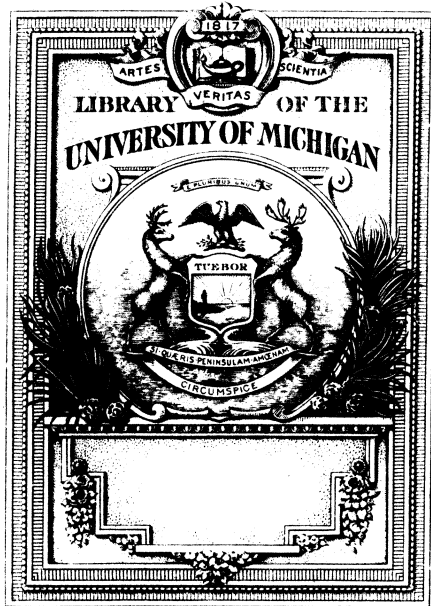


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Vol. XXXIII

JANUARY, 1936

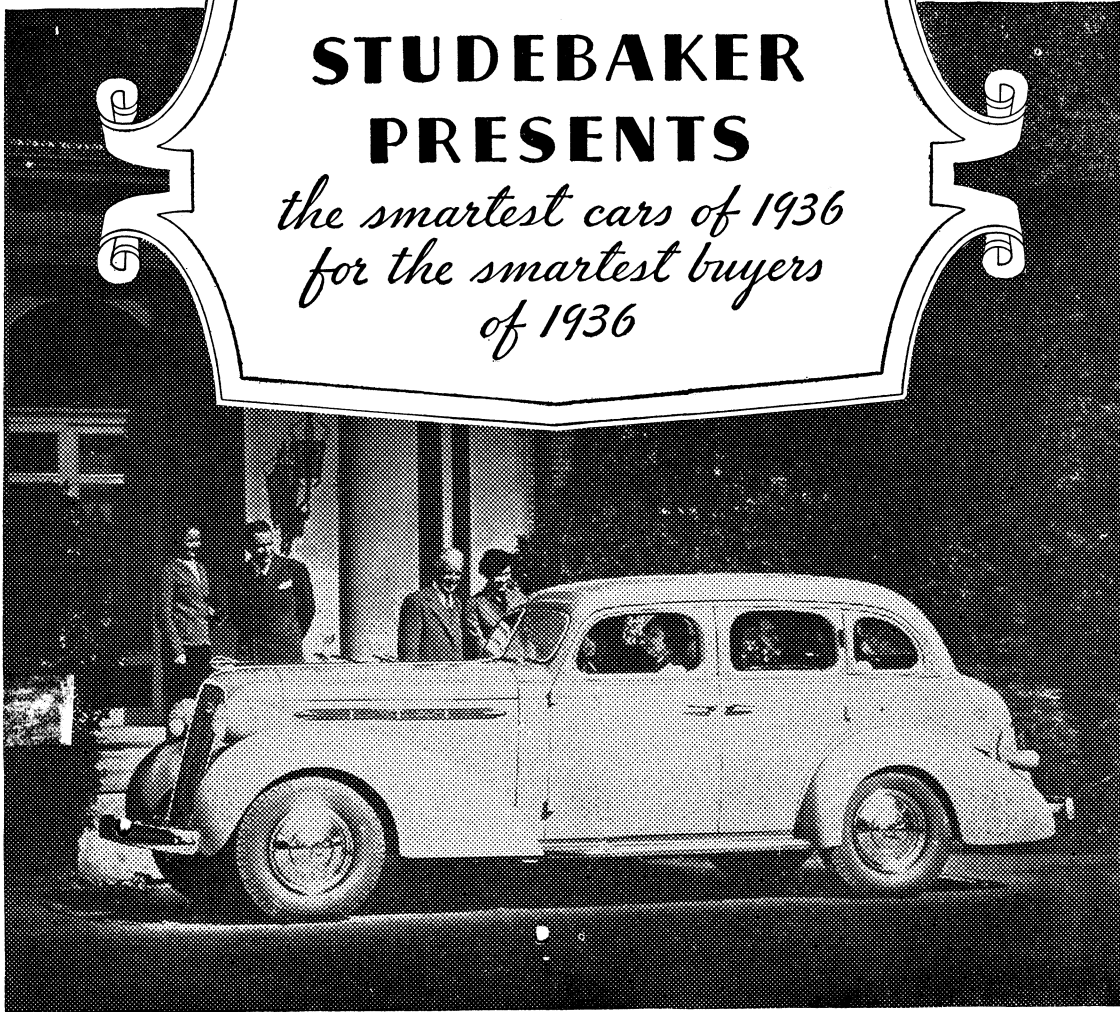
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Vol. XXXIII

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Philippine Business and Finance

By J. Bartlett Richards

American Trade Commissioner



NOVEMBER exports fell below those of October, but the decline was largely seasonal. Copra exports showed a sharp fall, due to smaller shipments to the United States, particularly the Pacific Coast, which more than offset the increase in coconut oil exports. Copra prices continued erratic, increasing during the first three weeks but losing some of the gain before the month closed. Hemp prices also showed an increase in the middle of the month, but eased off later. Stocks of hemp decreased, as the decline in balings was greater than the decline in exports. There was a heavy seasonal decline in sugar exports, the 1935 quota being about exhausted. Export sugar prices advanced some during the third week of November, but weakened before the end of the month. Prices for domestic consumption sugar, however, continued to advance. Although harvest of the new rice crop had commenced, the shortage of rice remained acute in many sections during November, and the Government

continued to sell rice, imported duty-free from Saigon, to the poorer people. A committee of high Government officials is now studying the rice problem to recommend ways and means of meeting similar shortages in the future.

Gold production set a new high record in December, being valued at ₱2,917,920. Production for the first 11 months of 1935 has amounted to ₱29,150,296, and as December production is expected to be ahead of the November figure, it seems certain that the original estimate of ₱32,000,000 for the year will be reached. Several leading gold mines have declared their final dividends for 1935, which are greater than those for 1934.

Imports apparently continued to increase in November, despite the fact that arrivals of cotton piecegoods from Japan were, from present indications, somewhat less than in October. Exports of cotton piecegoods from Japan to the Philippines were discontinued during the latter half of November, in accordance with the quota agreement, but shipments made earlier in the month continued to arrive throughout November. Sales of cotton goods, made from local stocks, improved considerably during the month when retailers bought for the Christmas trade, and there was a slight firming up of local prices. Arrivals of flour, although below October, continued fairly heavy and caused stocks to increase in the face of smaller sales to bakeries. There was a notable improvement in automobile sales, as dealers desired to clear their stocks before the arrival of new models, which will be received earlier this season than before owing to the change in practice of American automobile manufacturers. Imports of cars and trucks were small.

The outlook for imports continued good, except that agents for American cotton goods were discouraged by the failure of business to improve after shipments from Japan had stopped. Heavy shipments of Japanese rayon goods are arriving to offer increasing competition to American cotton goods. Credit conditions continue good in most parts of the country, with less satisfactory reports from some districts affected by recent storms. The value of letters of credit opened in November increased over October. Dollar exchange remained easy, despite the apparent increase in circulation which was offset by the anticipation of sugar export bills soon to be available.

Government revenue collections in October exceeded those of October, 1934. The decline shown by license and business taxes, inheritance taxes, Customs port works fund collections and some other items was more than offset by higher domestic excise tax collections, and much heavier Customs collections.

Sugar benefit payments totaled ₱20,361,000 at the end of November, with approximately ₱10,000,000 more to be disbursed.

Export cargoes to the United States and the Orient were fairly good, while the improvement in cargoes to Europe, noted last month, continued in November. Manila Railroad carloadings improved over October and over November, 1934. The inauguration of the trans-Pacific air mail service made November an outstanding month in aviation.

November real estate sales, amounting to ₱848,104, were slightly below November of last year, but sales during the first 11 months of 1935 were 29 per cent above those of the corresponding period of 1934.

Total building permits issued in November were valued at ₱222,060, of which ₱185,790 was for new construction and ₱36,270 was for repairs. The total for the first 11 months of 1935 and 1934 was as follows:

	1935	1934
New construction.....	₱2,649,000	₱2,540,000
Repairs.....	416,000	330,000
Total.....	₱3,065,000	₱2,870,000

November power production amounted to 9,379,000 KWH, which was seven per cent less than in October. Production during the first 11 months of 1935 was 104,040,000 KWH, compared with 108,232,000 KWH in the first 11 months of 1934.

Registration of new radio receiving sets during November totaled 357, with 94 cancellations. During the first 11 months of this year, there have been 4,048 new sets registered, and 1,116 cancellations.

There were 42 stock corporations registered in November, with a total of ₱2,661,566 capital subscribed and ₱497,396 paid-in in cash, ₱127,343 in property and ₱1,274,500 in mining claims, which was an increase over October in both the number of companies registered and the capital subscribed, and was due to registration of more mining companies. Of the subscribed capital in November, ₱1,276,775 was

American and ₱1,034,581 was Filipino. These total figures include 26 mining companies with ₱2,300,460 subscribed capital, of which 8 companies with ₱1,138,275 subscribed capital, were controlled by Americans. There were 7 partnerships registered, with a total of ₱87,000 paid-up capital, most of which were in the retail field.

Foreign Trade

Imports during October were 34 per cent greater than in September, while exports were 18 per cent less. Compared with the same month of last year, October imports were up 44 per cent and exports down 27 per cent. For the first 10 months of 1935, imports were two per cent over the corresponding period of last year, and exports were 22 per cent under. The favorable balance of trade for the first 10 months of 1935 was ₱14,500,000, compared with ₱61,500,000 in the first 10 months of last year.

Due to the limitation of sugar shipments, total exports to the United States have exceeded imports therefrom by only ₱35,000,000 in the first 10 months of 1935, as against ₱81,000,000 in the corresponding months of last year. The excess of imports from Japan over exports thereto decreased slightly to ₱10,248,000 in the first 10 months of 1935, compared with ₱10,705,000 in the same period of 1934.

The heavy increase in imports during October, as compared with September, was accounted for to a large extent by heavier arrivals of flour, automobiles, chemicals and drugs and particularly mineral oil and tobacco products. For the first 10 months of 1935, there have been increases in imports of flour, chemicals, fruits, machinery, meats, dairy products, mineral oil and other products, but decreases in cotton goods, fertilizers and other products have held the net increase in imports to only two per cent.

October imports from the United States were 70 per cent greater than in September and 50 per cent above October, 1934. But for the first ten months of 1935, imports from the United States were only two per cent ahead of the first ten months of 1934. Imports from Japan in October were 14 per cent less than September, but 16 per cent above October, 1934. For the first ten months of 1935, imports from Japan were eight per cent above the corresponding period of last year. During the first ten months of 1935, imports from the United States were 65 per cent of total imports, while Japan's share was 13-1/2 per cent.

Export Trade

The drop of 16 per cent in exports during October, as compared with September, was accounted for principally by smaller sugar shipments, although shipments of coconut oil also as decreased some. These decreases more than offset the moderate increases in abaca, embroideries, desiccated coconut and other products, especially leaf tobacco which showed a very heavy increase. For the first ten months of 1935, exports were 22 per cent under those of the corresponding period of 1934, smaller shipments of sugar, rice, hats, molasses and pearl buttons more than offsetting increases in all other items.

The United States took 69 per cent of Philippine exports in October, compared with 82-1/2 per cent in October, 1934. For the first ten months of 1935, the United States took 81 per cent, against 85 per cent in the corresponding period of 1934. Japan took 5.6 per cent in the first ten months of 1935, compared with 3.5 in the corresponding period of last year. Exports to France, Italy and the Netherlands are running considerably below those of last year, while exports to Spain continue to be far ahead of last year. Exports to Great Britain are now slightly ahead of 1934.

Transportation

Shipping Cargoes.—Orient interport fair, being somewhat better than in October. United States ports good, with tobacco and desiccated coconut leading the increase over October. Europe good, with substantial increases in hemp and copra tonnage. Inter-island poor.

October tonnage was considered very unsatisfactory, being only 122,025 tons, compared with 187,282 tons in September. There was a large decline in sugar, hemp, coconut oil, logs and lumber, while cigars, desiccated coconut, copra, cake and meal were about the same as in September. A decline of 11,000 bales in hemp shipments to Japan and 3,000 bales in shipments to the United States more than offset the increase of 7,000 bales in shipments to Europe. Log shipments to Japan decreased 3,000,000 feet, shipments to the United States were about the same as in the previous month, while Europe, South Africa and Australia took larger quantities,

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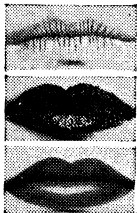


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making a net decline of about 2,000,000 feet. Practically all coconut oil shipped during October went to the United States, the total tonnage being 6,000 tons below September. A slightly larger volume of copra went to Europe, while a small decrease was noted in tonnage to the United States. The decline of 250 tons in rope shipments to the United States was almost entirely made up by increased shipments to the United States.

Passenger Traffic.—Incoming good. Outgoing improved over October. Inter-island good.

Manila Railroad

Revenue freight carloadings increased during November, reaching a weekly average of 1,710 cars carrying 21,497 tons for the five weeks ended November 30, 1935, as against the average of 1,228 cars carrying 11,723 tons in the preceding five weeks, and 1,383 cars carrying 15,631 tons in the corresponding period of 1934. There were smaller shipments of rice, coconuts and mineral products during November, 1935, compared with November, 1934, but all other items moved in larger volume, the seasonal increase in sugar cane accounting for a very large part of the total increase.

President Quezon has asked the National Assembly to authorize, and appropriate funds for, the immediate redemption of the four per cent Manila Railroad Company bonds due in 1939, which are held by the Manila Railroad Company (1906) Ltd. of London. The Manila Railroad Company (1906) Ltd. of London owns P16,340,000 of the bonds, which it now offers to sell for 80 per cent of par value. As both the principal and interest are, at the holders' option, payable in certain European currencies at the former gold equivalent, the amount necessary to redeem the bonds would be approximately P27,287,000 at the present rate of exchange. The purchase of the bonds would, therefore, under the present plan (80 per cent of par value and payment in pesos of their present value) mean a savings of more than P14,000,000 in principal alone. A further saving of P3,000,000 in interest would bring the total economy to about P17,000,000.

The President has proposed that the sum of P13,350,000 be loaned at 2 per cent interest to the Manila Railroad Company to carry out the above plan, the company being required to set up a sinking fund of 2 per cent annually. P7,300,000 would be raised by a bill authorizing the Philippine National Bank to pay to the Government the sum of P7,300,000, representing part of its obligation to the Government under the Philippine National Bank Rehabilitation Act. The remaining P6,050,000 would be raised by transfer to the General Funds from the excess reserve in the Exchange Standard Fund. The President explained that the transfer would not in any manner impair the stability of the Philippine Currency because there would still remain an excess of P12,191,443, over and above the maximum legal requirement for the reserves in the Exchange Standard Fund.

