after the death and decomposition of the tree. After being cleaned, sorted, and graded according to freedom from foreign matter, color, and size at Manila, almaciga is exported to the United States and Europe for use chiefly in the preparation of high-grade varnish and to some extent in making patent leather and sealing wax. In the Philippines copal serves as incense and, wherever procurable locally, for torches, kindling fires, and caulking boats.

Agathis alba attains a height of sixty meters and a diameter of over two meters the lower thirty meters of the trunk being clear. The bark is light greenish to brownish gray and set with corky pustules. The brown, red-streaked inner bark gradually changes to cream color near the sapwood. Instead of the usual needles, this pine has leaves which are simple, opposite, three to nine centimeters long and one to one and a half centimeters wide. To the ordinary individual, the cone alone suggests relationship to the pine. The tree occurs in fairly large numbers, more or less grouped, in the mountain forests throughout the Archipelago, attaining its optimum development on well drained slopes at an altitude of from 600 to 1,500 meters. The almaciga tree is not peculiar to the Philippines, but is found on the mainland of Southern Asia and on many

islands near us. Furthermore, Africa and South America both furnish very similar resins, so we have no monopoly of supply.

Almaciga is our most important resin and its value warrants care in collection. This given, the profits would be greater and the amount exported materially increased. In fact, given the exclusive right to collect over a fairly large territory—not so as to avoid competition but on account of the labor problem and distance between stands—and sufficient capital, the collecting of almaciga could be made a lucrative undertaking and one to which an individual could well afford to devote his entire time. As carried out at present, the small amounts reaching the average licensee are of little importance to his business and are generally secured by exploitation of the non-Christian, making it increasingly difficult to procure the resin.

The difficulty of getting to the stand of trees, of collecting the resin when there, and of transporting it down the trailless mountain side, added to the fear of losing his head, do not attract the Christian Filipino to active participation, so that the business is practically controlled by the "wild" man. The latter's existence not being dependent upon work, he seldom indulges except when more than usually desirous of acquiring something not procurable by his customary activities. When employed (under supervision) at this kind of work, he has no superior, but being of an extremely sensitive disposition and of an equally "sanguine" temperament, he is often enthusiastic one minute and not to be found the next. Should enthusiasm last until he arrives at the site of his labors, he makes a cursory search for resin among the tangle of brush and vines at the base of a tree and scans trunk and branches for attached collections. If fairly easy for him, he climbs and detaches the resin. He pays no attention to cleanliness or color but takes the first he finds and if the quest is not promptly rewarded by a full load, he makes up the deficiency with dipterocarp resin he knows of in the lowlands. A few such unconducted visits exhaust the "procurable" resin on the stand, and the other groups of trees being farther away, it requires additional inducements for him to go there—and this only after a protracted rest. Although I have never seen almaciga collected by tapping, if the operation is performed by the (unsupervised) wild man, it is not hard to imagine the condition the trees would soon be in.

Blazing assures two of the three requisites to a good classification: cleanliness and size. However, personal supervision is absolutely essential. And, in addition to

(Continued on page 253)

Death Of A Day

By F. de Castro

TIPPED with fire
By the setting sun
The bamboo trees stand
Tall and motionless
At the foot of the hills—
The earth has lighted
Votive candles
For the dying day.

Realization

By Josue Rem. Siat

I did not know
How black was sin
until I caught
the lambent fires within
two pretty pools
of guileless mirth set in
a baby's laughing face. . . .

Editorials

On October 7, in an all-night session which lasted until nearly dawn and after Senate President Manuel L. Quezon and Senator Sergio Osmeña had both signed an agreement to the effect



The "Killing" of the Hawes Act

that both factions give up the plan of submitting the question of the acceptance or rejection of the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Act to a plebiscite because they were unable to reach an agreement as to its form, the Senate rejected the resolution offered by Senator Osmeña that the Hawes Act be accepted by a vote of 15 to 4. Three members of the minority were absent.

Two days later, on October 9, the Senate, without debate, passed a concurrent resolution ratifying and confirming the disapproval of the Osmeña resolution.

The following day, October 10, the House of Representatives adopted the Senate concurrent resolution by a vote of 58 to 22.

The next day, October 11, provoked by a speech of former Speaker Manuel Roxas in which he accused the majority of giving the American people a false impression as to the attitude of the Filipino people in regard to the Hawes Act, the House passed a concurrent resolution definitely rejecting the Act by a vote of 55 to 22.

The Senate adopted this House resolution *viva voce*, on the following day, the 12th, only changing the word "reject" to "declines to accept".

On the 17th the House passed the resolution as thus amended by the Senate.

Mr. Quezon has been accused by his political enemies of killing the Hawes Act, and this, if it were true, might well be his proudest boast. Somewhat inconsistently, however, the members of the minority, still talk as if the Act were not yet dead. Senator Osmeña, for instance, answered a query from Cebu to the effect that he saw "no reason whatever why the campaign for the acceptance of the Law should be stopped". And later, in a speech before the Senate on the 23rd, he advocated that the Legislature revoke the resolutions rejecting the Act and call a convention to consider the question.

In view of all this, though Mr. Quezon declared that the Legislature could not and would not reconsider its action, there will be many who will not breathe easily until after January 17, which marks the end of the one-year period given the Legislature to act on the Law.

As a plain matter of fact, Mr. Quezon did not kill the Hawes Act, much as he would have liked to do so. Mr. Quezon was only the chief spokesman and agent of intelligent public opinion which was gradually formulated against the Law. During the earlier stages of the enactment of the Law by Congress and even for months after its final enactment, it was not at all certain that the Law would not be accepted. Had Mr. Quezon used his influence in favor of the Law, or even if he had only remained neutral, it is more than possible that the Law would have been accepted, but that is not to say that Mr. Quezon personally killed it.

Mr. Quezon had the statesmanlike foresight to see what the Hawes Act with all its superficially enticing provisions would mean to the Philippines, and he had the courage to come out against it when many citizens were disposed to consider him and some actually called him a traitor for doing so.

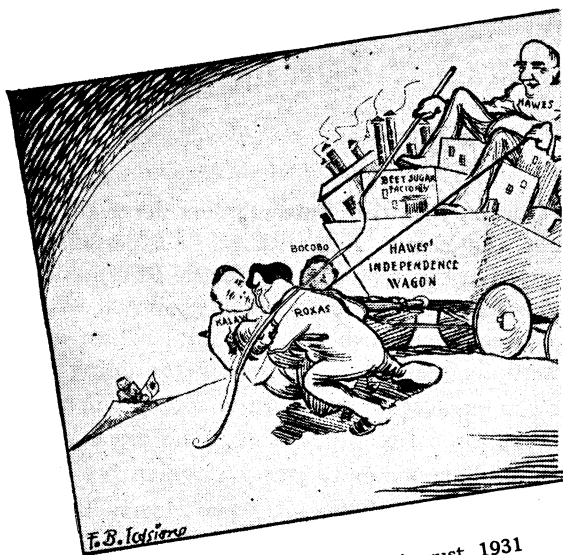
He did not use too exaggerated a figure of speech when he told a friend that for a time he felt as if he alone were attempting with his bare hands to stop an avalanche.

The course which he, from the first, saw clearly before him, was full of difficulties and dangers. The Law was called an "independence" act and the word "independence" itself was used so many times in the Law that its effect was hypnotic. The members of the Mission and others who not only advocated the acceptance of the Law but fought bitterly for it, were all men of great political prestige and power. Furthermore, the masses of our population are still easily swayed by demagoguery. Finally, Mr. Quezon was himself an ill man, for whom any exertion at all was dangerous.

Fortunately, in fact, fatefully, for the country and its future, ourselves and our children, Mr. Quezon, besides being a man of great physical courage, is not only a statesman, but a past master in all the arts of practical politics. In addition to awakening the country to the falsity of the Hawes Act and its certain and terrible effects were it to be accepted, he, with one brilliant strategical and tactical move after another, and aided rather than hindered by the arrogance and final fury of the members of the Mission, put them in the wrong, and at the end held them almost helpless with an overwhelming majority behind him.

Even before the final enactment of the Hawes Act, Mr. Quezon made his own attitude clear. Had it been up to him alone, he would have killed the Law within a week after its ill-born beginning. But it was not so easy as that. He had to win the country to his point of view, he had to build up a political following. This required time. It required public enlightenment through hearings, speeches, and debates. It required numerous political conversations, caucuses, promises, and no doubt threats. Statesmanship and political craft were both called for, and, happily, these qualities to a superlative degree are combined in Mr. Quezon.

Instead of publishing an original cartoon in this month's issue of the Philippine Magazine, we are reprinting the best of the cartoons published on the Hawes Act issue during the past year and more. It will be noted that the first cartoon appeared in the August, 1931, issue. It is not too much to say that the *Philippine Magazine* was from the first, among all Philippine publications, the most outspoken critic of this shameful legislation. The Magazine took this stand when it was still dangerous to do so, even before Mr. Quezon's attitude became evident. Those connected with the Magazine feel that they have fought a good fight, a fight which they have helped to win.



"The Earnest Workers." August, 1931



"The New Dewey: 'You May Fire When You Are Ready, Herbert.'" May, 1932



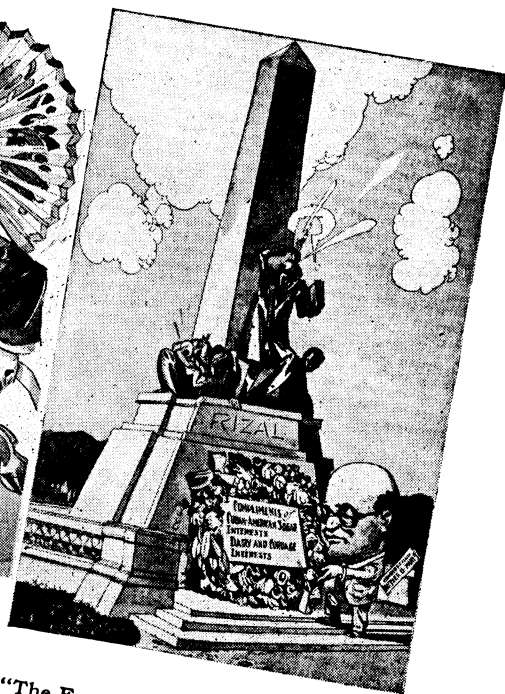
"Congressional Magic." August, 1932



"The Philippine Problem About to be Solved." October, 1932



"From every mountain side Let freedom ring!" February, 1933



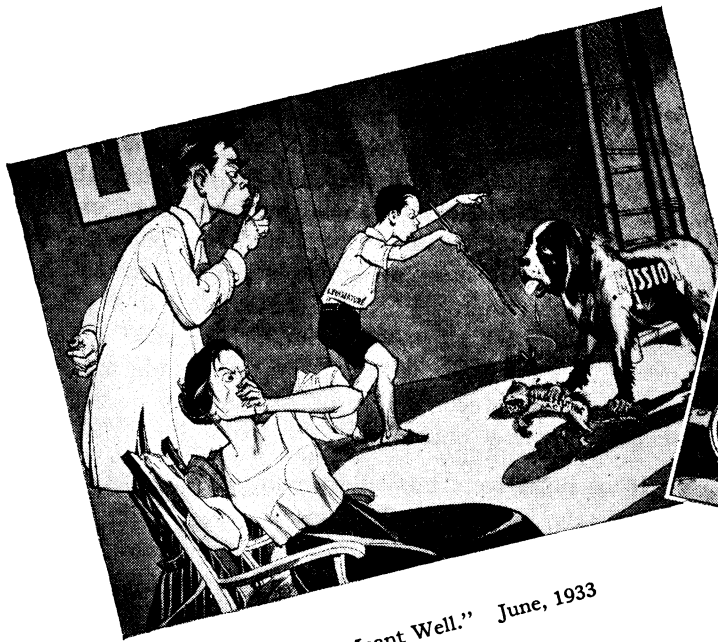
"The Earnest Tribute." November, 1932



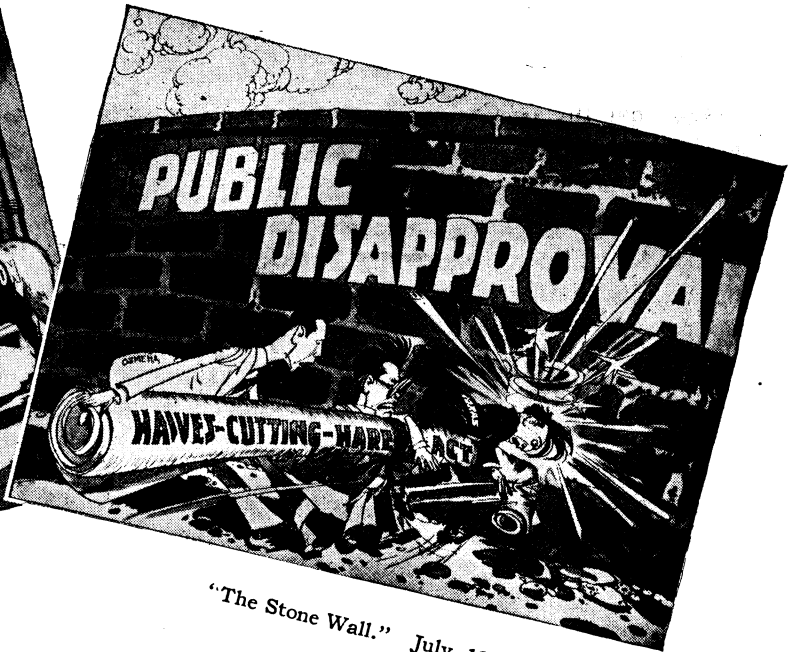
"The Philippine Bill is the Result of Earnest and Painstaking Labors." January, 1933



"The 'Strings.'" May, 1933



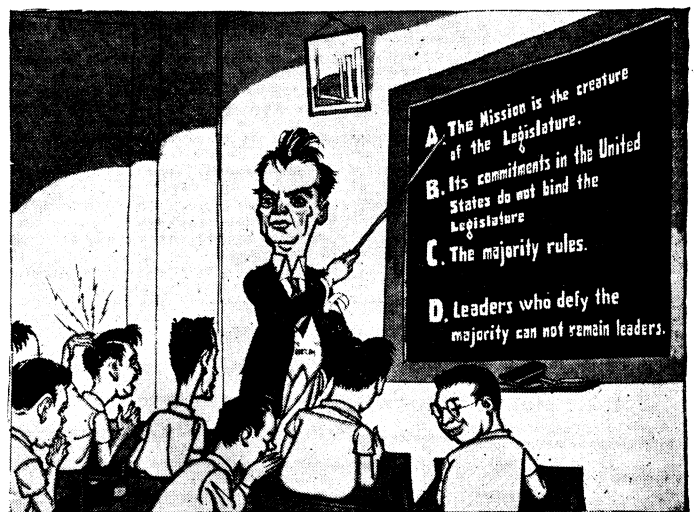
"The Mission Meant Well." June, 1933



"The Stone Wall." July, 1933



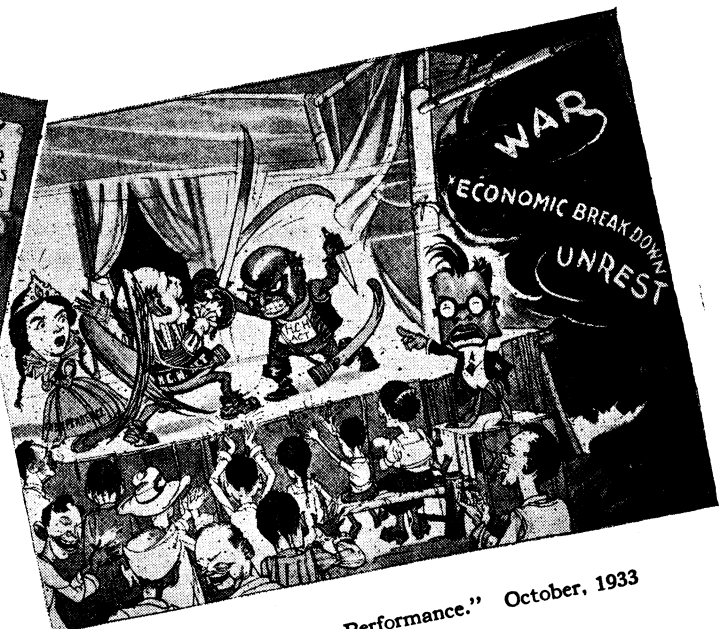
"The Revelations of the Special Envoy." April, 1933



"Not a Matter of Personalities or 'Persecution,' But the A-B-C of Parliamentarism." August, 1933



"Conditional or Unconditional Acceptance—There is practically speaking no difference." September, 1933



"The Moro-moro Performance." October, 1933

Now that the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Act has been practically speaking disposed of—what?

Many feel that it would be wisest to leave well enough alone and to worry under the Jones Act for some few more years in view of the international situation, with especial reference to mad and conquest-bent Japan.

But this may not be practicable from the viewpoint of our Philippine political leaders. Mr. Quezon is virtually committed to make an attempt to get something "better" than the Hawes Act from the present Democratic administration and Congress, although he took care to point out in the speech alluded to in the preceding editorial that the last mission to the United States worked for three or four years and "obtained" the Hawes Act, and that the new mission should be given all the time it needs.

"The people must have faith in themselves", he said. "Let us not get tired. Let us not be impatient. Freedom is not easily won. Let us strive for real independence, not an independence like that of the people of Egypt, who, though independent in name, are still ruled by Englishmen. Let us not believe that all that glitters is gold."

Another visit to America by Mr. Quezon might be necessary, but a few conversations with the President and with Congressional leaders should be enough, and he should come back very soon, leaving it to others to work out the details if really advantageous new legislation seems possible. Apart from greater local autonomy, however, there is nothing it is wise to ask for at the present time. All but the extreme radicals among us seem agreed that immediate and absolute independence would be, in the words of former Speaker Roxas, "impracticable and injurious to our country." That most thoughtful persons in the Philippines, even the most patriotic, have come to realize the truth of this, is probably worth the many months of dissension and conflict through which we have passed, the indignation, the dismay, the anxiety, and the fear. The ready passage of such a law as the Hawes Act through an American Congress, should give us pause, should teach us not to request what we do not want, not to make demands which we do not want conceded.

There is nothing shameful in admitting to all the world that a friendly and even a still partially dependent relationship with the United States is of present advantage to us and that we wish to maintain it. These are not the days of the independent city states of the ancient world, of the independent feudalities of medieval times; neither are they the days of Tom Paine and Patrick Henry, and this is said without derogation. Every hero to his own era. The people of Korea, the people of India, the people of the Malay States, the people of the Netherlands Indies are not going to despise us because we have the sense to exercise a rational caution and do not commit the folly of rashly precipitating ourselves in a threatening international sea.

It is faith in ourselves that we need, as Mr. Quezon said. Not in the sense that we should jump into the international arena daring the great nations to violate our "neutrality", but in the sense of realizing that whatever our relations

with the United States may continue to be, we shall be able to maintain our accepted and established political privileges and rights and even add to them, and that without risking national and racial suicide. "Let us not get tired; let us not be impatient," said Mr. Quezon. Wiser, and withal more stimulating words were never spoken by a Filipino statesman. We have accomplished a great deal during the past thirty-odd years. We shall accomplish more. We shall accomplish more by turning more of our attention to our economic problems and going slowly politically from now on.

If we must have immediate political aims, let them be a completely Filipinized Supreme Court, a Filipino Insular Auditor, a Filipino Vice-Governor, a Filipino appointive Governor. Such a moderate course might not please fanatic patriots with limited knowledge of the world, in this country and elsewhere, but we are not obliged to satisfy them with mock heroics. We have a race to preserve, a nation to build, a country to hold, a heritage to hand down to our children. What would it boot us if—after we had lost all these things—such fanatics paid us the tribute of a sigh and a tear?

The preceding editorial was written before the address of Senator Osmeña on the floor of the upper house on October 23. On this occasion Mr. Osmeña

The Majority, the Elections and a New Mission

gave reasons for his refusal to accompany the new mission to Washington and took the opportunity to declare that sending such a mission would be futile and might even be considered impertinent, "taking into consideration all circumstances". Mr. Osmeña also said that "Congress knows perfectly well that this Legislature is at the end of its term and that it deliberately suppressed the expression of the popular will on the acceptance of the Independence Act"—he meant, of course, the Hawes Act.

Although there was perhaps some hope that a new mission, representative of the entire Legislature, might be able to obtain new legislation that would really be an improvement over the Jones Act, there can be very little hope that a mission representing the majority alone, and actually opposed by a still influential minority, would be able to accomplish much.

For this and other reasons, therefore, it would seem to be advisable for the majority to accept the implied challenge of Mr. Osmeña and obtain a clear vindication of its stand against the Hawes Act at the elections to be held next June, before sending a new mission to the United States.

Really, for the new mission to rush off to Washington early in November, arriving there even before Congress will be in session, would seem to be neither necessary nor wise, especially as everyone knows that Congress, when it does convene, will be occupied with most difficult domestic problems, and the Philippine situation, now that the Hawes Act has been rejected, can not be considered pressing.

The successful rejection of the Hawes Act, in the face of all sorts of inducements, false though these may have been,



and in courageous opposition to the strongest pressure, should be—though a negative rather than a positive victory—an achievement upon which the members of the majority should well be able to base their campaign for re-election.

In a later speech, Mr. Osmeña criticized the majority for not having a program with reference to the legislation desired from Congress. This is hitting below the belt. What program did the last Legislative Mission have? It had none. No one better than Mr. Osmeña knows that in negotiations of a diplomatic nature, there can be no definite advance program. What finally results from such negotiations is gradually developed and takes a form to which both parties concerned have contributed. And what kind of a program was proposed to the Philippines in the Hawes Act!

The Philippine program must be, can only be, stated in general terms, and could hardly be put in better words than it was in the Clarin resolution providing for the sending of a new mission—"To seek. . . the enactment of new legislation that will fully satisfy the aspirations of the Filipino people to become at the earliest practicable time a free and independent nation, under conditions and circumstances that will not imperil the political, social, and economic stability of their country". The resolution gave this as an alternative to seeking "amendments to the Hawes Act", but surely nothing is ever to be gained by using this mis-derived, misadvised, misbegotten, misborn, misnamed, miscolored, misleading, misconstruable, and—thank God—miscalculated, miscarried misfire, as the basis for anything valuable.

Let the majority take the political field in the coming election campaign with the boast that it successfully averted the most deadly thrust ever made at the Philippines, a thrust that had all the power behind it of vast interests in the United States and outside of it, fully intentioned to sacrifice this country and its people at any cost to humanity and world civilization. That should be enough. But in addition, the majority could reiterate its pledge to continue to seek a sane settlement of the Philippine problem without conniving and entering into foolish alliances with our enemies.

The diplomatic recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States, which, it appears, may shortly be extended by President Franklin Roosevelt, could not but meet with general satisfaction throughout the Far East, except, probably, in Japan, although the new Japanese Foreign Minister, Koki Hirota, has stated that Japan is not "opposed" to the move,—but what else could he have said?



It is generally believed that the expected recognition will have a sobering influence upon the Japanese expansionists. Russian spokesmen have even hinted that it might prevent a Far Eastern war. Certainly, the Roosevelt invitation to Mikhail I. Kalinin, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Government, to open discussions, came noticeably close upon the development of an exceed-

ingly tense situation between Russia and Japan over the Chinese Eastern Railway, or the North Manchurian Railway, as the Japanese now call it with their penchant for bestowing new names.

To extend diplomatic recognition, of course, is not to enter into an alliance, and although recognition would be a necessary antecedent, an alliance is not to be expected. Yet it has frequently been pointed out that Russia is perhaps the one great nation in the world whose interests scarcely conflict with and whose power could never threaten the United States, both America and Russia being continental nations with two wide oceans between them, one at each of their far-flung eastern and western boundaries.

While most of the leading powers in the world recognized Soviet Russia as far back as 1924, Japan in 1925, America refused to extend recognition, first, because of Government claims against Russia amounting now to some \$327,000,000 and private claims to some \$441,000,000, the total of which is only a drop in the bucket compared to the \$12,000,000,000 owed by the other European nations to our Government alone; and, second, because of the somewhat priggish American disapproval of the communistic régime adopted in Russia, which is also somehow losing its sanctions under Roosevelt's socialistic national industrial recovery program.

After all, recognition in international law means nothing more than the "acknowledgment of the independence of an insurgent or rebelling community or province". According to one authority, "premature recognition is a wrong done to the present state; in effect it amounts to an act of intervention. . . . Recognition is consequently not legitimate, so long as a substantial struggle is being made by the formerly sovereign state for the recovery of its authority".

In this sense, recognition of Russia by the United States could hardly be called premature; it is, in fact, belated. The delay has blocked normal commercial relations between the two nations and has had other unfavorable effects, including that of complicating efforts toward the maintenance of peace.

Whatever may be thought of the extravagances of Herr Hitler, the present German Chancellor, the German Government's announcement of withdrawal from the Disarmament Conference because of the insincerity of the heavily armed powers, can not but meet with certain sympathy. For although these powers are all pledged to reduce their armaments, they have more men under arms today and war-budgets are larger than in the years before the outbreak of the World War, while Germany has been prevented from re-arming.

It may be that this intransigence of Germany will sufficiently shock the other European powers to dispose them to begin treating their former enemy once more as an equal and on terms warranted by the greatness of the real Germany.

Indications are not wanting that Germany would return to the Conference—which its action, in the words of Sir

John Simon, the British foreign minister, has "jeopardized if not wrecked"—if the other powers show an inclination to play square. Arthur Henderson, President of the Conference, who was commissioned to reply to Germany, pointed out that the German withdrawal came just at a time when other nations were attempting to meet Germany's demands, but this sounds a little thin as time enough has passed during which real results in the limitation armaments might have been achieved.

The people of the world do not want the Conference to fail. And all will agree with the American representative at the Conference, Ambassador Norman H. Davis, who said that "equality of armaments should primarily be sought through reduction of armaments of the heavily-armed powers, not through acts on the part of others to build up their military might".

The administration's industrial recovery program has raised the question in some earnest minds whether the Constitution is being violated. The "Relativity" and the Constitution—"that body of rules and maxims in accordance with which the powers of sovereignty are habitually exercised"—has not infrequently been utilized by reactionaries to obstruct progress, as when in 1918 the Supreme Court of the United States declared the first Federal child labor law to be unconstitutional—by a vote of five to four; the shift of one vote would have made the

act "constitutional" and would have put an end to the victimizing of children.

One reads with a new hope, therefore, the definition of constitutional law recently given by Rexford C. Tugwell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, and one of the members of the so-called "Brain Trust" upon which President Roosevelt relies for advice. Secretary Tugwell said: "Constitutional law, at any given time, is the *then current theory* of what ought and what ought not to be done under the Constitution,—a legalistic expression of the *prevailing* political and economic philosophy".

If such a view should be thought to introduce too much of "relativity" into this august realm, we may recall for our present purpose those words from the Constitution which Governor-General Frank Murphy quoted with such aptness in his message to the Legislature recently when he stated that "We must realize anew that the objective of government is 'to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity'."

And Woodrow Wilson said in his book, "The State", "Government goes on to serve every convenience of society. Its sphere is limited only by its own wisdom".

A. V. H. H.

The Coconut Tree

By Palmer A. Hilty

FIVE feet, ten feet, twenty and more,
Yes, fifty and sixty feet high,
The coco palm heaves its huge arms
Up bravely and rakes at the sky.

Like a heron standing all night
On one leg in a sedge-green lake,
The coconut strains its slim height
While its leaves in dreams laugh and shake.

Like torn, vagabond goblin flags,
This husk-nutted tree its leaves tilts,
Or as mammoth cabbage all frayed,
Or giant dandelion on stilts.

A fond, careful mother and nurse
This frazzle tree stands in the sun;
With her punkahs daily she fans
Her flower-children everyone.

With patience truly Oriental
It waits for winds of earth to pass,
Then, nodding, undulates, the while
Slow starfish shadows comb the grass.

A spray of leaves dashed into fronds
Many-dangling in the sea-breath wave;
Perennial fountain bubbling sea green
From stalagmite in sky-roofed cave.

Nigh twenty hands, two-hundred fingered,
This palm stripling weaves in the wind;
This tree is so jolly I guess
It never's been tempted or sinned.

And yet, as man in distress will sing,
This palm rocks in rollicking gales
Bald-headed, defiant, and threshes
Elemental screams from swinging flails.

These long peg-legged trees are arms
That stretch and shove slenderly high,
Tropical runes that spell the urge
At the core of the earth for the sky.

With Charity To All

By Putakte



WELL, here I am at the old job of making a fool of myself at the expense of others. It's not at all a bad job when you come to think of it, considering that when others make fools of themselves it is almost always at their own expense. . . .

Well, all I know is what is not found in the papers, but Mr. Rodrigo Lim need not fear competition from my direction. I will not poach on his preserves. I have too exalted an opinion of immorality to drag it in the mud of publicity. I consider scandals sacred. . . . So I will laddle out nothing to tickle the palate of those who are not emancipated and clear-sighted enough to discern on the brow of immorality the awesome words, *Noli Me Tangere*. . . . I desire to implant in the minds of my readers a wholesome respect for what we in our colossal denseness are pleased to call vice. . . .

In this connection, I cannot help recalling what the Catholic bishops in their recent convention said with regard to the religious tendencies of our young generation. Gain-saying the prevalent notion that the youth of the land have fallen heels over head to the devil and are irremediably lost to religion, they maintain that the former, notwithstanding their enlightenment, are just as religious as our youth of yesterday, which, by the way, isn't saying much. . . . So I do not propose to quarrel with the gentlemen of God on this score. Personally, I am inclined to think that as long as our young people cling to the unfortunate belief that in love a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, the services of the Church can never be dispensed with. . . . In this country, at least, the Church appears to me to be built not on Peter but on Hymen. . . .

You have, of course, heard of the judge whom the Governor General asked to retire a few days ago without anything in the way of gratuity because he had been so indiscreet as to "collect ₱12, ₱15, and ₱13.60 in three marriages performed by him when the law specifies that the fee for civil marriages should be ₱1.20" (The quotation is from the *Tribune*. Or, is it the *Herald*? I can't tell which is which nowadays.) This, you see, is what comes of usurping the immemorial prerogative of the Church. . . . Whom God hath put asunder only the Church may join together. . . .

I see that high-salaried government officials have finally succeeded in exhausting *even* the gratuity fund by retiring of their own accord perhaps after having abundantly feathered their nests while in the service. But can we blame them? The Government, after all, is not a person, notwithstanding the opinion of Messrs. Osmeña and Roxas, and we have no right to expect anybody to show the slightest scruple in his commerce with abstract entities (like government), except possibly heroes who are a myth. Consider

the notorious behavior of philosophers. . . . Diogenes who, armed with a lantern, went about the streets of Athens in broad daylight in search of an honest man would not have ventured upon that strange quest had he considered himself an intellectually honest fellow. . . .

There is nothing in common between Diogenes and Senator Belo, the most famous of the Belo Boys, except perhaps their fame. . . . Now, I have it on unimpeachable authority that the good Senator is personally against granting franchise to the fair but that he has self-sacrificially swept aside his own convictions and moved heaven and earth to get the woman suffrage bill passed by the Legislature for the sake of nothing but that paltry thing called glory! . . . And yet there are cynics who will tell you that politicians are incapable of genuine self-sacrifice. . . .

I hesitate to mention Secretary Singson Encarnacion in the same breath with Senator Belo. For the former, who is evidently no lover of glory, proposes—to his eternal shame, be it said—to oblige the ladies to share with their worse halves the expense of maintaining misgovernment in the event that they are vouchsafed the privilege of voting, which they will never be foolish enough to exercise (I don't remember ever having cast the ballot myself). No, Mr. Secretary, your proposal is unfair—even to the "unfair sex". . . . My advice regarding the matter—and my advice is always freely and gladly given despite protests to those who don't want it—is that if women are allowed to vote, they should not be taxed; and if men are taxed, they should not vote. Thus the evils of the tax and the ballot will be equally divided between the sexes. This, I am convinced, is the only way to bear them. . . .

I once had the inexplicable audacity to say to a woman, "You told me you were born in 1893. That makes you forty, does it not?" "But dear," she protested in a way that would have thawed out the staunchest and most confirmed sceptic, "you know that figures lie". . . . The fellow who says that he is a man of a few words should be told to complete his education. . . . The more I think of marriage the more I am convinced that what the world needs is not companionate marriage but compassionate marriage. . . . The only way to stop a man kissing you is to tell him with the air of one who has made an unusually interesting discovery that his kisses remind you of another's. . . . I once knew a sick man who said he would give his life to get well. . . . Nor shall I ever forget her who once imploringly said to me, "Please do not take advantage of my innocence!" The poor girl was trying to take advantage of my honor. . . .



Philippine Letters Prospective

By Palmer A. Hilty

AS a sweetly lingering memory or a reverie on far-off enchanting places, lives within me the pleasant aftertaste of a meeting with Marcelo de Gracia Concepcion, who traveling through our province kindly consented to dine with us in our *nipa* abode. His visit was like a fresh rain after a parching day, for he came bubbling over with knowledge of all sorts of little personal things about many of my favorite writers, some of whom he had met while in the United States. We had very special common ground in three utterly disparate characters: Christopher Morley, Emily Dickinson, Lafcadio Hearn, whom we largely dwelled on during the lunch hour. Finally when the conversation veered around to give the poet appropriate occasion, he flooded me with a question on my opinion regarding possibilities of English literary developments in the Philippines; whence the following thoughts were developed.



alter the prevailing drama structure. Yet Homer left us one of the greatest of epics and Shakespeare some of the most imperishable poetry of all times.

What of the Philippines?

But now, how do these considerations, functioning variously at different times and under different conditions, apply to the Philippine Islands?

In the last three hundred years, despite the absence of all advanced culture traditions previously, Filipinos have demonstrated sufficient energy and ability to make praiseworthy advance in adopting the highest type of contemporary civilization, although the process is by no means fully performed. Indications of creative enlightenment are so abundant that no one adequately informed can assert that Filipinos lack ability to master methods and to contribute thought and art productions to modern culture.

The most kindly disposed impartial apologist of Philippine letters must admit that relatively speaking the Philippines lacks any considerable body of worthwhile literature. That lack, however, by no means precludes the possibility of developing such a body, but neither does it necessitate or enable this development. Hence, though no unanimous opinion can be hoped for, it is nevertheless pertinent to inquire what conditions give rise to literature and what evidences of these are found in the Philippines.

The Causes of the Golden Ages of Literature

The golden ages of literature one man accounts for on the basis of peculiar racial vigor and endowment; another adduces confluence of thought streams; a third presumes literature arises chiefly through the desire for fame and to live on in the memory of men. Still another deems literature largely the result of compensatory activity, to borrow a term from psychology. A fifth will remind you of the practical aspect remuneration plays in encouraging literature, and he is in good company, for did not the great Doctor Johnson say nobody but a fool wrote a book for anything but money? An ancient Greek observed that reflection generally follows after a season of activity. The searching period is the productive one. Periclean Athens, Renaissance Italy, Elizabethan England, to mention three towering ages, embraced or followed times of marked activity, search, even turmoil of the human spirit. Thinking, which is the basis of all epochal literature, is an effort of the stirred mind to seek its own levels like oil and water shaken up in a test tube or to regain its equilibrium as a dip needle does when spun around. Furthermore, the master creator invariably works with superior plasticity and organizing force in a medium originated and essentially perfected by others. Homer is reliably conjectured to have skillfully arranged and strung together ballads of a former Greek attempt to quell Trojan piracy. Shakespeare wrote English dramas in pentameter verse. He did not originally fit the language over the five-beat verse pattern nor materially

Second, what are the sundry thought streams in the Islands? For centuries there has been sporadic commerce and intercourse with China. In the south Mohammedan influence made inroad. For three centuries Spanish culture dominated and, as some one recently said, is still deep in the soul of the Philippines. And now for thirty years American ideas and ideals have been filtering into these Islands, one of the most fortunate of which despite its short-comings is, in my estimation, the wide-spread school system in English. It is inconceivable that this convergence of cultural influences—Chinese and Mohammedan from Asia, Romance and Anglo-Saxon (as modified by America) from Europe—should not bear fruit among a people of any creative energy and sensitivity. But will this be in English? Why not?

School Instruction in English

The Philippine public schools were organized on the only possible basis they could have been by those who instituted them, namely, English. Though cultural conditioning no doubt begins soon after birth, a child beginning school can hardly be thought of as having a developed or fixed language. Its paucity of thought precludes that. The ease with which children change from one language to another demonstrates the same. Nevertheless, granting that the Philippine child has some language handicap in school, I know also that if diligent the superior Filipino can acquire good English idiom and range of expression. And superior pupils are the only ones that come into consideration for our purposes, for the mediocre have nothing of importance to say anyhow which the brilliant can not more aptly and beautifully express.

Is English a Foreign Language?

At times, albeit rarely, one hears English called a foreign language in the Philippines. Granting the partial truth of this asseveration, a candid and informed person can hardly look you straight in the eye and maintain that a language that has for thirty years and more been the medium of

instruction in public schools all over the Islands from the first grade on is a foreign tongue. If that is true, Filipino mentality is far lower than I have been led to believe. Furthermore, some honest men think it impossible for one not of English parentage to create in English. Consider one of the greatest English prose masters of the last generation and one of our finest sea writers, Conrad, who began learning English on a boat at nineteen! Consider Sarojini Naidu, one of the highest ranking English poetesses of our day, and she is a Hindu; consider her countryman, Tagore, who has a whole shelf of thought-provoking books to his credit. Is it impossible? Have we not very creditable Filipino writers in English already? We need but turn to the pages of the *Philippine Magazine* for examples.

English and Philippine Nationalism

Occasionally one meets the statement, to me very startling, that Philippine productions in English tend to destroy Filipino nationalism. Even if English were adopted in every hut throughout the whole Philippine Islands, a fantastic assumption, would that detract from any laudable spirit for a self-respecting independence? None but the chauvinistically blind would answer aught but an unequivocal NO. To think that English would tie the Philippines to what is sometimes called a foreign yoke is sheer nonsense, for if so, why did not English bind the United States to England forever? Is not the United States sufficiently autonomous to satisfy the most arrant of independence agitators and champions of the principle of self-determination? If there

were any base to such a language phobia, Canada would probably deliberately abandon English at once for Chinese. But be it well noted, my contention for a bright outlook for Philippine English productions that contribute something to this world-girdling culture by no means implies a widespread use of English in Filipino homes, though it may well be used in a few. Indeed no one realizes more fully than I the fact that regardless of the language or dialect taught in Philippine schools, so long as parents live with children and no dispossessing or exterminating war is waged, the people of Cebu will speak Cebuano, of Ilocos Norte Ilocano, etc. And so it should and must be, for no movement forcibly to relegate the various language and dialectal shadings to a limbo is justified. That many of them will in the course of time fail to survive is inevitable. In that respect history is inexorable. The necessity for mutual understanding as a partial factor in averting mutual extermination or of the weak by the strong renders the long-continued survival of the purity of our many dialectal variations highly improbable.

What the Philippines Could Contribute to World Literature

But assuming Filipino capacity for producing significant English works, what, we may ask, is distinctive in the Philippines which merits literary embodiment? Many things: the Malay way of life as developed in the Philippines transmuted into English letters should make a worthwhile

(Continued on page 251)

Remember the folks at home—

ALHAMBRA CIGARS

the recognized leaders in
QUALITY CIGARS
are greatly appreciated as
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS



PRICE-LIST FOR HIGH GRADE CIGARS

for direct shipment to any address in the United States. All charges, including United States Revenue Taxes, prepaid.

	Standard Packing		Boite Nature	
	No.	Price	No.	Price
BELLEZAS	50	P 4.40	50	P 4.60
BELLEZAS	100	8.60	100	9.00
BLUE RIBBON TWISTERS.....	25	6.90	50	12.80
CORONAS DE LA ALHAMBRA.....	25	5.40	50	9.90
ESPECIALES	25	4.20	50	7.50
EXCELENTES	25	5.20	50	9.40
GOLD RIBBON TWISTERS.....	25	3.70	50	6.90
HALF-A-CORONA.....	25	4.20	50	7.50
PRESIDENTES ALHAMBRA.....	100	9.70	—	—
RED RIBBON TWISTERS.....	25	5.30	50	9.70

All boxes are attractively wrapped in holly paper.
If desired we will enclose your personal card in the boxes.
Orders for delivery in time for Christmas should reach us not later than November 18. (For West Coast, Nov. 22nd)

ALHAMBRA
CIGAR & CIGARETTE MFG. CO.
P. O. Box 209—Manila—31 Tayuman

Rain

By Amador T. Daguio

I DID not go out from my room this morning, although it was not raining. Now I will not go out at all because the rain is falling in torrents and every now and then there is a flash of lightning and I hear the roll of thunder. I do not want to go out and get wet or be killed by the lightning. I lie on my bed, writing this.