Aviation

The arrival of the "China Clipper" at Manila on November 29, which inaugurated the trans-Pacific airmail service, created much interest in aviation circles and among the public. No action has yet been taken on the KNILM'S application for a franchise to operate a service between Java and the Philippines, but it appears likely that the trans-Pacific service and the Java-Europe service will eventually be linked by a Philippine-Java service operated by KNILM, or by KNILM in cooperation with a Philippine company.

Government Revenues

November collections of the Internal Revenue Bureau in Manila (about 73.5 per cent of the total for the Islands) fell far short of those in October when payment of sales taxes, due quarterly, was made. As compared with November of last year, collections during November, 1935, showed only a moderate drop of nine per cent. Increases in stamp tax, franchise tax, and income tax were more than offset by the 85 per cent decline in license and business taxes. There was also a slight decline in total incidental revenue collected by the Internal Revenue, although one item—revenue from public forests—showed an increase. Some details are shown below:

	November 1935	1934
Total revenue from taxation (less allotment to provinces).	P421,236	P468,702
Domestic excise tax.....	538,053	496,581
License and business taxes.....	12,435	84,843
Total incidental revenue.....	P170,556	P178,724
Grand total.....	P591,792	P647,426

For the first 11 months of 1935, collections totaled P18,742,650, or an increase of six per cent over the P17,749,956 collected in the first 11 months of 1934.

Customs collections continued heavy during November, being slightly ahead of October but 43 per cent above November, 1934. The liquidation of duty on Japanese textile imports apparently in maintaining collections at the higher level. Collections for the first 11 months of 1935 were 17 per cent above the corresponding period of last year. Internal revenue collections on imported merchandise (principally cigarettes) increased substantially during November, causing such collections for the first 11 months of the year to be 10 per cent more than in the first 11 months of 1934. Internal revenue collections on imported gasoline, which are not included in the above figures but which go into the Customs highways special fund decreased sharply in November, but for the first 11 months of 1935 are only three per cent below the corresponding period of 1934. Customs port works fund collections, made up of wharfage taxes on exports, were smaller in November owing to the smaller volume of shipments. Total collections made by the Bureau of Customs during November were 15 per cent ahead of October and for

the first 11 months of 1935 were five per cent above the corresponding months of last year.

Banking and Credit

Consolidated bank figures for November show a decline in debits to individual accounts and in bank loans, which during October had shown increases. Circulation continued to increase and at the end of November was 15 per cent greater than that at the end of November, 1934. Time deposits showed little change during the month, demand deposits declined slightly, but both were ahead of the corresponding period of last year. Consolidated figures of all banks as of November 29, 1935, with comparisons, are given below:

	Thousands of Pesos		
	Nov. 29 1935	Nov. 2 1935	Dec. 1 1934
Total resources.....	254,975	256,372	232,646
Cash on Hand.....	23,858	22,718	20,254
Loans, discounts and overdrafts.....	97,662	100,443	95,429
Investments.....	60,861	60,095	51,828
Demand deposits....	55,377	58,145	50,427
Time deposits.....	86,453	86,215	77,785
Net working capital, foreign banks.....	13,773	11,405	5,740
Average weekly debits to individual accounts, four weeks ending.....	22,482	23,506	18,603
Total net circulation..	114,473	112,768	99,500
Total Government reserves.....	152,184	152,843	140,923

Domestic collections, generally speaking, continue satisfactory, although in provinces where rice forms the main crop collections are reported poor.

Sugar

Old crop export sugar was quoted during the first week of November at P7.00 per picul, while quotations for new crop sugar were on the basis of P7.30 and P7.50 per picul, with some speculative buyers offering as high as P7.75. Prices during the second week of November declined to P7.25, and as holders expected an increase, practically no business was transacted during the following week. In the fourth week, prices again declined, in sympathy with the New York market, to P7.10 per picul, at which prices neither buyers nor sellers appeared interested.

The market for domestic consumption sugar was very active during the third week of November, with ordinary 96° raws changing hands at P7.50 per picul, compared with P7.35 in the first week of the month. During the fourth week, there was a further advance in prices, one large sale having been made at P8.50.

Shipments to the United States during November totaled 8,506 long tons of centrifugal, with no exports of refined. Shipments this year, up to November 30, were as follows:

	Long Tons	
	Nov. 1, 1935 to Nov. 30, 1935	Nov. 1, 1934 to Nov. 30, 1934
U. S. Atlantic:		
Centrifugal.....	8,000	
Refined.....		
U. S. Pacific:		
Centrifugal.....	506	
Refined.....		
Other countries.....	200	
Grand Total.....	8,706	

Coconut Products

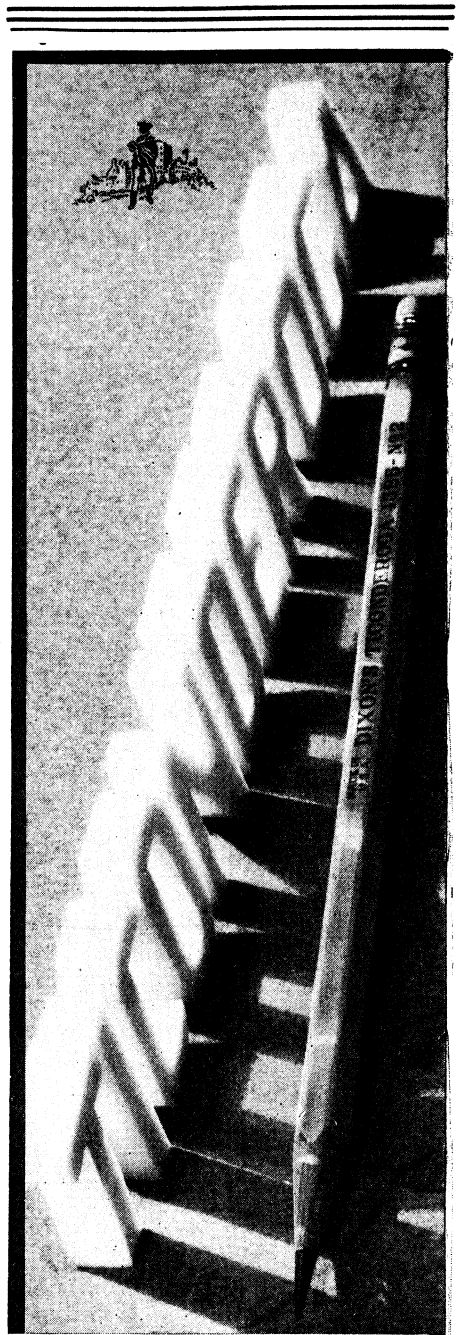
Copra.—The erratic movement of prices during the past three months was continued in November, with the American oil market and the Philippine copra market reacting quickly one to the other. With the market expecting arrivals of copra to be small, the price of rescada in Manila advanced from P8.00 at the beginning of the month to P9.25 by November 25, but owing to weakness in the American oil market and less interest from Europe, prices declined and by the end of the month buyers were not offering more than P8.75.

The failure of prices to reach a higher level in November was due largely to heavier arrivals than had been expected. Arrivals at Manila were at least 20 per cent greater than in November, 1934, while arrivals at Cebu were two or three times as great as in the previous November; and if such heavy arrivals continue throughout December, the 1935 crop, which was affected by the storms last year, will be only five or 10 per cent below the 1934 crop. Although a fair amount of business was transacted with Europe during November, the American market was of greater interest to sellers. Stocks increased at both Manila and Cebu during November, with dealers at Cebu making substantial sales in order to dispose of the unexpectedly heavy arrivals.

Coconut Oil.—With soap makers apparently unwilling to meet rising prices, most of the buying during November was confined to edible oil for prompt delivery. Prices increased some during the early part of the month, but eased off towards the close of November, when local prices were around 17-1/2 centavos per kilo. Shipments, particularly those to the Atlantic Coast, increased during the month, compared with October, which reduced stocks in Manila and Cebu.

Schnurmacher's statistics for November, 1935, as compared with the previous month and November, 1934, are given below:

	Nov. 1935	Oct. 1935	Nov. 1934
Copra —Prices, rescada, buyers' godowns, Manila, pesos per 100 kilos:			
High.....	9.25	10.50	6.00
Low.....	8.00	7.75	5.10
Coconut Oil —Prices, in drums, Manila, pesos per kilo:			
High.....	0.18	0.20	0.115
Low.....	.175	.165	.11



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The fiber market was quiet during the early part of November, with practically no demand from consuming countries. There was a better demand during the middle of the month and a moderate quantity of fiber changed hands at advanced prices. The improvement, however, was temporary and during the last ten days of the month the market became quiet again and prices eased off to about the level ruling on November 1.

Closing prices in Manila (f.a.s.), in pesos per picul, for various grades were reported as follows:
 CD, 22.00; E, 20.00; F, 18.50; 1, 17.50; J-1, 15.00; G, 13.00; H, 9.75; J-2, 12.00; K, 9.25; L-1, 8.75; L-2, 7.25.

Rice

The rice situation continued to engage the attention of high government officials during November. At the end of the month, the President issued a proclamation authorizing the duty-free importation of rice by the Government bureau which is concerned with the distribution of rice to needy people at cost price. The proclamation will enable the government to continue, if necessary, the duty-free importation of rice which has recently been brought in under authority of an Executive Order. There has been some suggestion that the President be given power to flex the rice tariff as conditions may warrant, thus allowing private traders to bring in and distribute rice, but strong objection to the suggestion has been voiced by rice growers.

Although the rice market was slightly easier during November, prices were well maintained, with Macan quoted at from P6.70 to P6.80 at the end of the month, compared with P6.90 to P7.00 at the beginning of November. Elon-elon was quoted at the end of the month at P8.00, as against P7.65 at the beginning of the month.

Harvest of the new rice crop has commenced, but arrivals at Manila have been small, as was expected, owing to heavy local demand in the provinces where the shortage has been felt most, and also to the smaller crop now being harvested. The typhoon which struck the main rice growing district during the middle of November was especially destructive as the crop was in process of pollenization; and this, together with flood and insect damage, has reduced the probable out-turn to a point which is estimated by some

private dealers at no more than 280 days' supply. A better estimate will be available after threshing reports come in from the main growing districts, but even now it appears fairly certain that more rice will have to be imported in 1936 to avert hunger.

Tobacco

Prices for local and export grades of rawleaf, which advanced during October, continued firm in November with offerings scarce, due largely to the present shortage of tobacco from Cagayan and Isabela. However, if weather conditions favor the tobacco now in the seedbeds, planting of a normal area in Cagayan and Isabela may be expected for the 1936 season. Shipments of rawleaf, stripped tobacco and scraps during November were 1,413,976 as compared with 3,807,811 last year.

Christmas orders from the United States were not very satisfactory, cigar exports to the United States in November totaling only 15,651,364 against 22,738,792 in November, 1934. With orders down to a very low point and a shortage of leaf, with consequent high prices, most factories are working on a very reduced scale and there has been a severe increase in unemployment in the cigar industry. Little of the leaf from the short 1934 crop in Isabela and Cagayan was available to domestic factories, most of it having been purchased by exporters to fill contracts.

For the first 11 months of 1935, cigar shipments to the United States totaled 192,664,673 as against 186,530,958 in the corresponding period of last year. Exports to other countries during November amounted to 1,495,000 units, compared with 2,200,000 in October.

Mining

Although the quantity of ore milled was slightly smaller, the value of gold produced during November again broke all records, the former dropping from 121,158 tons in October to 120,356 in November, while the latter increased slightly from P2,911,273 to P2,917,920. Total production for the first 11 months of 1935 amounted to P29,150,296. One new mine (Salacot) commenced producing in November and its output of P28,000 for the first three weeks of operation is expected to be exceeded in December. November production by mines was as follows:

	November		
	Tons Milled	Value of Production	Prod. since Jan. 1, 1935
Antamok Gold-fields	9,276	P 256,360	P 2,567,946
Baguio Gold	4,086	76,376	793,897
Balatoc	36,506	1,137,000	11,324,832
Benguet Consolidated	23,706	695,485	7,805,374
Benguet Exploration	2,958	27,636	260,155
Demonstration	4,805	90,169	848,507
Gold Creek	2,423	39,483	452,477
Gold River			30,800*
Ipo Gold	4,902	53,385	514,923
Itogon	10,552	199,842	2,023,077
I.X.L.	1,400	44,961	407,733
asbate (Paniqui)	9,754	87,209	732,187
Salacot	3,150	28,000	28,000
Suyoc Consolidated	4,043	105,337	860,066
United Paracale	2,795	76,677	500,322 ^b
Total	120,356	P2,917,920	P29,150,296

(* April only.

(^b) June to November.

Balatoc Mining Company and Benguet Consolidated Mining Company, the two largest, have declared final dividends for 1935. Total 1935 dividends paid by Balatoc will amount to P5,100,000, compared with P4,000,000 in 1934 and P3,600,000 in 1935. Benguet's dividends for 1935 will total P5,700,000, as against P5,500,000 in 1934 and P4,600,000 in 1933. Antamok Goldfields Mining Company—the third largest producer—has announced plans for increasing its capacity to 600 tons per day, it being expected that the additional machinery will be ready for use in April, 1936.

News Summary

The Philippines

Nov. 18.—The National Congress of Filipino business men opens in Manila.

Nov. 20.—Faculty members and officials of the University of the Philippines take the required oath swearing allegiance to the United States and to defend the Constitution of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

Nov. 21.—President Manuel L. Quezon issues a proclamation postponing the special session of the National Assembly from November 22 to November 25, and limiting the session to 15 days.

During an all-day caucus presided over by President Quezon, and after prolonged debate, the majority party votes in favor of a fusion with the minority.

An 80-page bill on national defense is filed, also a bill on standardization of government positions, and a census bill.

Dr. Carl W. Ackerman, Dean of the Graduate School of Journalism of the Columbia University, and a member of the group of journalists who attended the Commonwealth Inauguration, speaking before the University of the Philippines College of Law, states: "Every Filipino citizen who believes in the 'Bill of Rights' in the Constitution, should support the press of the Commonwealth because free and independent newspapers are the first line of defense against a dictatorship at home as well as against foreign economic or political servitude."

President Quezon opens Malacañang Palace to the public on Sundays, beginning December 1, from 9:30 to 11:30 A. M., and the grounds from 8:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M., following the White House practice.

Nov. 22.—President Quezon designates Under-Secretary of Finance Vicente Carmona as financial adviser, and names Dr. Victor Buencamino, of the Bureau of Animal Husbandry, acting Under-Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce while Under-Secretary Jorge Vargas is on detail as Secretary to the President. Director Jose Gil of the Bureau of Civil Service is appointed Assistant Secretary to the President. Both Secretary Carmona and Director Gil will continue their regular duties.

Nov. 23.—The minority party directorate and leaders, headed by Vice-President Sergio Osmeña, approves the proposed fusion of the "antis" and "pros."

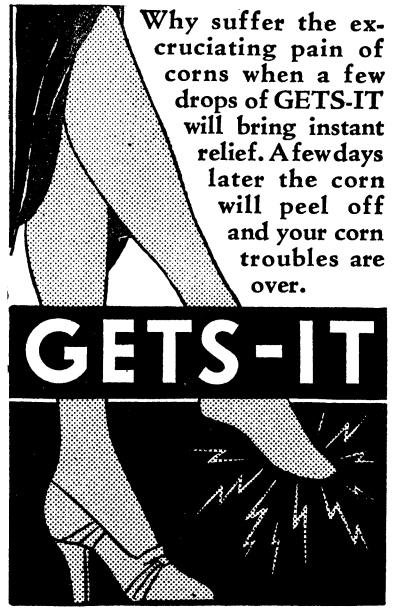
At a joint majority and minority caucus, Assemblyman Gil Nontilla of Occidental Negros is designated to be elected as Speaker of the National Assembly.

The National Congress of Filipino Businessmen closes a five-day session during which government officials and prominent business men addressed the organization and resolutions were adopted pledging support to President Quezon; favoring government simplification, creation of a national economic council and an economic planning commission, a central bank, an agricultural bank, and cooperative marketing organizations, a tariff commission, a national credit bureau; expressing adherence to the national defense plan, etc., etc.

Nov. 24.—Associate Justice George C. Butte, former Vice-Governor, marries Dña Angela, Vda. de Papa, the ceremony being performed at the residence of the Apostolic Delegate.

Nov. 25.—The National Assembly opens its inaugural session with Quintin Paredes, Speaker of the former House of Representatives in the chair. Assemblyman Gil Montilla is duly elected Speaker, Francisco Enage (Leyte) floor leader, Narciso Pimentel, secretary, and Narciso Diokno sergeant-at-arms. A stormy discussion follows a resolution offered by Enage providing for the immediate organization of the Commission on Appointments—to which he recommended Assemblymen Ruperto Montinola, Eusebio Orense, Miguel Cuenco, Juan S. Alano, and Agaton Yaranon—and the motion is voted down. Some of the rules governing the former Legislature are temporarily adopted. As President Quezon mounts the rostrum, before his address, he hands Speaker Montilla a gavel which he states was a gift from Vice-President John N. Garner which he has been asked to deliver to the Speaker of the new Assembly. Addressing the Assembly, he speaks almost exclusively of his plans for national defense and asks that full powers be conferred on him to carry them out, closing his address with the statement: "What would be the use of seeing our country free one day, with its own flag standing alone and flying against the sky, only to see ourselves the subjects

GOODBYE CORNS!

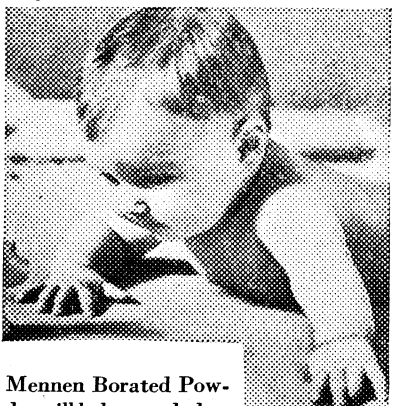


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of another power the following day, with its flag sovereign in our country? What would be the purpose of educating our young men and women concerning their rights and privileges as free citizens, if tomorrow they are to be subjects of a foreign foe? Why build up the wealth of the nation only to swell the coffers of another? If that is to be our pre-ordained fate, why seek a new master when the Stars and Stripes has given us not only justice and fair treatment, welfare and prosperity, but also ever-increasing liberties, including independence? National freedom now stands before us as a shining light—the freedom that for many years gleamed only as a fitful candle in the distant dark. We shall make ourselves ready to grasp the torch, so that no predatory force may ever strike it from our hands."

J. R. Hayden, last American Vice-Governor, leaves for the United States via Siberia and Russia, Mrs. Hayden and their children having left yesterday direct for Paris where they will meet and continue on to the United States together.

Nov. 26.—The Assembly unanimously adopts a resolution expressing support of President Quezon's defense plans.

President Quezon issues a Thanksgiving Day proclamation enjoining the people to offer thanks to God and making special mention of "the establishment of the Commonwealth based upon the free will and suffrage of the Filipino people".

Nov. 27.—President Quezon makes a surprise visit to the zone of Constabulary operations against a number of notorious bandits in Laguna province.

Nov. 29.—The *China Clipper* of the Pan-American Airways Company arrives in Manila on the first airmail flight from San Francisco, over 8,600 miles of ocean, the total flying time being 39 hours, 47 minutes although the trip took slightly less than seven days. Aided by tail-winds, the hop from Guam was made in 11 hours, 22 minutes, but speed was slowed down as it was not desired to arrive too far ahead of schedule. The plane brings 1400 pounds of air mail, including a letter from President Franklin D. Roosevelt to President Quezon. Over a hundred thousand cheering people lining bay-front, see the plane come in and the flyers are welcomed by Vice-President Osmeña, Mayor Juan Posadas, and high Army and Navy officers, and Secretary of Public Works and Communications Antonio de las Alas delivers an address of welcome, to which Captain Edwin C. Musick responds: "Today's flight is not the result of a simple process. Five years of ceaseless planning, designing and construction, training and practice have advanced aviation to this point where today it is possible for us to span an ocean where heretofore air transport service has only crossed narrow channels. The rich reward of sweeping away that age-old barrier of distance between the new world and the old, between the East and the West, has been the inspiration through which this great achievement has been made. It is the sincere hope of the Pan-American Airways System that this air service inaugurated

today, may bring rich benefits to the Commonwealth of the Philippines, to the countries of the Orient, in the peace, prosperity, and continued progress that is the hope of the American people". After the ceremonies at the Admiral's landing, the airmen are received by President Quezon at Malacañang.

The *Primaquet*, flagship of the French Asiatic Fleet, arrives in Manila for a visit.

Six bandits are reported to have been killed in an encounter between the Constabulary and the Encallado band near Sampaloc, Tayabas, and 30 outlaws have surrendered. A few days ago, 14 surrendered, bringing the total up to 52.

Nov. 30.—President Quezon issues a proclamation lifting the tariff on rice as a relief measure, covering the importation of rice "heretofore made or hereafter made by or for the account of the government for distribution among distressed people".

President Quezon sails from Manila on the cutter *Arayat* for an unannounced destination, Secretary of Justice Jose Yulu, Roy Howard, American publisher, and a few others accompanying him.

Dec. 2.—The national defense bill is submitted to the Assembly, President Quezon asking P3,459,741 this year for the purchase of equipment and the construction of barracks. The total outlay would amount to P15,996,531, which would include the usual P8,000,000 appropriation for the Constabulary.

Former Governor-General Francis Burton Harrison is named technical adviser to President Quezon on transportation and communication problems.

Dec. 3.—President Quezon arrives unexpectedly at Zamboanga and after a brief inspection proceeds to Isabela, Basilan to visit the American Rubber Company plantation.

Dr. Frank Warring and Dr. Ben Dorfman, American tariff experts now in the Philippines, state that it is premature to say that Japan has violated its textile quota and explain that there was an understanding that transshipments from Hongkong and other points will be included in the quota as they always have been in Philippine statistics of Japanese cotton good imports.

The mother of Maj.-Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who accompanied him to the Philippines, dies in Manila, aged 82.

Dec. 4.—President Quezon visits Cebu on his way back to Manila.

Dec. 5.—Reported that a local Japanese firm has imported machinery for making cotton underwear in Manila.

Dean Francisco Benitez of the College of Education, University of the Philippines, is designated adviser to Vice-President Osmeña on educational matters.

Dec. 7.—President Quezon directs Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce Eulogio Rodriguez to investigate Director Cornelio Balmaceda, of the Bureau of Commerce, in connection with the admission of excess shipments of Saigon rice and in the mean time to suspend him. Director Balmaceda is charged with negligence in signing affidavits directing the admission of rice much in excess of the quantities authorized in the contracts of Florencio Reyes, rice dealer, with the government.

Dec. 8.—General Emilio Aguinaldo issues a statement criticizing the national defense plan, stating that the Philippines should rely first on American protection and later on "the spirit of international justice which I hope will continue to exist". He states the country can not afford the appropriations asked for a "useless pretense", and that to preserve internal peace it is only necessary to "stop hunger". He however expresses himself in favor of military instruction in all schools.

Dec. 9.—President Quezon submits two bills to the Assembly in connection with the redemption of certain Manila Railroad bonds, the paying of which now instead of in 1939 when they come due at a 20% discount, as offered by the British bondholders, would mean a large saving to the government.

Ernest Shaffner, Division Superintendent of Schools of Occidental Negros, dies as a result of an automobile accident.

Dec. 10.—President Quezon appoints Judge Sabino Padilla of the Court of First Instance of Nueva Ecija, special investigator of the charge against Director Balmaceda.

Dec. 11.—President Quezon issues a proclamation extending the special session of the Assembly to December 20.

Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo cables the National Dairy Union of the United States declaring that the Filipinos "rejoice that you will push Congress to adopt a new proposal to grant immediate independence; we will strongly support your stand with gratitude".

Maj. Gen. Frank Parker, Commanding General, Philippine Department, sails for the United States to take command of the First Division, with headquarters at Fort Hamilton, New Jersey.

Manila and United States newspapers simultaneously publish a notable article by Roy W. Howard, declaring that the dream of Philippine independence is already fading in the minds of thinking Filipinos because of fear of Japan and predicting that they will seek permanent dominion status under the American flag, and may turn to Great Britain for protection if America remains indifferent. The article arouses wide interest, and the following comments are reported in the press during the ensuing few days:

President Quezon's formal statement: "Mr. Howard is known to be one of the most independent newspaper publishers in the world, and his opinions are his. All I can say is that as President of the Philippines I have taken the oath to uphold and defend the Constitution of the Philippines, and that Constitution provides not only for the establishment of the Commonwealth but also for the establishment of the Philippine Republic on the 4th of July after the tenth year following the inauguration of the Commonwealth. To insure the safety of the Philippine Republic I have considered it my first and most urgent duty to recommend to the National Assembly at its inaugural session the enactment of a law which

provides for the national defense of the Philippines in accordance with the program prepared and submitted to me by the best expert advice that can be had. The immediate response of the National Assembly in endorsing by a unanimous vote the sentiments and purposes expressed in my message to that body, puts the Assembly on record as ready to do its part in carrying out the objective of the Independence Law. We can do no more to show the earnestness of our purpose to become an independent nation. Mr. Howard says that certain factors are adverse to independence and loom large in the present international picture. If he is correct, these may fade out even more suddenly than they appeared. In any event, our task as a Nation is clear—to make ourselves reasonably self-dependent and self-sufficient in every respect as soon as possible". Speaker Montilla states that the Howard article represents purely Howard's own opinion and that he knows of no change of front on the part of the Filipino people. Assemblyman Vicente Rama states that the article will promote a better understanding of the real problems of our government. Assemblyman Buenaventura Rodriguez states that the Filipinos should be given a respite and allowed to develop their own policies, and that attempts to "scare" them should be discouraged. Assemblyman Camilo Osias states that after having been granted the present Independence Law, the Filipinos will not allow themselves to be "bamboozled" into such action as suggested by Howard. Assemblyman Tomas Confesor says that the article casts serious reflection upon the patriotism and integrity of the Filipinos. "Is there a conspiracy? If so, who are the conspirators?" Former Resident Commissioner Pedro Guevara states that the article is in line with his own view in favor of an American protectorate. Former Resident Commissioner Francisco Delgado states that the article, by a prominent American and a sincere friend of the Filipinos, furnishes a starting point for discussion. "If a change of front has really taken place among our people, the sooner the matter is brought to the forefront the better. No change in the political status of the country as laid down in the Tydings-McDuffie Act will ever be made by the American people without the consent or perhaps even the initiative of the Filipinos". Rafael Palma states that while it is undeniable that there are a few



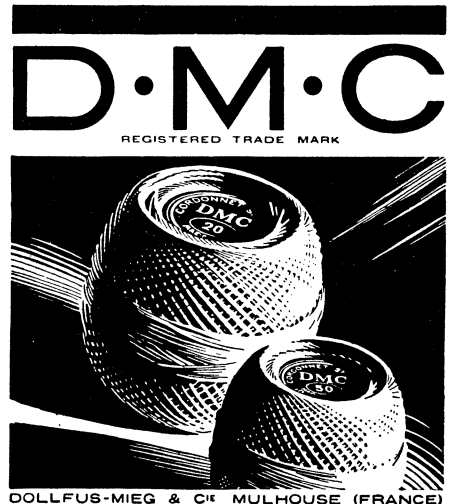
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Filipinos who desire the continuation of a commonwealth form of government indefinitely, the majority of the people are decidedly in favor of independence. General Emilio Aguinaldo states that it is not true that the people are afraid of Japan someday taking the Philippines or that they want to perpetuate the present form of government; instead they want to shorten the transition period to independence. Former Representative Nicanor Carag states that although Howard's views are not pleasant to hear, he speaks a great deal of truth. Vicente Sotto states that the assertion that there has been a change in the Filipino attitude is false and that it is inspired by "certain American business men interested in the continuation of free trade with America and in holding their monopoly of the Philippine market". Miguel Unson states this is not the time to make the people doubt and hesitate. "It is a question that the people should decide for themselves, but the issue should not have been brought up at the present time". Filipino business men approached for their opinions generally refuse to express them, but one is reported to have stated that the "Filipinos must soon decide whether they want to remain with America or be taken by Japan. We have been building up an Occidental civilization here for centuries. . . we are Westernized to a great extent. If the American market is closed to us, we will have to change our ways of living to conform to those of the Japanese and Chinese. . . We can not otherwise survive Oriental competition."