If it only were not raining, I say to myself. Still I have not wasted the day, for I swept my room which had not been cleaned for weeks. I hung up some pictures, too, and now everything is tidy and ready for visitors. Had I gone out this morning, I would not have accomplished anything. Now, if a visitor comes, I can be proud, having a room like this.

I wonder whether a visitor will come and who he will be.

I really want to go out in the rain. When I was a boy I used to take a bath in the rain. One time my mother whipped me because I came home wet and shivering. I cried as she undressed me and changed my clothes. Then she gave me a little coffee and some home-made cookies, and after that I felt very warm. But there is no mother here. I am old and I have changed. Only the rain does not change; it is young forever, like the flowers.

I hear voices outside. My heart beats too rapidly. I am glad that I am alone in this room. I am not lonely anymore. Years ago, yes, I was lonely—in the city, also

far from my kin. I have looked at the new moon and cried alone in the silence. I fought for a position in life. I knew ambition and had dreams of greatness. Now only the rain is young. It comes cool and sweet and soft, like the fingers of a little child. It is young because it knows the flowers growing on the hillside. Once near a brook, I saw lilies growing wild, and had bad thoughts. If flowers only faded before they were beautiful, I exclaimed to myself. If the youth of the rain would not go into them, singing to them of their loveliness. When I was young, my youth never had a chance to flower.

I hear voices out there in the rain. . .

The pain in my heart does not go. I nurse it like a crying baby. I sing to it to make it stop. Nobody is here to know what I am doing. Let me live like this, alone, away from people who mock, or who sympathize. Away from common things and from things that are called great—ah, protected from the rain. Cold comes creeping over me. Let me be warm, warm. No mother is here to make coffee for me—or to punish me for coming home wet and shivering. I am not wet, I am not shivering, yet I want to cry—mother not being here, mother being gone. But if I am alone, who dares to comfort me?

Why should this pain come to me when I am lying down, wanting to sleep, but writing this instead?



First Call!

The Carnival City, the city of wonders, now under construction, will surpass in magnificence and splendor all the previous Carnivals.

New Side-Shows and Amusements, Pageants and Parades, Sumptuous Balls, Folk Song and Native Dances, National Beauty Contest, Commercial and Industrial Fair, Etc., Etc.

1934 Carnival and Exposition

From January 27 to February 11

The children of the man who lives in the room next to mine are playing outside and making a lot of noise. Now they are chasing each other up and down the stairs, and laughing. They are near my door now. They are peeping in at me, innocently. Curious and smiling, they look at me in bed, writing this. Four little girls, one with curly hair. Now still another looks in, a boy. He is the child of one of the neighbors and hurt himself last week with a piece of wood. He still bears the scar on his cheek. He is young. He is not a flower. He will lose the scar in time.

Now I am thinking—suppose I had never been young, suppose I had never been born. If I could only go through life without thought, without considering why I had to live. Suppose I had never been a boy running over the hills, chasing butterflies, and cupping the rain in my hands. There were beautiful flowers, then as now, blue and red and yellow and silken white. And there was dew on the flowers at dawn. I was not thinking then, but living. I did not need thoughts to move life. I needed neither men nor women. I had not yet seen faces, scenes, and life's brutality.

The children have stopped running around because a while ago the man who lives in the room opposite to mine and whose wife deserted him, bawled at them to stop. He said they disturbed his sleep and called them names.

The youngest child is crying. She is calling for her mother. This poor child, now calling for her mother, will grow up into a big girl; she will be fondled, be loved, be dead. Now, however, she is calling for her mother.

A moment later they are all in my room. The youngest is still crying. The rest want to know what I am doing. The boy with the scar on his cheeks is watching me keenly, touches the paper on which I write. One of the girls is looking at her image in my mirror. She is young, she is young, I cry out to myself. Why did these children come to me and make my room dirty? What visitor would drop in now and drive away these emotions? I want rest. I want to weep.

The boy is looking at what I am writing. I wish he could read these deep, wounding words that go beyond all loneliness. Would he understand me if he could read?

Poem, Inevitable—For Love

By Jose Garcia Villa

BUT you—
have kept me away from love
so long—
and now

I will not be kept away. . .

Now is the time to go:

I go.

For I cannot live without love,
I cannot stay away

from love!

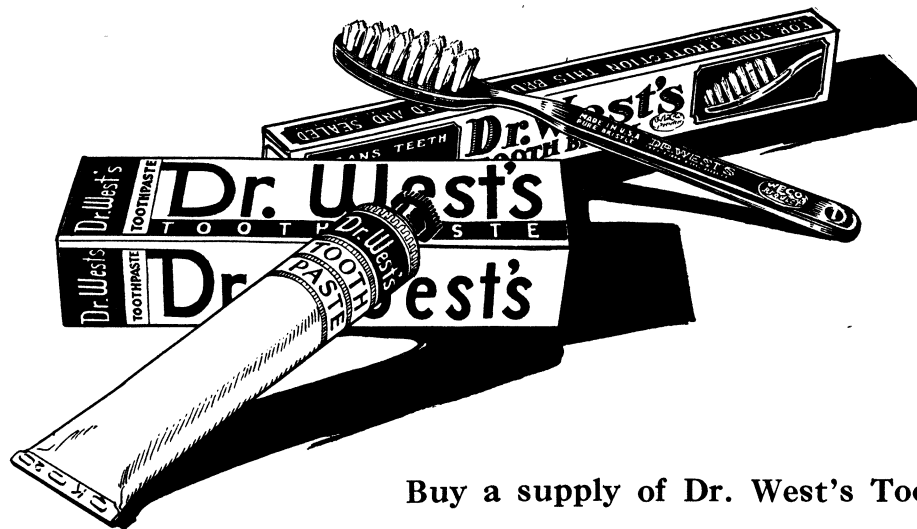
I break the chain of sonhood
for the bond of love:

I reject

your parenthood for the god
of love.

Be Sure Your Teeth Receive The Best Of Care—

Use Dr. West's Tooth Paste
on Your
Dr. West's Tooth Brush



YOU can't afford to take chances in the care of your teeth. The way to end all guesswork is to use the safe, reliable, quickly cleansing Dr. West's Tooth Paste. It has been proved safe and efficient in hundreds of the most exacting laboratory tests. You will be delighted with the results you obtain from this modern dentifrice, especially when you use it on a Dr. West's Tooth Brush.

Buy a supply of Dr. West's Tooth Paste from Your Dealer

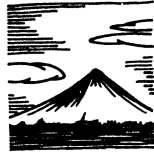
Enjoy the benefits to be obtained from the use of this modern dentifrice

The Flowing Road

By Percy A. Hill

ONE of the many criticisms directed against the old régime in the Philippines, is that roads existed only in theory. But even in other countries good roads are of recent origin. The art of road building dates from the time of the Romans, but then, for many centuries roads were neglected until the motor vehicle appeared and roads became real instead of mere lines on the map. Roads in days of old followed in the track of the cohorts' eagles, as part of the civilization Rome gave to those who bowed before her conquering legions. And these same legions were often road-builders, as were our own soldiers during the early part of the American occupation in the Philippines.

The early road in the Philippines was generally known as the Calle Real, or the King's Highway, vestiges of which still exist in distant towns and provinces. In the main these highways have been merged into the macadamized ribbons, driven by modern engineers, and as strait as the narrow path of the saints. But the king's highway in days of yore filled all the exigencies then called for,—the passage of the ramshackle coaches on leather straps instead of springs, the jaunty *quilez*, and the solid-wheeled *carretons*. The more speedy travelers used the stocky ponies of the country. What little freight then transported was

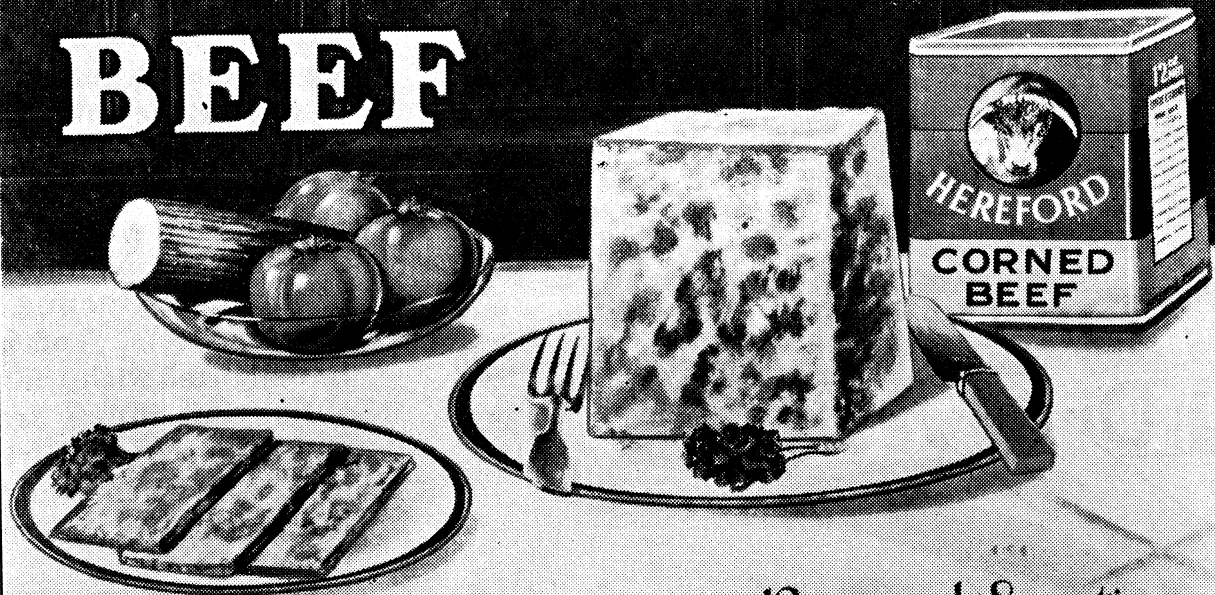


borne on the backs of carriers, by pack-trains of dusty animals, or by sea.

The Calle Reals, under the urge of the master-builder, Governor-General W. Cameron Forbes, soon became a real thing the length and breadth of the Philippines. They brought the scattered peoples into touch with each other, and commerce rapidly expanded, travel by river and sea diminishing with the coming of the motor-truck and the bus. There are many who insist that the road has been a far more important factor than the school as a factor in the progress and enlightenment of the people.

There is no finer diversion in this busy age, than to take a leisurely motor trip over the flowing roads of our provinces. Their variety is infinite. The roads of Bicolandia, the land of magnificent volcanoes, ancient towns, and lands planted to the fronded palm and glossy-leaved abaca, are lined with flowering shrubs such as the hibiscus, poinsetta, and hydrangea, and resemble park drives rather than roads. Those of the Ilocano region, snow-white from the coral-rock and shell surfacing, follow the strip between the mountains and the seashore for two hundred miles. Then there are the roads that run like causeways across the swamps of Pampanga and Bataan, others that encircle Laguna de Bay,

HEREFORD BEEF



12oz. and 8oz. tins

Manila

• WISE & CO., Inc. •

Iloilo

a region older than Manila; those mounting to the high cordillera by switchbacks and zigzags; and those that pierce the primeval forest to penetrate to the Cagayan Valley, the home of tobacco.

Radiating from Manila, Cebu, and Iloilo, the various reconstructed king's highways run straight and white through rice fields stretching to far horizons, green or golden, according to the season. And it is more than a metaphor to say all flesh is grass, for mankind in the aggregate lives upon rice, a water-grass, and wheat, an upland grass. Then there is the sugar region where tall saccharine stalks crowd closely to the roadway, and smoke-plumed stacks of centrals denote dividends to somebody, but perhaps there is no greater beauty to be seen on the flowing roads than that of the coconut country. Here the rustling coconut palms stretch in symmetrical colonnades on all sides, in front and behind, between the rows grass, cropped by live-stock, as short as that of a park, while the motor bores its way through as if into a verdant tunnel.

As a means of seeing the Philippines, the road is in a class by itself. We come upon unfamiliar sights and sounds each minute in the changing landscape. We pass a covered-cart from Pangasinan with an entire family in migration. It is hung with mats, pots, and other utensils, and a dog trots underneath. By the side of the road sits a group of migratory laborers.

At a spot where a river emerges from its gorge, we stop for a rustic meal by the roadside. Just one of those exquisite spots where waters tinkle, birds sing, and trees give their heavy shade, the seclusion unbroken by the beauty of the high encompassing mountains, lilac and blue in the distance. As the sun slides down the sky and the miles reel off beneath us, other scenes flash by on Nature's film. Here and there, like islands, rise graceful clumps of bamboo. We rumble over bridges, over quiet creeks, and get glimpses of barrios embowered in dark mango orchards, filled with the pungent smoke of cooking fires.

Later the road twists besides a flowing river, bordered by high trees. A turn in the road brings us to a stop. Camineros are busy repairing a broken bridge. Close by, a cogon-covered shed gives us refuge until the road becomes passable. It is dry and has the luxury of a roof, and a passing shower fills this democratic shelter as visitors crowd in. Two Igorot hillmen, employed on the road, enter also. One stoops for a coal from the smouldering fire for his brass pipe, filled with a fierce-smelling tobacco. A traveling merchant with his stock on a high-peaked cart files in with his women folks. The slim, shy *dalagas* leave conversation strictly to their elders. A couple of dogs sniff their way towards the bubbling rice-pot, to be driven away with sticks and loud cries.

In due course the sun comes out, the bridge is made passable, and we continue up the ribbon-like road into the high hills. Finally a saffron and pink sunset ushers in the tropical night, with the squeak of fruit-bats and nocturnal birds. Hastily wriggling snakes show under the stabbing glare of the head-lights, water courses become mere misty glimmers; mountains, blurs against the dark; but over all is the drowsy hum of the motor, that skims the flowing road, killing the dimension of space, and bringing the far places together within the span of a single day.

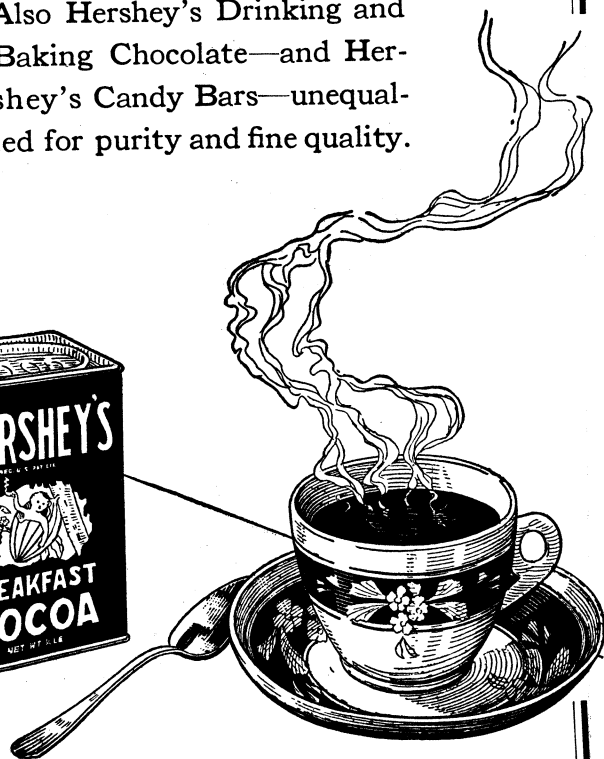
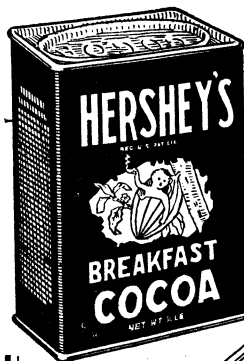
You'll Like HERSHEY'S COCOA at Breakfast

FOR a nourishing, satisfying drink with your morning meal, try Hershey's Cocoa. It has delightful flavor—is rich in food value.

Hershey's Cocoa is an excellent beverage for school children—provides sustaining nourishment for their day's activities.

Hershey's Cocoa is economical and can be prepared in a few minutes. Follow the simple directions you will find printed on the label.

Also Hershey's Drinking and Baking Chocolate—and Hershey's Candy Bars—unequaled for purity and fine quality.



Sold by all dealers

The Philippine Home

Edited by Mrs. Mary Macdonald

This Matter of Thrift

DURING the past few weeks the Philippines have experienced a period of wild excitement over gold mining stocks. There has been feverish speculation that would do credit to Wall Street in 1928; one hears of fabulous fortunes made—seldom hears of the ones which have been lost.

Leaving aside the good and bad features of investment in our mining enterprises, the situation serves to focus attention on the matter of thrift, the saving and investment of our surplus funds. For the person of small or modest income, it goes without argument that investment in common stocks is questionable since it involves too great risk. The first thing to be done is to accumulate a savings account, and the second is to invest in life insurance. After that the problem of investing surplus funds should be carefully considered and the advice of competent persons should be sought and heeded.

One of the important things with reference to thrift is an incentive to save. This incentive varies according to different tastes. Some of us save to own our own homes; others save for travel; others save for the education of the children, and so on. With the incentive to save present, it

is much easier to save than is the case when one has no particular object in view.

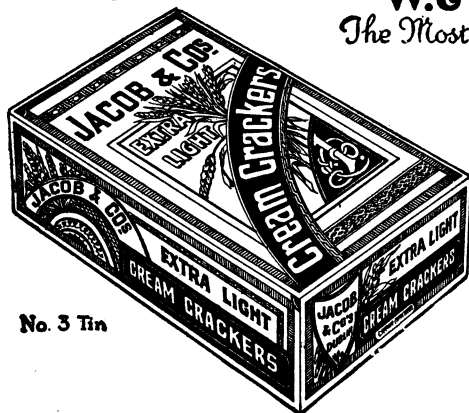
Most persons like to lay aside a certain amount of money so that their old age may be provided for. There are various ways of making such a provision, one of the most popular at present being the insurance policy which provides for a life income. Premiums are paid during the active and productive years of one's life, and after a certain age the insurance company pays a monthly income for the balance of one's life.

The temptation to indulge in speculation or investments which give promise of unusually large returns, or nothing, should not be given until provision has been made for all the ordinary requirements and necessities of life. There will always be persons willing and eager to take risks with their money. A few of them may be successful, but there is always a far greater number that suffers a loss which can often be ill afforded. When it comes to investing in business enterprises, whether mining companies or other industries, the investor should seek complete information about the company into which he intends to put his money, the persons connected with it, the prospects for success, and every phase of the situation. This is true whether the amount you intend to invest is large or small. Every business is a risk, but the safest ones are those that have adequate capital, that are managed by capable, honest persons, and that have good prospects for success.

The wisdom of thrift applies today, even in the face of losses which thousands have experienced as the result of bank failures and the bankruptcy of enterprises which had

W. & R. JACOB & CO

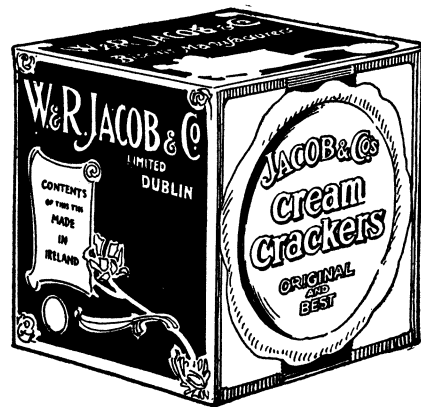
The Most Famous Biscuits in the World



No. 3 Tin



No. 1 Tin



No. 5 Tin

WISE & COMPANY
DISTRIBUTORS

been considered financially sound. The wealth and financial standing of any country is based upon the willingness and ability of its citizens to save, and to invest their accumulated savings to their own benefit as well as to the benefit of the country.

Save—by all means. Have some kind of an incentive for saving, and then exercise common sense in making your business investments.

Nearly Every One Likes Croquettes

ONE of the best ways of using bits of left-over chicken or meat is in the form of croquettes. If made properly, every one enjoys them and quite forgets that the thrifty housewife has utilized a few scraps for a very delectable meat dish.

Croquettes are easily made. In fact they can be prepared at any time and put in the ice box, ready to be fried in deep fat at the last minute before serving. One of the important things about croquettes is the white sauce, which may be made as follows: Melt a tablespoon of cooking fat in a saucepan, and stir in two tablespoons of flour, blending the two together thoroughly. Then add a half a cup of milk and cook, stirring constantly until the mixture is thick and smooth.

When the white sauce is ready, add the ground chicken or other meat which has been chopped or put through the meat grinder, adding a half teaspoon of salt, a half teaspoon of chopped onion, and a dash of lemon juice. Let this mixture cool thoroughly, since the colder the mixture is, the easier it will be to handle.

The best coating for croquettes is bread crumbs. Cracker crumbs may be substituted but they will not give as nice appearance or as tasty flavor as the crumbs of dry bread or toast. The crumbs may be prepared by rolling out the pieces of dry bread or toast with a rolling pin until at least a cupful is ready to be used in coating the croquettes.

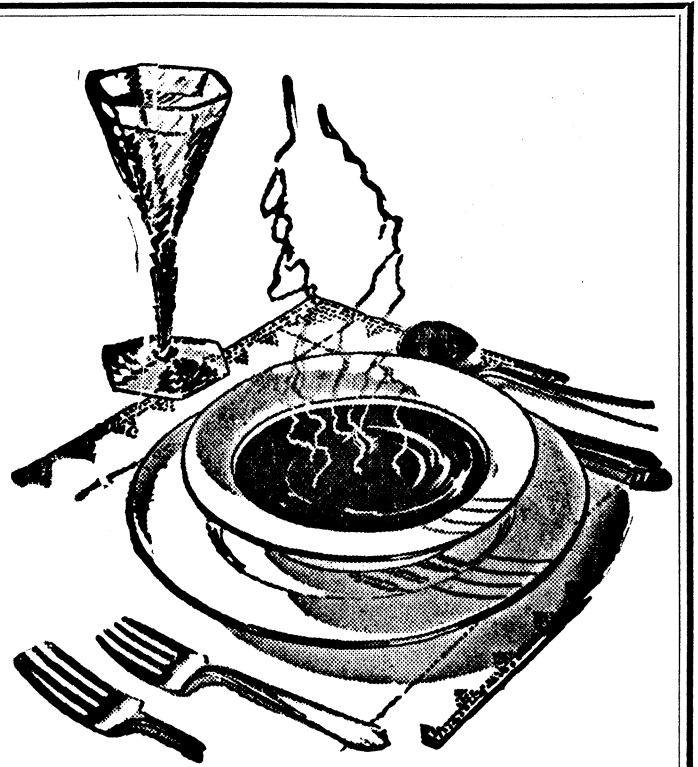
With the crumbs in one flat pan or plate, and an egg beaten with two tablespoons of milk or water in another, you will be ready to shape the croquettes. Take up a tablespoon of the meat mixture and round off the surface to form a ball. Roll it around and around in the crumbs until the surface is covered and then transfer the ball to the plate containing the egg. When the surface is coated with egg, add another layer of crumbs, and then shape the croquette with your hands into oblong or cone shapes. The shape is not so important as the coating—it must cover the surface completely if the croquette is to be kept from bulging or bursting during frying.

The cooking fat for croquettes is ready when bits of bread will brown in about 40 seconds. Arrange the croquettes in a wire basket so that they are not quite touching and lower into the hot fat. The croquettes should be entirely covered. The actual frying takes only a few minutes. They should be served piping hot.

Several recipes for croquettes that may be of interest are given below:

Rice and Cheese Croquettes

1 tablespoon fat
1 tablespoon flour
½ teaspoon salt
1 cup of cheese
½ cup milk
2 cups cooked rice
1 egg



For Formal Occasions!

THE successful hostess always serves soup for formal dinners. And what a help Campbell's Soups are! So quickly prepared. So appetizing and healthful. And such a wide variety to choose from. Tempting vegetable purees such as Tomato, Pea, Celery, Asparagus and Bean, Hearty, substantial soups such as Vegetable, Beef, Mock Turtle, Ox-Tail, and Chicken. Dainty, clear soups such as Consommé, Bouillon and Julienne. A soup to suit any occasion. And to please any appetite! Visit your local dealer and get acquainted with the different kinds of

Campbell's

Condensed Soups

A different Soup
for every day!

Asparagus	Mulligatawny
Bean	Mutton
Beef	Ox Tail
Bouillon	Pea
Celery	Pepper Pot
Chicken	Printanier
Chicken-Gumbo	Tomato
Clam Chowder	Vegetable
Consommé	Vegetable-Beef
Julienne	Vermicelli-Tomato
Mock Turtle	

Campbell's famous 21 kinds



For Sale By All Dealers

YOURS
For ₱2.00



*The Seal of
Unconditional
Guarantee*



THE NEW EVERSHARP
DORIC

THE DORIC pen and pencil can now be purchased on the instalment plan. Pay as you use it. ₱2.00 down, three months to pay balance.

Own the finest! Twelve-sided, gem-like Doric Eversharp—the world's most beautiful pen and pencil.

GUARANTEED FOR YOUR LIFETIME

If you drop your Eversharp on the point—if poor ink clogs it—if a baby smashes it—if the inksack wears out—if it is broken from any cause whatsoever—we repair it free of charge as long as you live.

**PHILIPPINE EDUCATION
COMPANY, Incorporated**
—DISTRIBUTORS—

Melt the fat and blend with flour and salt. Stir in milk and cook until mixture thickens. Add cheese which has been broken into pieces. Cook over slow heat until smooth. Add rice and beaten egg just before removing from the stove. Chill, then shape into croquettes and roll in crumbs. Dip in egg diluted with milk of water and again in crumbs. Fry in deep fat.

Chicken or Turkey Croquettes

2 tablespoons fat	1 cup of milk
2 teaspoons minced onion	2 cups minced chicken or turkey, or
1 teaspoon salt	equal parts of meat and minced celery
dash of pepper	1 teaspoon minced parsley

Melt fat, add onion, and fry until yellow. Blend in flour, salt and pepper, and stir until smooth. Add milk, and cook until mixture thickens. Add turkey, celery, and minced parsley. Chill thoroughly. Form into croquettes and coat with bread crumbs and egg as previously described. Fry in deep fat and serve very hot.

Pigs in Potatoes

1 teaspoon minced onion	6 cooked sausages (small links)
teaspoon minced parsley	1 egg yolk
2 cups mashed potatoes	

Mix onion, parsley, and egg, and mashed potatoes together. Beat thoroughly. Coat cooked sausages with potato mixture and shape into croquettes. Roll in finely ground dried bread crumbs, dip in egg, and again coat with crumbs. Fry in deep fat.

What Do You Know About The Philippines?

- About how many carabaos are there in the Philippines?
- How many hogs?
- About how many kilometers of roads are there in the Philippines?
- About what was our total foreign trade last year?
- What province has the smallest population?
- What province has the largest population?
- The second largest?
- About what was the total public school enrolment last year?
- What province has the largest area of agricultural land?
- What province has the largest percentage of agricultural area?
- What province has the largest area under sugar cultivation?
- What province has the largest area cultivated to rice (palay)?
- What province has the largest number of coconut trees?
- What province has the largest area cultivated to corn?
- What province has the largest area under abaca?
- What was the old name of Cavite?
- What year was the Suez Canal formally opened?
- When, during the last century, did the Spaniards open Manila to foreign trade?
- When was free trade established between the United States and the Philippines?
- When was the Panama Canal opened?



A large number of letters were received during the past month questioning the answers to the questions published in the October issue.

One reader pointed out that Mount Pulog is the highest in Luzon. The question, however, was, What is the highest mountain in southern Luzon?

The answer to Question 6, What is the most densely populated province? was based on information in the 1918 Census. Several readers called attention to the fact that because of recent territorial additions to Ilocos Sur, this is no longer the most densely populated province, which now is Cebu. (See the latest Statistical Bulletins of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry). Mr. Pedro A. Cabildo, of the Bureau of Customs, was the first to call attention to this error, and will receive a complimentary subscription to the Magazine for one year.

The answer to Question 9, What was the first daily newspaper published in Manila? was *La Esperanza*, founded in 1846. Several readers called attention to the fact that the date is given as 1847 in Prof. Leandro Fernandez' "A Brief History of the Philippines". J. Z. Valenzuela, in his "History of Journalism in the Philippine Islands", gives the date as 1846, and this is proved by a facsimile of the first issue which bears that date. Some readers referred to other, earlier newspapers published in the Philippines, but these were not *dailies*.

As to the answer to Question 12, What is the third largest city in the Philippines? some readers stated that the answer should have been Albay, Albay, instead of Legaspi, and this was true until Albay was merged with Legaspi. Albay is no longer recognized as a separate city or town. One correspondent informed us that we were "perfectly wrong" in calling it the third largest city in the Philippines as there are only two "cities" in the whole country—Manila and Baguio—referring to the form of government. We, of course, used the word in its more common sense.

Several readers wrote to say that Magellan stopped at the Ladrone Islands and not the Mariana Islands, not knowing that the former is the older name of the same

(Continued on page 257)

Philippine Letters Prospective

(Continued from page 243)

contribution to that greatest of all the world's literatures. Folk ways and customs and lore have been one of the great fountainheads and inspiration of letters. The greatest modern revival of poetry in the British Isles was inaugurated by William B. Yeats, who dug diligently around the roots of the ancestral Celtic tree. Wordsworth was emphatic and outspoken in declaring elemental emotions and ways of life, of primary importance to literature. Certainly, the province of learning and science contributes also to the form and mood of literature; Coleridge in *Biographia Literaria* expatiated on that. Nevertheless, the supreme importance of earthy folk ways and customs in literature is undisputed. A glance at Thomas Hardy will clarify that point.

In Europe the old order of things is passing away. Pirates there are legendary. A train goes to the top of the Jungfrau and the olden spirits of the mountains retreat from the sight and roar of a train. The strongholds of trolls are pierced by tunnels and spanned by bridges; even the Lapland witch perceives her sands are numbered. America never had an indigenous folk lore or tradition of spirits because of the newness of the country and spread of popular education. True, America has her swagger western stories, her Indian fighting tales, her boisterous humorists, canny negro tales, blustering northwoods hero, Paul Bunyan, but never pixies, nymphs, *asuangs*, *tianaks*, *wak-waks* or haunted mountains. Now specifically the Philippines is a mine of superstitions and folk tales which need only the touch of some Midas of letters to transmute them into sparkling gold. And tragic it were if this transmuting were not done before the onslaughts of science through public education will have uprooted these traits from Filipino life, as finally and rightly must happen.

There is in addition a tropical spirit in the Philippines awaiting a more adequate incarnation in a sustained body of letters. Opulence and urge of growth, riotous profusion of life, wants capture in a net of words. The spirit of the straightdown sun and rain that falls like mellow mist to maddened cataracts—these reacting on Malay man and the whole complex of culture developed around them, are waiting for the reaper. A Philippine Emerson must lie in

Mothers Know That Mild, Pure IVORY SOAP is Best for Baby's Bath



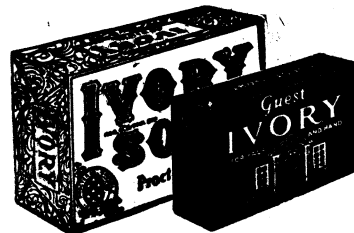
BABY'S health is so important! What watchful care it requires! Wise mothers pay attention to such a detail as the correct soap for baby's bath,—choose IVORY because they know that it is mild and pure, will cleanse baby's sensitive skin without causing irritation.

IVORY'S soft, soothing lather removes the skin's impurities, rinses away quickly, insures cleanliness that is so beneficial to health. For more than 50 years IVORY has been the favorite bath soap in millions of homes. IVORY is so efficient and economical—no wonder it enjoys the preference of discriminating persons everywhere!

Help Your Skin To Keep Healthy!

Ivory - cleansing sets free the tiny beautifiers in your skin. It removes not only surface oil, but deep-in dirt.

Ivory-lather as you know, is clear, buoyant, without the slightest greasy feel. So it bubbles down into the pores and coaxes out the clogging dust, cream and powder. You cannot give your complexion a finer "beauty treatment" than an Ivory-cleansing each night.



IVORY SOAP

99-44/100% Pure

"It Floats"

Sold by Dealers Everywhere

CRAYOLA



gives
color
and
texture
with a single stroke



Teachers of Drawing find that CRAYOLA Crayon heightens the interest which all children normally take in projects involving the use of color. CRAYOLA colors, being unusually clear and brilliant, stimulate a child's imagination and originality, while the ease with which they are applied increases the freedom of expression.

Each stroke with CRAYOLA Crayon gives not only color, but, also, uniformity and smoothness of texture. These features go far to explain why CRAYOLA is the most widely used of all schoolroom crayons.

Available in fifty colors, CRAYOLA Crayon is supplied in boxes containing 6, 8, 12, 16, 18 and 24 colors, and in refills. It is paper-wrapped, and is not affected by climatic changes.

Among water color mediums, ARTISTA has won leadership through its unusual brilliancy, its exceptional working qualities, and its splendid mixing properties. ARTISTA Water Colors are supplied 4, 8 and 16 colors to a box, brush included.

Send your name, address, school and position, and receive regularly our free periodical, "The Drawing Teacher." Each issue contains a completely illustrated new classroom project. Our Art Service Bureau welcomes an opportunity to help you with your problems.

BINNEY & SMITH CO.

41 East 42nd Street New York, N. Y.

Sole Makers of

CRAYOLA Wax Crayon
ARTISTA Water Colors

U. V. A. White Chalk Blackboard Crayon



CRAYOLA

the largest-selling schoolroom crayon brand
(Gold Medal)

the seeds of time to come who will touch these things with his magic hand.

Pitfalls for Filipino Writers

But there is a pitfall Filipino writers must be warned against: that of trying to write deliberately to enhance Filipino prestige. Similar attempts by Joel Barlow and other early American writers ended in a swift and sure oblivion. Let Filipino aspirants who harken to the Muse, following the tongue which of living tongues she most delights to honor, do so in humility and trembling sincerity. Be Truthful. Listen to the prophet of Chelsea and lay aside cant, affectation, and artificiality. Delve deep into the Philippine soul. Present that in all its meanness and greatness. Regard integrity and wholeness regardless of what your neighbor may think. The impression of your characters may be unflattering to the Philippines. But that is not your concern; yours is not to fake ideal romantic lies and goody-goody tripe, but yours is to present courageous realistic truth to life. Incidentally, exposing sham, duplicity, usury, corruption, and minority suppression of majority individual rights may have social utility besides artistic value. This is no plea for wallowing in human bestiality. But truthfulness to life means scrutinizing, reflecting upon, and presenting the lights of kindness and goodness and the shadows of suffering, cruelty, and wrong. If to do that you find some needed word lacking in English, lift that calmly from your native language over into English, for omnivorous absorption is of the genius of English. Your task is to add a mite and perhaps a measure of enrichment to English while interpreting the Philippine soul.

As Europeans criticised early American productions, so Americans now, be assured, will flay you. But let not your spirit be downcast; while you need not be pachydermatous, you can not be mere bundles of nerves. A century ago Blackwood's Magazine of Edinburgh asked the taunting question, Who reads an American book? For years Europeans took as classic Tocqueville's atrabiliar accounts of his travels in America. So also, I fear, Filipinos in their struggles must suffer under and profit by American criticism, which is indeed liable to go to extremes relative to Filipino productions now; it will probably be either excessively commendatory or derogatory. But as Filipinos develop a maturer critical consciousness, they will correct their faults, as these must come, and they will be less mindful of American opinion. Indeed the past year gave signs among Filipinos of a waking critical attitude towards things Filipino. One of the greatest emancipating effects of the passing of the Hawes-Hare law by the American congress is that it is forcing Filipinos to a re-examination of accepted values in a totally new light. This spirit of self-criticism is already spreading into Filipino writing. At least somebody has had the courage and insight to tell us coolly that Florante and Laura is not equal to Paradise Lost, that it is indeed on the whole a fantastic, mediocre production. This spirit of self-criticism should do much towards clearing away rubbish and underbrush from prospective fields for a new tillage of Philippine letters.

Finally, this is the first time in history that English has been persistently and fairly systematically taught to an Oriental people in a tropical setting. A praise-worthy

beginning has been made despite some exceptions. This race must have some peculiarities and excellencies worthy of contributing to an English literary culture. Some day poets and thinkers will arise from these Islands and give the world in Shakespeare's tongue songs and thoughts it will not willingly let die.

Our Minor Forest Products

(Continued from page 234)

all the local non-Christian labor available, it is advisable to bring some Filipino workmen from a distance—men who have greater longing for things money alone will bring, than some of the "Christians" living within reasonable collecting-distance of almaciga.

The only copal exported from Zanzibar to Europe is that found in the ground, often at a depth of four feet, "surface" resin, being considered inferior, is shipped to India to be used in the manufacture of low-grade varnish.

By using a suitable, razor-sharp instrument and a mallet and by watching the change in color of the inner bark, there should be no difficulty in complying with the Bureau of Forestry's instructions that tapping not exceed 3/4 of the thickness of the bark; the further rules that no single tapping exceed 40 centimeters in width and that tappings be at least 60 centimeters apart horizontally, present no difficulty of compliance.

If blazing of the trees is tried out properly and the search for fossil resin included in the venture, the hardship and strenuous exercise incident to personal supervision will

*Say
Merry Christmas*

to your friends abroad
—with Greeting Cards
with typical Philippine
scenes.

Our stock includes many new
numbers . . .

Exquisite hand painted scenes of
Philippine life with appropriate
"from the Philippines" greetings.
Other photographic designs and a
large assortment of novel, clever
cards that will surely delight.

*Special "Philippine Scenes"
Stationery for Xmas Letters*

PHILIPPINE EDUCATION CO.

Main Floor
101-103 Escolta



BUY DWIGHT ANCHOR BRAND SHEETING

(also obtainable in ready made) sheets

For these reasons:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| Lasting, Snow-white Finish | Luxurious Appearance |
| Longer Wearing Quality | Easier to launder |
| Special Finishing and Bleaching | Woven Tape Selvage |

Look for
This



Trade
Mark

Now in use by the Pines Hotel, Baguio
St. Luke's Hospital and many others

To be had throughout the Philippines—Ask your dealer—
Send for descriptive literature

F. E. ZUELLIG, Inc.

P. O. Box No. 604

Manila, P. I.



The unequalled

WEAR

AND

WASH

reputation

of

INDIAN HEAD

is built on years of distinguished
service.

**INDIAN HEAD
CLOTH**

IS

**STRONG and DURABLE—
INEXPENSIVE and BEAUTIFUL—**

obtainable:

White—in 6 different widths
Colored—36" Wide in 39 different shades

And....

*after a good meal
you sure need
a Glass of*



*The Great Natural
Mineral Water*

Its absolute freedom from microbic
life and earthy deposits, and its RADIO
ACTIVITIES will aid your digestion.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

be more than repaid in amount and quality of resin. Furthermore the time spent among the almaciga pines should be as beneficial to health as week-ends at Baguio.

The following table gives an idea of the export trade in almaciga:

Year	Kilos	Value
1929.....	1,386,402	₱421,448.00
1930.....	1,116,474	288,531.00
1931.....	770,188	135,493.00

(To be continued)

Nipa Hut

(Continued from page 232)

who the culprit was, recounting her own amusement at the time.

"You say," Papong Mundo stared up at her incredulously, "you say you watched it all up there without—with-out—" and he fell into incoherent mumblings.

Nena, easily hurt, turned away, fighting back her tears. Impong Elia pretended not to notice, but a little later she began scolding the old man below.

It was a silent supper they sat to that evening. Impong Elia after attempting several times to start a conversation gave up trying. Soon after the ritual of preparation for a night's rest, their heads once more touched the pillows.

From afar came the sound of approaching voices and the tentative strum of a guitar.

"Must be some young men out to serenade a girl," observed Impong Elia under her blanket.

Nearer and nearer drew the voices, once or twice lowering as in consultation. Now they seemed right under the window. A guitar sounded the usual preliminary. They were serenading Nena!

Impong Elia rose. Nena did the same. In the darkness of the room they cleared the floor of mat, blanket, and pillow. The old woman lighted the lamp and began sketchily putting things in order. Papong Mundo put his close-cropped, baldish head in at the door.

"I thought I heard some cows," he whispered, grinning to show his two remaining front teeth.

Impong Elia laughed, and chided him. Nena was unsmiling. She had changed her dress, run a comb through her hair, and passed a powder puff over her face. Now she asked the young men up. They did not need a second bidding. Gay and noisy but not boisterous, they came up, seven or eight in all. Most of them were studying in Manila and were lacking in rustic shyness. Papong Mundo quietly slipped out of the house.

It turned out that only one of the boys could "sing." And for this he was taxed dearly. He began every song and the others yelled in at the chorus. Laughter comes easily to the young. There was enough of both in that house that night. Nobody saw Papong Mundo return, his arms filled with bundles. After some skirmishing by himself in the unlighted room outside he came to the door and beckoned mysteriously to his wife. Impong Elia went out. A moment later she returned beaming, and began distributing uncorked soft-drink bottles with the unembarrassed explanation that there were not enough glasses in the house for everyone. Papong Mundo followed her, bearing

"Good
Enough"

Every piece of your printed matter creates an impression in your prospective customer's mind.