Secretary of War George H. Dern states in San Francisco that he has confidence in the Commonwealth Government and that he sees no reason why absolute independence should not be granted at the end of the ten-year transition period. War Department officials state that permanent affiliation of the Philippines with the United States would require an act of Congress. State Department officials declare that the wide-spread comment aroused by the article indicates that there would be serious political opposition to any broad revision of the Tydings-McDuffie Act and that they feel the Filipinos' best approach would be through a step-by-step method in conformity with circumstances as they arise; the quota provisions would be the first logical point of attack. Senator M. E. Tydings: "I doubt that Congress and the American people would favor permanent continuation of the present status. . . Last winter I purposely went to the Philippines. . . I warned them. . . After all this and in the face of repeated admonitions, it strikes me that the United States would be reluctant to change what seems to be the definite policy of this country and the Philippines to establish complete independence. On the whole I think Howard's observations are accurate, however." Senator K. McKellar: "I do not favor a permanent Commonwealth unless the United States controls Philippine foreign relations, army and navy, air, tariff, immigration, and issuance of bonds. After visiting the Islands I felt sure that an independent government would be incapable of defending itself. . . It appears to me better to move out altogether." Senator Key Pittman expresses doubts that Philippine business men would seek a British protectorate if the United States is disinterested. "We retain sovereignty for ten years, although the government is autonomous similar to a state government. . . We will take care of the Philippines ourselves." Senator William Borah: "I will oppose any fundamental change in the Tydings-McDuffie Law". W. Cameron Forbes: "The Philippines got what they wanted. The next move is up to them". General James G. Harbord (ret.) Howard gives an "excellent and true picture of the situation". Raymond L. Buell: "I am opposed to keeping the United States in Asia. . . If the United States is responsible for protecting the Islands from Japan, we should retain control over the administration, which is exactly what Filipino politicians do not want". Nicholas Roosevelt: "We should shorten the transition

period. The United States should retain no responsibility of any sort, and no naval bases. I should refuse to guarantee either Philippine independence or Philippine neutrality. If the Philippine Republic should find a protector in either Britain or Japan, that should be no concern to America. America is through with them. They have made their bed, now let them lie in it". A National Grange official states that the Filipinos have accepted the independence act and that the Grange will oppose any movement to change the policy laid down. Chester Gray of the Farm Bureau Federation states that the idea of a British protectorate is "a good one". Philip Simms, foreign editor of the Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance: "To become a complete self-governing unit, in my judgment, would result only in economic ruin and political disaster. With certain amendments, I would leave the Constitution as it stands, the country to remain a Commonwealth with its own President and a High Commissioner to represent the United States. But the United States can not make itself responsible unless it has the power; in other words, it must stay with full sovereignty or get out entirely". The New York Herald-Tribune: "Either the Philippines must ask to retain permanently the American flag, submitting fundamental law on foreign affairs and public finances to American control, or the process of severance must be continued to the appointed end—the sooner the better. . . The only alternative—it is still open—would be. . . the Islands accepting the reality of freedom under the American flag in place of the pitiful nonsense of nominal independence that will only last until Japan is ready to act". The New York World-Telegram: "The United States first counted on treaty safeguards to protect eventual independence, but so was the political and territorial integrity of China guaranteed by powerful members of the family of nations—and see what is happening there."

The Howard statement also attracts wide attention in China. T. V. Soong, China's outstanding financier and former Minister of Finance, states: "I consider Howard's an eminently realistic appraisal of the situation. Americans both in spirit and letter honored the promise of independence. But as a Chinese I well sympathize with the fears of Filipino statesmen that without American protection the Islands will immediately become the prey of outside aggression. On the other hand, one fails to see how America could or would refuse a request for continuing protection if made by the genuine wishes of the Filipinos. An Oriental proverb says that whoever saves another's life, assumes thereby great responsibilities. And it may well be, even in the interest of the security of the continental United States, that the outposts lightly given up now, may prove costly mistakes in the future, as it is inconceivable, despite present appearances, that the United States will ever abandon its destiny as a major factor in the Pacific". Chinese and others interviewed in Shanghai are unanimously gratified at what they consider a sign pointing to a reversal of recent American indifference to the Far East. North China Daily News: "It is inconceivable that Britain would assent to any request to grant the Filipinos a territorial status under the British flag. The Philippines have nothing which can not be obtained in existing British colonies, and there would be nothing available to compensate Britain for the responsibilities which she would have to adopt". The Tokyo Yomiura declares that Howard's statement that the Philippines may turn to Britain for assistance in the event America is uninterested in retaining the Islands, is "astoundingly irresponsible".

Dec. 12.—President Quezon sends a message to the Assembly recommending appropriate legislation for the creation of a non-political Government Survey Board to make recommendations for the reorganization of the government in the interest of efficiency and economy, asking also that the President be given authority during a period of six months in the mean

time to make the most necessary changes so as not to delay reform.

Hao-Chu Lee, new Chinese Consul-General, arrives in Manila to relieve Consul-General T. I. Dunn.

Howard and his family leaves the Philippines to return to the United States via Java and Europe, issuing a statement congratulating the Filipino people on the manner they received his article and stating that most of his critics attacked arguments which they themselves and not he made. "The one and only question, so far as I can see, is whether the intellectual leadership of the Filipinos believes it possible for any nation of approximately 15,000,000 people, of any race, and of any standard of courage, intelligence, and strength, to exist as an independent republic in this particular geographical locality at this particular time in history. My observation is that the majority—the vast majority—of the informed opinion in the Islands today is that such a republic could not exist. Furthermore, it is my opinion that the situation will never change unless there comes into being a revised League of Nations or a similar force for order, which through the power of economic sanctions, is able to guarantee to small and independent nations, security equal to that guaranteed the strongest."

Dec. 13.—President Quezon sends a message to the Assembly together with a proposed bill to create an intermediate court of appeals in order to lighten the burden of work now carried by the Supreme Court and more properly belonging to other courts. The proposal to establish such a court is several years old and a similar bill was signed by the Governor-General in 1930 but was not acted upon by Congress which at the time had to ratify such a measure.

The United States

Nov. 20.—The National Foreign Trade Conference at Houston, Texas, adopts a resolution favoring the continuation of free trade with the Philippines, also declaring for free trade with Latin America, however. W. Cameron Forbes states that a valuable market for American products in the Philippines is being jeopardized. He states that the United States is "sleeping at the switch" while Japan is stealing its foreign markets. Another speaker declares that the continuation of the excise tax on Philippine coconut oil is "tantamount to a time-bomb in the newly-launched Commonwealth ship", and that it had resulted in increased prices for soap and injured a major Philippine industry, reducing the purchasing power of the Islands to buy American goods. Resolutions are adopted favoring repeal of the Silver Purchase Act to enable America again to reach the China market, return to the gold standard for international trade, subsidizing of the merchant marine, unrestricted production of all goods, including agricultural products, a strong protective policy for American investments, government assistance in international banking, including liquidation of foreign bad debts under trade agreements, etc.

Nov. 21.—Washington officials indicate they consider Japan's policy toward China as definitely related to the question of naval limitation, and point out as to Japan's claim to "greater responsibilities in the Orient" that these were assumed in violation or disregard of existing treaties.

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes requests American oil companies to cease shipments to belligerent nations.

A second 25-ton skyboat, to be turned over to Pan American Airways Company by the Glenn L. Martin Company shortly, successfully completes its test flights. It is called the *Philippine Clipper* and will leave Miami for San Francisco and its Alameda home base tomorrow.

Announced that a new record of 72,395 feet was set on November 11 by Captain Albert Stevens and Captain Orville Anderson in their successful strato-

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101-103 ESCOLTA, MANILA

sphere flight in the National Geographic Society-Army Air Corps balloon. They took off from Rapid City, South Dakota, and landed safely at White Lake.

Nov. 22.—The giant, 25-ton *China Clipper*, pride of the Pan-American Airways fleet, takes off from the waters of San Francisco Bay at 3:46 p. m., after a program in which President Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippines, and Governor Joseph Poindexter of Hawaii take part by radio as well as Postmaster-

(Continued on page 49)

Astronomical Data for January, 1936

By the Weather Bureau

Sunrise and Sunset (Upper Limb)



	Rises	Sets
Jan. 5..	6:22 a.m.	5:40 p.m.
Jan. 10..	6:24 a.m.	5:43 p.m.
Jan. 15..	6:26 a.m.	5:46 p.m.
Jan. 20..	6:26 a.m.	5:48 p.m.
Jan. 25..	6:26 a.m.	5:51 p.m.
Jan. 31..	6:25 a.m.	5:54 p.m.

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Moonrise and Moonset (Upper Limb)

	Rises	Sets
January 1.....	11:14 a.m.	11:54 p.m.
January 2.....	11:58 a.m.	
January 3.....	12:44 p.m.	00:51 a.m.
January 4.....	1:34 p.m.	01:50 a.m.
January 5.....	2:27 p.m.	02:50 a.m.
January 6.....	2:23 p.m.	03:50 a.m.
January 7.....	3:20 p.m.	04:49 a.m.
January 8.....	4:18 p.m.	05:43 a.m.
January 9.....	5:14 p.m.	06:34 a.m.
January 10.....	7:07 p.m.	07:19 a.m.
January 11.....	7:57 p.m.	08:01 a.m.
January 12.....	8:45 p.m.	08:39 a.m.
January 13.....	9:31 p.m.	09:15 a.m.
January 14.....	10:17 p.m.	09:50 a.m.
January 15.....	11:04 p.m.	10:25 a.m.
January 16.....	11:51 p.m.	11:01 a.m.
January 17.....		11:39 a.m.
January 18.....	00:40 a.m.	12:21 p.m.
January 19.....	01:32 a.m.	01:06 a.m.
January 20.....	02:26 a.m.	01:57 a.m.
January 21.....	03:22 a.m.	2:51 p.m.
January 22.....	04:19 a.m.	3:50 p.m.
January 23.....	05:15 a.m.	4:51 p.m.
January 24.....	06:07 a.m.	5:52 p.m.
January 25.....	06:56 a.m.	6:53 p.m.
January 26.....	07:43 a.m.	7:52 p.m.
January 27.....	08:28 a.m.	8:50 p.m.
January 28.....	09:12 a.m.	9:48 p.m.
January 29.....	09:57 a.m.	10:46 p.m.
January 30.....	10:43 a.m.	11:45 p.m.
January 31.....	11:31 a.m.	

Phases of the Moon

First Quarter on the 1st at.....	11:15 p.m.
Full Moon on the 9th at.....	2:15 p.m.
Last Quarter on the 17th at.....	3:41 a.m.
New Moon on the 24th at.....	3:18 p.m.
First Quarter on the 31st at.....	7:36 a.m.
Apogee on the 15th at.....	7:48 a.m.
Perigee on the 27th at.....	1:30 a.m.

Eclipse

On January 9th, a total eclipse of the moon visible in the Philippines. Totality will begin at 1:58 a. m. and end at 2:21 a. m. The beginning will be visible generally in the northeastern part of the Atlantic Ocean, in Europe, Eastern Africa, Madagascar, Asia, the Indian Ocean, in Australia, Polynesia, the western part of the Pacific Ocean, in Alaska, northwestern Canada and the Arctic Ocean; the ending visible generally in the eastern part of the Atlantic Ocean, in Europe, Asia, and Africa, the Indian Ocean, in Australia, with the exception of the southeastern part, the western part of the Pacific Ocean, in northwestern Alaska and the Arctic Ocean. The magnitude of the eclipse will be 1.02.

The Planets for the 15th

MERCURY rises at 7:42 a. m. and sets at 7:04 p. m. Just after sundown the planet may be found very low in the western sky in the constellation of Capricorn.

VENUS rises at 03:34 a. m. and sets at 2:51 p. m. It is the "morning star" and may be found in the constellation of Serpentis.

MARS rises at 8:47 a. m. and sets at 8:21 p. m. In the early evening the planet may be found in the western sky in the constellation of Aquarius.

JUPITER rises at 3:40 a. m. and sets at 2:52 p. m. In the early morning the planet may be seen in the eastern sky in the constellation of Ophiuchi.

SATURN rises at 9:11 a. m. and sets at 8:49 p. m. Just after sundown the planet may be found south of the Zenith in the midwestern sky in the constellation of Aquarius.

Principal Bright Stars for 9:00 p. m.
North of the Zenith
Regulus in Leo
Castor and Pollux in Gemini
Capella in Auriga
Aldebaran in Taurus
South of the Zenith
Procyon in Canis Minor
Sirius in Canis Major
Canopus in Argo
Betelgeuse and Rigel in Orion
Achernar in Eridanus

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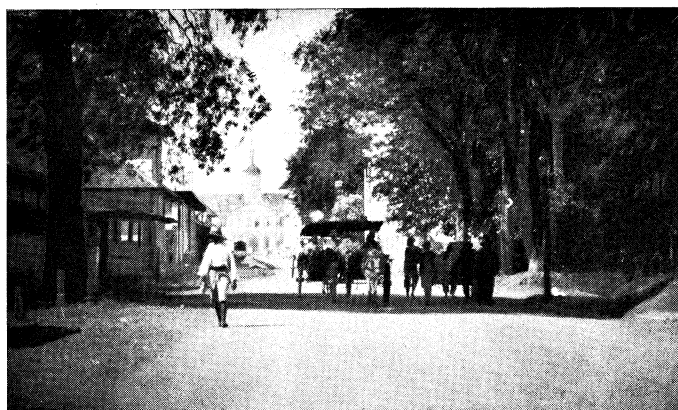
Vol. XXXIII

JANUARY, 1936

No. 1 (333)

HISTORIC BATAVIA

Chief Sea-port of the Netherlands Indies



Prinsenstraat, Batavia, with the Townhall in the Background. It dates from 1710.

Batavia is not so rich in historic landmarks as Manila. That so little of the old Dutch town remains is largely due to Governor-General Daendels, (1808-1811) who, as a true child of the French Revolution, had no respect for the remains of the dead past, and used the bricks of the old town as building material for the new one at Weltevreden.

The canals of Batavia look like those of Manila. Daendels built Weltevreden because various factors had cooperated to make health conditions in Batavia gradually unbearable. Batavia is more healthful today. The population numbers over 300,000.