What kind of an impression? Only your customer knows.

These silent messengers speak only as you planned they should. Was it "Good Enough?"

Nothing is "good enough" if it can be improved. Better printing is an art and consists principally in the ability to combine type, paper and ink to their best advantage and does not cost any more than just "good enough" printing.

Our entire staff are trained and experienced men who understand this art and can help you.

**McCullough
PRINTING COMPANY**

101-103 ESCOLTA • MANILA, P. I.
PHONE 2-18-01

two large plates of biscuits and small cakes which he deposited one on each window sill for lack of a table.

When the boys had left and the three of them had once more prepared for sleep, Papong Mundo, catching Nena's glance, knew by the smile she gave him that he was forgiven.

Nena went home the next day. Her mother came for her in the afternoon, puff-eyed from crying. For the last days she had searched everywhere and thought she would go mad with anxiety. Nena allowed her mother to do a little coaxing first before consenting to come home with her, which she meant to anyway.

Papong Mundo toward evening, sat down contentedly once more in his rocker. He sighed.

"Thank heaven she's off. Let those serenading calves return tonight and I'll give them a bath out of turn. I dare say it is done in the city," referring wickedly to Nena's favorite argument.

Impong Elia laughed indulgently, scooping out the pounded buyo from the little mortar on her lap.

"What silly things this old man talks of."

Little night-noises outside were rising to meet the darkness as it fell. To Papong Mundo and his wife the blessed peace of twilight had returned.

Basi

(Continued from page 230)

then either carabao or cow manure which has been thoroughly mixed with soil is put on the top of this banana covering. Upon drying, the manure and soil mixture forms a cement-like cover.

The old practice is to bury the tapayan about half a foot below the surface of the ground. This, however, is not now very often practiced, the general method being to place the tapayan under the house. The basi is allowed to age in this tapayan for a period ranging from one to ten years or even longer in certain cases.

When the tapayan is opened, a very heavy sediment is usually found at the bottom, and this is thrown away. Quite frequently vinegar instead of wine is produced, this being an important by-product.

Use of Pure Cultures of Wine Yeast

The use of pure cultures of desirable strains of wine yeast in the preparation of quality wines and beers is generally practiced by big manufacturers both here and abroad. Pure cultures of certain strains of wine yeast, scientifically known as *Saccharomyces ellipsoideus* Hansen, are always kept in properly cooled chambers in wine or beer factories. The use of pure cultures is to insure a uniform product, and to prevent at the same time contamination with undesirable kinds of wild yeasts, molds, or bacteria which might give an offensive odor or undesirable taste and flavor to wines.

The air is always laden with all kinds of wild yeasts, molds, and bacteria of undesirable types, which if given a chance to get a start in the fermenting liquid will always give a wine of an undesirable taste or aroma. In extreme cases of contamination, particularly with acetic acid bacteria which are ever present in the air, instead of wine,

Why not surprise your family or your Sweetheart with a Box of
HUNTLEY & PALMERS
delicious
Milk and Honey Biscuits?
—A Delightful New Confection!



F. E. ZUELLIG, Inc.
90 Rosario Manila, P. I.

Exclusive Agents For
Huntley & Palmers'
Delicious Biscuits

SOME "BEST SELLERS"

for the Teaching and Learning of Gregg Shorthand

FOR BEGINNING STUDENTS

Title	List Price
The Gregg Shorthand Manual (Gregg).....	₱3.30
Gregg Speed Studies (Gregg).....	2.65
Graded Readings in Gregg Shorthand (Hunter)....	1.65
Fundamental Drills in Gregg Shorthand (Beers-Scott)	2.65
Progressive Exercises in Gregg Shorthand (Gregg)...	1.10
Word and Sentence Drills for Gregg Shorthand (Markett).....	1.32
Intensive Exercises in Shorthand Vocabulary Building (Swem).....	1.70
Five Thousand Most-Used Shorthand Forms (Gregg)	.70
Short Business Letters for Dictation (Gross).....	1.32
Progressive Dictation (Wilson).....	1.23
Dictation for Beginners (Bisbee).....	1.58

FOR ADVANCED STUDENTS

Title	List Price
Gregg Speed Building (Gregg).....	₱2.65
Rational Dictation (McNamara-Markett).....	3.08
Transcription Drills (Ross).....	2.65
Gregg Shorthand Dictionary (Gregg).....	3.30
Gregg Shorthand Phrase Book (Gregg).....	2.20
Congressional Record Dictation (Leslie).....	2.20
Letters from Famous People (Green).....	2.65
Shorthand Championship Tests (Mechler).....	2.65

Order from *Philippine Education Co., Inc.*

THE GREGG PUBLISHING COMPANY

New York — Chicago — Boston — San Francisco
Toronto — London — Sydney


Patronize Philippine Products

Buy Philippine-produced brown and refined sugar now put up for home use in convenient and sanitary cartons, and panocha wrapped in cellophane, dust-ant-and-fly-protected.

Thereby you serve yourself best and help in backing up the Philippines' major industry which employs more than one-tenth of our population and contributes nearly one-half of all the government revenues.

Advertisement by

The Philippine Sugar Association

It is Wiser to Give a Young Man a Good Razor  Than a Thousand Dollars

A young man may spend a big sum of money in a barber shop, but with a good razor he will learn a good and clean habit.

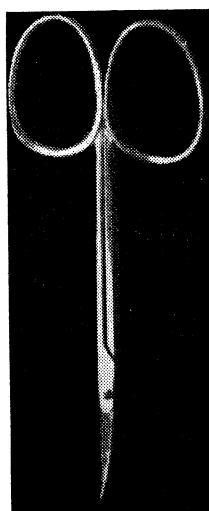
THERE is something distinctly masculine as well as prepossessing about the man who is smooth shaven every day of the week.

THIS is possible if you have a good razor and if you know how to take care of it.

"ARBOLITO" RAZORS AND SAFETY RAZORS BLADES



—are of the best quality, are durable, and will give you that really good shave.



Manicure Scissors
P1.20 No. 5077

Vieglmann, Schroeder & Co., Inc.

458 Dasmariñas, Manila

vinegar will be obtained. The term "vin aigre" meaning sour wine or vinegar, aptly describes what happens if contamination by certain types of bacteria is not prevented. This can be done only by using pure cultures of wine yeast as a starter and by the proper regulation of temperature and exclusion of air during the fermentation and ageing of the product. The activity of the cultivated yeast is favored at temperatures between 70 to 90° Fahrenheit. Below 70° their activity decreases until, at a few degrees above the freezing point, their growth is inhibited.

Pure cultures may be secured from wineries or reliable firms that undertake the sale of these special culture preparations. They should immediately be placed under refrigeration that they may retain vitality. From a pure culture transplanting and by using sterilized malt extract or sugar solution treated with proper salt mixtures, a large batch of actively fermenting yeast that can be used to start the fermentation of the saccharine mixture or liquid to be converted into wine, can be secured in a day or two after inoculation.

Chemical Composition of Basi and Basi Vinegar

The following table gives the composition of samples of basi:

The Chemical Composition of Basi

	Specific gravity 25°C 25°C	Alcohol percent by volume	Total Solids %	Ash %	Proteins %	Reducing sugars	Volatile acids as acetic %	Ethers as ethyl- acetate %
Average for Basi (10 samples)	0.9868	13.79	5.05	0.51	0.40	4.12	0.34	0.05
Ave. for Bordeaux Claret (44 samples)	0.9958	8.16	2.42	0.25	—	0.23	0.10	—

¹Basi for men.

²Basi for women.

³A bottle holding about 1-1/2 liters.

⁴Coarsely woven abaca cloth.

REFERENCES

1. Adriano, F. T. and Banzon, J.—1933—The characteristics of Philippine vinegars. The Philippine Journal of Agriculture. (In press).
2. Chenoweth, W. W.—1930—Food preservation. John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York. 76 figs. 344 pp.
3. Gibbs, H. D. and Agcaoili, F.—1912—The Alcohol industry of the Philippine Islands, Part III. Philippine Journal of Science VII A: 97-117.
4. Leach, A. E.—1913.—Food inspection and analysis. Revised and enlarged by A. L. Winton. John Wiley and Sons, New York. 278 figs 1001 pp.

The Water Hyacinth

(Continued from page 225)

in different parts of the city and even to the provinces. A man from Ilocos said he remembered people from that region buying the plants in Manila and taking them home for ornamental plants.

The plant is now found from northern Luzon to southern Mindanao, as predicted by Merrill. It is found in all rivers and lakes, in swamps and swampy ground, and even in roadside ditches. It is often found many miles from land in the form of floating plant-islands, inhabited by land and fresh-water insects who are thus carried out to their death in this to them unnatural habitat. Great masses of the plant, thousands of tons in weight are broken away by storm and flood in Laguna de Bay and float down the Pasig to the sea. Unnumbered tons of this material lodge in the canals of Manila, decay and become a menace to health.

If one stands on the river bank on a clear morning and observes the great living rafts of these beautiful plants in full bloom majestically floating down stream, the early morning sun illuminating their delicate lavender blossoms, the sight is not easily forgotten. The hyacinth growing along irrigation ditches or in low swampy land side by side with tasseled rice, furnishes as pleasing a contrast as the blue corn flowers of Europe along the wheat fields.

The Eichhornia crassipes is a nuisance, but its beauty is a compensation. Personally I hope that its battered leaves and broken blossoms far out to sea will long serve to greet the mariner on his approach to the Philippines, a symbol of the bounty and beauty of this land.

Difunturung

(Continued from page 223)

poles across their shoulders and carrying a chicken by the legs in the hands or a number of eggs tied between some slender sticks. They deposit their loads in the patio of the church by the stakes numbered according to their *caberias* or *barangays*. Those who can not afford thus to pay for a mass, bring their *limos* or five-centavo offering for a candle to be burned in front of the altar.

When the church service is over, mass is again said in the cemetery so the dead will not be deprived of its benediction. The people stopping by the graves whisper another prayer or adieu as they slowly walk away.

* * *

Slowly the bells toll as the dead rest peacefully in their cool graves below the piercing roots of the herbs.

1. *Difunturung* from the Spanish *difunto*, defunct, deceased, dead. *Dia de los Difuntos*, All Souls' Day.

2. "Certain popular beliefs connected with All Souls' Day are of pagan origin and immemorial antiquity. In many Catholic countries the dead are believed by the peasantry to revisit their homes on All Souls' night and partake of the food of the living. In Tirol cakes are left for them on the tables. In Brittany the people flock into the cemeteries at nightfall to kneel bare-headed at the graves of their loved ones, and to pour libations of milk or holy water on the tombstones, and at bedtime supper is left on the table for the dead".—*Encyclopaedia Britannica*.

What Do You Know About...

(Continued from page 251)

group. Another questioned the answer to the question, What island in the Philippines was first discovered by Magellan? stating that this should be Homonhon. It is true that he first landed at the small island of Homonhon, south of Samar, but he sighted, i. e. discovered Samar the preceding day and sailed along its coast.

Our answer to Question 19, What is the fourth largest island in the Philippines? was wrong. It is not Samar, but Negros; Samar is the third largest. Mr. Julian C. Santos, 172 Alejandro VI, Manila, was the first to report this error, and will also receive a complimentary subscription.

Answers

Answers to the Questions on Page 250

1. In 1931 there were 2,149,652.
2. Hogs numbered 2,491,245 that same year.
3. Nearly 15,000 kilometers of roads (14,664.)
4. Nearly ₱350,000,000 (₱349,466,331.)
5. Batanes (Estimated 1932 population 10,859.)
6. Cebu (1,130,442.)
7. Leyte (790,522.)
8. Nearly 1,200,000 (1,199,981.)
9. Davao (1,322,687 hectares.)
10. Laguna (92.88%.)
11. Occidental Negros (88,260 hectares.)
12. Pangasinan (212,620 hectares.)
13. Tayabas (21,251,510 trees.)
14. Cebu (258,950 hectares.)
15. Davao (89,960 hectares.)
16. Kawit.
17. 1869.
18. 1830.
19. 1909.
20. 1914.

The individual who first reports an error in these answers will be given a complimentary subscription to the *Philippine Magazine* for one year. A satisfactory authority for the correction would have to be quoted.

In A Class by Itself!



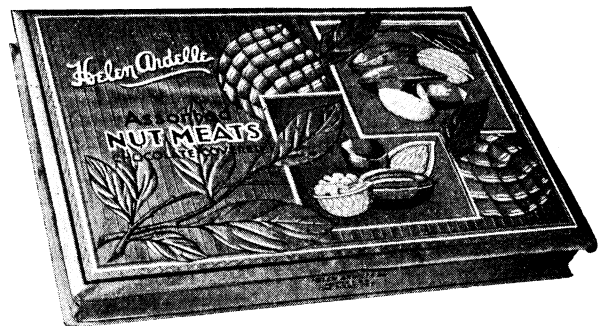
THERE is Furniture and Furniture, but Puyat Furniture is in a class by itself! There simply is no comparison when it comes to PUYAT'S, a name of distinction, quality, prestige! Look for the above label for your protection. Estimates and designs gladly submitted upon request.

GONZALO PUYAT & SONS, INC.

727 Solana, Intramuros

Manila

HELEN ARDELLE



CANDY

FOR XMAS

A special shipment of Helen Ardelle Chocolates in Fancy Boxes of all sizes from 8 oz. to 5 lbs.

• Ask for Price List •

Fresh shipment, twice monthly. Unusually attractive assortment of high-grade candy in decorative boxes, also superior Chocolate Bars.

Guaranteed Fresh.

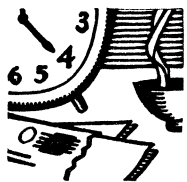
All provincial mail orders carefully attended to. We guarantee delivery.

Send your order and we will ship your candy by mail. 10% off for cash.

Sole Agents

Philippine Education Co., Inc. 101-103 ESCOLTA
MANILA

Four O'clock In the Editor's Office



Well, we're in a new office, on top of the Uy Yet Building, 217 Dasmariñas, right next to the China Bank Building and the Cosmos Club, but the ancient and honorable institution of tea at four o'clock is being maintained. We have already had a number of visitors, most of whom arrived rather breathless after climbing the four flights of stairs, for the building is new and

the elevator has not been installed yet, but if you will walk up somewhat slowly, it will not seem so much of a climb. The building is a very handsome one and was designed by Juan Nakpil. We occupy the two-storied penthouse on top of the red-tiled roof, and get a fine view of the city except where the vista is cut off by the China Bank Building and the de los Reyes buildings, both of which are a little higher than ours. This situates us in the heart of the business section, and somewhat above the worst noise and dust of the streets.

Now as to introductions: Mr. A. A. Tiburcio, of Ilagan, Isabela, a frequent contributor to the Magazine, has written the timely article on the observance of *Difunturung* in the Philippines in the old days, a word derived from the Spanish *difunto*, meaning defunct or dead, and referring to All Souls' Day.

Another story appropriate to the season is R. F. Gatica's "The Negrito Cemetery", dealing with the superstitions surrounding burial grounds. The story contains an interesting reference to the practice, which appears to be quite general in the provincial sections of the Philippines, of throwing stones upon the roof of the house of one whom it is desired to molest. Mr. Gatica was born in Manila in 1909, but grew up on a Tarlac farm. He graduated at the head of his class from the Pampanga Agricultural

School last year. He was for some time a reporter on the staff of the *Bulletin* and has had stories and articles in the *Herald* and the *Graphic*.

To give the desirable relief from the preceding themes, we publish Miss Lydia C. Villanueva's cheerful story, "Nipa Hut", about a young Manila girl who runs away from home and suddenly descends upon her grandparents in a small provincial town. After a few days she is glad to go back to her mother, much to the relief, too, of the old folks. Miss Villanueva contributed the story, "Death of a Miser", to the August issue. She is a graduate of the University of the Philippines.

Mr. Amador T. Daguio's "Rain", is an example of the modern "stream of consciousness" type of writing. Already one of the Philippines' most distinguished writers in English, he is well known to readers of the Magazine. After a brief stay in Manila he is again back at Lubuagan, Kalinga, Mountain Province, where he is now teaching school. He states in a letter that he is miserable because he has so little time to write and adds, "I feel envious, reading contributions in the Philippine Magazine from strange names. I am sending you 'Rain' if only to be rejected; that would mean, at least, a word from you." Happily, I felt that I could accept it.

Mr. Palmer A. Hilty, formerly a teacher here, and a contributor of a number of poems to the Magazine, concerning which he has confessed he has seen "nothing like them anywhere", writes of "Philippine Letters Prospective" from his present vantage point at Plymouth, Wisconsin, expressing the hope that it would place "no excessive strain" on my "editorial courage".

Mr. H. G. Hornbostel, of the business staff of the Magazine, in addition to his long experience in the Army and later the Marines (in which he held the rank of Captain during the War), was also, for a time, a professional forester in the Philippines, being a graduate of the Bussey Institute of Harvard, and has a great love for trees and plants of all kinds, even those other people consider pests. He writes on the beautiful but somewhat too ubiquitous water hyacinth.

Maximo Ramos retells the story he often heard from his mother, "Lazy Juan and the Bangas Tree". It is really too bad that such things as happened to Lazy Juan don't happen anymore. Mr. Ramos was born in San Narciso, Zambales, in 1910, and is a graduate of the University of the Philippines. Before leaving for his home province last month, he dropped in at the office and—wonder of wonders for an author—subscribed to the Philippine Magazine, paying spot cash.

Napoleon Garcia wrote me later that he received my note of acceptance of his poem, "Sonnet to a Bride", on his birthday. He was born in Tanauan, Batangas, in 1917, and is a law student in the University of Santo Tomas.

Celestino M. Vega, author of "A Poem on God", who has been living in Paniqui, Tarlac, has recently come to Manila and is now connected with the National University Library. He called at our new office on the day he arrived and asked me to state in this column that he has been trying to get a poem published in this Magazine ever since 1928 and that he therefore lays claim to the endurance record. He also called my attention to the fact that we have some forty subscribers in the town of Paniqui alone, most of whom are known to each other. Paniqui is one of the towns from which I receive many poetic offerings each month. They must have been staging some kind of a contest.

"Death of a Day" is by Fidel de Castro, born in San Fernando, Pampanga, in 1911. His work has been included in a number of local anthologies.

Josue Rem. Siat, author of the short poem "Realization", was born in 1910, and lives in Pasay.

Aurelio Alvero is a University of Santo Tomas student and has had a number of poems in the Magazine recently. Last year he won the gold medal offered by the Rector for his poem "Cinquains". He is the son of the well-known Doña Rosa L. Sevilla de Alvero, head of the Instituto de Mujeres.

F. S. Duque, author of "Tilas Pass", is a student at the National University and news editor of the university publication, *The National*.

The article on "Basi", which might be called the rum of the Philippines, although it is not, like rum, strengthened by the addition of spirits after fermentation, is by Dr. F. T. Adriano of the Bureau of Plant Industry, already well known to our readers.

José Garcia Villa, who is still in New York City, send me the poem, "Inevitable—for Love", together with a letter in which he commented on Salvador P. Lopez's criticism of him in the August issue, dismissing it, somewhat too lightly in my opinion, as follows: "I read Lopez's article on my poetry. . . . His esthetic sensibilities are undeveloped—and

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS Department of Commerce and Communications

BUREAU OF POSTS MANILA

SWORN STATEMENT (Required by Act 2580)

The undersigned, A. V. H. Hartendorp, owner and publisher of THE PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE, published monthly, in Manila, Province of Manila, P. I., after having been duly sworn in accordance with law, hereby submits the following statement of ownership, management, circulation, etc., as required by Act 2580 of the Philippine Legislature:

Editor: A. V. H. Hartendorp, 217 Dasmariñas, Manila.

Publisher: A. V. H. Hartendorp, 217 Dasmariñas, Manila.

Business Manager: A. V. H. Hartendorp, 217 Dasmariñas, Manila.

Owners or stockholders holding one per cent or more of interest, stock, bonds or other securities:

None.

Bondholders, mortgagees, or other security holders of one per cent or more of total value: (If no outstanding securities so state nature of security if any.)

None.

(Signature) A. V. H. HARTENDORP,
Editor and Publisher.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th of October, 1933, the declarant having exhibited his cedula No. F-28247, issued at Manila on Feb. 21, 1933.

[SEAL]

MARCELINO C. MALONG,
Notary Public.

My commission expires Dec. 31, 1934.

Not. Reg. No. 517.

Book II.

Page 97.

Series of 1933.

they don't show any promise of growth either. . . . I am not sure whether it is a matter of civilization or spiritual capacity. One needs considerable training to appreciate deep art. Lopez is 'serious', but not responsible."

The article, "What Would Happen in Case of an American-Japanese War?" by Manuel Olbes in the September issue, aroused quite a little comment. H. V. Costenoble of Malitbog, Leyte, wrote: "All that talk about the defense of the Philippines is nonsense, pure and simple. The Philippines would be undefendable even by a people three times as strong as the Filipinos of the present day. An enemy could attack wherever it wanted to and would win. How could a handful of people expect to resist Japan with its large population and its trained army and navy? This is true enough, but the article contemplated a defense of the Philippines by the United States and the Filipinos, not by the Filipinos alone.

Luis Dato wrote from Naga, Camarines, "We Filipinos will defend our country, not with submarines and airplanes and naval guns and infantry, but with the indomitable fiber of our moral natures. We are Catholics . . . What Mr. Olbes has forgotten in his lurid sketch is God. . . . We believe that the anger and hate necessary to support such a hectic war of invasion of the Philippines does not exist in the Japanese mind. Imagine only an army of 200,000 Japanese. Taking World War figures, that would mean around a half million Filipino dead. We see no reason why the Americans should love Philippine lives more than the Japanese, our fellow Asiatics and kinsmen. I do not think that we, who have succeeded in winning American sympathy and understanding, would so fail in establishing cordial relations with the Japanese people. We will help Japan destroy its war party and its jingo mind. . . . We will teach the Japanese about the Prince of Peace, whose gospel is the only true basis of world order and law. . . . But in spite of all, it is necessary to fight, it would be a shame for the Filipinos to take the second-line trenches. . . and to tell the Marines to fight their battles. The Filipinos know their traditions of duty and honor and dignity and also know how and why to die. . . ."

All this is touching, but one wonders whether Mr. Dato ever looks at the newspapers. As to kinship, for instance, what about the kinship between the Japanese and the Chinese and the Koreans? And as for the Prince of Peace, how many of the churches dedicated to his name were blown to pieces during the World War?

Mr. Dato, who is a poet, is on somewhat more accustomed ground when, in the same letter, he referred to Villa's poetry: "I recognize Villa's fine, instinctive sense of the lighter forms of the beautiful, and his life-like, though diminutive impressionism. Villa is flimsy, though tender, fragile, fantastic, false. Villa may develop his art, but probably not his mind. He is decadent in tendency. . . . He will never move to tears. . . ." As to Hernandez's criticism of Balagtas and Rizal in recent issues of the Magazine, Dato wrote: "I believe Hernandez is a bit ignorant of the historical background. And he does not really understand the psychology of the woman who is in love. Women, and men, priests included, do not live by logic, are not logical in love and life, and are bundles of inconsistencies and contradictions. Ibarra was not a 'mere native'. He was a well-bred, influential mestizo, his father a full-blooded Spaniard. I wish Mr. Hernandez would approach with more reverence the novel that, for all its defects, is our great novel, not only as an historical novel, but as a work of narrative and descriptive art. I do not deny visible traces of readings from Dumas and Hugo, and could cite, if I cared to, analogies with chapters from 'The Man Who Laughs', 'Notre Dame', 'The Count of Monte Cristo', and 'Toilers of the Sea'. The Esmeralda plot is a possible inspiration for the Linares-Ibarra-Salvi tangle. Philosopher Tasio, Padre Salvi, Simoun, have leases of life from Ursus and from Edmund Dantes and from the monk in 'Notre Dame'. But I am boring you. Best regards!"

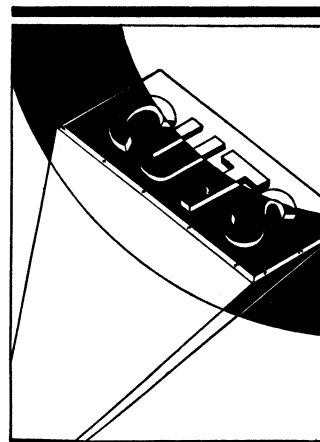
During the month I had a letter from Robert M. Zing, who when he was a teacher here used to write for the Magazine. He is now a Ph.D. (University of Chicago) and a research associate in the Department of Anthropology of that institution. He inclosed a letter to Sydney Tomholt for me to forward, "whose stuff", he said, "is the best you have ever had and that is plenty good".

Mr. Walter Robb, editor of the American Chamber of Commerce Journal and an "old-timer" in the Philippines, sent me the following letter:

"In writing to wish the Philippine Magazine well under your ownership, and your good fortune with it, I wish to footnote briefly your

editorial commending Governor-General Frank Murphy's action in pardoning a man who had been convicted of resisting official authority, that Governor-General Murphy rightly esteemed nothing more than resistance to illegal entrance and search of his house. Your editorial quotes a bit of the *Tribune's* comment attributing precedents of this to Anglo-Saxon law. You, too, cite Merritt's proclamation as military commander, President McKinley's words on the same point, in his instructions to the Philippine Commission, and finally the Civil Government Act of 1902 and the Jones Act, ' . . . the right to be secure against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated'. It is true that the statutory protection the people of these Islands enjoy against unlawful search and seizure derives from Anglo-Saxon sources, from Latin too. But this can be overemphasized and the fact obscured that the customary law of this country utterly forbids such violations; and more than the statutory law itself, customary law holds a man's home peculiarly inviolate. The people ought not to think of this as something got from Western civilization, they should feel it as something existing in their own civilization that merely finds sanctions in the Western law they have adopted. It is the sanctities of the home, embodied in customary law, that enable the peasants to live in villages and enjoy the advantages of community life; though the men are often far from home throughout the day, or are off at night fishing. The younger generation should not gain the impression that their forebears have been lax in devising laws (or observing customs) protecting the home; they have in fact devised good ones, and these no less than the statute laws are upheld by Governor-General Murphy's action."

What Mr. Robb says is true. In most places in the Philippines it is enough, in the absence of the people of the house, for the ladder leading up to the house to be removed to prevent the entry of others, which might nevertheless be easily achieved if this were not taboo. Locked or barred doors are unknown throughout large sections of the Philippines. However, Apolinario Mabini, in his "The Rise and Fall of the Philippine Revolution", included as among the grievances of the people against the Spanish administration that the "Governor-General of the Philippines, who was always a military officer with the rank of Lieutenant—or Captain-General in the Army, used his discretion, or dictatorial powers, to suspend the enforcement of the orders issuing from the Colonial Ministry, when in his judgment they were prejudicial to the tranquility of the Islands; to deport or *change residence* of any resident, without



modern
advertising
ART STUDIOS

A. GARCIA

PROCESS ENGRAVER
32 STA. POTENCIANA



Don't Cry Baby!
MENTHOLATUM
is always in our medicine chest as it is constantly needed for burns, cuts, sprains, infections of the skin, insect bites, etc.

(Menthol 0.3 gm. Camphor 3 gm. Oil Eucalyptus 0.1 gm. Boric Acid 3.5 gm. Oil Pinus Pumilio 0.1 gm. Excipientato make 30 gm.)


SPECIAL OFFER TO TEACHERS ONLY!
The Mentholatum Company, Buffalo N. Y., U. S. A.
Kindly mail me, postage prepaid, a supply of Saints' pictures for school distribution.

Name _____

Teacher _____ School _____

Address _____

Request must be on this coupon and only one package will be sent to the same person.

JOAQUIN REYES & CO. INC.
 680 RIZAL AVE TEL. 2-21-10 P.O. Box 326

MAKING CUTS OR CLICHES

necessity of hearing charges for this; . . . to investigate the home and the mail of any one without any judicial formality. . . ." It was this kind of rule, despite all customary law and even the Spanish statutes, which the American occupation put an immediate end to.

In addition to Mr. Robb's good wishes for me as proprietor of the Philippine Magazine after seven years of editing it, I received many other written messages, and oral congratulations from almost everyone I met. Mr. Alvaro L. Martinez, in a letter, compared the development to that of a "father taking possession of his child" Mr. Guillermo Castillo, who draws the page ornaments for the Magazine, also made the occasion a matter for a letter, although we see each other several times a month. He compared my taking over the Magazine to a "marriage". He said also he was framing all the covers and other drawings of Alexander Kulesh. Castillo has, by the way, with Ernesto Unson, organized a firm, with offices in the Crystal Arcade Building, known as "Arts Guild". The group offers its services to Manila business houses in preparing lay-outs and illustrations for advertisements, labels, trade marks, posters, show-cards, cinematograph slides, etc.

Mr. Roy C. Bennett, editor of the *Manila Daily Bulletin*, both "wished" and "predicted" success for me as a publisher, and for his and all the other good wishes I have received I am very grateful. I received probably the most flattering letter from Mrs. A. J. Broad, of Zamboanga, who occasionally contributes an article or story to the Magazine. She wrote:

"I just want to tell you that I am so pleased you acquired the Philippine Magazine. . . . And while I am writing to you, may I register a kick? What has become of Ignacio Manlapaz? I find his absence from the Magazine pages a loss. He stimulated me, although I did not always grasp all he meant to say. . . . I am looking forward to coming issues with great expectation. Of all Philippine publications, the Philippine Magazine alone calls forth this reaction. I do not know whether this is a compliment or not, but the fact is that I know of only two other publications that have or had a similar effect on me. One is the *American Mercury* and the other used to be the old German *Zukunft*. With my best regards and hopes for a great future, sincerely yours, etc."

Representative Felipe Buencamino, at the Black Cat Inn ceremonies a few days ago, not only extended his good wishes, but subscribed to the Magazine for three more years, although his present subscription has still some five months to run, and told me to send him the bill for the entire three years. Although we have quite a number of subscribers who have instructed us to put them on our permanent list and to bill them once a year, Don Felipe's three-year-paid-in-advance subscription is the best thing we have so far received in the way of subscriptions. And just to show that the Magazine is not being favored in this special case only by a prominent member of the present "majority" in the Legislature, I will say that Senator Sergio Osmeña last month also paid three pesos for the renewal of his subscription.

I have space for only a few more lines, and will use them to announce that we are working especially hard on putting out an extra-good Christmas number, a really *Philippine* Christmas number, without falling back on the usual Bethlehem and Jerusalem material, deserts, camels, Italian madonnas, German tannenbaumen, etc. I am not sure yet that we can do it, but I have sent out an appeal to our various writers for Philippine Christmas material, and we'll see what will come of it.



Makes Baby grow up STRONG—Mellin's Food
 THE FOOD THAT FEEDS

When mixed as directed Mellin's resembles breast milk in easy digestibility and vital nourishment.

FREE SAMPLE—Obtainable from *Philippine American Drug Co., Manila.*

You Could Send
 Your Relatives or Friends
 No More Acceptable
Christmas Gift
 Than a Year's Subscription to the
PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE
The Philippines' Quality Monthly

Local subscriptions ₱3.00
 United States and Foreign \$3.00

A Handsome Christmas Card will be Sent by the Magazine Stating from Whom the Subscription Comes


The PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE
 Uy Yet Building, 217 Dasmariñas
 P. O. Box 2466, Manila

Please send the Philippine Magazine for one year to
 (name)
 (address)

I inclose ₱ in payment
 (name)
 (address)

THE MODERN TOOTHPASTE

Ends Mouth Acids that Cause TOOTH DECAY
 Whitens the Teeth



Phillips' Dental Magnesia

Contains Over 75% Milk of Magnesia

PERIODICAL ROOM
GENERAL LIBRARY
UNIV. OF MICH.

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXX

DECEMBER, 1933

No. 7

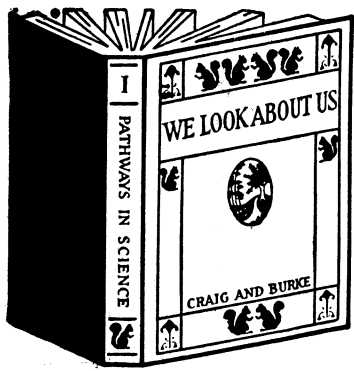


FRUITS OF THE FOREST

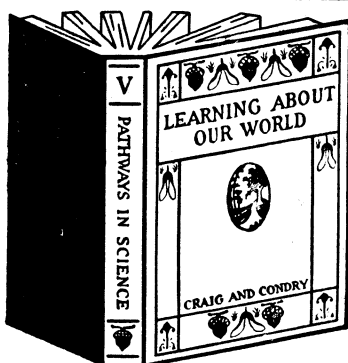
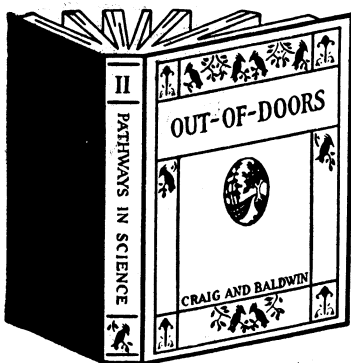
By Alexander Kulesh

Thirty Centavos the Copy

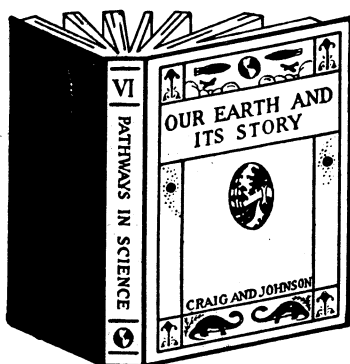
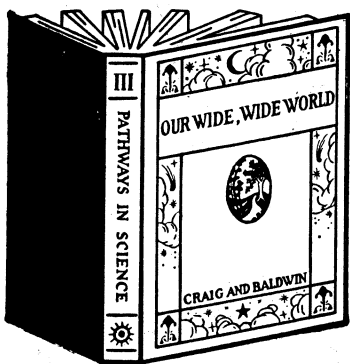
Three Pesos the Year



PATHWAYS



IN SCIENCE



And Now—The Series Your Schools Have Been Needing!

Craig—PATHWAYS IN SCIENCE

Approved as Supplementary Readers in Academic Bulletin No. 19, s. 1933

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Book I. WE LOOK ABOUT US (P1.50) Grade II | Book IV. THE EARTH AND LIVING THINGS (P1.67) Grade V |
| Book II. OUT-OF-DOORS (P1.67) Grade III | Book V. LEARNING ABOUT OUR WORLD (P1.67) Grade VI |
| Book III. OUR WIDE, WIDE WORLD (P1.67) Grade IV | Book VI. OUR EARTH AND ITS STORY (P1.67) Grade VII |

Not only a rich course in Science but a splendid reading programme.

SILENT READING.
WORK TYPE.
CAREFULLY GRADED.



Send for a chart which shows how the principles and knowledges of science are graded and continuously developed in this series.

10% discount to schools from your dealer

For further particulars write to



GINN & COMPANY: PUBLISHERS

Represented by

HUGO H. MILLER

P. O. Box 525, Manila

Office: Manila Hotel Tel. 2-20-22

Pennell and Cusack—THE CHILDREN'S OWN READERS:

- | | |
|---------------------|----------|
| FRIENDS | BOOK III |
| OLD FRIENDS AND NEW | BOOK IV |
| BOOK I | BOOK V |
| BOOK II | BOOK VI |

Approved as *Supplementary Readers*, P.P.S., Vol. II, p. 204.

Old Friends and New, Acad. Bul. 7, s. 1933.

Horn—LEARN TO STUDY READERS:

FIRST LESSONS IN LEARNING TO STUDY

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| BOOK ONE | BOOK FOUR |
| BOOK TWO | BOOK FIVE |
| BOOK THREE | |

Approved as *Supplementary Readers*, Memo. No. 9, s. 1927.

ADDRESS HEALTH SERIES:

SUNSHINE SCHOOL
JOURNEY TO HEALTH LAND
CITIZENSHIP AND HEALTH
(Marshall and Bantug)

BOYS AND GIRLS OF WAKE-UP TOWN.

HEALTH AND SUCCESS
HEALTH AND GOOD CITIZENSHIP
Approved Circular No. 57, s. 1929.

Cordts—NEW PATH TO READING:

MY SECOND PRIMER—Acad. Bul. 19, s. 1933.

BOOK ONE —P.P.S., Vol. II, p. 389.

MY NEXT BOOK ONE—Acad. Bul. 14, s. 1932.

BOOK TWO —Acad. Bul. 19, s. 1933.

BOOK THREE —P.P.S., Vol. V, p. 90.

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

A. V. H. HARTENDORP, *Editor and Publisher*



VOL. XXX

CONTENTS FOR DECEMBER, 1933

No. 7

Cover:

Fruits of the Forest.....	ALEXANDER KULESH.....	Cover
Business and Finance.....	E. D. HESTER.....	262
News Summary.....		263
The New Books.....		267
Planets for December.....	MANILA OBSERVATORY.....	267
Christmas Idyll (Story).....	BIENVENIDO N. SANTOS....	269
Star Lanterns (Poem).....	GILBERT S. PEREZ.....	270
Taking the Sultan of Sulu's Photograph, Christmas Day, 1879....	DR. J. MONTANO.....	271
His Coming (Poem).....	CELESTINO M. VEGA.....	272
The Last Session of the Ninth Legislature.....	CIPRIANO CID.....	273
Estrangement (Poem).....	MARTE DIZON GARCIA.....	274
Misa de Gallo (Story).....	MANUEL E. ARGUILLA.....	275
An Evening With the Ainu Chief of Chicaboomi, Hokido.....	KILTON R. STEWART.....	276
Christmas Night on the River (Poem).....	EUGENIO LINGAD.....	278
Editorials:		
Mr. Quezon's Tokyo Address.....	THE EDITOR.....	279
Senator Recto Faces the Facts.....	THE EDITOR.....	279
Doctor Schurman's Idealism.....	THE EDITOR.....	280
Vice-Governor Hayden.....	THE EDITOR.....	280
The Non-enforcement of Prohibition in the Islands and Implied Concessions.....	THE EDITOR.....	281
"Let Us Orientalize Ourselves".....	THE EDITOR.....	281
Woman Suffrage.....	THE EDITOR.....	282
Currency Reform.....	HAMMON H. BUCK.....	283
Saving by Closing Libraries.....	THE EDITOR.....	283
Librarians Please Note.....	THE EDITOR.....	283
<i>Decorations by Guillermo Castillo</i>		
Cartoon:		
The First Country in the Far East to Grant Women Suffrage..	I. L. MIRANDA.....	282
With Charity to All (Humor).....	"PUTAKTE".....	284
The Tagalogs Have Names for Them.....	CASTO J. RIVERA.....	285
Benediction (Poem).....	BEN DIZON GARCIA.....	285
Quest (Poem).....	PEDRO AGUADA.....	285
Our Minor Forest Products, II.....	WILFRID TURNBULL.....	286
The Bathrobe- and Towel-Weaving Industry of Paoay.....	RODOLFO U. REYNO.....	287
Things I Discovered in Playwriting.....	SYDNEY TOMHOLT.....	288
Maria Clara's Song.....	JOSE RIZAL.....	289
<i>Translated by Luis Dato</i>		
A Plea for Freedom from College Domination.....	GILBERT S. PEREZ.....	290
The Philippine Home:—Taking a Look at Things Philippine— Book Friends and How to Treat Them—Three Christmas Dainties	MRS. MARY MACDONALD...	292
Four O'Clock in the Editor's Office.....		306
Index to Volume XXX.....		308

Entered at the Manila Post Office as Second Class Mail Matter

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICES

Uy Yet Building, 217 Dasmarinas, Manila
P. O. Box 2466, Telephone 4-93-76

H. G. HORNBOSTEL,

Advertising and Circulation Manager

Subscription rates: ₱3.00 in the Philippines, \$3.00 elsewhere. The Magazine will be stopped without notice at the expiration of a subscription unless otherwise ordered. When informing the Publisher of a change in address, please give the old address as well as the new. Remittances should be made by money order. Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

Copyright, 1933, by A. V. H. Hartendorp. All Rights Reserved.

INSURANCE

FIRE — MARINE

AUTOMOBILE — ACCIDENT — PLATE GLASS

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Atlas Assurance Company, The Employer's Liability
 Limited Assurance Corporation
 Continental Insurance Limited
 Company Orient Insurance Co.

E. E. ELSER

General Agent

Kneidler Bldg. No. 400 Telephone 2-24-28



USE DIXIES

AT any party or outing, Individual Dixies save you time and work. When guests depart, there are no dirty glasses to wash and polish. For "Individual" is more than a name . . . it is a fact. Dixies are used once, then thrown away. Table Dixies have rolled brims, smooth sides, and are treated to hold cold drinks for hours on end. They are made in beautiful shades of rose, gold, green, or snow-white with blue decoration. At all informal occasions . . . children's parties, dances, bridge games . . . and on your dining table, Dixies add a touch of novelty and charming informality, save you time and trouble, eliminate the danger, nuisance and expense of broken glasses.

Send for Price List

PHILIPPINE EDUCATION CO., Inc.
 "Complete School Service"

Business and Finance

By E. D. HESTER

American Trade Commissioner



GENERAL business and financial conditions during October, while showing no decided change from the declines of August and September, presented a firmer and steadier condition than had been anticipated. Prices for all export productions, except sugar, firmer and abaca closed a little better. Markets were in general considered sensitive

and unreliable at closing figures and November conditions were awaited with some anxiety. Sales for future delivery have been greatly curtailed and there is restriction of credit in crop loans, especially for new planting of sugar.

The weight of consumption of imported wares appears to be on a lighter trend due to the cumulative effect of three years of low prices for agricultural exports. An index of the holiday trade is not available until the close of November but it is generally expected to be lighter than during 1932. However, the merchants will probably express less disappointment as their stocks are lean and better adapted to the lower buying power of the people than at any time in the depression. Automotives are holding up surprisingly well, but on the contrary staple imported foodstuffs and textiles appear to be weakening in respect to provincial movement.

Manila internal revenue collections for October, representing over 75 per cent for the entire Philippine Islands, were 16 per cent better than in October last year.

Construction activity is at low ebb, Manila permits were valued at P198,000 as compared with P553,000 a year ago.

Banking

The Insular Auditor's Consolidated Bank Report showed conditions generally unchanged but a P2,000,000 increase in working capital of foreign banks. The report in millions of pesos:

	Oct. 1933	Sept. 1933	Oct. 1932
Total resources	235	232	218
Loans, discounts, overdrafts	104	101	106
Investments	54	51	54
Time and demand deposits	129	126	117
Net working capital, foreign banks	11	9	18
Average daily debits to individual accounts, four weeks ending	3.8	3.8	3.1
Circulation	120	118	116

Sugar

The world price movement plus the difficulty of interesting United States buyers in forward purchases caused the local market to sag during October. Nearby deliveries opening at P8.10 per picul dropped to P7.40 with some small parcels at P7.30.

Coconut Products

The copra market ruled very weak until the last few days of October. Arrivals continued strong throughout the month with very slight buying interest from oil mills. Due to heavy stocks on hand, dealers covered pending commitments easily and buyers' ideas prevailed even at low price levels. Announcement of the United States Government's new gold policy tended to firm the market at close, relieving a degree of selling pressure and reopening the London market due to advantageous sterling rates. However, prices failed to react upward.

Oil production was good with all important units operating.

Copra cake was practically a dead commodity during the month partly because a great part of current production was under previous sale contract. The low offers for forwards were considered unattractive.

Schnurmacher's statistics follow:

	Oct. 1933	Sept. 1933	Oct. 1932
Prices, reseca, buyers' godowns, Manila, pesos per 100 kilos:			
High	4.80	5.00	6.50
Low	4.50	4.80	5.30
Prices, drums, Manila, pesos per kilo:			
High	0.11	0.115	0.135
Low	0.105	0.1075	0.125
Prices, f.o.b. Manila, pesos per metric ton:			
High	18.50	20.40	30.50
Low	18.50	18.90	27.00
Estimated exports, metric tons:			
United States	2,119	1,865	1,469

Abaca (Manila hemp)

The October market continued dull with relatively limited transactions, especially at Manila. Exports dropped in quantity, holding better to Japan than to either the United States or United Kingdom markets. Buyers were generally holding against seller's ideas which, opening slightly off in upper grades, advanced during the month from P0.25 to P0.75 per picul. Stocks were heavier but in strong hands. The complex of dollar-peso, pound and yen exchange rates were expected to be a determining

factor in November abaca trade. Saleeby's Statistical Report was:

	Oct. 1933	Sept. 1933	Oct. 1932
Estimated receipts	110,576	144,199	78,128
Estimated exports:			
All countries	97,779	132,870	96,627
United States and Canada	25,539	43,423	23,895
United Kingdom and Continent	37,694	52,172	31,636
Japan	31,871	33,718	19,728
Estimated stocks at Philippine ports	158,915	149,118	140,684

Saleeby's prices, Oct. 28, f.a.s. buyers' godowns, Manila, in pesos per picul:

Grade	Oct. 28
E	11.00
F	10.00
I	7.25-7.50
J-1	6.25
J-2	5.25
K	4.75
L-1	4.25

Tobacco

No important transactions were recorded although exports, following August September sales, were above the total for September. Alhambra's data for October exports of raw leaf, stripped tobacco and scraps was given at 1,538,046 kilos.

Cigar exports to the United States in October were estimated at 28,358,346 compared with 24,071,670 (Customs final) for September 1933 and 18,275,434 (Customs final) for October 1932.

Rice

Harvest of the new crop began during the month. Paddy prices were practically unchanged ranging from P2.45 to P2.75 per 44-kilo sack, cars, Cabanatuan. October arrivals, Manila, were 130,000 sacks compared to 163,000 in September and 61,000 in October last year.

MARCAIDA & PELIKAN

STOCK & BOND BROKERS

Members

PHILIPPINE STOCK EXCHANGE

Members of the firm: Miguel de Marcaida, Erwin C. Pelikan. 122 Crystal Arcade, Tel. 2-23-03, 2-11-27

SUBSCRIBE

Now

for Yourself
 and Friends

to

the Philippines'
 Greatest Monthly

The

PHILIPPINE
 MAGAZINE

P3.00 the year

News Summary

The Philippines

October 17.—The House ratifies the action of the Senate on the concurrent resolution declining to accept the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Act which the Senate amended.

Governor-General Frank Murphy states that now that the Hawes Act is out of the way he will begin making appointments which he has not done heretofore in order to avoid the appearance of favoring one party or

the other.

Ex-Senator Harry B. Hawes is paid ₱40,000 for his services during the hearing on the sugar marketing agreement. He asked for ₱50,000.

October 19.—In answer to questions propounded by Senator Sergio Osmeña, Senate President Manuel L. Quezon declares that the resolutions regarding the Hawes Act "will remain approved" and that the question regarding the aims of the new independence mission is answered by the resolution which created the mission.

The Governor-General approves the budget including the "rider" regarding teachers' salaries, the authority conferred thereby to be "exercised only under extreme exigencies and emergent conditions". He disapproves a few minor items because of the policy not to increase personnel or expenditures except under very unusual circumstances.

The Governor-General informs Washington that the move started by meat packers and oleomargarine manufacturers to exclude Philippine coconut oil from the United States would be discriminatory, contrary to the spirit of reciprocal free trade, eliminate the Philippine peasant income from the second most important crop, and react to curtail consumption of American dairy products in this country. He points out that the Philippines in 1932 imported over 25,300,000 pounds of tinned milk.



She Discovered the Beauty of Being Natural!

Too much make-up—men criticized. They didn't like that painted look!

Then she discovered Tangee. Unlike ordinary lipsticks, Tangee cannot make the lips look painted. It isn't paint. Tangee brings out the natural color in your own lips. It changes instantly to the shade most perfect for you!

Tangee is permanent, waterproof. Its cream base soothes and protects.

Cheeks Mustn't Look Painted Either

Tangee Rouge Compact and Cream Rouge change color to blend with your complexion, just like Tangee Lipstick!



TANGEE
THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS LIPSTICK

Sales Agents
MULLER, MACLEAN & CO., Inc.

October 20.—Osmeña at a caucus of the minority faction is given entire freedom to decide whether or not he will accompany the mission.

October 23.—Mr. Osmeña declares that the propriety of his joining the new mission would depend on the revocation of the rejection resolution. He states that the pretention that Congress will take the Philippine problem up again because some of the provisions of the Hawes Act are considered objectionable, is futile and would "even be considered impertinent". "Congress knows that this Legislature is at the end of its term, that it has deliberately suppressed the expression of the popular will, and that Congress would have no guarantee that a new law would be accepted". He presents three different bills providing for the holding of national conventions on the issue. Mr. Quezon states that the majority will not change its decision and that he is ready to face the minority on this issue in the July elections. "The majority is not afraid to appear before the people, all future generations, or even God. Senator Claro M. Recto asks Osmeña why he did not propose a convention instead of the acceptance of the law by the Legislature when he moved for the abandonment of the plebiscite.

The senate investigation committee appointed to consider the charges of Senator Ruperto Montinola against Mr. Quezon closes its probe on the ground that Senator Montinola could produce no concrete or specific evidence that Mr. Quezon had accepted money from sugar centrals.

October 26.—It is stated in political circles that Mr. Quezon, Senator Elpidio Quirino and others will leave for the United States shortly with the immediate aim of getting President Franklin Roosevelt to include the Philippine question in his message to Congress possibly with a view to urging Congress to amend the Hawes Act or to consider the enactment of a new independence measure. They would then return to the Philippines for the elections, and Speaker Paredes and the other members of the mission would go to America to carry on the work.

October 29.—Mr. Quezon at a farewell luncheon given by some six hundred of his political leaders from his own senatorial district states that he does not expect Congress to do anything about the Philippine question until July or August and that he is not making any promises to return early next year with a better independence law. "At any rate, there is nothing wrong for the Filipinos to be ruled by the United States government under the Jones Law by which we enjoy ample liberty and political freedom and even economic prosperity. And what is more, there is the outstanding American promise in this Law that independence will be granted". He states he is going to America to seek a law that will grant independence without causing political and economic chaos. "It should be a law which, if it does not grant complete and absolute independence, provides for a period during which the Philippines would be sufficiently prepared to meet the responsibilities and problems the new government would have to meet. We should be willing to wait for a law such as this rather than accept the Hawes Law while the Jones Act guarantees us enjoyment of individual rights and some degree of economic prosperity."

October 30.—The speech of Mr. Quezon at a banquet in his honor is cut short by a swollen throat, but he declares he is going to Washington at the risk of his health and life in order to comply with the mandate of the Legislature. He states he realizes the difficulties confronting the mission, but expresses the conviction that independence will be granted, though it may be delayed.

The Senate confirms the appointment of Jose Figueras, a member of the Manila municipal board, as inspector-general of labor which position carries with it control over the Filipino labor in Hawaii. No provision was made in the 1934 budget for the Philippine labor commissioner at Hawaii.

Councillor Teofilo Mendoza, labor leader, is elected president of the Manila municipal board.

The House and Senate grant twenty-five-year franchises to the Philippine Air Taxic and to the Iloilo-Negros Express Company. They will pay the government a percentage of their gross income and the government reserves the right to take over and operate the air lines in case of emergency.

The House committee which investigated the mining situation in Bontoc reports that there is no urgent need for amending the mining laws, but that administrative action should be taken so that only public or unoccupied lands can be staked out by prospectors and all occupied lands be staked out only with the consent of the occupants. The committee expresses the opinion that the Bontoc can gradually be persuaded to consider mining enterprises in the same light as other more civilized peoples.

November 1.—It is stated in political circles that Mr. Quezon's haste in leaving for Washington is due to an understanding with Washington that he arrive in time to discuss the Philippine problem with the President before he drafts his message to Congress.

November 2.—The Senate passes the sugar limitation bill quietly, Senator Benigno Aquino making only the mere statement that the move will be dangerous to the "Philippine cause" as it would remove one of the compelling motives for setting the Islands free. The bill would limit production to 1,400,000 tons.

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, one time president of the First Philippine Commission, and a well-known American educator and diplomat, arrives in Manila for a visit.

Dr. Schurman at a banquet given in his honor by Mr. Quezon, which, however, the latter was unable to attend, states: "It is an immense and unspeakable satisfaction to me now to see the government of the archipelago practically in the hands of the people. I can assure Senate President Quezon that as long as I live I shall be profoundly interested in the welfare and prosperity of the Philippines and in the culmination of their political development". In

a press interview he declined to comment on the action of the Legislature in rejecting the Hawes Act, but expresses the opinion that Congress would be "likely to listen sympathetically to the case of the Filipinos". "President Roosevelt is a liberal and progressive man and would, I believe, be disposed to approach this question and to assess the Philippine situation with the same spirit of understanding and sympathy as President Wilson".

November 3.—President Roosevelt announces four important Philippine appointments: Joseph Ralston Hayden, Vice-Governor, Judge Anacleto Diaz and Judge Leonard S. Goddard, justices of the Supreme Court, and J. Weldon Jones of Ohio as Insular Auditor. Hayden is a well-known political scientist and writer and was a former exchange professor from the University of Michigan in the University of the Philippines.

Speaker Quintin Paredes is chosen head of a new executive board for the legislative majority in view of the virtual dissolution of the Nacionalista Party. Senate President pro tempore, Jose Clarin, is chosen vice-president, and Representative Felipe Buenacaminio, secretary, with Senators Zulueta and Arranz and Representatives Kapunan and Luna, members.

Senator Montinola is fined six months salary by the Senate for having made charges he could not prove "highly injurious to the person of the Hon. Manuel L. Quezon and offensive to his dignity as a senator and President of the Senate and to the decorum and good name of this body," constituting besides, "a grave violation of the rules of the Senate and a manifest abuse of the privilege of parliamentary immunity".

The House passes the sugar limitation bill with minor amendments.

The Senate passes a resolution creating a joint Senate and House committee to look into whatever claims the Philippines may have to the islands off the Palawan coast recently claimed by France.

Representative Silvestre Villa of Iloilo dies, aged 38.

November 4.—Mr. Quezon leaves on his mission to Washington. With him go Senator Quirino, Secretary Vicente Singson Encarnacion, Attorney Jose P. Melencio, former Resident Commissioner Isuro Gabaldon, Dr. Catalino Gavino, Jose de Jesus, Manuel Nieto, Tomas Morato, Marcelo Garcia de Concepcion, Severiano Concepcion, and Sergio Mistica, his valet. Senator Quirino, Secretary Encarnacion Singson, and Mr. Melencio are accompanied by their wives.

November 6.—The Senate passes the woman suffrage bill which would give the women a right to vote after 1934. The House bill, passed a year ago, would give them the right to vote in the next elections.

November 7.—The Governor-General relieves Cayetano Ligot, Philippine labor commissioner in Hawaii, from duty effective the end of the year.

November 8.—The board of regents of the University of the Philippines accepts the resignation of President Rafael Palma and names Dr. Fernando Calderon, senior dean, acting president. Palma became acting president in 1923 and president in 1925. The board voted him an honorarium of ₱16,000 equivalent to a year's salary, and ₱3,000 in accrued leave.

Representative Jose G. Zulueta of Iloilo is chosen acting speaker (in anticipation of Speaker Paredes' leaving for the United States) by a vote of ten against seven for Representative Leonardo Festin of Romblon in a meeting of Bisayan members of the House.

November 9.—Speaker Paredes declares the Ninth Philippine Legislature adjourned sine die exactly at midnight according to law and as he had promised. The Senate, hearing of the action, adjourned seven minutes later, with several important bills left unfinished. The woman suffrage bill, the labor department bill, the eight-hour labor bill, the sugar limitation bill, the indeterminate sentence bill were all passed, but the public works (pork barrel) bill failed to pass because of a minor amendment by the Senate made too late to be considered by the House. The Senate passed the franchise bill for the Pan-American Airways Company, but the House failed to act on it. The resolution of non-confidence in Resident Commissioner Camilo Osias passed the House by a vote of 47 to 28, but was not passed by the Senate because of the abrupt adjournment, although its passage was thought likely. Earlier in the day, Osias was defiant, and issued a statement that he would return to Washington regardless of what the "Quezon group" might do. "When Quezon returns to the Philippines empty-handed he should be execrated. I shall also come back to help fight the murderers of the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Act". The resolution for the withdrawal of confidence from him was discussed for about an hour in the House without rancor, the accusation against him being that he had disregarded the express wishes and council of the Legislature and could therefore no longer truly represent that body. Speaker Paredes in his closing address reviewed the work of the Legislature and referred to the fact that "it has been our singular privilege to have exercised the power to consider whether we should accept or reject the Hawes Act, and after grave and serious deliberations, in which passions ran high, old parties were disrupted to give way to new alignments, and personal friendships rent assunder, conscious of our responsibilities, we declined to accept the Law, in the full knowledge and confidence that our action was in consonance with the desires of our people and for their own permanent wellbeing". No conclusion was reached as to the election of an acting speaker. The Senate confirmed a number of appointments, including that of Dr. Jacobo Fajardo as director of health.

The Governor-General is informed that the Philippines' annual quota for lumber has been set

at 47 per cent of an average three-year production beginning with 1927.

November 10.—The Governor-General expresses satisfaction over the work of the Legislature, especially with its having passed the budget bill within thirty days after it was presented and in not having passed the pork barrel bill.

Considerable dissatisfaction develops over the sudden adjournment of the House by Speaker Paredes which spoiled the plans of some of those seeking reelection. Some senators are irritated because their pet bills had to be left unacted upon. The Zulueta men in the House feel that the adjournment before electing an acting speaker was an injustice.

Mr. Quezon states in Shanghai, "I believe that the present administration will solve the Philippine problem".

November 11.—Speaker Paredes, at a party caucus, tenders his resignation and leaves the room. The resignation is not accepted, but feeling is still running high.

November 13.—Satisfied with the explanation of Speaker Paredes, members of the Senate at a meeting declare that the matter is closed, and a majority caucus later definitely rejects his resignation and give him a vote of confidence. There is some demand for the calling of a special session.

November 14.—Mr. Quezon intimates in a radio-gram that the matter of calling a special session should be left to the discretion of the Governor-General and that if a special session is to be held, it should be postponed until February. The Senate is indifferent to the calling of an extra session and the Governor-General is believed to be opposed to the idea.

Mr. Quezon, speaking at a luncheon of the Pan-Pacific Club in Tokyo before an audience largely Japanese but including American Ambassador Grew, states that retention of military and naval reservations by the United States would be incompatible with full and complete independence and that he doesn't share the view of a "number of influential Filipinos" who think that such American reservations would be "in the interests of the Filipinos themselves as a protection for the Philippine republic". To successfully defend the Philippines would require the fortification not only of the Islands themselves but also of Guam and the maintenance of a very powerful American navy in the Pacific. This will not be seriously contemplated by the American people after they have granted us independence, so that military and naval reservations might only cause misunderstanding. . . . Peoples aspiring to be free must take their chances as other peoples have done. Fortunately, there are no longer governments, however powerful, that will boldly assert their right to conquer simply because they have the power and will. Any nation, however small and weak, may properly hope to be permitted the full enjoyment of its independent life if it follows a wise, just, and friendly policy with other nations, especially its neighbors, a policy giving no excuse for any nation to interfere with its domestic or international affairs." He indicates in a press interview that he intends to base his fight in Washington for "a new deal" on economic grounds, pointing out that if the Philippines can not sell its products in the United States, Filipinos will be unable to buy American products. He thinks that a special economic relationship might be established by treaty in the event of independence. While reticent regarding Japan,



SHE WASN'T REALLY BEAUTIFUL —

— but men were wild about her. Nice enough eyes, a warm, smiling mouth, but nothing wonderful. But *glorious* skin . . . exquisite in texture, velvety beyond belief. Naturally so? Of course not. No skin *could* be so perfect. But it can *appear* so with PRINCESS PAT powder of magical, exclusive *almond base*. Simply unbelievable — the difference — until you *try*.

he intimated that were the Philippines forced to accept an unfavorable independence law, circumstances would eventually force the Philippines to look to Japan for an economic relationship because of Japan's proximity and its ability to fulfill the Philippines' market needs.

November 15.—Senator Osmeña expresses surprise at the remarks of Mr. Quezon in Japan; which he considers indiscreet and in violation of diplomatic practice, and may create serious obstacles to the success of the mission in Washington.

The United States

October 16.—Secretary of the Interior Ickes, oil administrator, issues an order fixing minimum prices for petroleum and its products, effective December 1. Daily production has already been limited. The \$12,000,000,000 oil industry is the first in which price-fixing is thus attempted.

Charges for murder, homicide, and malfeasance are brought against former President Gerardo Machado of Cuba, and the court orders the seizure of his property valued at \$25,000,000. Machado is now in Montreal, and attempts may be made to extradite him.

October 17.—The farm credit administration begins the purchase of wheat for relief, supplementing the hog-buying program. Several hundred million dollars are to be spent this way.

October 19.—The Navy League of America, in a letter to the British Navy League and in reply to numerous unofficial objections raised in Britain against the American naval program, declares that this continued antagonism would block the "absolutely essential" cooperation between the two nations. "Many observers believe that the world is swiftly moving toward a supreme conflict of arms involving the existence of governmental control and our present civilization. . . . and the maintenance of the present world status of the white races."

October 20.—President Roosevelt reveals that he has proposed to the Soviet government conversations on the question of resuming diplomatic relations, and that Russia has responded favorably and would send Maxim Litvinoff, foreign commissar.

October 21.—Chinese newspapers express great interest in United States recognition of Russia. The consensus of opinion is that if it materializes, "American and Russian influence will dominate the Far East, Japan notwithstanding". Japanese officials are reported as being "startled", although a foreign office spokesman states, "There is no reason for Japan to object to the resumption of relations between two powers with which it itself is in friendly intercourse."

October 22.—The President announces the creation of a government market for gold and the easing of the present embargo on the shipments of gold out of the country. He states that the dollar will be revalued in terms of gold after the restoration of prices to a more equitable level. Government purchases of gold will be made to establish a managed or controlled currency. "The United States must take firmly into its own hands the control of the gold value of the dollar."

October 23.—Security and commodity prices advance sharply. Wall Street is reported to be puzzled and many bankers oppose the government plan of establishing a controlled currency. Experts believe that the government will buy gold until the desired price level is reached and then buy or sell thereafter as necessity dictates to keep prices even. The British press criticizes the plan as supporting a "rubber dollar".

Ambassador Katsaji Debuchi reveals that he has received orders to return to Tokyo probably not to return. He has been Japanese ambassador in the United States since 1928. The new foreign minister, Koki Hirota, states that the recall is not connected with the prospects of American recognition of Russia or other recent diplomatic developments.

October 24.—General Hugh S. Johnson announces that the national industrial recovery campaign will be withdrawn from towns of 2,500 population or less, declaring that this would be the only modification of the program, regardless of the agitation of various farm groups. Ninety per cent of the enforcement difficulties have emanated from small villages where merchants found it difficult or impossible to pay the higher wages required by the industrial and retail codes.

The President issues an executive order putting into effect the NRA tariff provisions designed to prevent a flood of cheap foreign products entering the United States and endangering the maintenance of the codes.

Foreign Minister Hirota declares that Japan is not opposed to American recognition of Russia. It is his personal opinion, he states, that diplomatic relations between the two countries are entirely logical and desirable.

October 25.—The government launches its gold purchasing program, designed also to raise commodity prices. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation will buy newly-mined gold at \$31.36 an ounce, payment to be made in new RFC ninety-day debentures bearing one-fourth per cent interest annually.

October 26.—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation buys gold at \$31.54 per fine ounce, forty-eight cents above the London rate. Territories and insular possessions will have equal opportunity with the mainland states to sell gold to the government above the world price.

October 27.—It is stated at the White House that the President regards the industrial recovery act as forbidding government purchase of products manufactured by concerns not joining in the codes of fair competition. Attorneys of the Ford Motor Company state that "signing a code is not in the law and flying a Blue Eagle is not in the law," and that Ford has complied in every respect with the NRA code respecting minimum wages, hours of work, etc. Ford has refused so far to sign the automobile industry code.

October 29.—Edward H. Sothern, famous Shakespearean actor, dies, aged 73, in New York. His wife, Julia Marlowe, was at his bedside.

The President is arranging machinery for the purchase of gold in foreign markets in a determined effort to reduce the purchasing power of the dollar. Opinion among independent Republicans and Democrats is unfavorable to the program, and foreign opinion is also critical. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has about \$1,000,000,000 to use immediately. It is believed that the American program will cause foreign countries to adopt protective measures such as gold embargoes or abandoning the gold standard.

October 30.—Reported that the government of British North Borneo has informed the Philippine government that the United States claim to the seven small islands called the Turtle Islands, north of Borneo, is recognized by Britain. They will continue to be administered by the British authorities until the United States sees fit to notify the British that it is ready to take control. The question has been under dispute since 1925.

October 31.—Henry Ford agrees to comply with the provision of the NRA automobile code regarding the submission of wage and hour reports. The government raises the question of Ford's willingness to deal collectively with his employees, Ford having always refused to deal with employees except individually.

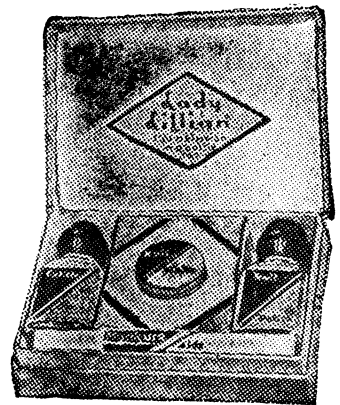
American officials state that the gold buying maneuver is purely a matter of domestic policy and that the United States as little as other powers wants a currency war.

November 1.—Figures are published in reply to Republican criticism of the administration, indicating that average hourly wages have risen from 42 to 51 cents and the number of working hours has decreased from 42 to 36, this tending to spread employment. Farm prices have risen from an index figure of 40 to 52 since last spring, while prices of industrial goods have increased only from 68 to 76, figures based on the level of prices in the "normal year" 1926.

Secretary Ickes advises the members of the Hawaiian home rule commission that he sees little possibility of immediate appointment of a new governor and still believes there are no residents of Hawaii qualified to fill the position. He considers as justifiable the Rankin bill which would suspend the residential requirement for the governorship in the territorial organic act.

November 3.—Secretary of the Navy Swanson reveals plans for a cruise of the battle and scouting fleets from the Pacific to the Atlantic next summer to increase the navy's efficiency. The move is also interpreted as a friendly gesture to Japan.

20 Perfect Manicures For What You'd Tip Your Manicurist



Lady Lillian

Manicure Box

25¢ postpaid

Send this coupon Now

L.R. AGUINALDO

514-520 Juan Luna, Manila

Enclosed find 25¢ in postage stamps for which please send me a Lady Lillian Manicure Box.

Name

Address

According to the Bureau of Insular Affairs, the code of fair competition of the twine industry, now before the National Industrial Recovery Administration, would give the administrator authority to fix minimum wage level in the Philippines.

November 4.—The government continues foreign purchases of gold, amount and price secret, and raises the price paid for newly-mined domestic gold, in a determined effort to bring commodity prices back to 1924-26 levels in order to reduce the enormous \$200,000,000,000 debt burden hanging over the country.

The President rejects price fixing proposals for farm products but announces further purchases of such products for distribution to the needy. An abortive farm strike is in progress because the administration has refused to establish a farm code or to fix farm prices, although every effort is being exerted to bring about an increase in prices, which have already increased moderately.

Reported that the Russian counter claim of \$60,000,000,000 damage resulting from the armed intervention of Japan, France, England, Italy, and the United States in 1918 to 1920 will be one of the main questions to be discussed in the coming American-Russian conversations.

November 6.—The American Federation of Labor in its November survey of business reports that about 4,000,000 people have been reemployed as a result of the efforts of the administration.

November 7.—The fourteen-year "experiment" with national prohibition is swept into the discard when the thirty-six state votes in favor of the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution. The popular ratio in the thirty-six states was three to one against prohibition. Only North and South Carolina went on record in favor of the retention of the amendment. Even after the formal repeal, however, many states will remain "dry" as thirty of them have state prohibition laws still unmodified.

Fiorello H. La Guardia, independent Republican, wins the election for New York City mayor, Tammany Hall going down to defeat. He polled 858,551 votes out of a heavy total vote of 2,048,696. Nineteen thousand policemen kept order with difficulty. National significance is not given the La Guardia victory, as President Roosevelt, who received only luke-warm support from Tammany last year, maintained a hands-off policy.

The debt discussions between the United States and Britain which have been going on for several weeks in Washington, are adjourned without agreement other than that the United States would accept another "token" payment of \$7,500,000.

Foreign Minister Hirota tells the Russian ambassador at Tokyo that Russia should decrease its military concentrations in eastern Siberia to "improve the Russo-Japanese atmosphere", citing the

American plan to end the concentration of the United States navy in the Pacific as an example. Japanese big navy propagandists, however, declare that the American move is only another "American trap".

November 8.—A revolt of a section of the Cuban army aimed at restoring the Cespedes government is suppressed only after six hours of fighting.

November 9.—Seven hundred rebels surrender Fort Atares, near Havana. Some two hundred lives were lost. Leaders of the ABC Society, in revolt against the San Martin government, which also led the successful fight against Machado, announce that if their battle for political control is not successful, they will sack American property on Cuba with the aim of provoking American intervention.

November 11.—The Comptroller-general rules that Ford must be allowed to bid on government contracts regardless of the fact that he has not signed the automobile industry code.

November 12.—Followers of President San Martin voice a demand that American Ambassador Welles be recalled because of his alleged partisanship on behalf of the overturned de Cespedes government.

November 13.—Senator King, of Utah, requests the State Department to withdraw Ambassador Welles and to recognize the San Martin government as the present American policy is leading towards intervention.

November 15.—President Roosevelt turns down the resignation of Secretary of the Treasury Woodin because of ill health and advises him to go on leave instead. The President appoints Henry Morgenthau, Jr., farm credit administrator, acting secretary. The resignation of Assistant Secretary Acheson shortly after, however, gives rise to the speculation that they were not in accord with the President's monetary experiment.

Other Countries

October 15.—Dr. Inazo Nitobe, noted Japanese publicist and liberal, dies of pneumonia in Victoria, Canada, aged 71. He was on his way to the United States to explain Japanese intentions in the Far East. His American wife was with him.

October 16.—As a result of Germany's withdrawal, the disarmament conference adjourns. Invoking the duty to 10,000,000 World War dead, Arthur Henderson, president of the conference, demands that unceasing efforts go on to prevent world barbarism. "The Covenant of the League of Nations can not be treated as a scrap of paper", he declares. Authorized to reply to Germany's charge that the powers failed to keep their disarmament pledges, Henderson telegraphs the German government that its reasons for withdrawal are invalid, pointing out that the action came at a time when other nations were attempting to meet Germany's demands for arms equality. Intervention by American Ambassador Davis prevented sharper action. Minister of propaganda Goebels declares that the sole reason

for Germany's action was that it was unwilling to allow the Reich longer to be treated as a second class nation. The Austrian press is generally favorable to Germany's move. Russian officials state that Soviet will continue its efforts toward real disarmament. A French spokesman declares that France is not prepared to act alone to prevent Germany from rearming.

October 17.—German officials intimate that Germany may be prepared to return to the League and the disarmament conference after the November 12 elections which will replace the old parliament which voted itself out of power. The foreign minister points out that Germany is not needed at the conference as it is already disarmed. Premier Daladier of France asks if Germany wants disarmament why it walked out of the conference and if it wants others to disarm why it asks for increased armaments.

Police have difficulty in suppressing demonstrations of sympathy with Germany in Austrian universities. The situation is threatening Chancellor Dollfuss' campaign, aided by Britain and France, to check the Nazi movement on the border of Austria.

The Russian embassy at Peiping makes the frank statement that Russia is strengthening its Far Eastern defenses in preparation for a possible war with Japan. According to rumors, Russia has vast numbers of troops and hundreds of airplanes in eastern Siberia.

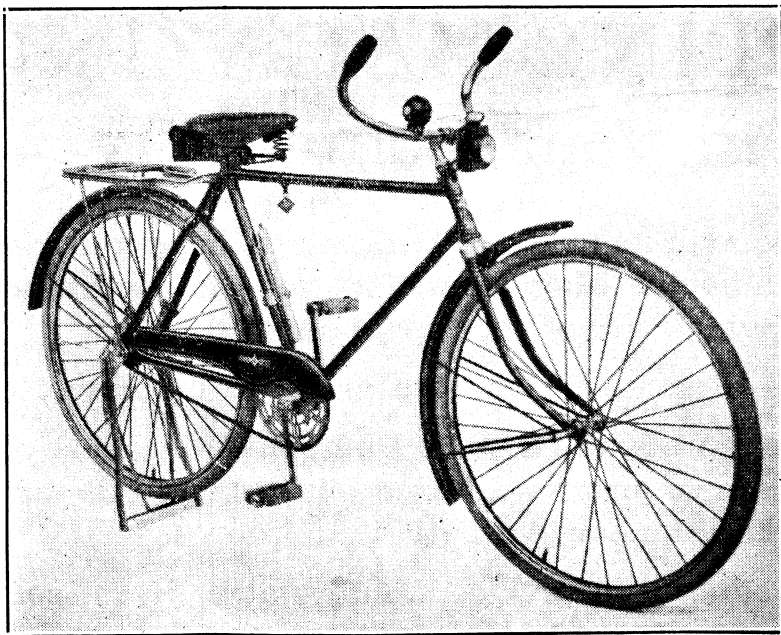
October 18.—Foreign minister Sir John Simon of Britain states that Germany has "jeopardized if not wrecked the disarmament conference by its attitude, taken at the last moment", and charges the German minister with untruthfulness. American Ambassador Davis repeats that the United States will not align itself politically with any of the powers.

October 19.—Germany officially notifies the League of Nations of its withdrawal but according to the terms of the Covenant, two years must elapse before the withdrawal is permanent. The move ends the hope that a break might be avoided. Germany joined the League in 1932 after the signing of the Locarno treaties guaranteeing the Franco-German border, and became one of the five permanent members of the Council, along with France, Britain, Italy, and Japan. Japan withdrew last March, and the United States and Russia have never become members so that four of the chief world powers are outside the League. League officials point out that the cases of Germany and Japan are different and that Germany remains bound by the Covenant because this is included in the Versailles treaty.

October 20.—The Japanese government agrees to the demand of army and navy authorities for an appropriation of 620,000,000 yen for the army and 680,000,000 yen for the navy. The principal reason for these huge expenditures, largest in Japanese history, is alleged to be the revival of Russian military power which makes "Japan unable to rest at

“MAYAM” From Guaranty Cycle Supply

Is This Your Bike?



Wouldn't it be fun to vault into the saddle of this Bicycle, with its gleaming finish sparkling in the sun!

Well, here's your big chance to earn THIS DEPENDABLE and accredited "MAYAM" BIKE. Just begin selling subscriptions of the *Philippine Magazine* to your friends and neighbors. It's easy! Thirty (30) subscriptions will do it.

Here's What To Do

- 1. Fill out the coupon below.
2. Mail to us today. We will do the rest.

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE
217 Dasmariñas, Manila, P. I.

Please send me _____ name
Instructions how to earn a bike _____ address



Genuine Danish Crown Malt Extract (non-alcoholic tonic). Contains nothing but nourishing properties of finest Danish malt barley. Rich in food value, highly recommended for invalids, convalescents, anemic persons, etc. A wonderful remedy for pulmonary troubles, loss of appetite, indigestion, intestinal disorders, etc.

At all good drug stores and groceries.

SOLE AGENTS

Kuenzle & Streiff, Inc.
Manila

Main Office:
343 T. Pinpin str.
Tel. 2-39-36

Branch Office:
44-48 Isaac Peral
Tel. 2-17-62

Branches:
Cebu, Iloilo and Zamboanga
Also distributors for ALHAMBRA cigars

ease concerning its defenses in the direction of the Asiatic continent".

October 24.—The Daladier cabinet falls as a result of opposition to its economy program necessitated by the prospect of a 8,000,000,000 frank deficit.

The China National Aviation Company inaugurates its Shanghai-Canton air mail service.

October 25.—Toshio Shiratori, on his way to become ambassador for Japan in Sweden, states in Montreal that American recognition of Russia would be a "serious matter for Japan. If the United States advances money, it will help consolidate Russia's economic affairs and also help communist propaganda work in the Orient."

October 26.—Alfred Sarraut, "father of the French colonial empire", accepts the premiership. Paul-Boncour remains minister of foreign affairs.

October 27.—Several scores of people are killed and many injured in clashes at Jaffa, Palestine, between Moslems and Jews. The Arabs are incensed at the increasing immigration of Jews under the Zionist movement.

November 3.—Japanese troops are withdrawn from the "demilitarized zone" in North China south of the Great Wall, making them available for service in northern Manchuria if necessary.

November 7.—On the occasion of the sixteenth anniversary of the Russian revolution, V. M. Molotov, chairman of the council of commissars, declares that the Soviet nation is fully prepared for the possibility of a sudden attack by Japan.

Soviet officials charge that nine Japanese airplanes flew over Russian territory near Vladivostok. Japanese officials deny the charge and state that the Russians must have mistaken the identity of the planes.

November 8.—Nadir Shah Ghazi, king of Afghanistan who won the throne in 1929, is assassinated. His twenty-one-year-old son, Mohammed Zahir Shah, is proclaimed as the new monarch.

November 9.—The ten junior naval officers convicted of being implicated in the assassination of Premier Inukai last year, are sentenced to from ten to sixteen years imprisonment. Four of them, who did not take part in the actual slaying, are given suspended sentences of from one to three years.

November 11.—The Italian representative on the steering committee of the disarmament conference states that it is useless to continue the work at this time because of the absence of Germany and declares that Italy would only participate as an observer pending Germany's return to the deliberations.

November 12.—In an election, although not an ordinary one because opposition parties have been outlawed, German voters are given the opportunity to vote in approval or disapproval of the Hitler foreign policy and to endorse the Nazi Reichstag slate. Some eighty per cent of the qualified voters

Brings Quick Relief

Put MENTHOLATUM on his poor little finger and relieve the pain. It will heal quickly, too. That is why careful mothers always have Mentholatum handy when the children come home crying with burns, cuts, bruises, insect bites, etc.

Insist on MENTHOLATUM—your druggist has it.

Formula: Menthol 0.3 gm., Camphor 3 gm., Oil Eucalyptus 0.1 gm., Boric Acid 3.5 gm., Oil Pinus Pupillo 0.1 gm., Excipients to make 30 gm.

SPECIAL OFFER TO TEACHERS ONLY!
The Mentholatum Company, Buffalo, N. Y., U.S.A.
Kindly mail me, postage prepaid, a supply of Saints' pictures for school distribution.

Name

Teacher.....School

Address

Request must be on this coupon and only one package will be sent to the same person.

REPRESENT THE PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE in your Community

"I want to say to you that I think this magazine does great credit to you and your associates. I congratulate you upon having been able to develop such a publication in Manila.

"Very truly yours,
"NEWTON W. GILBERT."

"I have enjoyed reading the Philippine Magazine more than I can say during the leisure moments of a sea voyage. You get out a bright and meaty magazine, one of compelling interest to the general reader like myself, and I like the stimulating editorials.

"Faithfully yours,
"HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS."



Unique in its field, and with increasing popularity, the Philippine Magazine offers you an opportunity for profitable use of your spare time.

It is a magazine you are proud to introduce.

As a representative of the Philippine Magazine you will often be heartily thanked for bringing this magazine to attention where it is unknown.

Introduce it in your community at a liberal commission.

Philippine Magazine

No. 217 Dasmariñas, Uy Yet Bldg., Manila, P. I.

Kindly send me particulars regarding terms, etc.

Name

Address

cast their ballots and over ninety per cent of these vote in favor of Hitler. The total vote is 43,000,000. President von Hindenburg endorsed Hitler's position stating that he was giving Germany a "courageous, strong, and positive leadership" and asked the nation to stand united in the "demand for equality of rights and for a true and lasting peace."

November 7.—A Russian manifesto published at Vladivostok charges Japan with creating an armed base in Manchuria in order to begin a war and declares that Japan is laying itself open to "an immeasurable catastrophe" because should the military party of Japan embark on such an adventure, the Russians would bomb Japanese centers of population. It is reported Russia has many powerful bombing planes at Vladivostok capable of flights to Tokyo with missiles and return.

November 12.—Iceland, a nation of approximately 100,000 people, votes 16,000 to 12,000 to abandon prohibition, adopted eighteen years ago.

**Use Mercolized Wax
Have Beautiful Skin**

Millions of women are today using pure Mercolized Wax to beautify their complexions and keep the skin young, smooth and lovely. Mercolized Wax peels off the thin outer layer of scarf skin in tiny invisible particles, a little each day, until the entire surface has been absorbed. The under skin, freed of all defects such as sallowness, freckles, moth patches or tan, is unveiled. It is soft, smooth and fine-textured with the rose coloring of youth. Mercolized Wax brings out your hidden beauty. Powdered Saxolite reduces wrinkles and other age signs. Simply dissolve one ounce Saxolite in a half pint witch hazel and use daily as an astringent. At all drug stores.



Salicylic Acid 14.0%; Zinc Chloride M.R. 2.6%; Ether 7.2%; Alcohol 9.0%; Flexible Collodion a. s.

November 13.—Premier MacDonald, speaking in the House of Commons, invites Germany to return to the disarmament conference as the disarmament movement would fail without German participation. At a meeting of the steering committee, Japan's representative declares that it would be difficult for his nation to accept the project for international control of armaments, especially the provision for automatic supervision. The Russian representative insists that the control plan would have to have universal application and that "not a single country which is a neighbor of Russia may be exempted".