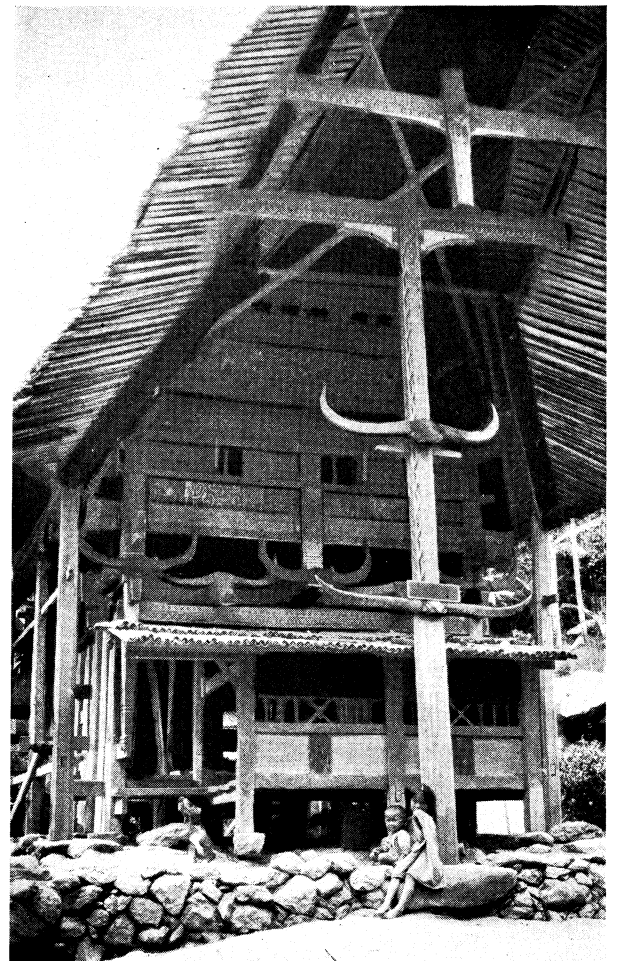
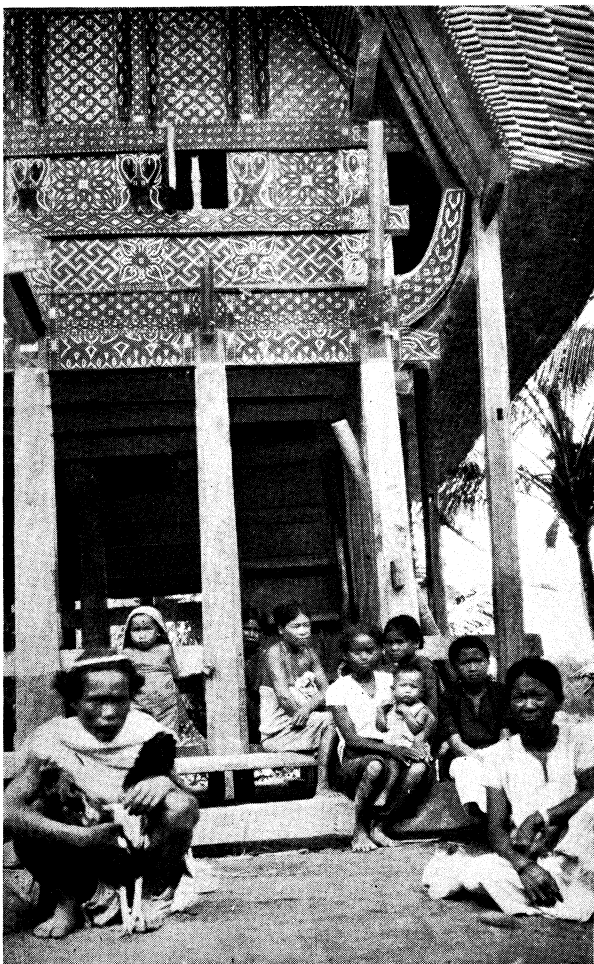


Picturesque Chinese-occupied Houses along the Canals.



Home Architecture in the Celebes

The Russian artist, Alexander Kulesh, who took these photographs, states that the people who build these fine houses are very much like our own Mountain Province people.





As a result of the island's curious shape, no place in Celebes is more than seventy miles from the sea. The whole island is mountainous and richly mineralized. It is 71,000 square miles in area, and has a population of some 3,500,000. The chief port and trade center is Macassar, population 60,000.

The Celebes was first visited by the Portuguese in 1512, nine years before the discovery of the Philippines by Magellan. The Dutch entered into trade relations with Macassar in 1607 and gradually acquired and extended control until early in the nineteenth century they made their supremacy complete. There was a serious revolutionary outbreak in 1905-6.

Alexander Kulesh on his diminutive yacht, the *Bobr*, on which he left Manila for Mindanao, Borneo, Celebes, and points south last January.



Photographs by Alexander Kulesh



The Rice Planting



The men prepare the fields, do the really hard work, plowing and harrowing; the women do the planting or rather transplanting, the men making music for them the while.

Photographs by Aleko E. Lilius

Editorials

One may detest militarism, hate war, be everything but an out-and-out pacifist, and yet be satisfied that the Philippine Defense Act, the first of the new National Assembly's bills to be signed by President Manuel L. Quezon, is



a wise and in fact necessary piece of legislation. If the Philippines is to prepare for ultimate independence, the preparation of means to defend that independence is vital, unescapable under present conditions in the world. That an adequate system of defense can be achieved within ten years with the means locally available is doubtful, not to say impossible, but a beginning had nevertheless best be made and the sooner the better. The program now outlined and authorized demonstrates the sincerity of both the Filipino desire for ultimate independence and the American wish that the Filipinos should have it. No imperialist power bent on maintaining its dominance would permit the building up of a native army.

The availability of trained men in the Philippines would also be useful in the case of a war in which America would be involved, and although this is certainly not the thought of the American people nor, probably, of the government, it very likely exists in the mind of some of America's strategists. It is only right that this should be so, for if America is ever called upon to defend the Philippines against aggression, it should be able to count on as effective a Philippine cooperation as might be. Filipino pride could permit no less. It would be despicable were the Filipinos, having reached the present state of political and social development, to allow themselves to be merely fought over or for by a foreign power against America.

There are a few who have stated that the movement to establish a defense program is prompted by the thought that a larger armed force than the Constabulary will be necessary to maintain internal order under the new Commonwealth Government. This is an undeserved reflection, not untended by malice, upon the people of the Philippines and their leaders.

The people may well be on their guard against the creation of a military caste here and a militaristic government, but the plan of building up a small professional army backed by citizen reserves, as in America, would make this difficult. In fact, accustoming a growing number of the population to the bearing and use of arms will tend in the way of democracy rather than otherwise.

The statement in a widely printed and reprinted article by Roy W. Howard, noted American journalist recently in the Philippines, that the menace of Japan has cast a dark shadow across the Philippines and that as a consequence independence is fading as an issue and thinking Filipinos are today more concerned about

security for the liberties already achieved, is a statement of pure fact, already repeatedly made in this Magazine. That the "dream of independence is fading", is not so clearly established, nor is it so certain that Congress will be requested to make the Commonwealth form of government for the Philip-

pines permanent, desirable though this might be in the opinion of many. That, however, Congress may be requested to extend the length of the transition period is likely. Unless a wrecking policy, such as that embodied in the Tydings-McDuffie Act, is pushed to its bitter end, real independence may be expected to come not by legislative fiat but slowly and gradually, almost imperceptibly, by a process of natural evolution, and that is a dream which no Filipino need relinquish.

Aside from this objection, there is nothing that can be said against the Howard article. It is, in general, true, and it is a good thing that it was written for it has served to focus the attention of thinking Americans and Filipinos on some of the realities of the situation and the steps that will soon have to be taken to avert disaster. As some one recently stated, a time-bomb has been placed in the hold of the Philippine ship of state, and if this is not removed, the Philippines will after a few years or so, when the restrictions on our trade take effect, offer opportunity only for salvage at the usual heavy salvage cost. That something so stupid and criminal could actually be allowed to happen under the American flag is still unthinkable.

From Japan we have nothing to fear so long as America continues to extend its protection. We should realize that our own defense plans are good and proper in so far as they go, desirable, even necessary, but to think that an annual expenditure of around eight million pesos even over a period of ten years can build up any real security in a part of the world where one nation, a potential enemy, spends more than a hundred times as much on its army and navy in one year as we plan to spend in ten, is just silly. There has been talk of a purely local defense system making contemplated conquest so "expensive" as to discourage an aggressor, but such ideas are also idle. In taking a prize like the Philippines, the key to the Pacific, expense would be no object. To the militarists of Japan, the Philippines would be worth anything that taking it might cost, provided they could take it. The Commonwealth's defenses should be planned with an eye to coordination with American defense plans; else they are practically useless.

Not the most unfriendly critic could take exception to the present Filipino attitude, as described by Mr. Howard, on any basis whatsoever. When a great power like France, with an enormous army and a large navy, is not ashamed to talk continuously in all the chancelleries of Europe and at every international conference about its security and bends

all its diplomacy to what it considers in line with that one objective, what folly it would be for a small country like the Philippines, situated in a much more dangerous spot in the world, to disregard this supreme factor.

The governing heads of Britain, France, and Italy have gotten themselves into what appears to be a tangle from which they will find it impossible to extricate themselves. It has come out in the world press that early

World Opinion

in 1935 Mussolini bargained for and obtained "French consent" to his then projected Ethiopian adventure and that the Tory government of Britain, apprised of the proposed aggression, remained indifferent and offered no objections. According to Frank H. Simonds, Mussolini was "warranted in believing that Britain would, both at Geneva and elsewhere, pursue the same course in the matter of Italian aggression that it had followed in that of Japan."

The three governments did not take into consideration the power of world public opinion, and with Mussolini's preparations for conquest openly under way, French and British statesmen were forced to take a stand against Italy, these men now invoking, before the League of Nations, the highest and most idealistic principles, Mussolini countering with only slightly less noble-minded pronouncements about Italy's civilizing mission. All this talk did not abate the fears of the smaller nations, nor satisfy the European mind, now highly stirred, and definite action against the aggressor was demanded. Believing the threat of force would be enough to turn Mussolini from his course, the threat was made, principally by the British dubiously supported by the French, but by that time Mussolini had proceeded too far on his course to withdraw without involving himself and Italy in ruin, and defiantly prosecuted the "unimportant colonial expedition" he had begun. None of the three governments wanted war with each other, however, and after weeks of secret negotiation the Laval-Hoare "formula" was arrived at which, under a pretense of exchange of territory, would have given Italy two-thirds of Ethiopia.

Public opinion again vigorously asserted itself, Sir Samuel Hoare, who only a few months before had received the plaudits of the world for his speech in support of the League Covenant, losing his portfolio as Foreign Minister, and Premier Pierre Laval managing to save himself by a vote of confidence just large enough to be in his favor. The "formula" went into the discard.

In the meantime and since, the economic sanctions against Italy adopted by the members of the League, the arms embargo placed upon Italy as clearly the aggressor, and the growing effectiveness of Ethiopian resistance, have no doubt made Dictator Mussolini privately wish a thousand times that he had never set out on his "colonial expedition". Laval has learned that his "consent" does not mean the consent of the French people, and the British leaders have learned that the British people believe that international law and order is more than just a pretty phrase.

If the drama is played out to the end as it should be played, Mussolini's always indefensible and now mad course will close most ingloriously and the Italian people will have to meet the cost which those who submit to an irresponsible dictatorship have always had to pay.

A few months ago, the writer had the temerity to state in this column that Mr. Hector C. Bywater, noted British writer on naval affairs, was

The Philippines, and the United States as a World Power

off in dismissing the Philippines as strategically and tactically an "unqualified liability, impossible to defend". He advocated that Hawaii and Guam be made the main American bases in the Pacific. The writer, on the other hand, declared that "American strength and prestige in the region of the Western Pacific depend far more on what the United States does or leaves undone in the Philippines than on what it does or leaves undone in Guam or even Hawaii". (*Philippine Magazine*, July, 1935)

In view of this conflict of opinion, bolstered on the one side by the high reputation of its exponent, it is satisfying to note here that in a recent issue of the *Navy League Magazine*, *Seapower*, according to a press dispatch, it is stated that "if the United States abandons the Philippines, it will cease to be a world power"; that "if the United States falls back on Pearl Harbor as a base, it will be unable, even after attaining treaty strength, to protect United States commercial interests in Asiatic waters"; and that "a base in the Philippines would be equivalent to from seven to ten battleships and cheaper to build and maintain".

This seems much more sensible than Mr. Bywater's opinion.

I n c e n s e

By Winnifred Lewis

I take for myself the high road
Out to the brow of the hill,
Where nought waits but a thin cloud
To fetter my fleeing will;
And the winds sing, and the trees bend,
And the stars burn blue,
For a shy dream, and a love song,
And thoughts of you.

I take for myself a low path
Companioned by velvet night,
Where nought wakes but a lone bird
In the white moon light;
And the winds hush, and the leaves wait,
On the plumed bamboo,
For the incense, and the still prayer—
My love for you.

Holgar

By Palmer A. Hilty



I SHALL never forget my first sight of Taliban, a town of nipa huts set up on bamboo stilts, huddled together on a swampy coast fringe, almost surrounded by a range of green-clad hills, in one of the southern islands in the Philippine Archipelago. The interisland boat I came on had anchored about half a kilometer from shore, and here I was in a *baroto* with my provisions, books, and instruments, and being paddled by two V-backed, muscular, glistening brown oarsmen toward shore, which was lined with chattering, inquisitive natives and a white face or two, none of whom I paid any special attention to at the time. Then having arranged with half a dozen *cargadores* of the fifty who presented themselves to carry my bags and boxes, and meantime rented a dilapidated hut (hoping I would find a better one soon, which I never did), I set about arranging my few belongings for keeping house while carrying on my work.

And all the while I was getting my hut in order, a broken ring of belly-naked little brown tots filled with healthy curiosity stood off a little way around my premises, and jabbered in low tones and occasionally broke out in giggles. A few times I addressed one group or another, but each time they scurried away like timorous quails. Only one time did a couple of little boys come up when I offered them an apple thinking they might like it. But none of them took more than a single bite; so evidently they liked my apples no better than I later did their *asloms*. Each side had difficulty understanding the other's dislikes.

Fagged out and dripping wet with sweat, I finally sat down on a box and surveyed my surroundings. From the bay the town had looked as if years before bamboo clusters, running away from a typhoon down into the swampy coast fringe, had by some magician's wand been mingled with the nipa there and thus mysteriously been transformed into a congeries of huts, which now served as shelter and homes for men. But generalizing from observations of the interior of my one-room shack, I now perceived the town as a collection of Gargantuan skeps for ants, lizards, and whatever commensal and symbiotic creatures might fit in with them, and man appeared as distinctly an intruder, disturbing the ways of primeval nature. The lizard or two that eyed me circumspectly from the ceiling, I'm sure, looked on me as an officious interloper.

At that point, my speculative energy flagged and I reached for my canteen and took the last two or three swallows of warm water left in it. And then wondering how I might most quickly get more, for I had been amply warned against drinking water from impure sources, I heard some one climbing my door ladder. It was a white man carrying a little jug.

"Do you mind if I come in?" he said.

"By no means," I replied. "Won't you please come in?"

"My name is Holgar, Olaf Holgar," he said.