November 14.—Foreign minister Paul-Boncour states that the underlying policy of the Hitler government is "to create risks that neighboring countries can not disregard". He says that Germany "exaltation" is "fraught with adventurous possibilities" and is "perhaps a menace to European stability". Germany's rearmament plans would force France to enter an "armament race".

Premier Mussolini announces the dissolution of the Italian chamber of deputies as the first step to establish a "corporative state" with great power delegated to national industrial guilds.

The New Books



Adventures of the Black Girl in Her Search for God, Bernard Shaw; Dodd, Mead & Company, 76 pp., P3.30.

A parable of a black girl who in her search for God meets various gods, prophets, apostles, physicists, biologists, psychologists, and finally settles down and has a brood of children by an Irishman.

The parable is followed by a dissertation on the Bible and on what Shaw considers a living religion.

Cities of Sin, Hendrick de Leeuw; Smith & Haas, 298 pp., P5.50.

A description of prostitution in Yokohama, Hong-kong, Shanghai, Macao, Port Said, and Singapore, with an appendix of various official documents on "white slave" traffic.

Dangerous Corner, Ruth Holland; Doubleday, Doran & Company, 282 pp., P4.40.

A novel based on the exciting play by J. B. Priestley of the same name which proves that truth may prevail, but has its dangers. Third large printing.

Gabriel Over the White House, Anonymous; Farra & Rinehart, 316 pp., P5.50.

"The story of an American President who went sane". Second large printing.

Orient Express, Graham Greene; Doubleday, Doran & Company, 320 pp., P4.40.

A swift-moving romance involving a strange assortment of people on a Stamboul train.

Twenty Years A-Growing, Maurice O'Sullivan; Viking Press, 316 pp., P5.50.

A young Irishman writes of his early life in the Blasket Islands, off the Kerry coast. A book overflowing with the native wit and vigor of the people whose lives it describes.

Educational

Adolescent Psychology, Ada H. Arlitt; American Book Company, 260 pp., \$2.25.

A book designed for use in colleges and normal schools which may be used as a supplementary text in courses in general psychology. The material is presented from the genetic point of view and the significance of personality traits and escape and defense mechanisms are given special attention.

English Practice Books, Grade Three, 80 pp., \$0.20.

English Practice Books, Grade Four, 96 pp., \$0.20.

English Practice Books, Grade Five, 128 pp., \$0.24.

English Practice Books, Grade Six, 128 pp., \$0.24.

A series of paper-bound workbooks, by Mary D. Fenner in collaboration with Ada R. Madden, published by the American Book Company, giving well-directed drill on the English skills that should be required in the grades indicated. A variety of material is presented in an informal and interesting manner.

Exploring Latin, By a Committee of Latin Teachers in Baltimore; American Book Company, 110 pp.

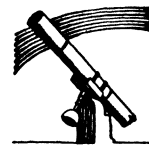
A book for junior high schools providing an exploratory course to test ability in language work. The book explains how the English language grew, how the position and forms of words aid in discovering their use, and how ancient civilization appears in modern times. An insight is given into Roman life and civilization, both its history and mythology.

How the World Lives and Works, Brigham and McFarlane; American Book Company, 416 pp.

A new type of geography textbook for the seventh grade which emphasizes the relation of geography to social studies. Emphasis is laid on geographic thinking. The book is notable in style and beautifully illustrated.

The Planets for December, 1933

By The Manila Observatory



MERCURY is a morning star during the entire month and will be in the best position for observation near the 1st. On the 15th at 5:30 a. m. the planet will be very low in the eastern sky near the top of the constellation Scorpio. At the end of the month the planet loses its favorable position as it again approaches the sun.

VENUS remains an evening star and at the end of the month attains its greatest brilliancy, becoming thirteen times as bright as Sirius. On the 20th at 3:00 p. m. Venus will pass behind the moon; this phenomenon may be visible in daylight. During the month the planet will be found rather high in the western sky after 5:00 p. m.

MARS sets at about 7:30 p. m. during the entire month. On the 15th it will be in the constellation Sagittarius and at 6:00 p. m. may be found almost twenty degrees above the western horizon.

JUPITER is an early morning star and rises at 1:45 a. m. on the 15th. It will then be in the constellation Virgo, and about three degrees north of the bright star Spica. The planet is seven times brighter than Spica.

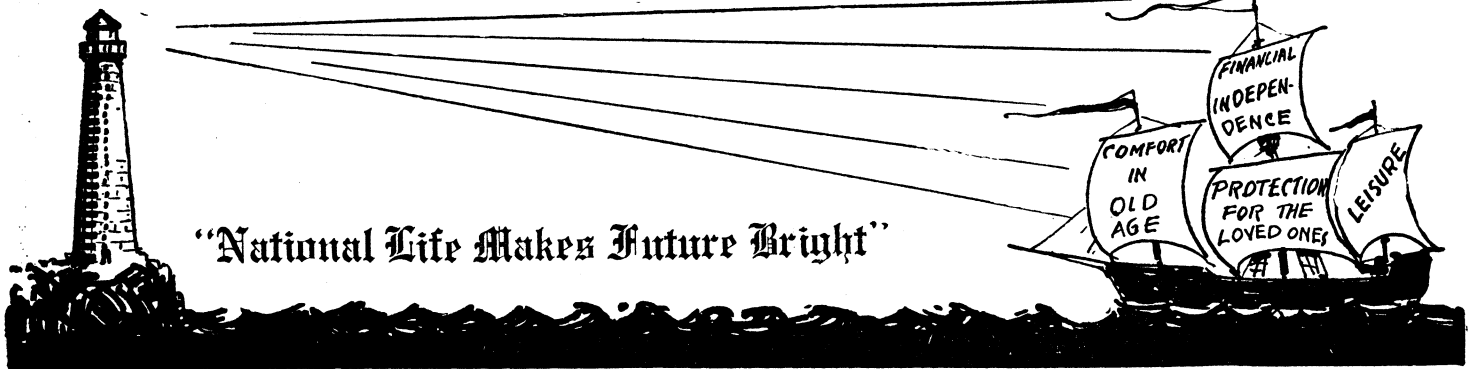
SATURN is an evening star setting at almost the same time as Venus during the month. The planet is still in the constellation Capricorn, and sets at 9 p. m. on the 15th. On the 21st at 6:00 p. m. Venus and Saturn will be in conjunction.

JACOB & Co's
BISCUITS

*The Most Famous
Biscuits in the World!*

Wise & Co., Inc. DISTRIBUTORS

“My ship will be coming in, IF...”



There Will Be No **IF'S** When You Get A
₱10,000 National Life Endowment Policy
with GUARANTEED BONUS

assuring you a shipload of:

- ₱10,000 to spend as you please at the end of the endowment period;
- A substantial BONUS every 5 years while the policy is in force;
- ₱10,000 for your family in the event of untimely death, or
- ₱20,000 if death is caused by accident;
- ₱1,000 every year for 10 years should you be totally disabled;
- A guaranteed MONTHLY INCOME for 20 years, or for life, for yourself or beneficiary, in lieu of cash settlement.

National Life Insurance Co.

FILL THIS COUPON AND MAIL TO US

THE GENERAL AGENT,
 NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
 P. O. BOX 676, MANILA

Dear Sir:

I am interested in your policies, and would welcome further details.....of course without obligation.

Name

Address

Date of your birth.....

How much protection would you need?

(Phil. Mag.)

MIGUEL UNSON
 President

ARSENIO N. LUZ
 General Agent

HIPOLITO BARRENGOIA
 Assistant General Agent

Offices:
 Regina Building
 Escolta, Manila
 P. O. Box 676

Telephones:
 Home Office 2-32-29
 General Agency
 2-39-07—2-39-08

“WE SERVE AND PROTECT”

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXX

DECEMBER, 1933

No. 7

Christmas Idyll

By Bienvenido N. Santos

WE had been married in December, and now it was the day before Christmas. The sun shone timidly like a moon in the middle of the day. The morning breeze was as cold as the night's. Toria said, "Really, it is Christmas now." Christmas was in the mountain air.

Early in the morning, I was looking for Toria. She was not in the room where the image of Santa Rosa stands. She is often there, early mornings, kneeling before the saint.

Mother was in the back yard, watching the boy milk the goat. Toria was not with them. Father was in the garden, peering closely at something on a few dried leaves. Toria was not in the garden.

Then I heard Toria's voice calling me, but I could not see where she was, so thick was the mist that hung over the fields. Her voice came to me out of the fog.

"Come here!" she was shouting.

"Where are you?" I shouted back.

I heard her laughter.

"Blind!" she shouted, still laughing.

I ran into the fog. It had rained the night before, and the ground was still wet.

And then I saw Toria. There seemed to be no fog at all. She was still laughing. I looked back at our house. A misty shawl draped the walls and the flowering plants around.

"What are you doing here?" I asked, turning to Toria.

She pointed at the ditch beside the road, filled with water. She said it was full of fish now, and that we could catch them with a fishing rod, of which we had several, hanging by the kitchen door.

I told her I didn't know how to fish, and that I had never caught a fish in my life. She said she would teach me.

The wind rose gently, and Toria shivered slightly.

"It's Christmas now," she said, drawing her scarf tightly about her shoulders.

We sat down on a fallen log which was still wet with the rain and dew. Toria said she had had a dream last night.

"I dreamed that we were an old couple. You had grey hair like Pa's. I was showing our son a story you wrote in your youth, and after reading it, he said, as he shook his head, 'Only that? I can write very much better.'"

"And what did you tell the conceited. . ."

"Nothing. Because I woke up."

We both laughed as I chided her for waking up without vindicating my name. We were silent for sometime. The water in the ditch splashed.

"There is plenty of fish there," Toria said.



When we turned our eyes toward our house, we saw Mother standing in the door. She was looking here and there, peering through the fog for us.

Toria and I called out to her as we walked hand in hand up the path leading to our home.

In the afternoon, the sun was still as a moon in the sky. It illumined the fields but it did not give out heat. The shadows of the trees were not deep and dark.

Toria and I were fishing. We sat on the grass, and waited for some unlucky fish to nibble at our bait. I kept on talking, telling Toria that I would surely catch a fish. She told me to keep quiet as I was driving the fish away.

I was the first to catch one. When something began nibbling at my bait, and the floating cork began to stir, I jerked up the line, and a little fish, no larger than a guava leaf, was dangling from the hook. Toria shook with laughter, making fun of the size of the fish I caught.

We were very happy that afternoon. I did not know before that such happiness existed except in dreams.

Then came evening, with only a pale gleam left in the west. Toria and I were wending our way home with our catch. The air was rapidly cooling. Toria's hands were cold. From somewhere came the piping song of a departing bird. We met a little ragged boy astride a carabao. He smiled at us, and we smiled back.

At home, we found Mother making cakes. She asked me if I had ever tasted that kind of cake before. I shook my head.

Toria was telling the folk that I was a good fisherman. I caught more fish than she did. She did not tell them I kept throwing little stones into the water where she was fishing to drive the fish away from her bait. And I could not tell the old people about our happiness.

At midnight we were all gathered before the image of Santa Rosa, praying. It was dark in the room. Only a little candle flickered low on the altar. The shadows shivered on the wall. Outside, the wind was rustling through the dark tree tops making a sound like the brush of angel wings. Soft drops of rain kept tapping on the roof and on the leaves of plants around the house. Slowly moonbeams crept through the open window and spread over the floor.

When prayer was over, we kissed the hands of our parents, and they blessed us.

As we seated ourselves around the table, before various delicious country viands, Father talked of the Christmas days of his youth, and whenever he made reference to a certain young woman who was Mother, she contradicted him. Pa said Mother was madly in love with him.

"It was you who was crazy about me," she said, looking at Father.

He laughed and resumed his stories. Sometimes when his memory faltered, Mother remembered.

Later the old people at last went to bed. But Toria and I remained awake, as is the custom. It was only a few hours more before the dawn.

I was telling her about my city. On Christmas eve, I said, people dress up for church, always in new clothes. The streets are brightly lighted, and full of noisy crowds. The churches are packed, although few people can be seen actually in prayer. They stand before the altar, and talk. The choir sings songs of praise and jubilee. At midnight, the bells clang thunderously.

Toria listened pensively. We were sitting at the window facing the east.

The rain had stopped. The leaves rustled in the sweep of the wind, shaking down tiny moons clinging on every dripping leaf and blade.

The breeze was blowing against us coldly. We shivered and came closer to each other as we waited for the dawn.

Toria was saying, "When we get old like Pa and Ma, what stories will you be telling our children?"

I pressed my cheek against hers and murmured, "Look at that star, Toria, it is brighter than the rest."

But one by one the stars were fading out of the sky. The darkness was thinning.

Slowly, faint purple lines began to spread over the rim of the eastern hills. Clouds were rolling up in folds.

For a moment, I imagined I saw the silhouette of a bent old man. The clouds swept on.

"Look," Toria said, pointing at the east, "is that not like a baby in its crib?"

Before I could see it, it had melted away.

Now, the clouds were aglow with gold, and the rim of the hills was aflame.

It was the dawn of Christmas day.

Star Lanterns

By Gilbert S. Perez

STAR lanterns,
Hanging from thatched eaves,
Casting shadows
On the barrio road;
Star lanterns
With tinselled fringes
Trembling in the night wind;
Star lanterns
And three of us,



Wise men,
Wonderfully wise men,
Trudge along the dusty street
Bearing gifts.

.....
Star lanterns
And moving shadows,
Nearing home
At Christmastide

Taking the Sultan of Sulu's Photograph Christmas Day, 1879

By Dr. J. Montano¹

DECEMBER 23, 1879—A datu is announced, a grand seigneur, who comes to greet us in the name of the Sultan.² It is he who is charged with looking after our well-being. This droll Hercules with his ruffian-like face has the effrontery to ask if anything is lacking. Our heart's desire being to avoid any complication that might compromise our getting the Sultan's picture, we content ourselves with throwing him out, and that with the more gusto as he informs us about the importance of his position: chief executioner of Maibun.

We walk to the palace over an almost impracticable trail, have slough and half coral blocks, and pass some blacksmith shops—where kris are manufactured. The Sultan receives us courteously, but he is visibly preoccupied. They must have made a thousand objections to him about his having his picture taken; his attendants follow us with their eyes, like watchhounds which scent a suspicious visitor in the company of their master. However Mohammed gives us an appointment for the next day. During the morning we will prepare our dark room and in the afternoon we will photograph His Majesty.

We leave the palace, followed by a churl who addresses us in poor Malayan, and asks us a lot of impertinent questions. At last we get rid of this pest, whose tenacity was exhausted in following us to the infected swamp where the market of Maibun is held. Small nipa roofs shelter bamboo benches on which the sellers squat behind their merchandise. These merchants in fixed booths are privileged, they have money. As to the country folk selling their produce, they look for stones in this ocean of mud and keep their balance on them. The place is very animated, almost all buyers on foot or on horseback are armed with kris and spear and give the market the aspect of a camp of halberdiers. Everybody carries

a kris, a companion from whom the Suluano separates himself only in the last extremity. Only we are without weapons in this motley crowd; they would not be of any use to us anyway. Near the market stand the large houses of the Chinese merchants, where we buy a number of krites. Everywhere in Malaya the Chinese engage in the trades which before in Europe used to be the monopoly of the Jews of inferior condition, and they follow them with at least equal intelligence and activity. The trade of money-lender and receiver of stolen goods flourishes here among these careless pirates, with their passion for gambling and cockfights. Pressed by necessity, the losers sell or pawn everything—property, wives, and children.

December 25—Meanwhile our situation becomes unbearable. The Sultan is invisible and lets us know that he has a headache. On this Christmas day, consecrated in Europe to joyful reunions of families and friends, we are the prey of miscreants. Their number increases from moment to moment; they come from all points of the island; ambassadors, unfortunately

arrived from Celebes, augment the confusion. Their chief, cunning and eloquent, had first taken our part, but under pressure from his followers, he soon modifies his sentiments. They all together shower us with ridiculous questions. "One can well see that we are magicians, for making a picture of the Sultan without a pencil is not natural. Or can we explain this matter? Are we not in possession of magic waters to make our beards grow so long while all men, Malaysans or Chinese, have only a few hairs on their



Jamalu'l-Alam, Sultan of Sulu

Engraving of a Photograph taken by J. Montano and P. Rey.

¹ From "Voyage in the Philippines and in Malaysia" by Dr. J. Montano, Paris, 1886. Translated from the original French by the *Philippine Magazine*.

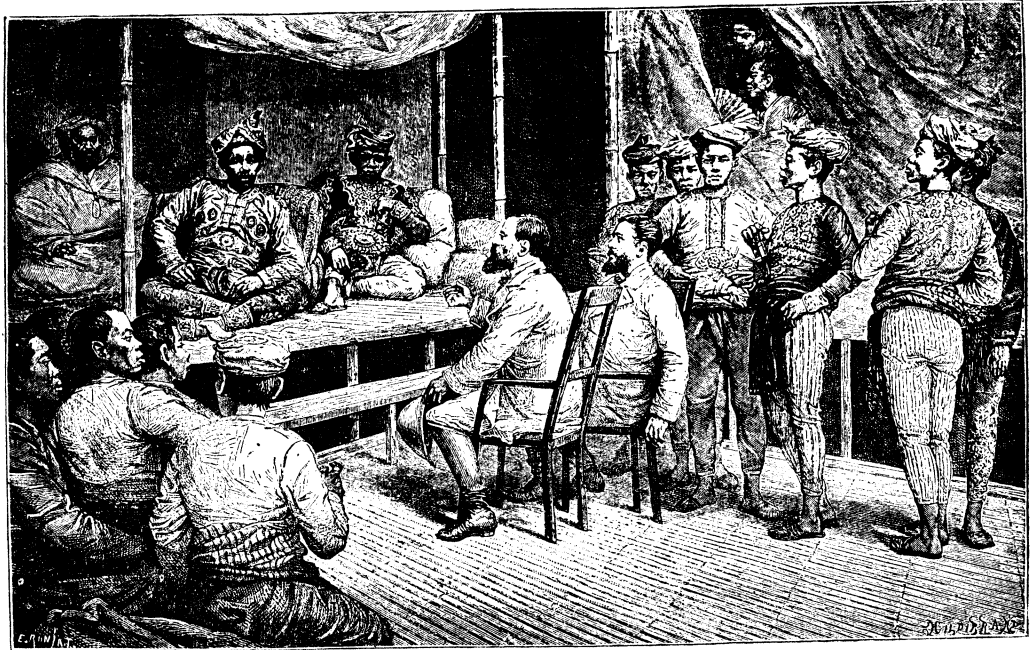
² Sultan Jamalul-Alam, father of the present Sultan-Senator Jamalul-Kiram II. Sultan Jamalul-Alam had in 1878 been forced to acknowledge the overlordship of the Spanish. See *Philippine Magazine*, September, 1929.

chins? Besides Allah forbids the making of portraits; surely the Sultan would die of it. We want to bring the Sultan's picture to Manila like a vile prisoner; no, the Sultan's portrait shall not leave Maibun."

What shall we answer? We champ on our bits, decided to endure everything to get the portrait of the grandson of that man who almost murdered Dumont d'Urville. But the hours pass and the Sultan remains in his harem. Now we will try the effect of a pretended departure. We destroy with heavy crashes the installation which we had erected under the palace, we

pack our bottles, shouting that we have to render an account of our time to our Sultan, and that we can not waste it without suffering severe punishment. Then suddenly the prince Brahamuddin appears, half naked, and a thing unheard of in Suluano manners—without a turban. He swears that his father will be all right the next day. We deign to allow ourselves to be moved to pity.

The great day has arrived. The Sultan, pale and magnificently dressed, appears, surrounded by his court; the clothes and ornaments glitter like a thousand fires in the burning sun. The whole court is in gala-costume. Our apparatus is mounted, the distances measured, but at the critical moment, the Sultan withdraws and lets his son take his place in front of the camera. The camera opens and closes with a dry click, a long sigh comes from everyone's breast. We develop, and to our luck Brahamuddin becomes visible, throwing enormous shadows, but never-



The Audience with the Sultan of Sulu

theless he is perfectly "come out". The Sultan's enthusiasm is so great that he loses his customary seriousness: he drily imposes silence on his datus and allows his photograph to be taken, bust, sitting, standing, in company, and without.

If I would listen to him, I would have to take everyone down to the last slave. Now it is the question of leaving with the plates. Without doubt the Sultan would not oppose us, but the datus have sworn that the portrait shall not go to Manila. What should we do, if they should take a fancy to examine our baggage after we have left and are far from the palace? We barricade our house and make several copies, while outside the datus, spears in hand, observe the walls with suspicious looks.

A trick baffles the watch of these intruders and we return without hindrance to Tianggi.

His Coming

By Celestino M. Vega

I saw His coming
 In the little stars
 That trembled in the night;
 I sensed His presence
 O'er the grassy field
 That rustled on the hill;
 I felt Him near
 As the flowers in the garden
 Open'd their dew-wet hearts;
 I heard His voice
 In the loud December bells
 And in the songs of children
 Along the illumined streets;
 And on the earth was gladness.

The Last Session of the Ninth Legislature

By Cipriano Cid

IF the Ninth Philippine Legislature, in its third and last session which adjourned on November 9, has any claims to distinction they must be based on four principal grounds.

First, it rejected the Congressional proffer of "independence" after a transition period of ten years. The offer was embodied in what is known as the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Act.

Second, it approved a bill enfranchising the Filipino women. After 1934 the women may exercise all the political rights heretofore conferred only upon male citizens, including the right to be elected to public office.

Third, it passed the annual appropriation bill several weeks before it adjourned.

Fourth, it adjourned promptly at the stroke of twelve midnight on the hundredth day of its sessions. This is the first instance in the seventeen years of existence of the bicameral legislature that the last two mentioned events happened.

No Public Works Bill

The preceding summarizes briefly the principal achievements of the last legislative session, but there were other incidents quite as interesting. There is, for example, the quite regrettable but undisputed fact that no public works bill was passed. This failure of the Legislature to authorize public works funds, particularly those for pork barrel purposes, is believed to have been purely accidental. There was a definite plan to approve a public works bill and the House did pass a bill and the Senate did concur, inserting a minor amendment, but Speaker Quintin Paredes closed the session much too soon for the usual meeting of conference committees to adjust points of disagreement.

The Reorganization

Incidental with the rejection of the Hawes Law, was the reorganization of the legislative chambers. The Nacionalista Party found itself seriously divided on the issue of acceptance or rejection of the law. Senate President Manuel Quezon raised the question of confidence and tendered his resignation as Party President and subsequently, as head of the Senate. He was reelected in both cases. He was the chief exponent of rejection.

The members of the Osmeña-Roxas Mission which brought back the Hawes Law to the Philippines advocated acceptance. Senator Sergio Osmeña, who was President pro tempore of the Senate, resigned. His resignation was accepted. The dean of the senators, José A. Clarin, was chosen to take his place.

Representative Manuel Roxas as Speaker of the House likewise submitted his resignation. It was accepted. Representative Quintin Paredes was elected to the speakership. Representative Pedro Sabido was replaced as floor leader of the majority in the house by Representative José Zulueta.

This reorganization gave rise to the formation of two new factions in the Legislature. As the new alignment was



based on the issue of the Hawes Act, those for acceptance were called *pros* and those against acceptance were dubbed as *antis*. The old political alignments were discarded and forgotten. The present division into pros and antis promises to make real the ideal of political scientists of two well balanced political parties in the Philippines.

Senator Montinola Disciplined

Senator Ruperto Montinola, former Democrata leader and a member of the Mission, was disciplined for an indiscreet remark in a speech in the Senate. He suggested to Senator Clarin that he look into transactions Senate President Manuel Quezon may have with the sugar centrals if he was so eager to purge the Legislature of bribe-taking members. The insinuation was that Mr. Quezon had received funds from the sugar centrals in connection with the independence campaign. Senator Montinola could not prove the charge before a senate committee. He was fined the equivalent of six months of his salary and was warned that a repetition of the offense would mean his expulsion.

Commissioner Osias

Resident Commissioner Camilo Osias, an ardent advocate of acceptance of the Hawes Law, also came close to being "ousted" from his Washington position. A resolution withdrawing confidence in him was passed by the House of Representatives, but the Senate failed to concur for lack of time. Only Congress may oust a resident commissioner and Mr. Osias has three more years to serve, but if the resolution of the Legislature had been passed it would have created difficulty and embarrassment for him in the United States. Mr. Osias asserted, however, that he would not resign under pressure.

The discussion of the Hawes Law and the reorganization of the Legislature took up most of the time of the last session, but it had time to approve a number of measures that are of great domestic importance.

The Sugar Limitation Bill

The sugar limitation bill comes next in importance only to the women suffrage bill. It is in line with the world wide move to regulate and control sugar production, and would limit production in the Philippines for two years to the maximum of the best crop year between 1931 and 1934. As drafted, the bill would restrict the total output of the country to an estimated maximum of 1,400,000 long tons of centrifugal and 80,000 tons of refined sugar.

Restriction would apply to area and quantity. Area should not exceed that now contracted for between centrals and planters and such fields as are already actually under sugar cane. Quantity should in no case exceed the maximum yield for the best year of the last three crops between 1931-32, 1932-33, and 1933-34.

The planters under this legislative project would get a bonus from the sugar centrals with which they are affiliated. Centrals of five years' operation would

give a five per cent bonus to their planters. Centrals over five and not more than ten years' operation whose degree of "polarization" is not below 1.80 piculs of sugar per 1000 tons of cane, would also give a straight share of sixty per cent to the planters.

Charges of alterations of the sugar bill after its passage are delaying its submission to the Governor-General. At this writing, the bill still is the subject of investigation by the legislative leaders to determine whether or not it was legally passed. It is regarded as uncertain that the Governor-General will sign the bill because of the doubt that has arisen in this respect.

The House believes it approved a bill that will go into effect in 1934 but the Senate is reported to have acted on a measure that was supposed to go into effect in 1935.

Labor Legislation

The last session was "labor conscious". If the labor department measure passed is enacted into law, the number of department secretaries would be increased from six to seven. The Legislature also passed an eight-hour labor bill. Another bill would regulate the relationship between sugar land owners and tenants to give ampler protection to the latter. Still another bill would lengthen the period of time within which tenants may not be ejected from lands and buildings for non-payment of rent.

New Boards

Three new boards would be created by as many measures—an anti-usury board; a board to administer what is known in modern penology as the indeterminate sentence and parole; and a national research council which would advise the government and promote scientific research. A special commission was created to study the possibilities of rivers for hydroelectric power development. In the line of research, ₱10,000 is set aside for the purpose of stimulating dietary studies.

Of a social character is a bill which proposes to provide free instruction to children of families with twelve or more children, be they natural or legitimate.

The Budget and Special Appropriations

The Legislature approved a budget virtually as it was recommended by the Governor-General. The total an-

nual appropriation for operating expenses for 1934 is a little over ₱42,000,000. The total authorized budget including fixed charges is for around ₱54,000,000. This is approximately the estimated income.

More than a dozen bills, however, call for special appropriations not provided for in the budget. These extra appropriations run up to about ₱5,000,000, but most of this money would be taken from funds other than the general fund.

There is a bill setting aside about ₱2,000,000 of the permanent revolving fund for bridges. This ₱2,000,000 would be loaned to the local governments for the construction of warehouses, markets, or waterworks. A house joint resolution would draw ₱680,000 from the ₱2,000,000 surplus funds of the Cebu Portland Cement firm to finance the Vamenta economic planning bill. The aim of the Vamenta bill is to promote the exploitation of native resources on a commercial scale.

Other bills seek appropriations as follows: ₱300,000 for the purchase of text books to be rented to public school pupils; ₱200,000 for the expenses of the proposed sugar board; ₱120,000 for the locust campaign fund; ₱100,000 for the Philippine trading center; ₱30,000 for unemployment relief; ₱25,000 for the indeterminate sentence board; ₱10,000 for food research; ₱20,000 for the survey of water power possibilities; ₱670,000 as additional aid to elementary schools, and ₱150,000 from the Rice and Corn Fund and the San Lazaro Estate Fund to purchase local bonds. There are other bills calling for undetermined outlays.

The Only Revenue-Producing Measure

The only revenue-producing measure passed was one which provides for the collection of berthing fees from foreign and coastwise vessels. An annual revenue of ₱325,000 is expected from this source.

Aviation

The Legislature granted franchises to two domestic air transportation companies but did not approve a franchise for the Pan American Airways. A direct route between Hongkong and Manila is contemplated by this organization which would link Manila with the rest of the Orient and probably with the rest of the world.

Estrangement

By Marte Dizon Garcia

AS when the sun, on a clear, cloudless day,
With no portents to mar the perfect blue
That greets the eyes, turn eyes whichever way,
Suddenly dims,—in its own secret way—
So seems this sad estrangement 'twixt us two.

Misa de Gallo

By Manuel E. Arguilla

THE cold woke me up. It flowed in through the sawali wall; between the bamboo slats of the floor; under the eaves. Roosters were crowing as I dressed shiveringly in the dark, for the petroleum lamp had burned out in the night. Before going down, I put my blanket over Baldo, my younger brother. He was bent double, knees drawn up to chin. The roosters had ceased to crow and had gone to sleep again.

Outside, a nipping breeze blew from the maw of Old Kayabang, black against the eastern sky. Castila followed me to the street, but I sent him back. The pebbles were cold and sharp against my bare feet. Little stars shone thinly.

There was light inside the house of Lacay Julian. Moning and her sisters were awake and were dressing. I stood in the lamplight that escaped through a narrow opening between the closed window shutter and the wall and flung itself across the road.

"Hurry up, and dress!" I shouted.

"Hoy," Moning said, "Go wake up Nana Albin. Ca Ciano and Ca Celin. Everybody."

"It is cold," I said. I ran about and the wind whipped around my naked ankles.

"Hold on to your ears; they might fall off."

WE gathered under the duhat tree opposite our house. The darkness was lifting. Moning looked warm and slim in a red sweater. Nana Albin smoked a big home-made cigar. Ca Ciano and Ca Celin had put on coat and shoes and cravat. They talked of a dance at the house of the town president after mass.

My cousin Artemio, who lived with Nana Albin, chased Moning because she called him *martillo*. I ran after him and dropped a pebble wet with dew inside his shirt. He yelled as the cold stone rolled down his back.

A group from Santiago, a barrio farther south from town than ours, went by. They walked fast and breathed hard and talked in low voices. The rasping of their slippers on the gravel of the road was loud against the quiet of the early dawn. A young girl laughed musically.

"We pass you by; we pass you by," they said.

"God go with you," we answered.

Mang Osé and Tinang, his wife of a year, joined us. Mang Osé was tall and very wide at the shoulders. He had high, narrow hips and the waist of a girl. He was the strongest man in Nagrebcan.

"Let us go," he said, and his voice was big like him. "What do we wait for?"

"Meliang; she has not come down."

Whereupon, he cupped his hands to his mouth and called out:

"Susmariosep, Meliang, God will grow white hair waiting for you."

"Hoy, Mang Osé," Meliang said, "You will wake up the dead with your noise."

We laughed and Mang Osé laughed loudest.



Meliang appeared and we were soon on our way. The road lay faintly white between the dark shapes of unlighted houses and unstirring trees on either side. We were crossing the dry sandy bed of the river when the sound of bells came to our ears. We walked faster, and dust rose under our feet.

The breeze from Old Kayabang struck us numbingly.

MASS had begun when we reached the church. The girls knelt with Nana Albin near a confessional, well toward the front. Ca Ciano and Ca Celin stayed at the back. Artemio and I stood under the pulpit. The wind blew in through a side door and it was very cold. We put our hands under our armpits. I rubbed my feet over each other, but after a while, they seemed devoid of feeling. Near us, by the wall, an old man knelt before a guttering candle. Beside him, gleaming in the candlelight, lay his hat of white squash rind. Around us spread the sounds of praying, and incense mingled with the odor of many people. A baby cried and its mother hushed it softly.

The altar was radiant in contrast to the dim nave where the people knelt and prayed. The priest intoned his words in a deep, solemn voice that rolled out like a flooding stream and filled the whole church. The choir of half a dozen middle-aged men chanted back the responses and their voices were rugged and strong and ear-satisfying. The small birds that lived among the rafters were awake and their ceaseless twittering wove a pattern through the ebb and flow of the rosary below. And far away, beyond the thick walls of the church, roosters were crowing to the stars.

I sought out Moning in her red sweater. She was bowed meekly in prayer and the light of the candles was bright on her hair. Sight of her thus always made me uneasy. She seemed a different person from the Moning I knew. I was glad when mass finally ended.

A SLOW-rising moon had dispelled the reluctant twilight. Mist descended from the hills and the plaza was ghostly with it. We were a silent group till we came to the river. The moonlight was white on the sand. From among the runo reeds by the riverside rose the high sweet pipings of snipes.

Moning walked sedately beside her sisters. I kicked her slippers off her feet, and she chased me, holding one overhead. I ran into the sand. She followed, threatening to kill me if I did not stop. I doubled and she caught me by the waist. We wrestled and fell panting on the sand. I was underneath, and her breath was warm on my face. She got up laughing and began strewing me with sand. My cousin Artemio came from behind and pulled her hair. I leaped to my feet and caught him and sat on him while Moning poured handfuls of sand on his head. After that we walked side by side, silent till we could catch our breath. I kept a wary eye on my cousin Artemio, who hovered in our rear.

(Continued on page 305)

An Evening With the Ainu Chief of Chicaboomi, Hokido

By Kilton R. Stewart

THE two and a half day trip by train and ferry from Tokyo, was over. I was met at the station in Asashigawa by a policeman and a high-school teacher, who served as interpreter. Apparently, the officers who had met me at the ferry in Hakodate had telephoned ahead that I was coming, for the teacher asked me as I alighted on the station platform if I were the American gentleman who wished to give mental tests to the inhabitants of the Ainu village of Chicaboomi. On learning that his guess as to my identity was right, he informed me that the village could be reached in a half hour by automobile and we were soon on our way there.

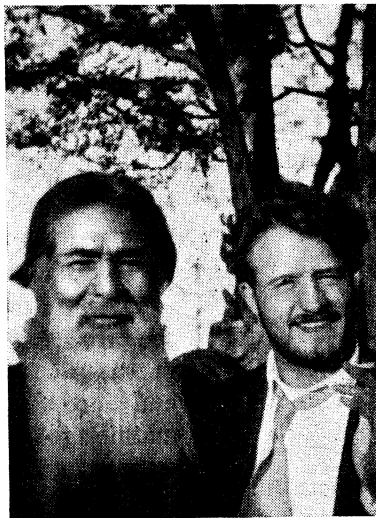
I had no idea what to expect in the town ahead of us. All the things I had read of this strange, wild race of hairy people I was about to see, had been published long years before and during my stay in Japan I had succeeded in finding no one who knew the present status of the Japanese Empire's aborigines.

As we sped along toward the suburbs of the city, miraculously missing clusters of carts and men on bicycles, at whom our ungodly sounding horn was made to scream incessantly, I answered innumerable questions concerning my intended visit put to me by my newly acquired companions, or guides, or guards, or jailors. One hardly knows how to feel about the ever-present Japanese policeman when traveling in the provinces. They are usually courteous and friendly and helpful; yet their presence has a wearing effect, like the ceaseless dropping of water, as they perpetually write in their little note books. I even got to suspecting myself before I was through.

No, I did not know exactly how long I would stay. Before I could give any tests, it would probably be necessary to be seen about the village for a few days; the inhabitants would doubtless be both shy and suspicious at first and the tests would then have no value even if I could induce the people to take them. No, I should not like to live in the city and commute. If not considered ill-advised by the police, it would be much better for me to live with an Ainu family, preferably the Chief's family if it could be arranged. No, I was not afraid of fleas. I could eat any kind of food.

At length the car drew up in front of a modern-looking, two-story frame residence and we were cordially greeted by the owner who was introduced to me as Kanata Kowamora San, chief of the Ainus of Chicaboomi. He was dressed in a well-fitting, European, blue serge suit, and looked to be about

thirty-five years old. I would have guessed his height at five feet, six inches, which is two inches above the average for Ainu men as recorded by Bachelor. His figure was straight and slender. His pleasant, kindly face was clean-shaven and possessed no features which were suggestive of any racial connection with the Japanese; rather, he reminded me of the peoples of southern Europe.



The Father of Kanata Kowamora San, Former Chief, and the Author.

I should not have been surprised at seeing him on the streets of any American city. He talked to my escort in fluent Japanese. I was later to learn that the Ainu language, like the rest of the old Ainu culture, is almost a total loss, so far as the young people are concerned. After a brief conversation, I was informed that he would furnish me with both room and food for whatever price I thought was right, and that he would do all he could to further my work among his people. Our interpreter agreed with me that this left nothing to be desired, and after assuring me that the police would be out every day to see how I was getting along, and warning me not to take any photographs outside of the village, I was left alone with my friendly

host. Soon we had transferred my baggage to a clean, bare, up-stairs room, and I was off with him on a tour of inspection about the place.

A little to the right and in front of his house, flush with the street, was a small wooden structure which housed a collection of ancient Ainu relics; a private museum, to see which one must pay a ten-cent admission fee. Behind the house was an ancient thatched hut built after the pattern of the old, conventionalized Ainu houses, with a sacred east window and with a rectangular fireplace in the middle of the floor. In front and to the left of the house, stood a large square bear cage, built of logs. The floor of the cage rested on four log stilts, one at each corner, about four and a half feet high. I was later to see many such cages at the different Ainu dwellings I visited. He also had a beautiful flower garden and a well-kept vegetable plot; well kept, thanks to the women, I was to later learn.

Our visit to the garden was interrupted by the approach of his fourteen-year-old daughter who told us that supper was ready. She was a happy child who looked more Japanese than she did Ainu. At the moment she had her baby sister tied to her back in Japanese fashion. The baby's head assumed the motion of that of a wood pecker in action as her sister traversed the furrows. They were

not children of the same mother. Kanata's first wife had died and he had married again. The older girl's mother was Japanese and the baby's mother, his present wife, was part Japanese. The baby was spoiled enough to have been pure Japanese, however, and had always to be strapped to someone's back when she was not nursing or sleeping; like all Ainu children I was to see, this pretty, pampered little two-year-old was nursing about half the time. Her sister was dressed in the usual skirt and blouse uniform of the Japanese high school she was attending.

As we entered for supper we were greeted at the door by the ladies of Kanata's household. They were all dressed in colorful Japanese kimonos, and bowed to the floor before us after the pleasing, extremely courteous Japanese fashion. There were four of them, all young and fine-looking, and about the same height, around five feet; all trimly built. They had been working about the garden and in the museum when I came in the afternoon. During my stay among the Ainus I was to get a good opinion of the industry of their women. The introductions took some time because of language difficulties and were carried on as we proceeded with our supper.

The house and mode of living of this family seemed Japanese in almost every respect, as did also their food, which I found to be always clean and well prepared. While with them, I was to eat most of the dishes on the ordinary Japanese menu, the main difference, in this as well as in other Ainu households I was to visit, being in the greater abundance of vegetable stews in the Ainu diet. In the poorer Ainu households they seem to eat nothing but vegetable stews with little or no fats or meats, but here they were always generously flavored with beef or pork or fish. This dish seems to be a survival of the ancient Ainu culture, and was made, of old, with venison or bear or salmon; which were plentiful in Hokkaido before the Ainus were stripped of their hunting grounds and rivers. Since that time the rank and file of them have fared very poorly. The Japanese standard of living is not high, and any people of an inferior culture, and with less aggressive natures, who must live with them in open competition, must naturally exist on a still lower level.

The four women, I learned as we proceeded with our supper, consisted of Kanata's two sisters, his wife, and a hired girl from across the province. We were also joined, before we had finished eating, by his father and mother who were served at a little separate table in the kitchen by the stove, and I had before me the first glimpse of the Ainu culture of which I had read in books.

The old man had a long, snowy beard and white, wavy hair that reached to his shoulders, giving his intelligent face a look of great benevolence. His large brown eyes were clear and very much alive in spite of his seventy odd years and in spite of the thousands of gallons of *saki* he must have drunk while they were lapsing. He had a complete set of beautiful, strong, even teeth, which added to the charm of his ready smile. In fact every one in this strange household was in possession of handsome, well-preserved teeth. This seems to be a racial characteristic with the Ainus and still commonly survives today in spite of the syphilitic inheritance of many of its members.

The old man's wife had a supply of old Ainu survivals, no less imposing than his own, consisting of the characteristic light blue mustache tattoo encircling her lips, the latticelike tattoo on her arms, and ancient earrings. She had a very strong face and a look of great shrewdness, although she was nearly as shy as her nineteen-year-old daughter who assisted the hired girl in serving us and always kept her soft brown eyes veiled with incredibly long lashes. The old lady was strong and wiry, and although she had probably worked as much as her husband had drunk, she was still capable of working and of taking care of her venerable spouse when he attended too ardently to his religious duty of keeping the gods in a good humor by supplying them with wine. Tonight he was the soul of hospitality and friendliness and made me feel more welcome than I had ever felt before in my life, as he stroked his venerable beard and cleared his throat with a soft rumbling sound, and rubbed my hands alternately between his own in a dignified yet eager manner that made me sure he experienced a genuine pleasure in making my acquaintance. I now think that pleasure was due, in part at least, to his contemplation of the wine I might be induced to buy for his gods. Perhaps I should explain, in passing, that the gods would only accept a few drops of each bowl that was poured. The remainder must be consumed by the worshipper. As can be readily seen, this puts a great burden on the person who wishes to be really devout. Old Kowamora San had surely lived a life of devotion. One night he told me, with a sad smile, that in his younger days he had been able to dispense three gallons to the gods at a sitting. Now he could only dispose of two. On this occasion it was thought proper

(Continued on page 303)



Sito Kowamora San, Nineteen-Year-Old Sister of the Present Chief (Note the Moustache Tattoo) and a Friend (Left) who is Part Japanese.

Christmas Night on the River

By Eugenio Lingad

THE long, low-built casco or river boat, with a cargo of nipa thatch, slowly emerges from beneath a short wooden bridge just as the sun is sinking in the west. The casco moves ponderously over the sluggish stream. Two men in ragged short pants push the boat with their long bamboo poles through the shallow water, and clusters of water-lilies, small sticks, and leaves from the overhanging shrubbery on both banks float along-side.



Near the stern of the crude craft is a small roof of bamboo and nipa, and in this improvised floating hut squats a young woman, rocking a baby in a small hammock and humming a song, her voice sounding faintly in the twilight. Now and then she rises to tend a wood-fire under a pot of rice. A thin, white dog lies beside the clay stove. The smoke rises palely upward and is lost in the descending darkness.

The two men do not talk as they plod slowly from the prow to the stern of the boat, their shoulders to the poles, and walk quickly back to the prow again.

They pass a clump of nipa houses from whose windows gleam the low, flickering lights of kerosene lamps. They see a boy, holding a broom, and watching a fire of burning leaves. A dog barks at passing craft, and the white dog on board springs up and barks in return. They pass another hut, where a woman is removing her washing from a clothes-line.

Now there is nothing but short, wild grass lining the river-side. In the distance they see the dim outline of trees. The two men push determinedly on, their dark, battered faces grim. The woman scatters the embers in the stove and lights a lamp inside the hut and places it near the door. In the enveloping darkness the light is a moving point of brightness, ever gliding forward.

"It will be supper time or later by the time we reach Manila," says the older of the two men. The other man does not answer. Almost madly he lurches against his pole. The woman is sitting in the door of the hut with her baby in her arms. It is a tiny thing, wrapped in a colored cloth. The mother looks at the child, her face bright in the glare of the steady lamplight. The boat moves on. Around is darkness. Only here and there are points of brightness from some open window.

"It is very cold," observes the woman, hugging her baby to her breast. The men do not answer. The wind is rising, and it is really cold. A full moon is coming up. The young man looks at his wife with his child in her arms. "The child will catch cold," he says. Not so long ago he would have said, "You will catch cold, Luisa!" Now it is the child he thinks of first.

The woman does not seem to hear him. She raises the face of the baby to her lips and kisses it warmly, murmuring, "Sweet, sweet. My child is sweet. . . ."

"Really, you had better go inside," says the older man. "You are exposing the child."

The woman edges her way through the low door, and the two men can still hear her kissing the child and saying it is sweet.

It is no longer so dark, because of the moon, and the houses along the bank are becoming more numerous. They are nearing the outskirts of Manila and soon they float past large, imposing houses, their many flashing electric lights brightening the stream. Through the large, open windows, they can see the forms of men and women and children. Distant voices come to them, and the faint sound of music.

They float past another stretch of dark river bank and then factories and brightly lighted machine shops, with glaring lights in the yards, come into view; then lumber yards.

The two men pause for a rest and lay their long bamboo poles on the deck.

"Manila now," the old man says.

"Isang!" the younger man calls out wearily.

The woman appears at the door with her baby in her arms.

"Do we still have any drinking water?" The two men are standing side by side, and the faces of both seem of the same age, dark and drawn.

Luisa says softly "Yes", and points with her left hand to a small earthen jar in a dark corner.

The two men drink from a large, thick-rimmed glass—the old man first. He wipes his face with the under-shirt he wears and turns his face to the sky. The moon is behind a cloud.

"Are you hungry now, Isang?" the young man asks his wife. His voice is always low and the woman does not hear him at once. She is peering down at the soft, brown cheek of her baby, thinking that it may be dirty. Then she shakes her head.

"But you and Father may be hungry," she says, looking at them.

The two men pick up their poles again. They do not say anything. They stick the long poles into the mud and push on.

They hear the honking of automobile horns, the clanging of bells, and a confusion of other sounds. They are really in the city now. It opens to them in a sudden glare of bright lights and noise.

The boat rests tiredly under a stone bridge. More cascos lie huddled together on the other side of the stream, also laden with nipa thatch. Low, trembling lamp lights shine from them.

The two men and the woman are sitting on the floor inside the little hut around a few scattered plates of boiled rice and dried milk fish. They have vinegar, too, and salt. They eat with their fingers. The woman keeps looking at the unmoving bundle near her. The dog is barking outside.

Street cars pass over the bridge above them, roaring deafeningly. They hear the rumble of other vehicles and the hooting of horns. Crowds of people pass over the

(Continued on page 302)

Editorials

Senate President Manuel L. Quezon's address at a luncheon of the Pan-Pacific Club in Tokyo last month, has been criticized as **Mr. Quezon's Tokyo Address** "indiscreet" by Senator Osmeña and others, and if frankness and truth-telling is indiscreet, then Mr. Quezon was indiscreet.



He explained the two fundamental reasons for the rejection of the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Act and then boldly voiced two truths—stating them so dramatically as to time and place that his words are bound to receive the attention of Congress, and this was probably his aim. He spoke in Japan to the Japanese, but with an eye to the United States.

Congressmen from the great interior—ex-cowboys and small-town lawyers—presumed to deal with the Philippine question as if it were a matter of no great importance—over the protest of the then Chief Executive, all the important Departments, and the, at the time, more or less outspoken remonstrances of the Philippine Legislature, though not of the Philippine Mission. Mr. Quezon very effectively called attention to the fact that the matter is of world concern.

He first gave his audience the two fundamental objections to the so-called "independence" act which the Legislature under his leadership had rejected. It was, first, not an independence act that had been rejected as the retention of military and naval bases by the United States would have been incompatible with real independence. Second, the law was extremely unfavorable to the Philippines economically.

Then he pointed out the two truths. One: that the mere retention of a few bases in the Philippines would not adequately protect the Philippines and would lead to international misunderstanding; and that to successfully defend the Philippines in case of war would require fortification of the Islands and the maintenance of a powerful navy in the Pacific. Two: that in the event an unfavorable "independence" law were forced upon the Philippines, this country would inevitably be driven into an economic relationship with Japan.

He could not well have gone farther and stated that the Philippines would inevitably be conquered or absorbed by Japan. He did say that his "*optimistic views* with regard to the future" were based on the fact that "*fortunately*, there are no longer governments, however powerful, that boldly assert their right to conquer simply because they have the power and the will". This remark, made in the capital of a conquest-mad empire, fresh from the conquest of Heilungkiang, Kirin, Fengtien, and Jehol, is, if not irony, the expression of a hope that must appear pitiful to a realist, and if Mr. Quezon had no better basis for his optimism than this, he must actually be pessimistic indeed. But he is not pessimistic. He said in Shanghai that he believed the present administration would settle the Philippine question. It is inconceivable that he

could have meant by this that he expected the abandonment of this country by America. It is inconceivable that President Roosevelt, by character a humanitarian, in vision an internationalist, in policy a big navy man, would "settle" the question in such a manner.

In effect, Mr. Quezon stated in Tokyo that the United States should either stay in the Philippines, or leaving the Philippines to take its chances, get out entirely and surrender the whole Pacific, as that is what the abandonment of the Philippines would mean.

We may well wish for Mr. Quezon an understanding reception in Washington and may well give voice to the hope and belief that something will come of the conversations between him and the President of lasting benefit to this country, the United States, and the world.

What even Senate President Quezon could not say in Tokyo, Senator Claro M. Recto said in Manila in a recent interview with a Manila *Tribune* writer. **Senator Recto Faces the Facts** Mr. Recto stated that the American policy in the Far East would determine the future of the Philippines, and that if the United States should decide to withdraw entirely from the Orient and content itself with the markets of Latin America instead to avoid a conflict with Japan, "we can not, must not be blind to the logic of geography and biology, which will not be easy on an independent Philippines". We would "have to face a challenge for survival from our neighbors." "If Japan should ever establish itself here, it would be by economic penetration and absorption. This is more or less inevitable". "There is an inherent beauty. . . in the ideal that justice should govern international relations. But the stark realities of history effectively annul hopes in that direction".

This is a courageous facing of the facts, although Mr. Recto used an "if"—"if Japan should ever. . ."—in spite of his phrase "more or less inevitable" later on. And how could anything be "more or less" inevitable? It is either inevitable, or it is not. He also softened the brutality of the thought of national and racial extinction by speaking of economic penetration and absorption instead of conquest; but ask the Koreans and the Chinese. The inevitability and the stark realities are finally too much for Mr. Recto's contemplation. He can not reconcile himself to his own vision. So he stated at one point: "With complete independence, we have the right to look at the future with high faith". Upon what part of his argument does he base so fair a conclusion? And what statesmanship is displayed in this seeking to suppress the despair of his view by a turning to a "high faith"—based on nothing?

Instead of coming to such a mystical, unsubstantial conclusion, such a weak escape from what appears intolerable, why does he not abandon his negative attitude of meekly awaiting his and his people's fate, by making

frank and statesmanlike efforts to keep America here? It is true that the fate of the Philippines depends upon the American policy, but we may influence the American policy one way or the other. America has made its commitments. It has some appreciation of its obligations. About everything we have done so far is to influence America the wrong way. Let us call a halt to our frenzy toward self-destruction in making it easier for America to withdraw by making insane demands for a complete and absolute independence which would mean before long complete and absolute obliteration.

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, president of the First Philippine Commission, last month paid the Philippines another visit. Always an advocate of independence for the



Philippines—in the old days he was outvoted by Dewey, Otis, Denby, and Worcester—he made it clear in a number of public addresses that he was still in favor of independence for the Philippines as “the only solution”.

It may not be entirely proper to divulge the substance of a conversation Doctor Schurman had while here with an old-time friend of his, but the matter is so interesting and so illustrative of the lengths to which theory will drive a man—and such a theory!—that the writer can not resist making these remarks after hearing of the conversation. Doctor Schurman admitted, when pressed, that he did not think the Philippines could maintain its independence in case of separation from America, and when further questioned as to why then he favored independence, he declared that his view of the matter was based on the conviction that “*we have no right to keep any people under the Flag against their will!*”

And this is the man still described in the newspapers as a noted American diplomat! Thirty-four years ago he came to the Philippines with a preconceived idea that hardily withstood all the blasts of circumstance during his period of office here. The world-shaking events since that time, the ominous situation in the Far East even at this moment, have taught, can teach him nothing. His idealism, a little tender plant when he came here over three decades ago, has waxed and grown until it is now a sacred tree, with an immense bole bearing a vast canopy of leaves that shuts out from the aged worshipper below all the light of reality.

National policy must be considered according to a small-town democrat's tenets of “right” and “wrong”. All imaginable people under all possible situations are included under “any people”. The most evil consequences may be ignored if we only do “what is right” or what Doctor Schurman thinks is right. It does not occur to him that the “will” of the people may be changing, has changed. It does not occur to him that what he thinks we have no right to do is our most sacred and unescapable duty. He talks only of the “Flag”. What of the world, what of civilization?

Let the Philippines go, let the Pacific go, let Malaysia go, let China go, let India go, let Australia go, let the world

go! Let the forces of a dark, medieval, eastern imperialism run over half the world, extinguishing the light of Greece and Rome, of the European Renaissance, of Western science and industry, of the democratic ideal itself! Let all this be obliterated, for it may not be right to hold any people under the Flag against their will.

But if there were such a will, which is today at least doubtful, whatever may have been true in the past, it is the will of a minority, a very small minority compared with the millions of people throughout the entire world whose interests are desperately involved. We have the right to do what is right. America must be obedient to a higher idealism than that which has inspired Doctor Schurman all these years. An idealism that will not confuse and enfeeble. An idealism that looks forward and around. An idealism which inspires a sense of responsibility, duty, honor, sacrifice even. An idealism that rises above cheap shiboleths.

It is said in politically informed quarters that former Representative Butler B. Hare was, for political reasons, first in line for the vice-governorship of the Philippine Islands, but that, with the rejection of the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Act by the Legislature, his appointment having become inadvisable and any other purely political appointment almost equally so, a purely non-political appointment was made—that of Professor J. Ralston Hayden, political scientist of the University of Michigan, a writer and authority on the Philippines, well and favorably known in this country, and not a Democrat. His friendship, if not with Governor-General Murphy himself, than with some of his closest advisers, may also have played a part. The fact that Professor Hayden is an authority on constitutional law gives rise to the speculation that he may have been instructed to work out a scheme for a somewhat more autonomous form of government than that existing under the Jones Act, but this is a mere speculation as it is known that Professor Hayden's interest in the Philippines has for many years been so great as to make him willing to accept the position of Vice-Governor if it were offered him.

He was not a member of the Wood-Forbes Mission, as was stated in a local weekly, but he is not in favor of immediate independence and has spoken against the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Act, referring to “another alternative—a procedure less dangerous than either immediate separation or the course provided by this Act”.

In one of his own additional chapters to the edition of Dean C. Worcester's “The Philippines Past and Present”, edited by him (Macmillan Company, 1930), Professor Hayden wrote these wise words:

“The Filipino people can not escape their heritage. That heritage, geographical, racial, political, binds them to a foreign sovereign while they are growing to the stature of a nation capable of maintaining itself in the modern world. Nor can the United States easily free itself from the responsibility which it assumed when it accepted the sovereignty of the Philippines. Until it has been fully discharged that responsibility binds our nation to the Islands with moral bonds which will not be broken. During

this period of Philippine development men and measures may hasten or retard progress toward the common goal. Yet the chief limitations upon both Americans and Filipinos are not those of conflicting human ideas and wills, but those imposed by the land and the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, and the conditions in the political world in which it has pleased Providence to place us all. The other side of the picture is that the same fundamental forces that have carried the Filipino-American project thus far on its way may be counted upon to drive it to a successful conclusion. The goal of a Philippine state genuinely capable of maintaining an independent existence will be attained not by the application of a priori theories, but by the operation of social, economic, and political forces only partly under the control of either Filipinos or Americans. The Philippine nation will not be created by a stroke of state. It will grow, is growing, out of the processes of life". (pp. 726, 727)

And again, pages 785 and 786:

"It is in this spirit of mutual confidence and coöperation that Americans and Filipinos are now working together to achieve their common goal in the Philippine Islands: the development of a Philippine people able to take and maintain its place as an independent member of the family of nations. If, when that goal is reached, 'the Filipino people desire complete independence it is not possible to doubt that the American Government and people will gladly accord it'. To do otherwise would be unprofitable economically, dangerous politically, and degrading morally. The currents of progress represented by the steady increase in the population, wealth, and political maturity of the Philippine Islands, and by the growing political morality of the world, will almost certainly bear that beautiful country to a position in which it can genuinely control its own destiny. These forces may carry the Islands away from America and finally snap the bonds which connect the two nations; or, they may unite them permanently under mutually acceptable conditions. Until the time shall arrive when it is proper for the final decision to be made, the interests of the Philippines will be best served and the responsibilities of the United States most fully met by the strengthening of Filipino confidence in the integrity of the purpose for which America still retains sovereignty over their country, and the development in the United States of an informed public opinion which will make it evident to all of the world that America will not depart from the policy which, as a nation, it has established to govern its relations with the Philippine Islands".

It is clear whence springs the conviction recently voiced in a press interview by Vice-Governor Hayden when he said: "It is my conviction that I can not serve my own country well without serving the people of the Philippines".

Last month the thirty-sixth state voted for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution, completing the three-fourths

The Non-enforcement of Prohibition in the Islands and Implied Concessions

experiment" of national prohibition of the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation, and exportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, was formally abandoned after having plagued the country for fourteen years.

Fortunately enough, the Amendment, although theoretically in force in the Philippines, was never applied, so that we were spared the interference with private tastes and rights and all the social evils that resulted from the

experiment in the United States.

This was one instance in which we profited from the present in some respects nebulous relationship that exists between the Philippines and the United States. The Hon. George A. Malcolm, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands, points out in a brief memorandum kindly prepared by him for the writer, that the language of the Amendment was broad enough to include the Philippine Islands, as it applied to "the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof". "If the authorities had wished", states Justice Malcolm, "a very good case could have been made out for the enforcement of the Prohibition Amendment in the Philippine archipelago. That it was not attempted was undoubtedly due, first, to lack of machinery, second, to different courts being in existence in the Philippines than were recognized in the Prohibition Act, and, third, to the implied concession that enforcement, if desired and attempted, should be left to the Philippine legislative and executive authorities."

The situation furnished an example of the very definite advantages to the Philippines in possessing a semi-autonomous government, the authority of which, too, is constantly, though perhaps almost unnoticeably being augmented by *implied concessions*. It is with this very natural and indeed inevitable political development we should be largely contented; a gradual, safe, and sure development which does not throw into jeopardy all that we have achieved, as do the reckless demands for sudden and abrupt changes by means of definite legislation.

An editorial in *Commerce*, the official organ of the Chamber of Commerce of the Philippine Islands (the membership of which is chiefly Filipino) criticizes the transplanted into this country of labor laws, etc., without due regard to local conditions. For this view, much is to be said. But the writer of the editorial goes farther and advocates the reduction of our costs of production—meaning thereby lower wages and longer hours—so that we will be able to compete with the people of neighboring Oriental countries where standards of living are much lower. The editorial is headed and also closes with the exhortation, "Let Us Orientalize Ourselves".

According to this writer, therefore, we should begin to tear down one of the most outstanding achievements in the Philippines during the past thirty years—the notable increase in the general standard of living, although, let it be noted, this standard is still considerably below that in most advanced countries.

Our soils are just as fertile, our climate is just as favorable, our seas are just as full of fish, our mountains are just as full of ore, our people are just as healthy and progressive—yet we must learn to do without, to eat and drink less, to live in poorer houses, to wear shabbier clothes, to cover ourselves with thinner blankets, to put our children to work earlier instead of sending them to school. . . all so that we may *compete*.

But to compete *in* what and *for* what and *why*?

This question was answered recently by a columnist in the English Labor Party's *New Leader*. He said, in connection with the competition between Britain and Japan:

"So we must brace ourselves to the struggle to reduce

life to the lowest possible level. The fight will be hard. When two determined, patriotic nations fight with religious fervor to reach the lowest scale of living, by the time the fight is over there will be no scale and very little living. But that is our aim: it is to prove that the only way to get full advantage of an industrial system that can produce everything is to do without everything. The crusade is on. Let us prove that a Christian can be an even bigger fool than a Shintoist."

In coming years, no doubt, the one thing Woman's for Suffrage which the last session of the Ninth Philippine Legislature will be chiefly remembered—besides its action in rejecting the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Act—is its passage of the bill giving the women of the Philippines the right to vote, the first country in the Far East to do so.

Although the movement for the enfranchisement of women began about the middle of the Nineteenth Century and women were given the right to vote in Wyoming Territory in 1869, and in 1893 by the State of Colorado, the only country that had completely

enfranchised women before the opening of the Twentieth Century was New Zealand, whose equal suffrage law was finally passed in 1893. Between 1900 and 1914, despite the intense propaganda of the suffragists, only Australia, Finland, and Norway joined New Zealand. In 1915 Denmark and Iceland enfranchised their women; in 1917 Canada and Mexico; in 1919 Jamaica, South Rhodesia, and British East Africa gave votes to women. Between 1919 and 1925 equal

political rights were granted to women in Bombay, Madras, the United Provinces, Assam, Bengal, and Burma. Although many States of the United States had previously granted voting rights to women, the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution—"The rights of citizens of the United States shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex"—was not proclaimed until 1920, two years after the women of England were given equal political rights with men. After the World War, all

adults were given equal political rights in the new constitutions of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Rumania, and Holland and Sweden also joined the woman suffrage ranks. Later other new states born of the War granted women the suffrage, as also did Greece and Spain.

In spite of Plato and a few other political theorists, it was not until the French Revolution that the idea that women might share in political power gained any support. From that time on, however, many social thinkers advocated this reform—Condorcet, Mary Wollstonecraft, Richard Cobden, John Stuart Mill, and many others. The general



The First Country in the Far East to Grant Women Suffrage

extension of equal political rights to women, however, did not represent the triumph of a theory of social justice so much as it represented an important concomitant of the economic emancipation of women which was so greatly accelerated by the conditions resulting from the World War.

Recommended by all of our chief executives beginning with Governor-General Harrison, the actual passage of the bill may be taken as another item of evidence of the progressiveness of our Philippine Government.

At the present time proponents of two opposing theories of political economy are struggling for supremacy in the United States. On one side are arrayed the advocates of rugged individualism and non-interference of government in business. Those who subscribe to this theory believe that economic ills including the concentration of wealth in the hands of a favored few with the attendant evils of periodic depressions, child labor, tenement districts, bread lines, strikes and lock-outs can best be cured by the beneficent and more or less mechanical action of nature or God, with the minimum of human interference.

On the other side are those who believe that human ingenuity and intelligence can solve each economic ill as it arises, if those in political power are given the necessary authority to apply the appropriate remedies.

Entrenched behind a constitution written for a nation of frontiersmen, the advocates of the first theory have more than held their own during the past generation, but two great emergencies, the Civil War and the World War, have established precedents to which the advocates of the second theory can reasonably appeal.

The spectacle of the wealthiest country in the world struggling with an unprecedented depression, a condition under which people are hungry because they have produced too much food, naked because too many clothes have been manufactured, and shelterless because they have constructed too many houses, presents an emergency, which, according to the advocates of the second theory, demand definite action, including the setting aside of constitutional privileges if any there be which interfere with the application of remedies to such an intolerable state of affairs.

The struggle, as this is written, centers on the monetary system of the country. The advocates of a managed currency allege that fundamentally, gold is, or should be, a government monopoly, and that holding in its control a sufficient quantity of this basic metal a government should so manage its currency as to insure a stable standard of value, unchanging as compared to the general index of commodities.

Attempts have been made in the past to control the prices of such commodities as have a strong political backing, witness Hoover's pathetic attempt to increase the prices of wheat and cotton through government purchases in the open market. It failed because of a fundamental principle which the advocates of this policy were too dense or too stubborn to recognize, viz.: that it is useless to apply palliatives to cure symptoms. They could not or would not see that a general decline in prices indicated that the monetary standard was appreciating and that the cure lay in the control of this standard.

Hand in hand with the control of currency goes the control of production and distribution. An attempt is being made to cut down the production of practically all raw products, and, with a view toward broadening the purchasing power of the country, the hours of labor have been cut down and a minimum wage established. A further measure providing for huge expenditures of the federal government in public works is slowly swinging into action.

Many of these measures of control may be considered as merely temporary emergency remedies, to be discarded when prices have been restored and the wheels of industry

set in motion, but probably a managed currency and a planned system of public works, so ordered as to offer labor to any able-bodied person discarded by industry and agriculture, will be permanent changes growing out of the past depression.

The conservative forces recognizing the fundamental principles involved in the contemplated currency reform have concentrated their opposition on this measure and the fight is on.

HAMMON H. BUCK.

In a commendable effort in the direction of economy, the Manila City Government is proposing the uncommendable closing of three branches of the National Library in Manila. When it is considered that the original paltry appropriation of ₱15,000 has already been cut down to ₱6,500—less than half—and that the attendance at these libraries during the past year approximates 300,000—comprising laborers and housewives as well as students and professionals, although not one of these branches was established farther back than 1930, the unwisdom of such a move is evident, especially in view of the waste of money by the City Government in other ways.

The library facilities available to the people in this country are poor enough as it is without needlessly and almost maliciously contracting them. Instead, these facilities should be extended. Let not the Government of Manila, the capital of the country, set such a bad example to our other municipalities, and let it find other and more obviously desirable ways of cutting down expenses.

If reading marks the educated man and the circulation of books in a country marks its stage of advancement, we rank very low in the international scale. Proposals to close libraries anywhere, therefore, is inexcusable and almost unbelievably stupid, and shows a disregard on the part of the authorities for the needs of all our communities that is no less than incriminating.

It will be noted that the present issue of the PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE is No. 7 of Volume XXX. In order to have the twelve annual issues of the MAGAZINE uniform with the months of the year and an annual volume uniform with the calendar year, the present issue will be the last of Volume XXX, and the next issue (for January, 1934) will be numbered No. 1, Volume XXXI. The present issue is therefore the last of Volume XXX, consisting of seven numbers, and an index for the volume will be found on page 308. The next volume, Volume XXXI, will run from January, 1934, to December, 1934.

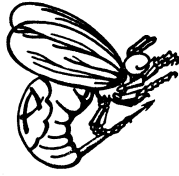
It may be of interest to record at this time that the first number of what is now the PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE, first called *The Philippine Teacher*, was issued in December, 1904. Volume I consisted of only four issues, from December, 1904, to March, 1905. No issues were published for April and May, and Volume II began with the June, 1905, issue and closed with the March, 1906, issue. There was

(Continued on page 301)

With Charity To All

By Putakte

MR. LUZ is well-known as a lover of fair play. It is also well-known that he is a lover of the fair. Which he loves the more, however, is, it must be admitted, not so well known . . . You may say that it is extraordinary that a lover of the fair should also be a lover of fair play, but in Arsenio *Napoleon Luz's* dictionary, there's nothing but the word *extraordinary* . . . Now, it strikes me as passing strange that a man who is naturally associated in one's mind with both fair play and the fair should be so oblivious of his reputation as to allow the rules governing the selection of Miss Philipines and Queen of the Carnival to stand—rules which are the last word in *unfairness*. . . .



Consider, for instance, the specification with respect to age. "She must be at least 18 and not be more than 25 years of age". . . . Surely, a woman's age is her concern, and nobody else's. In all civilized societies women are allowed complete liberty to determine their own age, which, curiously enough, generally varies not with years but with the fashion. . . . Besides, who nowadays could tell whether a woman is eighteen, twenty-five, or forty. . . or whether she is a woman at all? . . .

The unfairness of the requirement that the candidate must have "no stage or screen experience" is surely manifest. The art of being a woman. . . the most unnatural of the arts. . . embraces the minor arts of *acting* and *screening* the consequences of acting, and we may safely say that the woman who does not show proficiency in these minor arts is not a woman. . . she is worse. . . if I may use a Frenchman's very happy phrase. . . .

And as regards the condition that the contestant "must enjoy a good reputation in the community", I am convinced that the busybody who inserted this item must have been almost as ignorant of women as the women themselves. . . and as unfair to boot. . . . Enjoy a good reputation, indeed! Let's not confound *having* a good reputation with *enjoying* a good reputation. The women themselves do not. . . .

Which reminds me of Mr. Paredes. This gentleman could have gained an enviable reputation as the Speaker who traveled steerage to save Juan de la Cruz several thousand centavos. . . . But he was too clever a politician not to realize that he would not long have been allowed to enjoy that reputation, for they would soon have been saying that he was altogether too "afraid of the people" not to arouse the people's suspicion. . . . So he broke his word for the first time. . . since he became Speaker. . . .

Local Catholics decided a couple of weeks ago that "the female human form is artistic only in so far as its beauty is contemplated by the spirit," to quote an unimpeachable authority, the *Tribune*. . . . They did not specify what spirit, which, however, is not their fault. . . . But alas and alack! it appears that they soon found out that, despite rigorous fasting, interminable prayers, and self-flagellation, it was quite beyond their own strength to contemplate by the spirit the unblushing anatomical

displays at local vaudeville shows. Their spirit, they discovered to their dismay, immediately shrank and beat an ignominious retreat at the sight of female epidermis. . . . So what should they do but invoke the protection of the law and call upon the police to help them hold in check what they call "vulgar desires"? . . . Poor fellows! . . . Trying to be virtuous beyond their moral means. . . . They're the sort who, to paraphrase Shakespeare, find temptations in stone figures and suggestions in undulating brooks. . . . They would be led into temptation but straightway cry to be delivered from evil. . . .

By the way, have you heard of the Magalona bill? It's by far the most curious bill ever passed by the Legislature. . . itself a most curious institution. . . and I assure that it will amply repay watching. . . . If you must know, it is a measure appropriating ₱30,000 for relief of the unemployed. Now, the curious thing is that there's no power on earth that could prevent our legislators from dividing that fat sum among themselves, if they are minded to do so. . . . "They toil not, neither do they spin", and so have every right in Christendom to dispose of the ₱30,000 to out-Solomon Solomon in all his glory. . . .

I am surprised that in this enlightened land there are still persons so naïve as to get unduly excited and precipitately cry shame on the new majority when they read, say, of a senator's relative, who is a minor, being given a comfortable job in the Senate, or of the wife of a technical adviser of the new Mission, receiving ₱800 a month as a technical employee of the Senate. . . . To shut forever the mouths of these virtuous protestants, and above all to hearten the new majority to act with far greater independence and courage in the future, I quote the following inspirational passages from Wayne Gard's article, "Kinsfolk of Congress" which appeared in the *Vanity Fair* for August 1932:

"The kingpin Democrat in the Senate, Joseph T. Robinson is allowed five clerks. Three of these are relatives. They are a nephew who really appears at the office, a tottering mother-in-law, and a brother-in-law who is president of a bank in Arkansas and who seldom visits the nation's capital. . . .

"And that scourge of Wall Street, Smith Wildman Brookhart educated his children by sending them to a university while they drew pay as federal employees. His relatives are now said to receive a total of \$25,000 a year from the national treasury. . . .

". . . The smart ones are as unfamiliar with the duties for which they are paid as was the Texas lawmaker's daughter who wailed because she had to go to the House office building once a month to get her check instead of receiving it in the mail. . . .

"Raymond Clapper, of the United Press, tells of one Congressman whose wife, on the payroll as a clerk, divorced him. After that, she continued to draw her clerk's pay as alimony. . . ."

The *Tribune* is wrong. The new majority is, as a matter of fact, so afraid of the people that it is ridiculously behind the times. . . .

The Tagalogs Have Names For Them

By Casto J. Rivera

THE bestowing of nicknames is not a peculiarly Tagalog custom, yet the Tagalogs are noted for the aptness, strange though they may be, of the appellations which they add to the Christian names of both men and women, sometimes in derision, sometimes in compliment.

In a small town, for instance, where Juans, Pedros, and Franciscos are numerous, the people find it quite essential to add what they call a *palayao*, a word probably derived from the Spanish *nombre apelativo*.

The following nicknames were heard by the writer during the course of a conversation of a group of people gathered together in one of the towns of a Tagalog province near Manila about the time of the last election.

The group anticipated the victory of their candidate for the presidency of the town, but one of those present held that the victory was not certain. "We have to take into consideration the influence of Pedro", he said. "*Sinong Pedro?*" (Which Pedro?) inquired another. "*Pedrong Ihe*", was the reply. This Pedro was a gambler, who, when he wins always leaves the game with the excuse, *Ako'y mapapaihe*, referring to the "minor necessity", and never returns.

The conversation shifting to the various committees in charge of the preparations for the town fiesta, *Enteng* was referred to as the head of one, and *Momoy* and *Pio* as the heads of two other committees. They were identified as *Enteng Ligalig*, *Ramong Tagpi*, and *Piong Bibe*. *Enteng* (Vicente) is a very noisy man, hence *ligalig*; Ramon was married to a woman who had not been as good as she might have been—*tagpi* meaning to patch, to repair; *Bibe* is derived from *Vivencia*, *Pio's* wife.

In another nearby town, a number of *jueteng* addicts had been arrested by the Constabulary. A young man who transmitted the news to the people said that *Igueng Turo*,

Tebang Kalampag, *Sebiong Dinuguan*, *Antong Pingas*, *Iscong Batia*, and *Pirong Pandesal* were among those taken. *Turo* means pointed. One of *Igueng's* fingers had been mutilated by a tool and the accident had resulted in the disfigurement indicated. *Tebang* is a maker of *papag*, bamboo beds, and at work always makes lots of noise—*kalampag*—with his tools. *Dinuguan*, a dish in which cow's or hog's blood is an ingredient, is *Sebiong's* favorite delicacy. *Antong* was bitten in the ear by a dog, and is known as *Antong*, the nicked—*pingas*. *Iscong* once alarmed a group of his neighbors by running to them with the news that a tremendously large *batia* (the basin used by washerwomen) had drifted ashore on the beach, and when they went to look they found it was quite an ordinary basin; *Iscong* will never forget this episode, for he became and remains *Iscong Batia*. *Pirong* is called *Pirong Pandesal* because he is noted for eating as many as twenty of the biscuits known as *pandesal* at one sitting.

In another town, a woman known as *Teriang Kandule*, was murdered. The other *Teriangs* in the town were called *Teriang Daga* and *Teriang Kastila*. The murdered woman got her name because of her liking for the *kandule*, a kind of fish. *Teriang Daga* got her name from her peculiar fondness for rats which she catches and keeps alive in cages. The people say that even in selecting loaves of bread at the baker's she picks out rat-shaped loaves. *Teriang Kastila*, although her father is unknown, is believed, because of her appearance, to have had a Spaniard for a father.

One can see that these appellations were conferred for various reasons, in description, derision, or admiration, with reference to the individual himself, his appearance, or his peculiarities, even his mistakes, or with reference to his relatives. They are evidence of the rough, but often keen wit of the people.

Benediction

By Ben Dizon Garcia

TWILIGHT and night's unfoldment,
The gleam of the first star
And a brief moment's silence
Of sweet communion—
To tell me that God is nigh.

Dawn,—and cock-crows
In my ears, whispering. . .
That I am blessed.

Quest

By Pedro Aguada

I have wandered far from the homeland,
In quest of a Golden Fleece,—
Urged on by the lure of the mountains
And the spell of the seven seas.

I am tired and my heart is aching,
For the Fleece I have yet to see—
Only, methinks, will I find it
When Death shall have called for me.

Our Minor Forest Products

By Wilfrid Turnbull

Brea Blanca Exclusively Philippine

MANILA Elemi, known in local commerce as *brea blanca* (white pitch), is the oleo resin contained in the bark of the pili tree, *Canarium luzonicum*. Indigenous to the island whose name it bears, this tree is common in many of its forests. It is also found in the nearby islands of Marinduque, Masbate, Mindoro, and Ticao but nowhere else. But several other countries, especially Brazil and Occidental Africa, export resinous products under the name of elemi all of which are believed to be from trees belonging to the same family (*Burseraceae*) as *Canarium luzonicum*. As the pili tree is therefore distinctively Philippine, it is not surprising to learn that the Philippines supplies the greater part of the world's consumption of all elemi. With a little speeding up of production we could supply all.

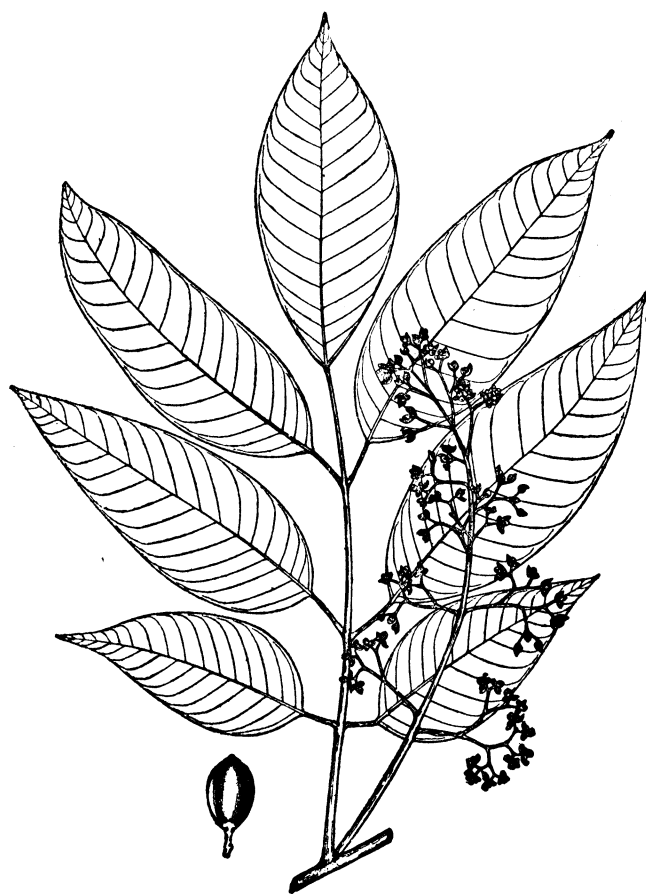
When fresh, brea blanca is soft, sticky, opaque, with a yellowish tinge of color, and an agreeable, resinous odor. Exposed to the air it dries and becomes brittle. This resin is harvested by making incisions in the bark and later gathering what has oozed out. If the blazing be carried out with care, the same trees may be tapped year after year without injury, the largest flow of resin taking place during the rainy season, the least towards the end of dry weather. The average yearly yield of mature trees has been estimated at 45 kilograms but some trees give well over a hundred. Tapping is begun during the early rains and continued until, with the advent of the dry season, the leaves fall and the flow of resin diminishes. The operation consists in removing some of the dead bark and cutting out a one-half-inch-wide horizontal strip of bark from a few inches to upwards of a foot in length, depending upon the size of the tree, but only three-fourths of the thickness of the bark so as not to injure the cambium. The Bureau of Forestry's regulation governing tapping is that "the bark of at least one-third of the circumference of the tree must be left intact". The edges of the cut are freshened every two or three days so that by the end of the season the bark will have been removed for two or three feet vertically. This bark is promptly renewed by an uninjured cambium. One man usually looks after about one hundred trees, collecting the brea once a month and removing any bark adhering to it. As a general rule, little care is given to tapping, collecting, storing and packing. This results in permanent injury to the trees and in an inferior class of product with the consequent lower price. Soft resin when carelessly packed in anahaw leaves soon becomes badly soiled and this gives the local buyer—usually the Chinese storekeeper—a good excuse for paying a low price and allows him to make more on the deal than he would on clean and well-packed resin.

There is a market for several times the amount of brea blanca now exported, and the Bureau of Forestry, experimenting with the cultivation of the pili tree, has had very gratifying results. The bark of five-year-old trees can be tapped with some result and those of from eight to ten years of age give good yields of brea. The spacing of these trees in plantations should be that of coconuts, or eight meters each way. The pili is intolerant of shade and does best

on well drained flats or in gulleys. Reports of pending legislation detrimental to our commercial life, in spite of the fluctuating price of brea blanca, make the future for it as a cultivated crop seem much brighter than that for copra. So it is suggested that portions of all old coconut groves in parts of the country where the pili grows wild be planted between the trees with *canarium luzonicum*, so that, should it become necessary, the coconut trees may be removed or tapped for the manufacture of alcohol and an income derived from brea blanca. The present situation recalls to mind one hot Sunday afternoon when I watched a venerable senator from the United States basking in the sun and smiling back at an admiring crowd in front of the Legislative building. I remove my hat to a man Mr. Barnum would have enjoyed meeting!

In Europe brea blanca is used in the preparation of medicinal ointments and plasters, as also for some varnish; in China for making transparent window-panes to serve in lieu of glass; in the United States as an ingredient of copal varnish. Locally brea blanca is made into varnish; when mixed with earth and wrapped in anahaw leaves it serves for torches and, after being boiled with lime and coconut oil, it is used for caulking boats and as a protective paint for their hulls, on which the mixture forms an impervious coating—even to the *toredo navalis*. Brea blanca makes

(Continued on page 298)



Leaves and Blossoms of the Pili Tree (*Canarium Luzonicum*)

The Bathrobe- and Towel-Weaving Industry of Paoay

By Rodolfo U. Reyno



Winding the *Kinalka* on Bamboo Spools

PAOAY is a thriving little municipality in the southern part of Ilocos Norte, near lofty Mount Pugaro and on the shore of beautiful Paoay Lake, about which many myths have gathered. Industrially, Paoay is important as the home of the bathrobe- and towel-weaving industry.

While *sinamay* and other cloths are woven in many different towns and provinces, strangely enough, bathrobes and towels are woven only in Paoay. Batac, a town four kilometers east, does not weave them. The people of Currimaos, to the south, do not weave at all. There is a legend about a disgruntled goddess who came to earth and married a native of Paoay, many centuries ago. The goddess was an expert weaver, for she had been, according to the story, a weaver of fine cloths in Heaven. She it was who taught her daughters and the women of the village to spin cotton in long, fine threads and to weave cloths in beautiful designs.