Whereupon I, "and mine Jack Floenner."

We shook hands, and I was surprised at the grip of his knotty hand. He must have been at least fifty-five years

old; his longish hair a wavy, white mass; his prominent, wrinkled forehead stood out over sharp, steel-blue eyes set rather wide apart over a smooth-shaven, hollow-cheeked, somewhat coconut-colored face, which tapered off into a peaked chin and was fronted by a thin-flaring, arrowy nose. A raw-boned body carried his eye-level a trifle over mine, and I stand right at six feet under the standard.

"Well, when I saw you get off with all them packs of yours, I figured you must be going to stay with us a while. So I had my wife make you some tea and cool it off. We don't often have any ourselves, but I know from dear experience how good a cool drink tastes to one in your boots."

His coming with that near ice tea at just that time almost fanned into flame my rather faintly smouldering belief in Providence. The drink was all that a vision of a cool, mossy spring is to a fevered brain. Telling him so and thanking him cordially, I asked him how they ever got the tea so cool.

"We got a well beside the church over there, where you can hang things down in, to cool off. You'll probably be using it too if you stay here long."

I did.

"You couldn't tell a fellow what you came here for, could you?"

"Certainly," I replied. "I'm sent over here by an American University to carry on anthropological research and collect whatever specimens I can for the museum."

"Anthropo—what did you say?"

"Anthropological research. Learn whatever I can about customs of all sorts, beliefs, and so on. Caves are reported in this section of the island. Perhaps digging up and carefully sifting the earth in these would reveal some stray cultural items of former life here, burial customs especially."

"Oh, I sort of begin to see. Well, you'll be wanting some helpers. Perhaps I could look around for some."

I thanked him for his volunteered kindness, and asked if he could find a boy to cook for me. He told me he knew of one in town who had worked for an American teacher in Bohol. Then turning to go, he said he lived over near the eastern end of town, right next to the river bank, eighth house up from the mouth of the river, and invited me to come see him any time as he was always more than ready for a chance to talk with anyone with news from elsewhere, particularly from back home.

Assuring him I should gladly come and that soon, I asked him if he played chess. He said he did and I promised to come all the oftener then.

To make the long story short, Mr. Holgar became my chief interpreter when one was needed, assisted me in finding help, and kindly did whatever he could for me. I may also say right here that the Filipinos were very friendly and cooperated willingly with me.

A day or two later after supper, I went over to Mr. Holgar's, and walking over a narrow plank across a ditch before his house, I climbed up the rickety front steps, hob-

bled over some four or five feet of precarious split bamboo porch flooring, came to a door beside which a listless dog lay curled up in a box. His growling and my knocking got immediate response. I hadn't yet learned the custom of singing out "good evening" or whatever the time of day demanded, instead of knocking.

I was admitted into what was obviously the living room, dining room for the whole family, and bedroom for the parents and I knew not what other members of the family. Around a circular table six or seven feet across, sat Mr. Holgar, his native wife, five children (two others were gone to school in Manila), three adopted children, and a couple of *parientes*. I wondered how they all managed to have room. Each one was eating a high-piled dish of rice with his fingers, save Mr. Holgar who was using an aluminum spoon. A little later some kind of broiled fish were brought in and coffee for the older people. The meal done, we sat down and played a game or two of chess. I soon discovered that playing with him was no strain and yet he gave me enough competition to add zest to winning. Having thus played once or twice a week for a month or two, and beginning to feel a bit more intimate, we pushed the chess men aside one evening after our usual game and talked, or more accurately, he reminisced.

"This house doesn't belong to me," he began as if to apologize for the dilapidated condition. I've been trying to get the owner to fix it up a little, but he won't do a thing. To get your landlord to do any repairing here you have to move out; then he'll fix his house up a bit so as to get another occupant.

"I applied to the Bureau of Lands three years ago for permission to homestead that island out there in the river. It's about two hectares. Sometimes during rainy seasons it's almost under water, but I think I can fill in a spot to build me a house on. Then the old landlord who owns this house can let the *bok-bok* and white ants finish their job. It's right cool at this end of town. The wind draws from the hills back there down the hollow of the river and gives us cool nights the year long. If I could only get my papers from the Bureau of Lands, I'd like to live out there, but they're so slow, I guess the slowest part of the government. Still I'm gonna have the boys begin driving piles for a bridge leading out there to the island. If nothing else, I can perhaps get a squatter's right to the island.

"Yes, sir, if I can only get a place to build a house on, I'll be satisfied. You know I told you before I am a Spanish-

American war veteran. So I really don't care for any more ground because I don't intend to do any gardening anyhow, at least not so long as our pensions from Uncle Sam hold out. Roosevelt threatened to cut our pensions but he could hardly leave us old war veterans high and dry like that.

"And I'm just reminded that a few months ago a commissioner was around here investigating pension claims of Spanish-American war veterans and their widows. I had applied for a raise but was glad to get off with what little I'm getting when he got through. In fact, I boarded him here nearly a week almost free of charge—and him getting a big per diem too—thinking he might consider my age, rheumatism, and big family, but he sure was mule-headed. I let him use the only Turkish towel I own, and he wiped his beastly dirty issue boots on it. How could one that doesn't know or apply decent courtesy to a poor host, I say, how could he understand or judge of the needs of us vets out here? But one can grumble most any time."

As a temporary lull ensued, I asked Mr. Holgar if he cared telling me of his early experiences in the Philippines. He would gladly, he said, but wanted another cigar first. He called a boy to bring him some long green. Rolling it as deftly as his somewhat shaky fingers permitted, he said:

"I wish you'd smoke. It would be a lot more fun for me if you smoked too."

"I wish so too," I replied. "But it takes a man to smoke and I never grew up."

"I don't know about that," he replied; "it takes a man not to smoke. But then over here in the Philippines it is almost cheaper to smoke than not to. I also prefer rolling my own cigars. They don't look like much when I get through, that's true enough, but I can pick out my own tobacco leaves and know just what I'm getting. I don't like the leaves plumb from the inside or outside either. Those about half way out taste the best to me."

The cigar rolled and lit, he shifted his chair a little and began with a far-away tone in his voice, not with his early Philippine, but his childhood experiences.

"When I was a mere kid twelve years old, my father moved with his whole family from Norway to America, out to Tennessee."

At this point I couldn't help interrupting his narrative to tell him that my grandparents had come from Norway too.

(Continued on page 42)

Lines to the Moon

By Josue Rem. Siat

O Moon! thou art once more
so wondrous and serenely white
against the starry rondure of the sky!

I know a night like this
will come—when thou thy sheen wilt shed
as beautifully upon my lonely tomb. . . .

On still another night
wilt thou with old-time glory shine
upon an Earth so desolate and sad. . . .

But I know too thou art
fated to drift, of splendor shorn,
amid the hush of the Ultimate Night.

Historic Batavia

By G. G. Van der Kop

COMPARISONS between such cities as Manila and Batavia may be rather futile, yet it is interesting to note that in so far as historical landmarks are concerned, there is no denying that Manila has the better of Batavia. In old Batavia we find nothing which can equal Manila's Intramuros and very little is left of the Batavia of the Dutch East India Company, once called the "Queen city of the Orient". Where once the castle of Batavia was situated and the old Dutch town, we now find a number of imposing modern offices, banks, and a railway station shoulder to shoulder with a number of more or less dilapidated office buildings from an earlier period, crooked canals bordered by mean-looking Chinese shops and an occasional restaurant, and only in a few places does one come across the remains of Batavia's golden age. One can hardly imagine that on this site once rose a truly Dutch town, with houses with gabled roofs and spired churches, sister-city to seventeenth century Amsterdam and the towns of the Zuiderzee. That so little of the old town remains, is largely due to the Governor-General Daendels, who was appointed when Napoleon's brother Luis was King of Holland. When the latter resigned in favor of his son, Holland became part of the French empire and the colonies passed also to the French. Daendels, as a true child of the Revolution, had no respect for the remains of the dead past and used the bricks of the old town as building material for the new one of Weltevreden which he built because various factors had cooperated to make health conditions in old Batavia gradually unbearable. The Iron Marshal, as he was called, was very thorough about it, so thorough that until very recently it has been impossible to locate even the place where the Governor-Generals were buried.

Several of the imposing tombstones, bearing heraldic devices, from the old Dutch church, were recovered later and can now be seen at the Tanah Abang cemetery at Weltevreden, where they have been placed in a vertical position in the walls on both sides of the entrance gate. The only tombstone of a Governor-General of the Dutch East India Company which still covers the remains of the exalted personage whose name and armoinal bearings it shows, is that of the Governor-General Hendrik Zwaardekroon (1718-1724), born at Rotterdam, January 26, 1667, obit at Batavia, August 12, 1728, whose last and explicit wish it was to be buried alongside the common people in the graveyard of the old Portuguese church. His is indeed a splendid tombstone, a so-called coromandel stone of an especially hard material which in the Company's days were imported from the Coromandel Coast. It is decorated with his coat of arms, four solid rings, and a memorial tablet bearing his name, birthdate, and date of death, all in bronze. This leads us to another tombstone from the days of the East India Company, not as imposing as that of Zwaardekroon, but which has quite a story attached to it. It is the stone placed in 1920 in the wall of the same Portuguese church already mentioned, alongside the main



entrance, and it once covered the remains of the Governor Carel Reyniersz (1650-1653) and his first wife, Judith Barra. It was found in our days at Surabaya, which is rather queer considering that Reyniersz died and was buried at the castle of Batavia. It is generally assumed that this tombstone found its way to Surabaya because towards the end of the eighteenth century there was a great shortage of coromandel stones due to the war with England when communication with the British colonies had been interrupted. Old tombstones were then used for new graves and many rested beneath inscriptions which did not refer to them, and even the tombstones of the once most exalted servants of the East India Company did not escape this fate. We are therefore inclined to assume that even before the period of revolutionary Daendels, little respect was shown for the relics of the past.

One of the best preserved remains of Old Batavia is the old Portuguese so-called Outer Church, because it had been built outside the walls of the old town. Some dozen years ago the restoration of the old building was carried out under the supervision of the Archeological Survey, which did very good work. When this church was built Batavia had already three churches, but it appears that the devotional spirit of the Portuguese community justified the addition. Incidentally it may be mentioned here that most of the Portuguese then dwelling at Batavia were descendants of slaves and that traces of the Portuguese influence at Batavia can be found even in our days. Of the three existing churches at Batavia towards the end of the seventeenth century, one was known as the Portuguese "Inner" Church (within the walls), the new one was to be the Portuguese "Outer" Church (outside the walls). The corner stone was laid on October 19, 1693, by the son of the Visitor-General Govert van Hoorn, and the church was consecrated before it was quite finished in October, 1695. Morning services were held at this church in Dutch and evening service in Portuguese for the Portuguese community. Only few alterations have been made in the exterior of the building during the course of years; in its present state it is almost similar to what it was like in 1695. Only the graveyard round the church has disappeared; and only a few remaining tombstones remind one of it. The interior of the church is in seventeenth century style with lofty arches, a gracefully carved pulpit, a richly decorated organ and solid, antique brass chandeliers, unique in Java. Some of the pews draw the attention by their beautiful finish, and several memorial tablets, bearing the coats of arms of many of the once great and mighty, now long dead, break the monotony of the white walls. Many of these tablets were not hung here originally but have come from other churches.

In pleasant contrast to the white walls, is the floor of ordinary red slabs of brick, which in the past used to be covered by fine white sand. Only a few steps from the site of the Portuguese church there is another famous

(Continued on page 40)

Call of the Agong

By Edilberto K. Tiempo

THEY met on the hillside of the big *kaingin* or clearing of old man Miloy. It was the planting season in Bagtik in the uplands of Amio. This day was Miloy's *dagyao*, during which the men, women, and children of the neighboring hills came to help him with his rice planting.

The backs of the half-naked men glistened in the bright May morning and the women looked small in their wide dark skirts and the *purongs* wound about their faces. The men struck the ground with their pointed sticks and the women and children followed to drop the rice grains into the holes, closing them carelessly with their feet. Now and then the children turned their eyes to Miloy's *payag* or hut where two women were preparing the morning meal.

He looked big and powerful in his stained pants rolled above his knees and in his tight *camisa* which left his arms bare high above the elbow. She looked frail in her red and brown *tapis* fastened around her slim waist. Her dark *purong* half hid a small, rather sad face.

From under his wide, pandan hat, he watched her as she followed in the steps of an old man. He wished she were working behind him. For the second time their eyes met and he felt a wild, queer tingling in his blood.

"You are scattering the seed," the old man remarked to the woman. "Are the holes too small?" The woman looked at him confusedly, her brown cheeks turning red.

The *agong* sounded—three slow beats, followed by another three. It was time for the morning meal. The man quickened his steps and came alongside the woman. After a few moments of hesitation he said hoarsely, "You follow me". She looked at him quizzically. "Work behind me in the *kaingin*", he explained, and went past her to where the men were gathering.

The workers squated on the floor, around the smoking rice placed upon fresh banana leaves. The *linatan* of boiled port and jackfruit was placed before them in bowls and tin plates. The men ate silently and after they were through, rolled leaves of tobacco were distributed by some of the women.

The man retired behind the hut and stood leaning against a bamboo pole, watching the curling smoke rising from his crude cigar, until the workers had gone back to their labor, then joined them, choosing the edge of the clearing for his own place of work. The people worked almost silently. The man and the woman were even more silent than the others. The Amio hill people are a quiet folk. The young men are very shy, the women timid. No man ever himself proposed to a woman.

The man struck the ground determinedly with his stick and turned halfway to his companion. The stick's point still buried in the soil, he spoke in a hushed, uncertain voice, "I shall tell my father to make you my wife."

When she did not reply, he looked straight at her and repeated: "I shall tell my father to make you my wife."

She looked at him but did not speak.

"You do not like it?" asked the man.



"I— I do not like it."

The man went on with his work, but after a few moments turned to the woman again. "You will have to learn to like it because I shall tell my father about you; he will tell your father and your father will give you to me." The man smiled.

"You can not marry me", said the woman.

"Yes, I can."

"I— I am a married woman."

The man looked at her fixedly. "You—you are a married woman. . . ." He turned slowly to his work.

Some hours after that he spoke to her again, for she was still following him silently. "How much was your father paid for the marriage?"

The woman looked at him for a moment, then said: "One hundred thirty *umbacs*." (An *umbac* is literally a spear, but the word is also used for the dowry, which may be in the form of spears, rice, money, etc. An *umbac* is then roughly equivalent to one peso.)

"I could have paid a hundred and thirty more," he said, to himself rather than to her. "Where is your husband?"

The woman looked at the winding river at the foot of the hill where, at the bend, a raft was slowly moving upstream. "He will be coming. He went to the lowland to buy salt and some pots".

"Do you like your husband?"

She shook her head slightly and her voice was sad as she spoke at last: "He is cruel to me."

Many silent minutes followed after that, then the man again spoke to the woman with something wild in his eyes: "We can run away!" He spoke hoarsely.

It was not fear that came into her face; it was not surprise. It was the look that follows the discovery of something new and forbidden.

"Yes, we will run away," the man repeated with a note of decision. "At sundown".

THE men were sitting around a thick bamboo tube container, drinking *guháng*, a kind of palm wine, out of cups made of coconut shell. There was an almost pitiful contentment on their faces. But suddenly, above the low, lazy chatter, rose a voice: "Where is my wife?"

Avarice had inscribed ugly lines about the mouth of the speaker, and his eyes held a glint of cruelty. "Nobody has seen her?" he inquired again.

Men and women turned to him. They remembered that Anog's wife had been absent during the meal.

"She must be somewhere—fetching water, maybe," said one.

"Itik—where is he?" a man spoke. There was an ominous silence as men and women looked at each other with growing apprehension.

"After the planting was over, I saw a man disappear behind the group of trees where the *salong* tree stands", a girl volunteered.

"And Lora?"

"I saw only a man."

After another appalling silence, the old man who had been followed by the woman earlier in the day said: "I have a feeling—when I saw them together..."

"What is it!" Anog barked with furious impatience.

"—that they have run away," finished the old man.

"She has run away!" cried Anog savagely as he strode to the wall where his spears were stuck. "We must pursue them!"

"But it is getting dark," a woman said.

"Shut up, wench!" said Miloy, who was Anog's father. "We must go after them." He stepped to where the agong hung. "They can not have gone far. You trail them, Anog, with your friends, while I call all the villages to help. We shall find them. They will be punished. Only once has such a thing happened, and that was when I was a boy!" The agong sounded. A strange call, echoing from hill to hill, carrying a message of fury and vengeance.

UPON a ridge a man and a woman were hurrying over a beaten trail. When they heard the call, they stopped for a moment and looked in each other's face.

"Itik, I am not afraid," said the woman, answering his unspoken question.

"You are not?" he said. Picking her up in his strong arms, and leaving the trail, he stumbled on.

WHEREVER men, in hut or on path or river, heard the agong's call, they would pause, listen attentively,

then hurry away in the direction of the sound. They knew the meaning of that barbaric rhythm.

"ITIK, put me down," said the woman, after the man had clambered up a steep incline with her in his arms. "I can run".

"No, you do not know the way."

"But I can follow you. Then we can make faster progress."

"You will follow me?" he asked, a happy note in his voice.

They were going down a gentle slope when Itik heard the sound of men's feet some distance behind. He looked back only to see something flying swiftly toward them.

"Lora!" he shouted, pushing the woman to one side.

But he was too late. The spear had not missed the mark.

The man caught her as the woman staggered back.

"Itik—I—I am not afraid..." she said. A flicker of a smile struggled with the agony in her face.

"So you are the man," Anog leered savagely. "I have brought two spears. This one is for you. Now..."

Anog never finished the sentence. Itik had wrenched the spear from the woman's back and flung it at the speaker.

But a spear flew from another one of the pursuers. Another...

FROM afar the agong was still faintly throbbing... Upon a mossy tree trunk a solitary *duliduli* (cicada) offered its droning song to the night.

Diamond

BEAUTIFUL... hateful pebble—sparkling there;
Cruel stone; edged bitterness, faceted grief;
Counterfeit light, cold mock-fire, malignant ice;
Masquerading muck, glinting filth, crystal corruption;
Frozen blaze of Hell from Devil's furnace sprung;
Dead, glittering coke of baleful glare; eye of hate!
O star of misery! Odious bauble! Blinding, searing sun of my despair!
What is your affinity with love?
What are you doing on my Lady's hand?
Sparkling there...

Chaos-King! Destroy Me!

I am, for I think?
No, I am, for I love!
But O First and Ultimate Principles!
O Eternal Compensating Laws!
O Equilibrated Order!
Why is she not with me?
All to me—I am nought to her...
Maddened am I by this discord!
Chaos-King! Destroy Me!
I never should have been...

Commercial Aviation

With Special Reference to the Philippines and the Netherland Indies

By H. Nieuwenhuis

BEFORE the rise of modern means of transportation, men lived their lives in very restricted areas. In such and such a place a man lived and worked, and rarely did his thoughts and ambitions stray far away.

With the objective of economic improvement, however, transportation was called upon to support production to an ever increasing extent, and the reciprocal influence of these two factors has done much towards increasing general world prosperity. Nowadays nearly every one is interested not only in his own place of residence or in his own country, but in all the world. Thanks to the development of trade, due largely to the development of transportation, mankind is becoming cosmopolitan.

The first great revolution in transport came with the invention of the steam engine which resulted in the practically complete conquest of both land and sea. The second revolution is to be attributed to the invention of the airplane, which has resulted in the conquest of the air and the equalization of transport, whether over land or water.

The history of aviation so far may be considered in three phases. The first of these opened in 1903 when the two Wright brothers succeeded in keeping a very primitive apparatus in the air for twelve seconds. Thereafter came a series of notable individual achievements by bold pioneers, the outstanding one being Bleriot's crossing of the English Channel in 1909.

The second phase covered the World War period. At the outbreak of hostilities the belligerents began using the airplane for reconnaissance purposes. The importance of the airplane as a means of attack was not at first realized, and the story goes that during the first weeks of the war hostile pilots waved their hands at each other in greeting. The realization, however, was not long delayed, and thereafter neither money nor effort was spared in transforming the airplane into a machine of destruction. Speed and load capacity were rapidly increased, and everything possible was done to improve dependability.

It was also soon understood that the airplane would play a very important part after peace was established, and shortly after the close of the war specially adapted airplanes were already available for commercial traffic. With the establishment of the first airway companies, the third phase was ushered in. In 1919, exactly ten years after Bleriot's adventurous flight, the Royal Dutch Airlines started the first regular service between Amsterdam and London.

Although technically aviation had already been brought to a fairly high state of development, it appeared that this alone was not sufficient, there being another problem that had to be solved, namely, that of organization. The need of adequate organization became even more apparent when it was seen that the great advantages of this new means of conveyance was not to be found in short, local connections,



but in long routes, and that air-traffic was to be essentially international.

The acknowledgement of this latter fact led to a conference being held in Paris in 1919, attended by the representatives of several European countries, for the purpose of coming to some agreement and to draw up the necessary international regulations to govern air-traffic. An Air Convention was drawn up which is now in force in twenty-eight nations. The principle of coöperation is laid down in the following article:

"Each contracting State undertakes in time of peace to accord freedom of innocent passage above its territory to the aircraft of the other contracting states, providing that the conditions laid down in the present Convention are observed."

The result has been that with respect to air-traffic, at least, frontiers have practically been eliminated. Today the whole of Europe is covered with a network of international airlines which, connecting with each other, makes it possible to travel from one end of the continent to the other in an amazingly short time. It is not necessary to elaborate on the great advantages of these airlines to the countries concerned.

In the Far East, too, the airplane is already playing an important rôle, but there is still ample scope for aviation development, especially in view of the growing importance of the countries around the Pacific in world trade.

In this connection, attention should be drawn to the special geographic position of the Philippines and the Netherlands Indies within the great triangle formed by America, Australia, and Eastern Asia. In the near future, this vast region will also, no doubt, be covered with an extensive airnet. It is up to the Philippines and the Netherlands Indies to see to it that they get their share of the coming traffic.

With this aim, and to prevent the planning of air lines in this part of the world that would omit the Philippine and East Indian Archipelagos, two things are necessary. First, up-to-date ground organizations must be provided, and, second, air lines have to be established. Thus an important link will be made available in the already described triangle.

In the Philippines there are already two local airway companies, but the ground organization might still be greatly improved.

In the Netherlands Indies, the Royal Netherlands Indies Airways has, during its seven years of existence, established several lines on and between Java and Sumatra, which also touch at Singapore, while a line is shortly to be opened between Java and Borneo. In order to meet the requirements of modern aircraft, the ground organization is being improved, new landing fields are being built, existing fields

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Iyo Boloy, Adviser on Love

By Genaro Lapuz

WHY Iyo Boloy had remained a bachelor until he died at the age of sixty-three, every one in the barrio thought he knew. The barrio folk said that Iyo Boloy had buried his love with Rosita, sweet barrio beauty, who had died of an unknown malady on the evening of the day before they were to have been married. For forty-three long years, Iyo Boloy had remained true to the memory of his dead sweetheart.

I first met him many years ago on the mountain farm of Kabisa Miyo, whose adopted son he was, in barrio Magsiko, and I saw him there after that on every long vacation. I went to him for advise in my own love-affairs, as did so many others, and we became good friends.

It is not the entire truth that he remained unmarried on account of the death of Rosita—contrary to the belief of the country people and the barrio lads and lasses who idolized him and wove his name into the love songs which are still sung on moonlight nights in the Cebu hills.

He confided the truth to me and to me alone. Now that he is dead, I believe I am free to tell the strange story of my old friend, as he told it to me one afternoon just before harvest time, with tears dropping from his old eyes.

When he was barely twenty years old, he was betrothed to Rosita whom he loved dearly and who loved him well in return.

One Sunday, a month or so before the marriage was to take place, he accompanied Kabisa Miyo and Iya Juana, his wife, to the market town about thirteen kilometers from their farm, to lay in a week's supply of dried fish and other foodstuffs for the men who were to help them with the harvest. They left the *poblacion* about dusk with their purchases in a sledge drawn by a carabao. The trail followed the river and ran along rough precipices under deep woods and bamboo thickets. *Tulisans* (robbers) were not unknown in the region. They trudged on and as darkness fell, lit a flaring torch which the Kabisa and Iya Juana, riding on the sled, held by turns. Iyo Boloy was riding on the back of the carabao.

After more than three hours of travel they were nearing the farm and at last came to a clearing about half a kilometer away from the house. As they emerged from the thickets and were passing a huge *dakit* tree there, the carabao suddenly stopped, breathing deeply, and began to move backward. The three people knew there was something wrong. They detected a very unusual odor. Iya Juana moved closer to Kabisa Miyo who was holding the torch in his trembling hand, and shivers ran down the back of the younger man as he unconsciously clasped his legs tightly about the carabao.

Their fears were relieved when the carabao began to pass water, and they swiftly concluded the animal had stopped from physical necessity. As the female carabao stood firmly, the gushing water breaking the dead silence beneath



the weird *dakit* tree, and the travelers breathed a sigh of relief, they suddenly heard a cry, as of a new-born child, which seemed to emerge from the bulging outcrop of the tangled exposed roots of the tree. The light of the torch grew dim and Kabisa Miyo clasped the hilt of his bolo. The carabao lurched forward with heavy steps as Iyo Boloy belabored its sides. The cry seemed to fill the place and echoed and reechoed from the crags above them, yet it seemed not in the least to disturb the monkeys and birds which the three human beings knew to be at rest in the thick jungle that they were now leaving behind them at a gallop.

The cries died out as they got away from the haunted spot, and Iyo Boloy, in spite of the remonstrances of the two old people, shouted back repeatedly: "*Akoy kugos!*" "*Akoy kugos!*" a Visayan expression meaning, "I will be the god-father". Arrived at the house, Kabisa Miyo counselled his companions to say nothing about the matter to the other members of the family or to the neighbors.

Nothing happened and all seemed to be well. For a whole week, Kabisa Miyo and the members of his household, assisted by the neighbors, were busy with the harvest. For the general entertainment, the *balitao*—a sort of love dance—was danced nightly, and Rosita and Iyo Boloy were the leading figures. Then another week passed without undue incident as Kabisa Miyo and his wife were busy with the after-harvest work, while Iyo Boloy looked after the burning of the piles of dead corn stalks.

Then, one afternoon, when only Iya Miring, a servant girl, was in the house, and the sun was disappearing behind the western hills, a four-wheeled vehicle, drawn by eight horses, stopped in front of the door. To the great amazement of the young girl, two beautiful maidens descended from the carriage and inquired as to the whereabouts of Iyo Boloy. They said their Mother had sent for him because he had promised to be the god-father of a child who was to be baptized that evening. Iya Miring asked the two maidens to wait and ran to the field to inform Kabisa Miyo and the others of the strange visit. They were stricken with fright and Kabisa Miyo weakly upbraided the youth for his foolish shouting on the night of their return from the town. He directed Iya Miring to return home quickly and tell the maidens that Iyo Boloy was not around. With great reluctance, Iya Miring obeyed this command.

The old couple, Iyo Boloy walking between them with hanging head, returned as darkness was falling. Kabisa Miyo was much worried. He knew that when the *Tagbanuas* or the unseen people are angered, frightening things happen. He said he himself had seen not only articles of clothing and even cows and carabaos and horses hanging

in the top branches of the mango trees, but young children, where the Tagbanuas had placed them and where they had been found only after several days' *bandillo*, when the people go about beating drums and pots and tin cans at various haunted places to make things uncomfortable for them. "Oh! these people—these Tagbanuas, are terrible!" Kabisa Miyo kept muttering.

"I did not know that this might happen", said Iyo Boloy, in a tremulous voice.

"You must be very careful from now on", counselled Iya Juana, "especially as the haunted place borders the field you are in charge of."

"That's true", said Kabisa Miyo. "When you go to the field, don't stay there late. Go home before sunset and bring our noisy dog, Espaya, with you".

When they got to the house, the old people told Iya Miring to keep quiet about the visit of the strange maidens that afternoon and to say nothing to anybody. The young man rushed at once to the family altar and said a few words of prayer to San Vicente. Then he hung a double cross around his neck for protection.

Iyo Boloy's field was planted to mongos, a kind of bean especially favored at weddings in Cebu. To the surprise of all the people in the neighborhood, his field flourished, while the mongos and the *dawa*, a kind of cereal, in other fields were withering in the April heat. Some thought that his *diwata* or offering to the spirits at the planting season must have greatly pleased the Tagbanuas.

Iyo Boloy followed the advice of his foster-parents and did not stay out late, and at noon, when the Tagbanuas are believed to stroll about, he also kept away from the haunted spot near his field.

When the mongos were ready for the harvest, the youth and some of his friends went to the field one morning, but found to their surprise that most of the beans had already been harvested, some that were not quite ripe, being left apparently to harvest the following day. The next day, the ripe beans had been picked again, and the next, and in their disappointment and reckless anger, Iyo Boloy and his laborers cut down all the plants with their bolos. Their returning for the third time with empty baskets did not surprise Kabisa Miyo and his old wife, and they did not know that Iyo Boloy, still angry at the loss of his crop, went secretly to his field that midday.