To weave on the antiquated looms that are used requires skill and much patience. Women from neighboring towns and provinces go to live temporarily in the town to learn to weave and it ordinarily takes them at least two years to learn the whole process. They must learn how to prepare the threads, how to adjust the loom so that the threads will not break, how to weave designs into the cloth, etc. Few women from other places have ever learned to weave properly, for these learners have not inherited the skill of the goddess, as the people of Paoay have, according to them.

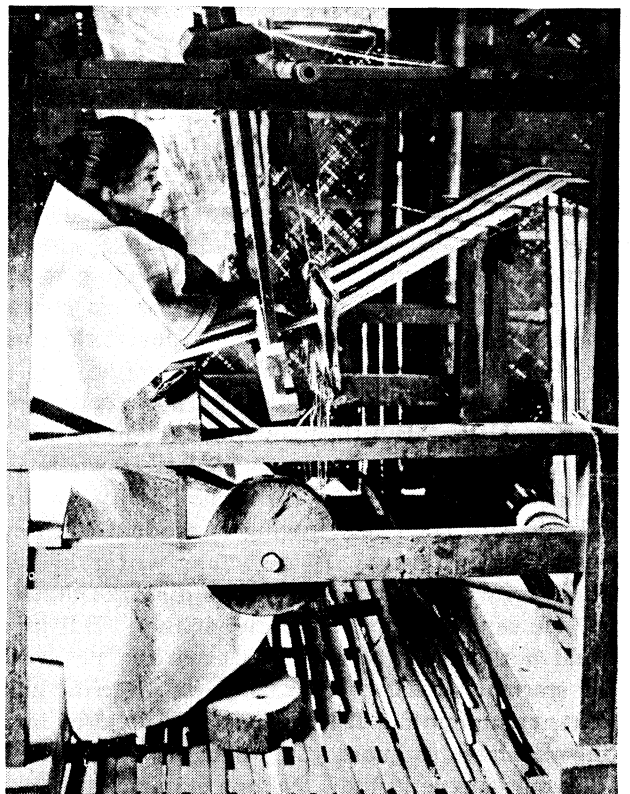
During the Spanish régime, the weavers depended entirely on the amount of cotton the men could raise on their farms, but after the introduction of *kinalka*, Chinese cotton, weaving proceeded on a considerably larger scale.

First the *kinalka* is soaked in limewater for about a day, to whiten it, and is then thoroughly washed. Next it is starched to give it more durability. After this it is dried and combed with a coconut husk to make the threads smooth.

The thread is then rolled on bamboo spools, ten inches long. It may take as many as eighty spools of thread for the warp alone. The threads of the warp are run over a revolving roller, and put through the tiny holes in the warp-lifters. This takes patience and keen eyesight.

The weaving process is similar to that of weaving *sinamay* and *piña*. After the warp is set in the loom, the weaver rolls other threads around small bamboo bobbins on a spinning wheel. One by one, the bobbins are inserted into the boat-shaped shuttle. The warp-lifters are attached to three wooden pedals which raise a part of the warp and make it possible for the weaver to insert a round stick about a centimeter in diameter and eighty centimeters long. After this stick is inserted, the weaver steps on another pedal and simultaneously throws the shuttle to her left. She catches it in her left hand and throws it back to her right as she steps on the third pedal. The stick is then removed, and the thread pressed against the already finished part of the cloth by the woof-presser to make the weave close. This process is continued until the cloth is finished, thread by thread.

Designing has become a necessary feature of weaving
(Continued on page 297)



The Loom

Things I Discovered in Playwriting

By Sydney Tomholt

IT was Bernard Shaw who said that the technical secrets of playwriting were very shallow ones. "Anyone with ordinary intelligence and industry," said he, "can learn to put a play together. *But can it live?*"



able to write effective dialogue, simply because most of what you do write is a failure. A playwright has to write a lot more than he means to use, to get his thoughts fully functioning with his sense of the theater.

In that question must lie the chief concern of the budding dramatist. No matter how fine the structure of his drama, it will fall like a pack of cards if it is not real, if it does not "live."

Playwriting, once a fascinating art free of all technical jargon, is, today, to judge by some of the publications on this subject, as near to becoming a standardized industry as is the manufacture of "Tin Lizzies." But what use is technical knowledge if a writer lacks the essential gifts of a vivid imagination and has no sense of the theater, or what might be better termed, a drama sense. One can not be an artist without a color sense, a singer without a natural knowledge of harmony. To be a playwright, one must be an instinctive creator of character, and a writer of emotional dialogue that makes characters live.

But let me talk in a conversational manner. We are all anxious to discover the best way to write a play. That I can not tell you, for I do not know myself. I am still learning. If you are particularly fitted by temperament to visualize human feelings and sensations in all their phases and reactions, and can with unusual clarity size up the dramatic possibilities of a situation, and glimpse the tragedy or the pathos—or the humor, in some episode that appears so empty of such things, then go right ahead and start on your play.

I am not telling you what to do as much as I am telling you what has proved best for me to do. You yourself will know better how to develop your gift for playwriting. Too much teaching in this direction will destroy individuality. Look rather to life and your own little world—and to the newspapers, for your inspiration, more so than to books and classes for playwriting. It might be encouraging to remember that a university education is not essential for anyone to become a playwright. One wants to be more than a mere technician, a mechanic skilled in the construction of a play. Otherwise his characters will be inane, his dialogue lifeless, and his work a useless string of episodes or a mere sequence of words.

Personally my own technique begins to evolve only as my play develops. But then you must not go by me. My way is not necessarily your way. This is where we as playwrights strive to keep our individuality, or unconsciously do so. The really intelligent student will develop a play in his own way. If the young writer has an instinct to write plays, let him to write dialogue about anything. He can not practice too long at this. But he must talk and not preach; he must be brief and not verbose. At the start he will, like all of us, write a terrific amount of uninteresting stuff. Talk seems so easy. But in playwriting you have to guard your thoughts even more than you do your tongue in life! No one eliminates more than the dramatist when building his dialogue.

Do not get discouraged and think you will never be

Some young playwrights lament the lack of material for short plays. Why, it is all around them. A neighbour's child has died; a rich man has lost a fortune and a poor man won one; another has been shot over a gambling debt or a love affair; a brother has made love to another's sweetheart and caused a tragedy—or a farce; a man has been run over and they have come to tell his wife or his mother; a woman learns that her daughter has eloped with a stranger or the son of her enemy; a father discovers his son is a thief—such episodes take place every day everywhere. But you must have the insight to realize the drama of them. Let the young playwright visualize how such people—or their friends or relatives, react to these circumstances. He can build up a scene as he imagines it, creating dialogue as the picture unfolds itself. He even can allow one episode to become the climax of another. There are many ways in which dramatic ingenuity can be utilized—if one has imagination with a sense of the theater.

A playwright, like a novelist, and perhaps more so, must make himself conversant with the thoughts and emotions, the eccentricities and mannerisms, of his creations. He must not casually make a list of characters, so many and no more, and then allot to each a prescribed task. So many young writers are taught, in effect, to commence like this: "Now I shall write a play. I have a list of characters and an idea. I shall build a plot around these people, and make this one do that and that one do this, so that this one will be obliged to admit this, and that one forced to confess that." And so on. Such a procedure is that of one devoid of all real drama sense, of one with the most inadequate conception of playwriting.

It is seldom that a playwright can really tell what any of his characters will do during the course of his play—or even in any given situation. They must grow of themselves if they are not to act like puppets—or robots—who emit talk, and mechanically move and gesticulate only when the playwright lifts his hand.

A well-tested opinion of mine is that no one can really teach you to become a successful dramatist unless it is in you. It can be illustrated to you how to build line for line, situation by situation; how to fashion surprise, produce a crisis, create an atmosphere, or work up to a denouement. You might produce a model of hard study and make a fair technical success of a lifeless thing; but only you can write your play, and you will know by instinct the value of suspense, the dramatic importance of a pause—a sudden halt in dialogue, or of reiteration. You can be taught that dramatic words do not necessarily make a dramatic sentence or develop a dramatic situation; that a grammatic sentence is often less effective than an ungrammatical or loosely constructed one—people so often forget grammar when under an emotional strain. But to be taught these things and to carry them into effect are two different things.

Write dialogue as you speak—naturally. So many writers will not think naturally when they take up a pen. And especially do they become unnatural immediately they commence on a play. They want to act with their pen! And always before the amused goddess Hyperbole. Do not believe the assertion that a play has to have exaggerated dialogue—that is the average play—for its characters to appear natural.

Above all, keep your characters from “speaking like a book.” A common habit of beginners is to think outside of their play. Unless you live strictly within your play’s own little world, that play will have as many unreal moments as the times you went outside of it in your thoughts.

You often will find that you are making your characters “talk for talk’s sake.” If the dialogue contributes nothing to the development or the interest of your story, strike it out. In writing a play any character unconnected with it is a potential enemy. But remember that occasionally someone will peep in whom you will have sudden cause to welcome heartily.

Most beginners—and I was a demon at this in my impressionable youth—delight in making their characters spout for half a page or so on some pet theory or subject of theirs which has nothing whatever to do with the play. A playwright should be, from a writing point of view, a very disciplined being. You do not write a play to talk about your own opinions, but to depict in action the thoughts of your characters.

When building up a scene watch yourself closely. You are liable to bolt. It is so very easy. Do not allow yourself to get drunk with your own verbosity—or cleverness! The less the people of your creation reveal your own individual sentiments, the more individual they themselves will be. A playwright puts his individuality into his work only so far as his treatment of his theme is concerned—his choice of words and phrases, and his conception of emotion and its expression.

In your final draft—and how you will sigh with relief when you reach it!—criticize every word you have decided to leave in. The addition of an extra word, or the deletion of another, or a complete sentence, will often achieve unexpected effects in your dialogue. Tightening up a play is the finest exercise any playwright can have for improving dialogue. A lot of good stuff will be in a play, but . . . it can be done without! Carefully study your theme. By it you either rise or fall. And never forget that many a

failure contains the germ of a perhaps brilliant new idea or plot.

Success in dialogue comes not so much from its emotional value and appeal as from its cumulative effect at a psychological moment. It is not always what is said as when and how it is said. Many a bit of fine dialogue has failed to register, simply because it came too late—or too soon, or because it was not tensed by a pause, or vitalized by reiteration. There are moments when silence is more effective from the point of view of climax than the finest dialogue you might write. Talk is not everything in a play—unless it be by a Bernard Shaw.

Read your manuscript with your ears as well as with your eyes. In fact, more so. A note of interrogation following a word like “what” or “who,” makes it a question only. Placing an exclamation mark after it gives it greater vividness, more vitality. And often more significance. It then becomes a tense question tautened to an ejaculation.

When you get the inspirational words for some big moment in your play, do not make the common mistake of making too much of that precious moment. This is where you must curb your enthusiasm for “spreading yourself,” and substitute the discernment of your craftsmanship. It is so easy to kill that big moment by hugging it too closely—and too long! In nine times out of ten it is more artistic—and more natural, to intensify it by condensation instead of prolonging it. Exciting moments do not unfold themselves like a slow-motion film, or a serial. Excitement itself often stifles speech as well as action, so that excitement is often more fleeting, than resident in some dramatic scene in a play. In other words, don’t drag the body around the stage by the hair once you have murdered the man. Some one is sure to laugh—or yawn! It is one of the many paradoxes of playwriting, that a playwright often has to ignore his own natural inclinations to make the most of a situation if he wants to be natural in the theater.

The more you grapple with the difficulties of dialogue, the more you will gain an instinct for atmosphere—that most illusive of all essentials for a successful play. It can not be described. It is a thing felt; something sensed more than seen. To get that indefinable, almost hypnotic, quality into a scene so that it permeates the whole dialogue and the situations it unfolds, a writer must grip his audience by the vividness of his characterizations as much as by the

(Continued on page 296)

Maria Clara’s Song

By Jose Rizal

(Translated by Luis Dato)

SWEET are the hours in one’s own native land,
Where all are friends that live beneath her skies.
Life bring the zephyrs that breathe upon her strand,
Death is a joy, and love’s a Paradise.
Warm are the kisses a mother’s love oft places
Upon her darling when glow the morning skies,
Sweet arms caressing and her fond embraces
And smiles when dawn reopens baby’s eyes.
Sweet are the hours in one’s own native home,
Where all are friends that live beneath her sun.
Death bring the zephyrs that by her valleys roam,
When love and home and country we have none.

A Plea for Freedom from College Domination

By Gilbert S. Perez

*"Be not the first by whom the new is tried,
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside."*

—POPE.



THE average schoolman is by nature conservative. Probably we expect him to be conservative. Conformity to fixed rules of action is a *sine qua non* for both permanence in the teacher service and for promotion in status. The absence of the pioneering spirit, the fear of being considered different from the crowd, and the undue importance given to standards and standardization, tend to give the educational world a depressing mustiness, a drab sameness that is only occasionally enlivened by the appearance of an original soul who is either beaten back into the oblivion of the common mass or, if more fortunate, pushes himself up to an eminence from which he, in turn, imposes his own pet theories upon the unthinking crowd below.

The teacher was formerly called a "dominie"—a term probably derived from the same Latin word from which the word "dominate" was derived. This will to dominate was but the reflex of the extent to which the teacher himself was dominated by the traditions of the past.

There is no doubt that our secondary schools would like to free themselves from academic red tape, but the forces

pressing down upon them are so strong that most attempts have resulted in an increase instead of a decrease in the obstacles which stand in their way. The old idea of the necessity of algebra and Greek gymnastics as a means for formal discipline, the tradition of the sixteen credits, and the mistaken idea that student examinations can take the place of student accounting, have all tended to keep the secondary schools tied to the apron strings of the university.

In the United States, the colleges which have themselves been dominated for years by the hand of the past are beginning to liberalize their entrance requirements and have made serious attempts to free the secondary schools from undue control from above. The task of having the universities liberalize their credit requirements is not so easy as one might imagine, but a forward step has been made in the Eastern states. The recent efforts of the Pennsylvania Association of Colleges, by which hundreds of schools have been freed and are permitted to make experimental studies in secondary curriculum revision, have been so successful that another larger group, the Association of Progressive Education, under the auspices of the larger Eastern colleges,

(Continued on page 294)

SAY "MERRY XMAS"

with these "Made in the Philippines"

XMAS GIFT SETS

GIFT SET FOR GENTLEMEN

A cellophane wrapped box in elegant colors, containing:

- One Wardonia Shaving Razor
- One Flacon of Eau de Quinine
- One Flacon of Ylang-Ylang after Shave Lotion
- One Jar of Bandoline

₱3.50

GIFT SET FOR LADIES

A cellophane wrapped box in fancy colors, decorated with Xmas seals, containing:

- One Flacon of Peroxol Face Lotion
- One Jar of Peroxol Face Cream
- One Flacon of La Bella Albina Liquid Face Powder
- One Flacon of Floral Cologne
- One Flacon of Brillantine

₱3.50

A useful gift for men—TONE LOTION

The hair tonic used by people of discriminating taste

Large size bottles (32 oz.)..... ₱1.60 Small size bottles (17 oz.)..... ₱1.00

For the dressing table—FLORAL COLOGNE

A group of delicate Colognes, put up in fancy bottles wrapped in cellophane.
Six different odors: Ritzie, Fascinacion, Deseos, Tabu, Lovable, Redimida

Large size bottles..... ₱2.50 Small size bottles..... ₱0.75

Made by

BOTICA BOIE

Sold by all Drug Stores and Bazaars

INSULAR LIFE



MIDDLE AGE—THE FAMILY PROTECTED



A WISE YOUNG MAN
BUILDS A CAREER



SAFETY IN
OLD AGE

RETIREMENT PLAN FOR



Announcing A NEW Insurance Policy assuring Financial Independence at the Age of 60!

That's what the New Insular Life *Retirement Plan* offers you! Applications now received.

Settlement at maturity of policy can be made in one lump sum—at the option of the insured. The cash value of the RETIREMENT PLAN will exceed that of its face value after the policy has been in force a certain number of years.

The Policy Contract is printed in book form, easy to read, easy to understand.

This new plan combines the features of a regular life insurance with a guaranteed monthly income—at a period of a man's life when his earning power will be impaired by old age.

It affords the opportunity of saving when young—complete family protection during middle age—and *guaranteed financial independence, through a regular monthly income, when the insured reaches the age of 60.*

YOU MUST HAVE FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE—HERE'S
THE POLICY FOR YOU!

Dividends accruing will be paid you every Five Years

INSULAR

EQUALITY—JUSTICE

LIFE

ENRICHED—PROTECTED

ASSURANCE

SECURITY—PEACE OF MIND

COMPANY

INSULAR LIFE BLDG., MANILA

CLIP THIS COUPON FOR MORE DETAILS

C. S. SALMON
P. O. Box 734
Manila

INSULAR LIFE
GENERAL AGENT
(P. M. 12-33)

Dear Sir: Please send me full particulars regarding your New Retirement Plan.

Name

Address

Age.....yrs. Monthly Income desired at 60 ₱.....

The Philippine Home

Edited by Mrs. Mary Macdonald

Taking a Look at Things Philippine



A VISIT to the "Made in the Philippines" exhibit held in Manila last month proved a most interesting experience. Of course the necessity of getting together the last-minute Christmas purchases to send off on the last boat to reach the States before December 25th, was the thing uppermost in my mind. I simply must find something different to send away—something distinctive of the Philippines—how well I was rewarded! Such clever and artistic things made from the hemp fiber—such delightful wood carvings—such clever toys—such attractive needle-work on native cloths—such unusual mats and baskets and trays—and such an array of canned native fruits and food products! Needless to say I found the solution to my holiday shopping problem, and I know that many others were equally delighted with their "finds" at this attractive exhibit.

But the exhibit inspired other thoughts of the possibilities of our infant Philippine industries. Wouldn't it be delightful to see an entire home fitted out with things Philippine from the woven mats or rugs for the floors to the drapes for the windows of native fabrics, the furniture, the ornaments, the pottery—everything in artistic combination? It is something to inspire the artistic touch of an interior decorator, and I know that the result would

be both pleasing and surprising. I am wondering if other women who admired the handiwork of Filipino craftsmen didn't visualize as I did, the attractiveness of a veranda fitted out with new types of bamboo and bejuco furniture, brightened up with colorful cushions made from dyed and woven abaca, with a floor covering of matting in the same material in attractive design, and with decorations of native pottery in gay colors. And best of all the expense would be so very low.

It came to my mind, too, how valuable such exhibits are—how many more of them we should have, not only in Manila but in our provincial towns. Among my earliest and most pleasurable recollections were the days I used to spend each year at the country fair back home. It wasn't the side shows and the merry-go-rounds that used to attract us so much. It was the wonderful displays of fruits and vegetables, of flowers and plants, of farm products of all kinds, of livestock and poultry, of preserves and jams and jellies, of cakes and bread and good things to eat, that held us spellbound. The farmers and housewives from miles around brought there products to compete for the blue ribbons, and what pride they took in their displays! Here in the Philippines we need just such affairs to bring out all the cleverness and ability of native craftsmanship and handiwork. It isn't carnivals, that I am thinking of so much, it is real exhibits of native products of all kinds. What a revelation such expositions would be! What a stimulus they would give to achievement! After all industries grow and develop as the result of just such enterprises.

IT'S COMING....

and coming soon in a big way!

The 1934 CARNIVAL and EXPOSITION

From January 27th to February 11th

16 Glorious Days and Nights of Fun and Frolics!

The Greatest and Gayest Event in the Pacific Area!

"Drive Depression Away
In the Carnival Way"



And then my thoughts wandered on. Why shouldn't we have exhibits devoted to our special industries—the sugar industry for example? How instructive it would be to have a whole exposition devoted to sugar alone, with charts and information about cane varieties, with pictures of some of our most productive cane lands, with a whole department devoted to the value of sugar as a food and the many ways of using sugar. This would suggest a wonderful competition in culinary accomplishment. Then there would be the by-products, molasses and alcohol. These, too, would furnish an exhibit that would be revealing.

And then there are our coconut and hemp industries. Each of these would furnish material for wonderful exhibits. And rice and corn should not be neglected. Our lumber industry with its wonderful variety of beautiful hardwoods and the infinite number of uses to which they may be adapted, would furnish an exhibit worth coming many miles to see.

Yes, I am sure that we are waking up. We are getting a start in the right direction. Our native industries need the attention and the stimulus which can be secured from just such exhibits as the Bureau of Commerce has started. We need more of them, many more of them, in each province and town, until the whole country comes to realize how great are the possibilities for our industrial growth and development.

Book Friends and How to Treat Them

FRRIENDSHIPS of the ideal kind are life-long. It is too bad when things happen to spoil them.

Book friends, if chosen wisely, remain staunch and true as long as you live. Among the finest gifts for children at Christmas time, are books with which they may make lasting friendships.

If these book friends are to last, one should be particular about choosing the proper bindings, as well as those printed on good paper and with attractive illustrations. Cheap bindings and poorly printed pages do not make lasting friendships.

Once you have chosen your books carefully and have taken care to see that they are well bound and printed, it is well to remember that they are entitled to respectful treatment so that they will always remain attractive. Children should be taught at an early age to value and respect the appearance of books. These simple rules will help:

Keep your books standing on book shelves or between book ends.

Keep them carefully dusted, the bindings free from mold.

Mark your place with book-marks—never dog-ear your pages.

Never leave a book open face down on a table.

Always have clean hands when you handle a book.

Turn pages without wetting fingers or thumbs.

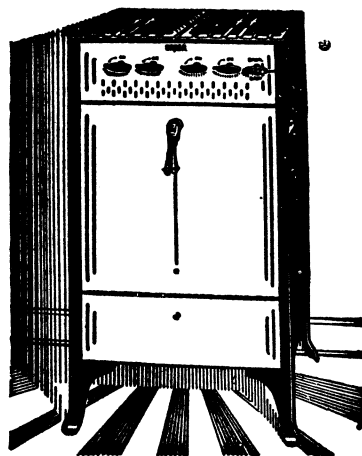
Have a place for each book, and keep it in its proper place.

Write your name neatly on the fly-leaf. This will help to insure its return in case it is loaned or lost.

Merry Christmas!



There will be a new ring in that greeting this year in many homes. The reason—a new modern GAS Range in and on which has been prepared those wonderfully good things to eat. No burning, nothing overdone, no fuss or worry about proper temperatures with these efficient, labor-saving GAS Ranges, which also impart a new touch of beauty to the kitchen with their attractive colors. Featured in these new GAS Ranges are:



*Insulated, Ventilated ovens;
Self-Lighting Burners;
Top Automatic Oven Heat Control;
Smokeless Broiling Pans;
Easily Cleaned;
New Designs;
Beautiful Colors.*

MANILA GAS CORPORATION

Display Room—Regina Building

Three Christmas Dainties

Who can doubt that Christmas means cooking—sugar and spice and everything nice? Christmas wouldn't be Christmas without a goodly supply of cakes, tarts, and candies on hand to help provide hospitality to friends who drop in with a Christmas greeting.

Below are three favorite recipes for Christmas goodies which have been tested and tried.

Scotch Date Sticks

Cut one and a half cupsful of pitted dates in thirds and cook with three-fourths cup of water to the consistency of marmalade. Remove from the heat and add three tablespoons of orange or lemon juice. Set aside to cool while preparing the cooky mixture. Place one-half cupful of shortening and one cupful of brown sugar in a bowl. Sift one and one-half cups of flour with one teaspoon of soda and one-half teaspoon of salt, and add to the mixture. Work to a crumbly consistency. Add one and three-fourths cups of rolled oats and mix thoroughly. Place one-half the mixture in a shallow, greased baking pan. Spread the thin layer with date filling; sprinkle with the remaining mixture, patting it in place. Bake in a slow oven for 25 minutes. While warm cut into bars, and remove from the pan. These are rich and flakey.

Fruit Nuggets

Cream one cupful of shortening, add two cups of sugar and cream together. Add two eggs well beaten. Sift together three cups of cake flour, three teaspoons of baking powder, one-fourth teaspoon of salt, one-half teaspoon of cloves, two teaspoons of cinnamon and one-half teaspoon of nutmeg, and add alternately with three-fourths cup of milk. Chop one-half cupful of candied pineapple, one cupful of

raisins, one cupful of candied cherries, and one cupful of English walnuts, and mix in well. Drop by teaspoon on greased baking tin and bake in slow oven.

Fig Tarts

Prepare fruit filling by mixing one-half cupful each of chopped raisins, chopped figs, chopped nuts with one-half cupful of sugar, one-fourth cup of butter, a beaten egg, a tablespoon of lemon juice, and a tablespoon of fine cracker crumbs. Make a pie pastry according to your favorite method, and cut out three-inch rounds with a cooky cutter. Place a rounding tablespoon of the filling on a bottom round, and a decorated pastry round on top. Moisten the edges with cold water, press together with a fluted finish, and bake in hot oven for twenty minutes.

A Plea for Freedom from College Domination

(Continued from page 290)

is conducting a similar experiment. The University of Michigan still holds on to the credit system, but the only required units are three language units, two of mathematics, and one of science. This leaves eight elective units. In the Philippines the number of elective credits are practically negligible, and this has made it impossible for either public or private schools to offer courses which vary from the old curriculum with us since 1901.

In the Philippines, the Bureau of Education has made repeated efforts to persuade the local universities to liberal-

MARSMAN & Co., Inc.

MINE and MILL SUPPLIES

Stewart Building
Burnham Park Boulevard, Baguio, P. I.

P. O. Box 18
Telephone 287

ize their entrance requirements so that exceptional students from vocational schools who desired to take university courses in their special lines would not be penalized for having attended the vocational schools, but conservatism has blocked these attempts.

It is an anomalous situation when graduates of Muñoz, who have had four years of technical and practical agricultural instruction, have to take a longer time to graduate from the College of Agriculture than graduates of an academic high school who do not know the difference between a harrow and a plow. It is detrimental to the vocational school program when the superior groups among the graduates from trade schools, who have had considerable practical and theoretical instruction in mechanics, have to spend five years to complete the mechanical engineering course while graduates of academic high schools, who have not had as much theoretic or practical mathematics, may graduate in four years.

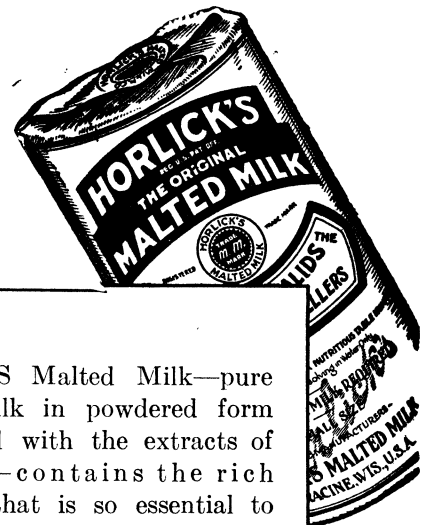
This domination of the secondary schools by the universities has hampered the vocational schools, but sooner or later, with the rapid increase in vocational enrolment in our secondary schools, the universities will have to bring themselves abreast with the spirit of the times. In the United States the old credit requirement is being rapidly displaced by more functional and less unfairly discriminating entrance requirements—requirements which are based on proved ability and not on the presentation of sixteen formal credits or crammed examinations. Hundreds of schools in the United States are being freed and are permitted to offer courses which are in accordance with the larger needs of the communities they serve, rather than in accordance with the needs of the few students who plan to enter college.

In the Philippines, the provincial high schools have made rapid strides in this direction, but the city of Manila, with its 9,732 students, offers the unique spectacle of a system which is training in *one* gloriously stereotyped and undifferentiated course, 9,732 students for college careers. Only a small fraction of these young people have any hope of finishing a course in a university.

Universities in other countries are not wasting time in trying to find out by means of formal examinations what little the freshman applicant has learned. What they are concerned with is the ability of the student to study and to adjust himself. This information is obtained not by means of formal tests alone, but from carefully kept records of the student during his pre-college days and irrespective of the course which he has followed.

According to the latest enrolment figures of the Bureau of Education, there are four provinces where there are more boys enrolled in vocational courses than in the academic courses, and of the latter a number are taking general vocational electives. If the present trend away from the academic and toward a more liberal general course continues, the universities sooner or later will have to change their requirements to conform to present needs. Of the 11,540 boys enrolled in provincial schools offering both vocational and academic courses, 5,557, or forty-eight per cent, are enrolled in the trade course. Of the total enrolment of boys in our secondary schools, 23,718 are taking the aca-

Horlick's
Malted Milk
builds strength
quickly—
starts invalids
on the way to
health—
an excellent food-drink for
children



HORLICK'S Malted Milk—pure cow's milk in powdered form combined with the extracts of malted grain—contains the rich nourishment that is so essential to the building of physical strength and endurance.

Horlick's is easily and quickly prepared, is palatable and pleasing to the taste, and is quickly digested even by the most delicate stomachs. It is a favorite food for invalids—persons suffering from fevers and disorders of the digestive system. It supplies the nourishment that is so vitally needed to restore health.

A wonderful food for infants and growing children, Horlick's is recommended by physicians, nurses and hospital superintendents. Try Horlick's Malted Milk. Enjoy the benefit of its health-giving properties.

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK

*For sale at Drug Stores
and by Leading Grocers*

An Appeal to Reason

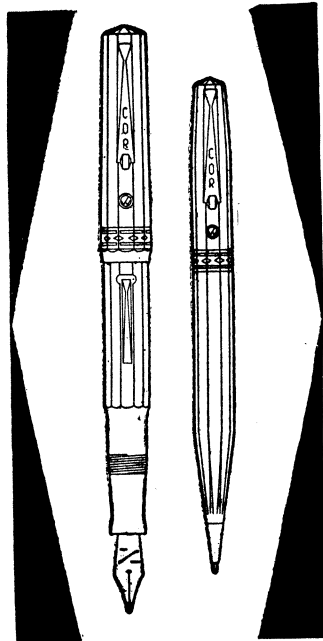
You should buy an EVERSHPAR pen and pencil for 3 definite reasons—

1. *because*, with each EVERSHPAR comes a written guarantee of lifelong satisfaction. No other pen or pencil can give such a guarantee. Never one centavo expense on your Gold-Seal EVERSHPAR.



The seal of unconditional guarantee

2. *because* the Doric models, available in your choice of pearl colors, and ac-



Doric Sets
Come in
Gift Boxes

claimed "America's Most Beautiful Pen and Pencil," are a joy to use and a joy to behold.

3. *because*, although an EVERSHPAR costs no more than any other quality pen or pencil, they are offered in the Philippines on installment terms—P3 down—balance in 3 months.

A Reasonable Suggestion: A guaranteed EVERSHPAR pen and pencil, in the lovely gift box, make the finest Christmas present you can select.

Write at Once or Come and See Us

PHILIPPINE EDUCATION CO., Inc.

101-103 Escolta

Manila

democratic course, and 11,091, or forty-seven per cent, are enrolled in agricultural or trade courses. This continued increase will sooner or later compel the universities to modify their present attitude towards our secondary vocational schools.

The liberalizing of college entrance requirements does not mean the lowering of standards. On the contrary, it means the selection of better groups of college students by placing emphasis on thinking and doing habits instead of relying entirely on crammed examinations and on formal credits in traditional subjects. May we not expect at least a careful study on the part of the local colleges and universities of the need for placing college-entrance requirements on an ability-basis and not on the old formal "credit" basis which is being abandoned by liberal colleges all over the world?

Playwriting

(Continued from page 289)

virility or suggestiveness of their action and conversation. The actors naturally assist in heightening this atmosphere, but they are helpless if the playwright has failed to create that atmosphere in the first place, so that good acting and staging can develop and strengthen it—as it must—as the scene proceeds.

Certain words and sentences can immediately create atmosphere by their very utterance. That is if a playwright has a psychological appreciation when to use them, an understanding of their value as emotional units. Instinct, more than knowledge, rules here. Let me give an illustration. Take, for example, the case of a mother whose child has been kidnapped. She is stricken with commingled grief and terror; her mind is obsessed with the one thought, the one desire, the one dread. Here the playwright resorts to reiteration built on the right emotional word. It is ignorance to believe that reiteration is redundancy, or mere repetition. Emotion is never stronger than when built on reiteration.

That mother, in her extremity, does not cry: "I want my baby! Give her to me! Where is my child?" Rather will she instinctively scream: "I want my baby! Give me my baby! My baby, I say!"

The agony of a whole page of emotional torture is in those three sentences uttered as one—a reiteration of the original hysterical demand, only in a different form each time.

Again, do not make a character say: "Oh, I must go to him. I am so anxious to get there, etc." Rather imply his desire to hurry by showing his haste. "Why, where are you going?" he is asked. "To see him, of course. I've got to see him . . . now!" He rushes out. No talk, but action. If the character is always undecided, that is another matter. Write with your emotion, more so than your head; for a dramatist always reveals life in its high lights. But discipline emotion. Guide it by intelligence. Limit it to the requirements of the moment, and chaperone it by sincerity. Never be pretentious, and remember that the simplest episodes simply written can often be most poignant and dramatic. Do not try to teach in your plays. Infuse passionate ideals into a play, if you wish, but through a more artistic channel than didactic outbursts. Never, never be obvious. Suggest rather than illustrate, indicate rather

than take the leadership. A playwright has to reveal life as it is. It is not his province to cry: "Look at this! This should be done this way or that." More effect is gained by quietly alluding to a state of things. Show not so much the state of things as the results of them.

Throw your play away when you have written it; that is, for a month or two. When you take it up again, the weaknesses and the faults of it will strike you harder than you would ever have imagined. Your dialogue in places will seem like that of a schoolboy. You will suffer agonies of disappointment and disillusion. But you will learn by your miseries. You'll rip out whole lines, even pages sometimes. Often you'll tear your play in two and start again. Then you are progressing! You are not falling too easily in love with the result of your work, but seeking an ideal. There is hope for you. You will then have learned the lesson that your pen is also a knife and a polishing-rag. A playwright must have many of the instincts of a diamond expert working on a rough stone. He must cut and cut and polish and polish to produce a gem!

I recall some inspiring lines of Sir Philip Sidney which Manlapaz once brought to my notice in this Magazine. They contain the best advice for a young playwright.

"Biting my truant pen,
Beating myself for spite—
'Fool,' said my Muse to me,
'Look in your heart and write.'"

Now go ahead. But do not get *too* emotional—or sentimental!

The Weaving Industry of Paoay

(Continued from page 287)

during the past twenty years. Flower designs, words like *Recuerdo*, and names like "Anita" and "Leonor", are woven into the cloth.

A division of labor is usually observed in this household industry. The mother may undertake the preparation of the kinalka. The younger daughters roll the thread on the spools. An older daughter does the weaving. She sits comfortably on a smooth bench before her loom and is able to weave, on an average, three towels a day. The oldest daughter acts usually as a traveling saleswoman. She invades the provinces of Tarlac, Zambales, Pangasinan, Nueva Ecija, and Cagayan, and may even go to Manila during the Carnival season.

Competition plays an important part in the industry, and prices change regularly according to the supply and demand. Many attempts have been made to organize the weavers into an association which would be able to stabilize prices, but such efforts have never succeeded.

Paoay towels and bathrobes are already sold from the Batanes to Jolo and are even being sold in the United States. On Saturdays and Tuesdays hundreds of buyers from other parts of the Philippines come to the Paoay market and buy these cotton goods on a competitive basis. Should the Government give the people some guidance, the industry might be greatly stimulated and the importation of similar cotton goods from abroad might be considerably curtailed.

In Paoay one will find few who do not weave. The poor and the well-to-do, the uneducated and the educated, they all weave, and all the year around,—thanks to the goddess who taught the people this industry, indeed one well worthy of preservation and development.



*For Good Things to Eat—
Use this pure vegetable
cooking fat*

TO make the ordinary, every day foods more tasty—as well as for those special dainties that you want extra nice—use CRISCO, the pure vegetable shortening. It improves the flavor of foods in which it is used, insures finest texture.

Use CRISCO in cake-making. You will always be delighted with results—every recipe will be successful. In pastries, too, there is nothing to equal Crisco for that crisp, flaky crust.

CRISCO makes fried foods more palatable. Use Crisco for deep-fat or pan frying. Foods fried in Crisco never become grease-soaked. It is economical, too. Strain the Crisco that remains back into the tin for use over and over again.



Buy from Your Dealer

Sold in 1-lb., 1½-lb., and 3-lb. tins.

-----FREE COOK BOOK-----

Pacific Commercial Co.
Manila.

Please send me a copy of your latest Crisco recipe book.

Name.....

Address.....



Keep Youth's Refreshing Charm

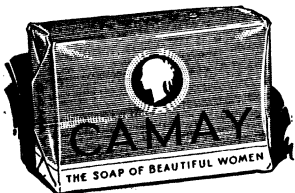
with the aid of

CAMAY

LOVELY complexions always attract admiration. Women everywhere are seeking the means of keeping the refreshing charm of youth. Now comes a wonderfully effective soap—CAMAY, the soap of beautiful women—to aid them in their search for beauty.

CAMAY is pure, creamy white, mild enough for the delicate skin. Its lather is profuse, yet gentle. It is exquisitely perfumed. It is a real beauty soap—from the very first cake your complexion becomes lovelier.

For Sale at
your Dealers



Look for the distinctive
green and yellow wrap-
per, protected in cello-
phane—that identifies—

CAMAY

The Soap of Beautiful Women

Our Minor Forest Products

(Continued from page 286)

excellent varnish but it dries slowly; when added to copal varnish this objection is overcome and the brea increases the elasticity of the mixture.

Canarium luzonicum reaches a height of thirty-five meters and a diameter of over a meter. The bole is buttressed to one-third of its height. The leaves are pinnate, with three pairs of opposite leaflets and one terminal one. The latter are pointed at the apex, rounded at the base, and from twelve to twenty centimeters long. The white flowers are small and borne on large compound inflorescences. The fruit is about three centimeters long, somewhat oval, and contains a thick-shelled, triangular, and edible nut—but this is not the nut of the dinner table which is larger and from several Philippine trees of the same genus, the largest nuts being from *Canarium ovatum*.

The export of brea blanca during four "depression" years was as follows:

Year	Kilograms	Value
1929.....	267,412	₱104,658.00
1930.....	222,585	77,682.00
1931.....	146,601	39,858.00
1932.....		41,111.00

Cutch From Our Extensive Mangrove Swamps

Cutch is the extract from the bark of certain trees growing in the mangrove swamps of tropical countries and is so named in order to distinguish it from a similar product from the bark of the oak and other trees of the temperate zone. Originally the term was applied to the extract from the heartwood of the *Acacia catechu* of India but this being superceded by the mangrove-tree bark product, the latter took over the name for the reason stated.

In the Philippines the principal sources of cutch are the tañgals (*Ceriops tagal* and *C. roxburghiana*), the baka-uans, lalaki and babaye (*Rhizophora mucronata* and *R. conjugata*) and the pototans (*Bruguiera gymnorhiza* and *B. eriopetela*). These are, incidentally, our best firewoods. Cutch is used for tanning leather, and due to its high tannin content, produces a red-brown leather which is "somewhat harsh and thick-grained"; when mixed with other materials it gives very satisfactory results. Formerly cutch was also used as a dye, but this was discontinued upon the discovery of the more easily used and cheaper aniline dyes. However, tañgal and tabigui barks are still much used in the Islands, the former for a red-brown dye for fish nets, ropes, sails, and clothing used in salt water, as also to color tubá; the latter for a general dark red dye. Cutch is a dry, brown solid, with a brilliant fracture, and is readily soluble in water.

Although the mangrove, including nipa, swamps in the Philippines cover an area of about a half million hectares, they are generally divided into small areas and for this reason and due to the fact that in many of the more extensive swamps the larger trees have been depleted, few of them would support a cutch factory. However Mindanao, Mindoro, and Palawan each has one or more swamps large enough for the purpose. Borneo has the advantage of more extensive mangrove swamps, the Philippines that of denser population, making it possible to combine the manufacture of cutch for export with the local sale of firewood. As all parts of a cutch factory except the vacuum dryers can be made locally, the cost of installing a cutch

factory is not excessive. One factory has been operating in Mindanao for several years and is exporting about six thousand tons of cutch to the United States annually.

In the extraction of this product the crushed bark is placed in calantas-wood vats and there the cutch is extracted by chemically treated steam. It is then evaporated to a syrupy consistency in vacuum tanks, and finally the refined extract passes through coils and while still hot into oiled-paper-lined burlap sacks where it solidifies when cool and is ready to ship.

The export of cutch by the only factory in operation is as follows:

Year	Kilos	Value
1929.....	3,823,915	₱382,377.00
1930.....	5,184,550	514,304.00
1931.....	5,141,310	494,739.00

Sicca and Our Other Rattans

Sicca, or to give it its botanical name, *Calamus spinifolius*, is, strange to say, a member of the palm family, as are all other rattans. Sicca is our best rattan and the only one exported. It is found in Palawan but nowhere else in the islands and is said to resemble the famed "segah" rattan which only grows in a limited area of Dutch Borneo. As both fauna and flora of Palawan are known to be more like those of Borneo than like those of other islands of the Philippine group, the resemblance of sicca to segah is in no wise strange and other differences between it and our various rattans are to be expected. Sicca grows best in open places in the woods, at both low and high elevations, even in the neighborhood of almaciga, whereas the general run of Philippine rattans are found chiefly in dense forest and at lower levels. The stems of sicca are of uniform size (diameter) for their entire length; this is far from being the case here with others of the genus *Calamus*. Sicca has a round stem of from four to fourteen millimeters in diameter. It is smooth, very tough, hard outside, and has low nodes. When dry it is bright yellow in color. These qualities make sicca especially well fitted for use in the manufacture of high-grade furniture. Furthermore, the stems of rattan of uniform size for their entire length when machined, turn out "kayas" of uniform width for its entire length. Sicca is sold by weight and not by the number of pieces as are other rattans. It arrives at Manila in good condition and not scratched and battered up, if not rotten, as does the general run of other kinds. Some is exported from Palawan direct to Borneo whence it gets to Singapore mixed with Borneo rattan. Some is shipped to Hongkong, part of it being returned to us in the form of fine split furniture rattan. Although sicca is still plentiful in Palawan, certain districts have been depleted.

In 1913 the United States imported rattan to the value of \$1,000,000 and of this only \$400 worth was from the Philippines.

The following table gives the export of sicca and other rattan:

Year	Kilograms	Value
1929.....	7,018	₱710.00
1930.....	3,570	524.00
1931.....	18,110	1,074.00
1932.....		58.00

Most students receive their first art training with CRAYOLA



FOR 30 years, CRAYOLA has been the largest-selling school-room crayon brand. It is the outstanding favorite with drawing teachers because of its uniform, smooth texture and the variety and brilliance of its colors. At the same time, it is first choice with school executives because it leads in Value.

Available in fifty colors, CRAYOLA Crayon is supplied in boxes containing 6, 8, 12, 16, 18 and 24 colors, and in refills. It is paper-wrapped, and is not affected by climatic changes.

ARTISTA Water Colors, a companion-product to CRAYOLA, are unusually brilliant and transparent, with excellent working and mixing properties. They are supplied 4, 8 and 16 colors to a box, brush included.

Send your name, address, school and position, and receive regularly our free periodical, "The Drawing Teacher." Each issue contains a completely illustrated new classroom project. Our Art Service Bureau welcomes an opportunity to help you with your problems.

BINNEY & SMITH CO.
41 East 42nd Street New York, N. Y.

Sole Makers of

CRAYOLA Wax Crayon
ARTISTA Water Colors

U V A White Chalk Blackboard Crayon



the largest-selling schoolroom crayon brand



Sibukau

Sibukau is the dye contained in the heartwood of *Caesalpinia sappan*, the sibukau or sapang tree. This sapanwood with a number of other woods of the same genus are classed as Brazil-wood but they are not the true wood of this name which comes only from Brazil. Sibukau is also found in other Oriental countries, especially in India, where it has been used as a dye for over five hundred years. For long it was the most used dye wood in the Philippines. Although still used in calico printing and in dyeing wool, the Brazil woods have lost their importance chiefly due to the non-permanence of their colors. In the Philippines the dye is prepared by removing the bark and sapwood, cutting the heartwood into small pieces and boiling these in water. However, as a dye sibukau has been superseded by the coal-tar derivatives. Sibukau is thought to have been introduced into the Islands in prehistoric times. It grows all over, especially near towns, which tends to show that it has escaped from civilization. In some parts, especially in

Iloilo and on Gumaras island, it is cultivated, chiefly for hedges, and these places are the principal source of the wood for export to China where it is used for dyeing textiles and the shells of salted eggs.

The sapang is a quick-growing tree and can be harvested every three to five years. The small trunks are felled, cut up into one or two-meter lengths, the sapwood removed and the heartwood stems tied in bundles. Sibukau is sold by weight. The dye produces a beautiful yellow color.

The tree grows to a height of five meters and consists of a cluster of three to six stems, five to fifteen millimeters in diameter, on which are scattered prickles. The leaves are compound and up to fifty centimeters long. The flowers are yellow and very showy and about two centimeters in diameter. The pods are hard, shiny, and non-dehiscent, seven centimeters long and four wide. The seeds are roundish, hard, heavy, and a centimeter and a half in diameter. These trees often form impenetrable thickets.

The table shows the export of sibukau.



Rich verdant mountain pastures . . . pedigree cattle . . . few countries can rival Switzerland for milk production. „BEAR BRAND“ Natural Swiss Milk has the freshness and natural quality of such milk . . . brought to you in hygienic machine-packed tins.



BEAR BRAND
Natural Swiss Milk

 A black and white illustration of a bottle of Tansan mineral water. The bottle is dark with a light-colored label that says "TANSAN". Above the main label, there is a smaller label that says "CONTENTS" and "MINERAL WATER". The bottle has a cork stopper.

TANSAN
MINERAL WATER
STANDS FOR
PURITY and QUALITY

**NOTHING BETTER FOR DIGESTION!
DRINK A GLASS AFTER EACH MEAL!**

Year	Kilos	Value
1923.....	1,016,638	₱25,133.00
1924.....	101,200	₱ 1,995.00
1929.....		
2930.....		
1931.....		

Buntal

Buntal fiber is one of the many useful and the most valuable of the products obtained from *Corypha elata*, the buri palm. It is exported as fiber or in the form of hats of different kinds.

The province of Tayabas seems to be the original home of the industry—the town of Sariaya for the extraction of fiber and that of Lukban for the making of hats. From there the industry spread to other parts. A recent article in the *Philippine Magazine* describes the buri palm and its products, so that I shall only draw attention to the fact that from the economic viewpoint an exported hat is of greater value to the country than an equal amount of money derived from the export of buri fiber, and that the policy of undermining our hat business by the export of fiber is, to say the least, of questionable expediency; furthermore, that with the number and wide distribution throughout the archipelago of the buri palm and the number of young women seeking employment, it is a pity more hats are not made. The Filipina is very industrious and is also not averse to the added comforts and adornment procurable with a bank account. An additional yearly income of several million pesos for the women of the Philippines is attainable. The table shows the export of buri fiber and hats.

Year	Fiber	Value	Hats	Value
1928.....				₱6,499,407.00
1929.....	222,137	₱1,454,487.00	920,117	4,052,954.00
1930.....	208,567	1,397,269.00	857,668	2,516,792.00
1931.....	76,616	562,797.00	532,976	1,103,088.00
1932.....		105,735.00		1,182,112.00

The foregoing minor forest products are the only ones exported.

Librarians Please Note

(Continued from page 283)

again a two-month interval, corresponding to the vacation period of the public schools, and the first issue of Volume III was put out in June, 1906, under a new name, *Philippine Education*. From that time on, ten numbers a year were published, except in 1910, when an April issue, No. 11, was put out. From then on the July issues were numbered No. 1. The publication came out as the *Phil-*

modern advertising ART STUDIOS

A. GARCIA
PROCESS ENGRAVER
32 STA POTENCIANA

TEXTURE

DESIGNED FOR THE

RECKLESS AGE

INDIAN HEAD

INDIAN HEAD CLOTH makes ideal school clothing. It wears and wears, and its fresh beauty lasts. Sun and washing won't effect color or finish. When buying INDIAN HEAD always remember to look for the following trade mark.



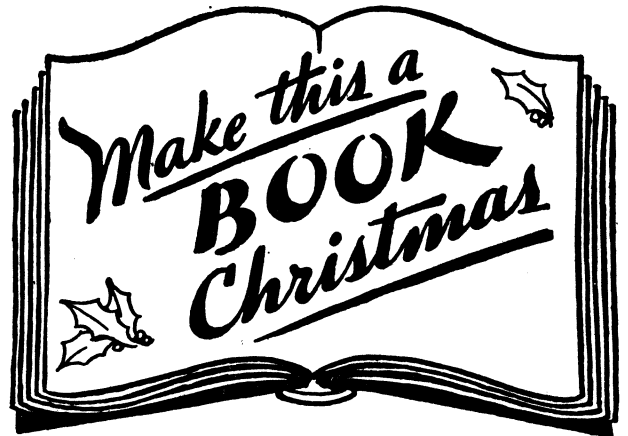
INDIAN HEAD

CLOTH IS

STRONG and DURABLE—
INEXPENSIVE and BEAUTIFUL—

obtainable:

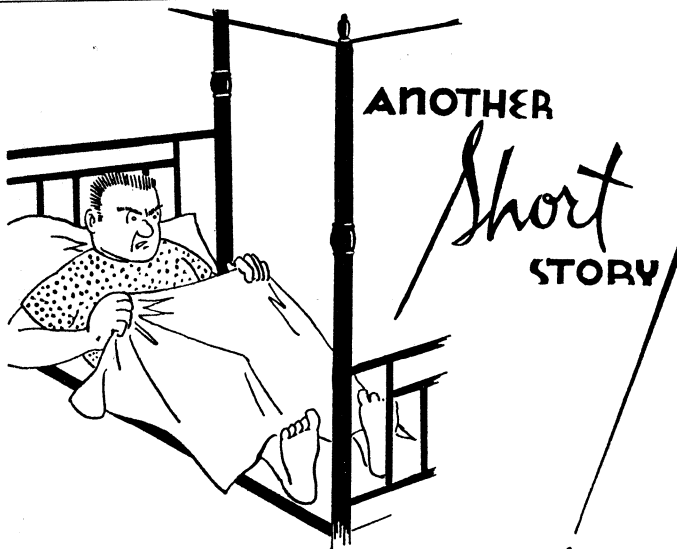
White—in 6 different widths Colored—36" Wide in 39 different shades



Just a few suggestions:

<i>Allen:</i> Anthony Adverse.....	₱6.60
<i>Bywater:</i> The Great Pacific War; a history of the American-Japanese campaign of 1931-33.....	5.50
<i>Deeping:</i> Two Black Sheep.....	5.50
<i>Derling:</i> Golden Phoenix; tales of the Chinese Imperial Court.....	6.60
<i>Douglas:</i> Those Disturbing Miracles.....	4.40
<i>Galsworthy:</i> One More River.....	5.50
<i>Glenn:</i> Mr. Darlington's Dangerous Age.....	5.50
<i>Thayer:</i> One Woman.....	5.50
<i>Undset:</i> Ida Elizabeth.....	5.50
<i>Van Dine:</i> The Dragon Murder Case.....	4.40
<i>Snow:</i> Far Eastern Front; an interpretation of the Orient.....	8.25
<i>By 18 Experts:</i> What Would Be The Character of a New War?.....	5.50
<i>Fitch:</i> Traitors Within; Story of the Special Branch of New Scotland Yard.....	4.40

PHILIPPINE EDUCATION CO., INC.



But not if you buy Dwight Anchor ready made Sheets

Also obtainable in Sheets 50/60 yd. length

To be had throughout the Philippines—Ask your dealer—
Send for descriptive literature

Now in use by the Pines Hotel, Baguio, St. Luke's Hospital and many others

F. E. ZUELLIG, INC.

P. O. Box 604

Manila, P. I.

Dwight Anchor
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
SHEETS AND PILLOWCASES

ippine Education Magazine in March, 1926, which year also marked the publication of twelve annual numbers. In January, 1929, the name of the publication became THE PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE.

The present issue for December, 1933, Vol. XXX, No. 7, is the 308th issue of the publication. The January, 1934, issue will be numbered Vol. XXXI, No. 1 (309).

Readers of the publication in possession of any or all of the numbers belonging to the first ten volumes (1904-1914) and who may wish to dispose of them, are asked to get into touch with the editor.

Christmas Night in the River

(Continued from page 278)

bridge—unusually noisy and gay.

As the two men are sitting quietly resting outside the low hut while Luisa is cleaning the floor where they have eaten, something attracts the glance of the young man. It is a Christmas tree, strung with many colored lights, and decorated with stars and silver streamers, standing near the window of a large residence not far from the stone bridge.

"It is Christmas, Tatang," he says.

The old man nods his head. He knows. He says it is really Christmas now. Many people will pass over the bridge tonight on their way to church. Didn't he remember last year? It was like that.

The young man remembers as if it were yesterday.

Luisa is sitting at the door, suckling the child. She also knows now that it is Christmas.

"Is it really Christmas now?" she asked. She feels also that it has come very soon. It seems to her as if it were only yesterday when she passed her first Christmas night aboard this boat. The wind appears to her to blow more coldly now because she knows it is Christmas. She adjusts the wraps about the baby and presses it warmly against her.

In the deep night they are all asleep, but the old man wakes up. He lights the lamp and places it by the door. Then he goes outside. Many people are still passing over the bridge. He looks up at the sky, the stars. His lips move murmuringly and a solemn look comes into his eyes. He is a very old man.

Luisa wakes up suddenly. She hears the ringing of bells. At first she thinks she is only dreaming, but then she remembers. They are real bells clanging in the night. She knows what they mean. Last year it was like that.

She rubs her eyes as she thinks of last year. The child beside her begins to cry softly. No, last year was different. There was no child last year sleeping by her side.

She lifts up the baby and holds it tenderly, warmly. She peeps out of the door. The bells ring louder. "It is Christmas night," she says to herself.

She looks at the man lying fast asleep on the floor. The light from the bridge falls on him where he lies as she pushes aside the strip of sack-cloth before the door. The man stirs in his sleep. Luisa touches the leg of her husband.

"Bociong. Bociong. Wake up! The bells are ringing now."

Bociong starts.

He opens his tired eyes and looks at his wife sitting



Don't you believe that candies and sweets are bad for the teeth—it's pure superstition!!

Give your children a cereal for breakfast with sugar and cream, hot chocolate, bread with butter and jam, and ripe or preserved fruits with sugar, and do not hesitate to give them an occasional piece of candy. Then note how their physical and mental energy increases. The belief that candy is bad for the teeth is a superstition.

Advertisement by

The Philippine Sugar Association

again by the door, half turned toward him, holding her baby in her arms, and looking into its face. The young man thinks he is dreaming. The lamp light surrounds her like a divine halo. She is very beautiful to him. Like one of those sacred pictures.

The bells ring on. . . .

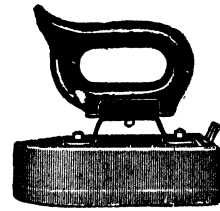
An Evening With an AINU Chief

(Continued from page 277)

that a bottle of wine be found with which to bless my visit to his home, and I was soon watching one of the strangest religious rites which has ever been evolved. There was no doubt as to the old man's sincerity as he lifted the wine above his head with as great an aspect of solemnity as any bishop ever exhibited in the elevation of the mass, and as he fed the customary three drops to the fire from the end of his handsomely carved mustache lifter. This first offering was for the thirsty goddess who dwells in, or is represented by fire. She is perhaps the most important deity with whom the Ainus have any direct dealings. Naturally, being in such a hot place, she has an insatiable need for liquid refreshments. The cups that followed were dedicated to the household god, the god of lakes and rivers, and to various others, and all were earnestly implored to bless my visit to their domains.

I was often to see drinking ceremonies among the Ainus in the two months that followed, with a growing sense of pathos as I came to realize the great part alcohol has played in the extermination of this good-hearted, childlike people. I do not think they have a hereditary weakness for alcohol, more than other races; many of their well-adjusted young people will not touch it. Young Kowamora San is an example. I think, rather, that both their religion and their contact with Japanese culture combined in making of alcohol an escape from reality; reality rendered drab and barren, made unbearable by the domination of a conquering race; an escape which was generously furnished them by their conquerors at a profit.

But whatever the arguments are against such a method of worship, I must admit it produced results in the apparent heightening of spirituality; for the old patriarch before me assumed a more and more glowing aspect as the ceremony proceeded until love and goodwill fairly radiated from his saintly countenance, and I was half convinced that I was face to face with Jacob or Elija. At last his love seemed to overflow the bounds of humanity and extend to the lower phila and he led me out with him to feed and fondle the two brown bear cubs he had tied near the door of his thatched hut. It was easy to see, by the infinite tenderness of his voice and manner, that the old man loved these greedy little balls of fat and claws and teeth, as very gods. Like most gods, however, they were not always gentle, and a night or two later they got their old friend down, while he was rather deeply "in the spirit", and playfully tore off most of his clothing, giving him a few scratches in the bargain. The day following, his wife saw to it that they were put into the cage at the front of the house. But there they were treated with no less consideration than they had been shown before. When these cubs are a year or two old they will be sent to their fathers in the spirit world of the bears with instructions to tell them what nice people

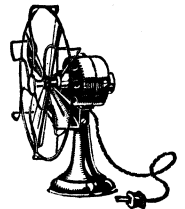


Electrical Gifts for Xmas



See Our Display of

**ELECTRICAL
FIXTURES
LAMPS
VENTILATORS**



And Household Appliances

We offer our services for the electrical installation of your home and guarantee our work

ELMAC INC.

P. O. Box 625 — MANILA — 627 RIZAL AVE.



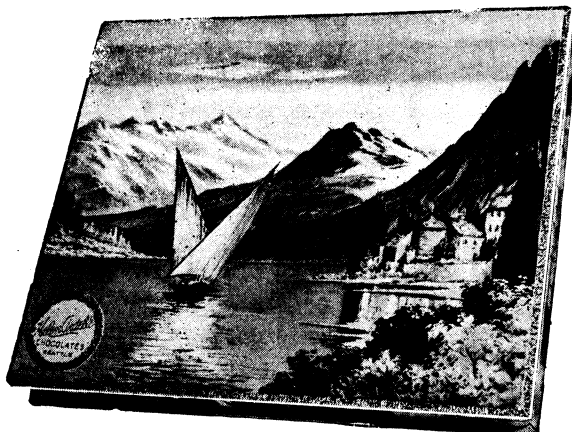
WISE MEN and WISE WOMEN GIVE BOOKS for CHRISTMAS

Here are just a few of the hundreds of fascinating books we have on display for the gift shopper at

— P 2.20 —

Hudson: Green Mansions
Louys: Aphrodite
Omar Khayyam: Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam
Pepys: Samuel Pepys' Diary
Rostand: Cyrano de Bergerac
Coward: Cavalcade
Grabbe: Minute Stories of the Opera
Roget: Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases; completely revised
Tsuchida: Contemporary Thought of Japan and China
Underwood: Contemporary Thought of India

Philippine Education Co., Inc.



FOR XMAS

A special shipment of Helen Ardelle Chocolates in Fancy Boxes of all sizes from 8 oz. to 5 lbs. Ask for our price list.

CHRISTMAS is not Christmas without candy. So before you go any farther down your gift list, write in capital letters **HELEN ARDELLE CANDY**. Now feel relieved for candy is one of the finest gifts and we sell only the finest.

Phil. Educ. Co., Inc.
101-103 Escolta • Manila

their friends the Ainus are, and their bodies will be cooked in state and eaten at the bear ceremony. This ceremony is becoming less and less frequent because of the scarcity of bear and the growing disfavor among the young people and among the Japanese.

When we returned to the house, another of the old man's sons had come in, Kito Kowamora was his name, and a jollier more pleasant person I never hope to meet. He had travelled all over Japan as a representative of his people and had heard much of America. Two of his cousins had come to the house with him and he soon had the lot of us trying different games of strength and skill. He wanted to know how his people compared with this representative of the great nation of which he had heard so often in his travels. After the games were over we must all remove our shirts to see if America was abreast with the Ainus in the manly art of growing hair. As to chest hair, they had a rude jolt, which seemed to wound their racial pride, for I won out for America against the field. Arms and legs were about a stand-off, but their ego was mended somewhat by the fact that they were all ahead of me from the viewpoint of backs and shoulders. I think the hairiness of the Ainus has been often exaggerated, for I was to see very few of them who would have been conspicuous because of body hair in the ordinary swimming pool of Europe or America. The women seem comparatively more hairy than the men and both men and women shave their foreheads as well as the rest of their faces as is the Japanese custom; that is, the younger, more stylish ones do. Many of them have extremely long and heavy eyelashes.

At last I got around to showing them my American things, and soon had them working on the game of "making the rat find the cheese" (Porteous Maze Mental Test), had a contest on to see who could draw the best man (Goodenough Draw a Man Test), and had them scratching their heads over some mechanical puzzles.

Their pictures were excellent, far better than they needed to have been to make a score of thirteen years, which is as far as that test goes. All of them did very well on the maze, too, Kanata making a perfect score. On the mechanical puzzle, which probably involves abstract reasoning to a greater extent than the other two tests, they did not show up so well; later testing showed them to be very poor as a group on this type of test.

It was very late before the party broke up. No one worried about getting to work the next morning except the women, who retired early. The men all seemed to think that having a friendly, pleasant evening was more important than any thing else. When it did finally draw to a close, I knew that the day had brought friendships which I would never cease to value, and I felt growing within me a great sympathy and friendliness for this people who had accepted me with such kindness. I had also formed certain conclusions as to their mentality which were strengthened by subsequent experience with them. The Ainus seem to be in possession of rich emotional natures which would, under favorable circumstances, find expression through artistic creation. Some of them, at least, have plenty of ability to adjust to useful citizenship in any modern community, but ability to do involved abstract thinking does not appear to be well developed among them. The

Your Floors

MAKE 'em reflect the cleanliness, order and beauty of your entire household. It's easily attained if you will polish 'em with NONE other than --

YCO FLOOR WAX

The wax that is made expressly for use in the Philippines—where ordinary wax cannot produce good results.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

MANUFACTURED BY

YNCHAUSTI & CO.

348 TANDUAY

• MANILA

Japanese masters of the schools which they attend invariably told me that they had many Ainu pupils that were good in writing, reading, and drawing, but that they were all retarded in their ability to cope with mathematics.

Misa de Gallo

(Continued from page 275)

"TODAY, we make *suman*", Moning said.

"In the evening, Artemio and I and the other boys will come to play with our bamboo instruments before your house."

"We shall give you *suman* to eat."

"Do you want to come with us to the other houses? You could sing. . . ."

"Mother would not permit me. Besides I will have to help serve visitors."

"Then we shall return for you, and we shall all go to midnight mass."

We came to the bridge and our feet were loud on the wooden planks. On the slow-moving river, the moon laid a silver path that kept step with us till we reached the street. I looked back and except where little noiseless ripples caught the moonrays evanescently on their crests, the river was once more dark.

"You should hear my bamboo flute, Moning," I said. "I cut the reed at midday on Good Friday last year."

"When I grow up," she said slowly, "I shall play the piano."

The moon traveled through the trees, slipping from twig to twig with incredible ease, over big branches, across thick leaves, as fast as we went. We were racing with the moon, and it was laughing at us. We stopped, breathless and perspiring. We sat on a small mound of gravel by the roadside, our back to the moon shining clear and strong and tireless. We sat there throwing stones aimlessly, watching them catch up with their shadows.

"You act like you have not just been in church," Nana Albin said when the rest overtook us.

"You are like goats," Mang Osé laughed. "Young goats let loose."

Near our house, in the shadow of the duhat, I touched Moning's arm.

I wanted to say that when I grew up I would go to America and buy her a piano, but the thought of it was big within me and very bright it seemed like a flash of lightning, and I could not say it aloud.

She turned away and joined her sisters.

FATHER and mother and Baldo had not awakened. Cocks crowed, flapped their wings, and flew down. They pecked at random on the ground and strutted. I swept the yard with the broom of coconut-leaf midribs. Castila came out of his hole under the heap of firewood piled against the bole of the camachile that shaded our house. He yawned widely, showing his sharp white teeth, and stretched himself, and ran to me wagging his tail. I put my arms around his neck and hugged him tight, and he was warm and affectionate against my body.

Later, I set fire to the mound of dead leaves I had accumulated under the trellis of the squash, and Castila and I warmed ourselves.

SOME "BEST SELLERS"

for the Teaching and Learning of Gregg Shorthand

FOR BEGINNING STUDENTS

Title	List Price
The Gregg Shorthand Manual (Gregg)	₱3.30
Gregg Speed Studies (Gregg)	2.65
Graded Readings in Gregg Shorthand (Hunter)	1.65
Fundamental Drills in Gregg Shorthand (Beers-Scott)	2.65
Progressive Exercises in Gregg Shorthand (Gregg)	1.10
Word and Sentence Drills for Gregg Shorthand (Markett)	1.32
Intensive Exercises in Shorthand Vocabulary Building (Swem)	1.70
Five Thousand Most-Used Shorthand Forms (Gregg) . . . . .	.70
Short Business Letters for Dictation (Gross)	1.32
Progressive Dictation (Wilson)	1.23
Dictation for Beginners (Bisbee)!.	1.58

FOR ADVANCED STUDENTS

Title	List Price
Gregg Speed Building (Gregg)	₱2.65
Rational Dictation (McNamara-Markett)	3.08
Transcription Drills (Ross)	2.65
Gregg Shorthand Dictionary (Gregg)	3.30
Gregg Shorthand Phrase Book (Gregg)	2.20
Congressional Record Dictation (Leslie)	2.20
Letters from Famous People (Green)	2.65
Shorthand Championship Tests (Mechler)	2.65

Order from Philippine Education Co., Inc.

THE GREGG PUBLISHING COMPANY

New York — Chicago — Boston — San Francisco
Toronto — London — Sydney

AGENTS WANTED

Philippine Views

by *Filipino Artists*

Never before have the people of the Philippines been offered an opportunity to purchase pictures of their own native country painted by their own famous artists.

We have prepared a set of 15 different Philippine scenes beautifully printed in four colors, all reproduced from the original paintings of such famous artists as:

FERNANDO AMORSOLO

- I. G. ANCHETA
- JORGE PINEDA
- FABIAN DE LA ROSA
- M. KANOPLÉ
- JUAN F. NAKPIL
- F. ROXAS

They are printed in gorgeous colors on a highly glossed coated white enameled paper, suitable for framing or to be used as a decoration in homes.

They are having a tremendous sale in Manila and will appeal to every Filipino in the Provinces.

We are selling these only to agents in sets of 15 different views for ₱1.25 per set.

Order a trial set and see how quickly you will sell each picture for 20 centavos or ₱3.00 for the set.

1 set of 15 will be mailed to you, postage paid, immediately upon receipt of ₱1.25 in money order or stamps.

-----1933
McCULLOUGH PRINTING CO.,
P. O. Box 620,
Manila, P. I.

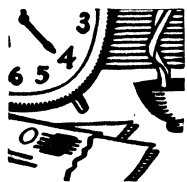
Enclosed find ₱..... for which send me, postage paid, sets of pictures.

Name.....

Post Office Address.....

Write your full name and address plainly.

Four O'clock In the Editor's Office



Let not any reader of Bienvenido N. Santos' story, "Christmas Idyll", believe that two young people will not sit up all of the night before Christmas, as this is customary in many parts of the Philippines. People may go to sleep earlier in the evening, but they get up before midnight. In some parts, when the church bells begin to ring, parents will awaken their little ones and lift them up over their heads in the belief that they will then grow up faster; they will also slap the foreheads of the children, believing that this will make them more intelligent. Farmers will go outside and shake the trees, thinking that this will make them blossom and fruit earlier. Santos is already well known to readers of the Magazine.

Cipriano Cid is the legislative reporter of the *Manila Daily Bulletin*.

Manuel E. Arguilla writes on the "Misa de Gallo" in this issue—midnight mass, a well-known Christmas institution in the Philippines. I learned recently that Arguilla was also the author of the fine story, "Midsummer", published under a pen-name in the October issue. A friend of his had wagered that I wouldn't accept the story if I were unaware of the fact that he had written it. He was born in 1911 in Bauang, La Union, graduated last year from the University of the Philippines, and is at present connected with the Wightman Printing Company.

Kilton R. Stewart, author of the article on the Ainus of Japan in this issue, was a teacher in this country five years ago, but returned to the United States for post-graduate work at Columbia. He spent some time in Hawaii assisting in studies being made there in comparative racial psychology, and recently spent four months in Japan.

Eugenio Lingad, who wrote the story, "Taxie", some months ago

for the Magazine, contributes "Christmas Night on the River", to this issue. He is now no longer a taxie-driver, but employed in the offices of the United Artists Corporation.

Rodolfo U. Reyno, who writes on the towel- and bathrobe-weaving industry of Paoay, was born in that town in 1910. After his graduation from the Ilocos Norte Normal School, he taught school for a number of years, and he is at present a student at the University of the Philippines.

Sydney Tomholt, author of the article on play-writing, is already well known to the readers of the Philippine Magazine, for which he has written a number of articles and plays. His work has been praised by so famous a playwright as George Bernard Shaw, and he has recently come to the fore in Australia in writing plays for radio broadcasting. In a letter to me he states that there are many ways in which to write a play, and that the best way is the individual way. "Your editorial suggestion, however, has prompted me to state a few personal opinions on this fascinating subject." As to the Magazine, he writes: "There are quite a few promising writers in your magazine, and more than one or two stand out prominently as decidedly promising. But then, you set a high standard. Well, so long as you keep out the nonsense and the pose, and encourage the sane and the brilliant in the magazine, you are doing much for Philippine letters. . . ."

M. Dizon Garcia is a brother of Ben Dizon Garcia, already known to the readers of the Magazine. Both brothers have poems in this issue.

Pedro M. Aguada, from Cagayan, is an orphan and self-supporting student at Santo Tomas University. He has won a number of oratory and poetry prizes.

Luis Dato, who translated Maria Clara's Song by Jose Rizal for this issue of the Magazine, was born in Baao, Camarines Sur, in 1906. He is a law student in the University of the Philippines, editor of the *Bicol Star*, and a well-known poet.

Another Philippine Magazine poet, N. V. M. Gonzales, of Calapan, Mindoro, was recently honored by having two poems of his reprinted in United States publication—*School Life* (September, 1933) published by the Office of Education, U. S. Department of the Interior. The poems were "Kaingin" and "Weather", published in our April and July, 1932, issues.

José García Villa, in a recent letter, begs me not to "sink to the level of the *Free Press* and the *Graphic* 'poetry'. It is too much for one country to bear". He continues: "I like the prose you use better than the poetry, much. The poetry you print creaks with age. The modern mind knows more than the ancient mind, and demands more than just verses that jingle, or chirp, or rattle. The dew-on-the-petal, sunset-moon-and-star, vale-and-dale stuff doesn't click any more. . . . It is childish, has been pensioned off. Poetry in the Philippines is mostly verse, and bad verse at that. It is without personality, sterile, flat. All poets in the Philippines are minor poets; they have nothing to say, or, if they have, it is something unimportant. . . . The trouble with them is that they have such a tiny garden-patch of poetical background. They have read nothing but textbook poetry—but great poetry is seldom found in textbooks. Philippine poets read Longfellow, Holmes, Whittier—but never Whitman, Browning, or, among the moderns, who in the Philippines is acquainted with Archibald MacLeish, Conrad Aiken, Horace Gregory, Ezra Pound? They should read more before they write or judge. . . . 'The Rain' by Pedroche is O. K., but 'Sonnet for Gloria' is bad verse. 'Flame Trees'—what of it? After reading a story or poem, we should be able to answer the question, 'What of it?' 'The Living Know' bored me; it is all right, I suppose, for child-minds. Litiatco's 'Paradox' is nice and charmingly expressed, but. . . . Good literature always disturbs or arouses."

Charles Scribner's Sons recently published a 332-page collection of Villa stories under the title of the first story "Footnote to Youth". The introduction is by Edward J. O'Brien who declares that the "very substantial achievement in this volume places him among the half-dozen short story writers in America who count". All of his friends will be pleased with this evidence of Villa's success. Whatever can be said of him and his work, he is certainly the first Filipino to have received such recognition.

You Could Send
Your Relatives or Friends
No More Acceptable

Christmas Gift

Than a Year's Subscription to the

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

The Philippines' Quality Monthly

Local subscriptions ₱3.00

United States and Foreign \$3.00

*A Handsome Christmas Card will be
Sent by the Magazine Stating from
Whom the Subscription Comes*

The PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE
Uy Yet Building, 217 Dasmariñas
P. O. Box 2466, Manila

Please send the Philippine Magazine for one year to

.....(name)

.....(address)

I inclose ₱..... in payment

.....(name)

.....(address)

Mr. Delfin F. Batacan of Legaspi, Albay, writes in a letter that "nothing gave me more contentment than to find in your November issue the resurrection of the stinging Putakte. Whoever that intelligent, brainful insect is (*putakte* means wasp) he has my prayers. It surprised me that your lengthy Four O'Clock column did not touch on him, incidentally or otherwise. 'With Charity to All', deserves high praise, although, in my simple ignorance it appears that 'Malice to All' would be more appropriate as a heading for his page. But let Putakte give us more of his peppery stuff."

I came in for some recognition myself this past month. In a column conducted by Mr. Melecio Castaños in the new *Philippine Politics Review*, my editorial on "a Manchurian independence, a contemptible and pitiable status under which others far less disinterested than the American people will forthwith begin to dictate to us their iron regulations—at which moment our brief, illusory glory would go out like "a candle", was quoted in part with the comment: "Is it after all true that there are only two persons in the Philippine Islands who can write editorials—Romulo and Hartendorp? It seems to us that facility of expression, clarity of presentation, fearlessness and force are attributes common to these two".

Relative to Mr. Hornbostel's article on the water hyacinth in the November issue, a paragraph in the August *Living Age* is of interest. It refers to a technical monograph on "Water Hyacinths as a Source of Power" by Dr. Hemendrakumar Sen. It seems that this plant has been a nuisance in certain parts of India and Doctor Sen's researches have shown that it contains chemical virtues which, with proper treatment, may turn it into an economic asset. Writing of the situation in lower Bengal, where over four thousand square miles are dotted with luxuriant growths of this plant, Doctor Sen says: "The growth of the plant is so fast that an area cleared has been known to be equally dense again in less than two months. There is in Bengal alone at the lowest computation 107,000,000 tons of green water hyacinth, or 5,300,000 tons of air-dried plants, containing over 500,000 tons of potassium chloride and 65,000 tons of ammonia. Besides, the fiber, on digestion with sulphuric acid, can give 69,000,000 gallons of 90 per cent alcohol". Says the editor of the *Living Age*, should what geologists call "fossil fuels" become exhausted, we may and will have to turn to "the practically unlimited sources of energy locked up in those remarkable solar engines, living plants".

Readers who enjoyed the weird story, "The Negrito Cemetery", in the November issue, will be interested and perhaps amused by the following letter which shows, once again, that authors should not use real names:

"Mapalacio, San Miguel, Tarlac,
November 14, 1933.

"Editor,
"Philippine Magazine.

"Dear Sir:
"I have read in the Philippine Magazine, issued November, 1933, Volume XXX, page 228, 'The Negrito Cemetery' by Mr. Rizal F. Gatica. I reject the story.

"In the year 1916, July 6, my brother filed application for a homestead in the sitio Binuang, Tarlac, and we built our house that same year. We just transferred the materials of our old house and never cut any timber or cogon grass for building the new house. At that time, my father (Mariano Castañeda), Paring Anu as they call him, was unable to work as he had been lame for two years. How could he have cut timber? We were the ones who built the house, my mother cooking for us, and we know nothing about this Mang Bate and this Negrito cemetery, and we never heard the pelting of small stones on the roof of our house. We were four children, three boys and one girl. My father is still alive and lives with me. As the people know, my father was the one who settled on the homestead. You can look up the references written below in the office of the Director of Lands, and I also refer you to the following persons. . . . (Here follows a list of ten persons and a sketch map)

"Very truly yours,
"Servillano S. Castañeda,
"(The son of Paring Anu)"

I am very sorry for whatever indignation or uneasiness the story about the Negrito cemetery may have caused Paring Anu and his stout sons. I accepted the story as fiction, and I am sure that the author

intended it as such. Unfortunately he was a little too precise about the locality and the characters which suggested the tale to him. The letter serves to prove, however, that the Magazine reaches the most remote nooks in the Philippine Islands.

A good friend of the Magazine sent us a check last month for sixty pesos in payment for twenty Christmas gift subscriptions to as many friends of his. I greatly appreciate his generosity, both to his friends, whom I hope the Magazine will please, and to the Magazine itself. A gift subscription to such a publication as the Philippine Magazine generally makes a most acceptable gift. On the opposite page readers will find a form they can use to order such a subscription. I hope that many of our readers will decide to send the Magazine to—if not twenty—at least one or two of their friends.

JOAQUIN REYES & CO. INC.
680 RIZAL AVE TEL. 2-21-10 P.O. Box 326
MAKING CUTS OR CUESHES

The RIGHT food for your Baby
Mellin's builds up firm flesh, sturdy bone and a strong, vigorous constitution.
FREE SAMPLE—Obtainable from Philippine American Drug Co., Manila.
Mellin's Food
THE FOOD THAT FEEDS

PHILLIPS' Dental Magnesia
THE MODERN TOOTHPASTE that Whitens the Teeth Protects the Gums • Destroys Mouth Acids
Contains Over 75% Milk of Magnesia

Index to Volume XXX
Philippine Magazine

June 1933, to December, 1933

See note, page 283

ARTICLES

Table listing articles with author names and page numbers. Includes titles like 'Aklan Superstitions About Toys', 'Apropos of "The Hero of the Philippines"', 'Arts and Crafts in Siam', etc.

EDITORIALS

Table listing editorials with titles and page numbers. Includes titles like 'Able and Sincere Document, An', 'Action Our Legislature Should Take', 'American Recognition of Russia', etc.

Table listing social and general topics with page numbers. Includes 'Social Responsibility', 'Spirit of America, The', 'Vice-Governor Hayden', etc.

SHORT STORIES, PLAYS, LEGENDS, ETC.

Table listing short stories, plays, legends, etc. with author names and page numbers. Includes 'Black Bonga', 'Christmas Idyll', 'Christmas Night on the River', etc.

POEMS

Table listing poems with author names and page numbers. Includes 'Aklan Valley in the Rain', 'And Ovid Sang', 'Atoms', etc.

CARTOONS

Table listing cartoons with titles and page numbers. Includes 'A-B-C of Parliamentarism, The', 'Conditional" or "Unconditional" Acceptance', etc.

COVERS

Table listing cover art with titles and page numbers. Includes 'Carved and Painted Design from a Lanao Sailboat', 'Decorated Lanao Moro Shield', etc.

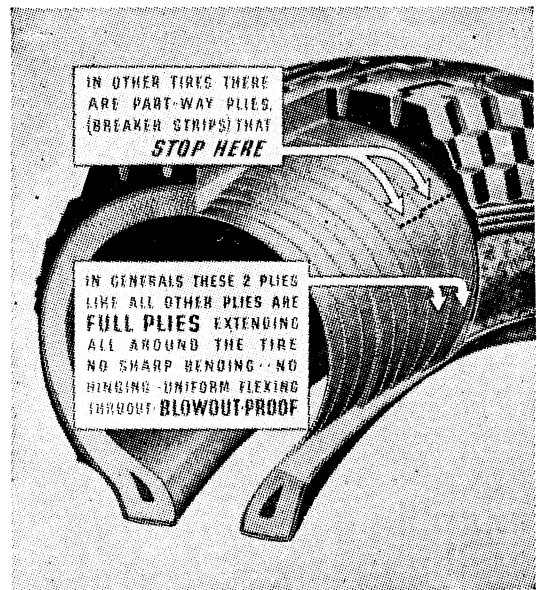
DEPARTMENTS

Table listing departmental content with titles and page numbers. Includes 'Four O'Clock in the Editor's Office', 'Business and Finance', 'News Summary', etc.

The way to avoid blowouts is to buy **THE** **BLOWOUT-PROOF** **TIRE**

PATENTED AND MADE ONLY BY GENERAL

THREE years ago GENERAL introduced the Blowout-Proof Tire—specifically designed to stop blowouts. It is exclusive with GENERAL. This tire runs on 40 per cent less air. It is soft and flexible. It “gives” evenly throughout. Blowout-causing heat is eliminated. It provides protection against blowouts and against skidding—security which can be obtained in no other tire. It gives longer service—more miles of safe, comfortable riding.



GENERAL **BLOWOUT-PROOF** *Dual* **BALLOONS**

General Offers a Complete Line of Tires for Every Purpose
Passenger Cars, Trucks and Motor Busses

Buy from Your General Tire Dealer or the Distributor

Pacific Commercial Company

Isla de Romero

CEBU

MANILA

ILOILO

Why

*You say
Chesterfields are
not like other
cigarettes*



CIGARETTES may look alike, but that doesn't mean that they are alike.

Chesterfield Cigarettes are not like other cigarettes. The tobacco is not like the tobacco used in other cigarettes. It is mild, ripe—not harsh, or strong.

Then again, Chesterfields taste better. There is nothing flat or tasteless about them. "They Satisfy"!



Chesterfield

the cigarette that's Milder · the cigarette that TASTES BETTER



THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

DATE DUE

~~_____~~
~~_____~~
~~_____~~
FEB 05 1987

BOUND

DEC 4 1935

UNIV. OF MICH.
LIBRARY

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



3 9015 01138 4651