Taking his stand in front of the haunted dakit tree, his shiny bolo in hand, he defied the unseen people to come out into the open for a square fight. The foolhardy young man called them many names and danced about in rage, cutting the shrubbery all about him. Finally, when he had been forced to rest from his efforts, the same two maidens who had visited Kabisa Miyo's house suddenly appeared behind him.

In a low, soothing voice, the elder of the two implored him to put down his weapon, which Iyo Boloy slowly did. "Iyo Boloy", she said, "we are sent by our Mother to tell you to come to our house. Your mongos were harvested by our slaves and are in baskets in our *kamarin* (granary). Mother wants you to come with us and get them. It was our slaves who took such good care of your crop and watered your field daily."

The young man, taken aback by the sudden visitation, could think only of the beans which Kabisa Miyo had promised him for the wedding banquet as his wedding gift to him and Rosita.

"All right", he said. "I will go. Where is your house? Is it very far?"

"No", said the younger beauty, pointing to the haunted crags, "that's the place. It is not far. In fact, we are in our garden now".

Instantly, as Iyo Boloy looked around, he found himself talking to the maidens in the midst of a wonderful garden filled with rainbows and flowers. What seemed a moldy rock a few moments ago, he saw now was a splendid palace, and the dakit tree was a noble tower that seemed almost to touch the sky.

Dazed, he followed the two maidens, and, mounting, a great stairway, he came into a large and splendid hall with beautiful furniture of gold and silver. In one corner he saw a handsome old woman who smiled at him and said:

"Good day, Iyo Boloy. Sit down, my dear man, sit down".

"Good day", he answered as in a dream. "But, madam, I am in a hurry. Where are my mongos?"

"Mother", said the elder of the two maidens, "isn't Iyo Boloy handsome?"

"Of course, my dear," said the old lady laughing, "especially when he is made mad."

Iyo Boloy still could think only of his mongos. "Where are my mongos?" he asked again.

"Wait a minute, Iyo Boloy", said the younger maiden, "I'll get you a cool drink to refresh you."

"No, no, no," said the young man, fear at last rushing upon him, "I'm in a hurry. Please let me go. Where are my mongos? Iyo Miyo and Iya Juana are waiting for me now."

"Before you go, Iyo Boloy," said the old woman softly, "I wish you to choose one of my daughters for your wife. They are both beautiful, are they not?"

"No, no, no. Please let me go", cried the young man, now full of terror, "I can not do that. I am engaged to Rosita". He began to weep and cried aloud for his sweet-heart.

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Life

By Ramon de Jesus

A leaf,
Quivering in the breeze,
Sways and, in a sighing sweep,
Falls to silent shades.

The Need for Systematic Adult Education

By Leandro L. Lumba

ILLITERACY still presents one of the greatest social problems of modern civilization, which persists in spite of the expansion of educational systems. Thousands of children are enrolled, from time to time, in institutions, public and private, and many educational instruments and methods are used for the proper diffusion of knowledge among the masses, but we still find in our midst a considerable number of adults who are either illiterate or wrongly educated, endangering the stability of peace and order. The problem is so serious as to give grave concern not only to educators but to statesmen. The present campaign, the world over, is a movement that seeks to provide not only for the universal education of children but also for the education of adult citizens. Educators admit that education must strike at the very root of the cause of our present social difficulties to the end that "all adults are properly adjusted to the world of work and the established order."¹

The traditional doctrine that the schools belong to the child alone has been one of the causes of our alarming adult problem. On account of this fallacious belief we have adults who, through lack of opportunity in youth or through mental incapacity, have failed to adjust themselves to the social order. The struggle for life in our machine civilization has become a complicated process, releasing forces that we do not fully comprehend, and we are therefore dealing with a problem which is not primarily one of the individual but of society. Today's educational program must involve an extensive system of education that will take care of adult education side by side with the education of the youth.²

Universal education has been defined as the education of all the children, adult citizens in most countries being relegated to the background. Today the trend of thought, however, has changed. It is now accepted that the public school system should not only educate the children; it should also provide for the education of the parents of the children. The new ideas which children learn in school are not readily converted into practice unless the parents possess a sympathetic understanding of them.³ The home should cooperate with the school in the education of the children, and this can be done only when the parents comprehend the value of what is taught to their children. It is also important to recognize that the parents are the first to influence the child. The impression which he gets in his formative years at home is a decisive factor in the formation of proper attitudes toward matters of social interest and public welfare.⁴

Is adult education practical? How far has it succeeded? Let us examine the methods adopted in progressive countries for our own enlightenment in making plans to improve the status of our aged population.

In the United States "illiteracy is being reduced through compulsory educational laws and a more wholesome attitude toward their enforcement and by the legally constituted agencies which some of the states are providing to teach adult illiterates. Nearly half the states are aiding adult classes from public funds. In some of the states



evening schools have been made a part of the regular school program."⁵

In many cities of the United States various clubs and organizations are cooperating with the school authorities in adult education. Mothers' classes are handled by club women in school buildings.

Store and factory managers set aside an hour of the workers' time for their education. In the city of Chicago especially, "at any time, any place the year round, wherever there are people who want to be taught, classes are established for them."⁶

In Czechoslovakia they have a system of training schools for workers and community libraries for adult citizens. The government encourages instruction through correspondence courses and itself conducts public lectures. Public school teachers are required by law to participate in adult education, and even the army shares in this undertaking. It is said that the national life of the people has been regenerated through an effective program of adult education. The republic today stands on a stable foundation.⁷

The most outstanding achievement in adult education is found in Denmark. In this country the government operates the so-called People's High Schools which have for their object the enlightenment of the peasant and agricultural classes. In these schools the people are taught primarily the scientific principles underlying agricultural processes. The efficiency of their system of schools is reflected by the fact that today Denmark is considered the most literate, the most industrious, and the most prosperous nation in Europe.⁸

Japan, the most highly industrialized country in the Far East, embarked on adult education more than a decade ago. The government furnishes systematic instruction in certain subjects for definite periods of time during which the adult is expected to acquire knowledge considered essential in actual life.⁹

In Soviet Russia, not to be outdone in this respect, young and old go to school today. Laborers attend trade union schools, factory schools, and other technical schools. Short courses in farming are offered. Traveling libraries have been developed, and "reading huts" are built to encourage reading, especially of newspapers, among the masses.¹⁰

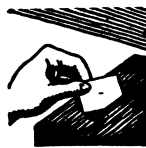
In the Philippines, however, the problem of adult education has met largely with indifference. Our efforts at enlightening our illiterate adults have been neither systematic nor intensive. The program, if such it may be called, lacks vigor and aggressiveness. We have not even organized a practical curriculum for the systematic instruction of our adult population. It is true that community lectures have been conducted on varied topics of general and specific interest, but lecturing alone will not succeed in inculcating knowledge and developing an enlightened public opinion to any appreciable extent among our illiterate adults. Lenin, the father of Sovietism said: "The liquidation of literacy is not a political problem: it is a condition without

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"A Serious Curtailment of Freedom"

By Walter Karig

I SHALL always hold the privilege of having participated in the inauguration of freedom for the Philippines as a high spot in my life. The historical event of November 15, "all of which I saw, part of which I was", stands equal at least in my experiences with the first Armistice Day, November 11, 1918, or the celebration of an insecure peace I witnessed in Versailles seven months later.



The winning to a people of liberty and independence by peaceful means, by power of intellect and demonstration of ability, is rightly to be defined as an epoch in world history. The inaugural of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, while naturally a matter of first importance to its citizens, was not a parochial affair but an international event. Despite some of the sordid factors and selfishness, especially among certain American groups, which contributed to the grant of freedom, November 15 is a day to mark a great advance of civilization. Not only Philippine history or American history was written then, but world history. That it will be one of those rare chapters in the chronicles of nations, a tale of success and happiness, is naturally the hope and prayer of us all.

Happiness and success are not, however, the fruits of pious prayer and earnest hope alone. I am not posing as an oracle in saying that vast labors of mind and body are essential to the harvest. One needs more than soil and sun and seed and rain to make a crop of rice.

Therefore I am distressed to observe that the Filipinos themselves have throttled their liberty, have put a serious curtailment of freedom upon themselves, and with seeming deliberation have taken a backward step in political economy and social advance, which is going to alienate American opinion at a critical time. I speak as one who must professionally know American public opinion intimately, and as one who has studied more than superficially the social and political economy of the Philippines. The city in which my newspaper is published has the largest Filipino population in the East outside of New York. My interest in Philippine affairs is not superficial, nor provoked alone by the fact of being invited to the inauguration. I have criticised the iniquities and inequalities imposed upon the new Commonwealth by short-sighted, selfish, and self-hurting political and agricultural blocs in America. I propose to continue that fight, for I believe the imposition of the excise tax and tariffs against the Philippines is unfair both to the American people and Philippine citizens. I cite these personalities only to demonstrate that I have both affection and faith for the Philippines and to give emphasis to my disappointment, which is shared by every member of the newspaper delegation with whom I have spoken, that the disenfranchisement of the Filipino women and the unfairness of the so-called plebiscite, should have marred the event of liberty.

Denying the right and privilege of the vote to women makes a lie of the assertion that November 15 marked the birth of Philippine independence. There was a grant of liberty to all the people, and forthwith that liberty was

denied to half the nation. Taking from women the briefly accorded franchise before they had a chance fairly to exercise it, makes a mockery of the phrase "liberty and independence", but it also makes enemies of the Commonwealth out of the women in America, and the American woman is

a powerful factor in American business. So is the Filipino woman in Philippine business, and art and science and the professions. That makes the injustice more than academic.

Let me talk frankly, bluntly. The propagandists against Philippine independence in the United States widely published charges that the new government would fall into the hands of a clique of politicians, a minority of professional exploiters, entrenched behind a large and complacent bureaucracy. Nothing gave more strength to these charges than the radical limitation of the Commonwealth's voting strength. Concerning the disenfranchisement of illiterate property owners, I have no practical opinion. I hold it morally wrong to deny a direct taxpayer the right of a voice in the government, but because I am ignorant of the practical facts I shall let opinion wait upon my further education.

American women, thousands of whom are executives in industry, almost all of whom are the confidants and advisers of their husbands in business, have an immediate prejudice against a government which in this day and age puts womanhood under the political onus shared by criminals, imbeciles, and children. Friendship of American women will mean millions of pesos a year to the Philippines, and the exertion of powerful political influence in Congress.

American businessmen, no matter what their opinions of woman suffrage may be, are suspicious of governments which they are told are being run for the benefit of the governors. That unfounded and malicious propaganda has been spread in the United States about the political leaders who guided the Philippine people to freedom, is true, but so long as the Philippine law-makers and statesmen endorse the backward step I have defined, the slanderers have the semblance of facts to back up their charges.

I am no fanatic. I am no propagandist. I am a fairly hard-boiled newspaperman. I believe I am serving no other interests than that of the whole Philippine people when I say that depriving your women of the right they should and can hold co-equally with men, is an act which means money out of your pockets and friendship withheld at a critical moment.

I am not in ignorance about the status of the Filipino woman in the industry, the sciences, the commerce of the nation. In the Chinese and Japanese shops women are not seen; in the establishments of the Filipinos, women not only participate actively in the business, but as often as not manage the shop. Wherever I went in the island of Luzon, I saw women executives. I visited the homes and offices of women physicians, women dentists, women educators, lawyers, and artists. Nowhere in the world have I seen the women of a nation participating more actively in the affairs of the country than in the Philippines, the United States not excepted.

To declare that these women shall not have a voice in the management of their government, or to make their right to vote subject to the apathy of the back-woods peasant women, is an injustice. That it is the only injustice I saw, emphasizes the fact. The Philippine legislature which is about to make history, world history, will be falling far short of its responsibility to the Philippines and to the advancement of world culture, if it does not swiftly correct this fundamental mistake. Neglect will affect the welfare of the Commonwealth and the Republic we anticipate, not only internally but in the eyes of the world. It is not a moral question alone. Female disenfranchisement will mark the new Commonwealth as backward, retrogressive; it gives strength to the argument that independence will be used as a political monopoly, and those beliefs abroad will have a very material effect on the economic welfare of the country.

I said that denying the women the vote, or making it subject to a curious sort of referendum, is not a moral question alone. It is also not a political question alone, which is the viewpoint assumed by some of the editors and statesmen with whom I discussed the subject.

I asked President Quezon, as the highest political authority and the individual of greatest responsibility, what his opinion was. Mr. Quezon said that in principle he was in favor of female suffrage, but that in practice he was indifferent. He said he believed it would make no difference in the long run whether women voted or not, and he cited instances with which I dare to take exception.

Mr. Quezon believes that a woman's vote will either duplicate her husband's or cancel it. That is certainly true, but how is that an argument against universal suffrage? If a woman votes yes with her husband's yes, that makes two affirmatives. In the final count it is no different than two men voting similarly. Likewise, if a woman votes no to her husband's yes, the result is no more the disenfranchisement of that man through cancellation of his vote than if another man ten kilometers distant had cast the cancelling vote. Mathematically, the argument quoted by Mr. Quezon is a fallacy, in my own opinion. It would be the essence of logic, on that basis, to give only one vote to a family, lest a son's vote cancel or duplicate his father's.

Either one vote to a family and the disenfranchisement of sons, or votes for women; that's the answer to that argument.

But that argument is also essentially political, and the problem is not wholly political, even if it derives from politics. The Philippines accord women unsurpassed opportunities in education and the professions and vocations. I was frankly amazed at the quality and the number of the colleges and universities for women, and the comparative cheapness of liberal and specific education. To what purpose are women given the opportunity of being the intellectual equals of men, if they are not accorded equality in citizenship? If it is to be considered a useless expense to record the votes of women, then it is likewise a waste of money to permit women their right of mental development. The government is to be warned that so long as women are in possession of intellectual equality with men, that political equality can not in justice be denied to them, nor withheld in fact. Foolish laws and narrow-minded legislators may postpone the day when women become the full equals of men before the law, but that can not prevent the event. It will come, and is it not the wisest course to recognize the inevitable, rather than to put temporary barriers in its way, thus causing internal unrest and disregard in foreign eyes?

The so-called plebiscite can be briefly weighed and dismissed. Why a referendum on votes for women? Was it ever presumed to hold a plebiscite on votes for men? He who holds there is no parallel, is nearsighted. In a civilized country—let France pass as an anachronism with its limited franchise—a sentient adult human being is a citizen without regard for the physical differences of sex. Otherwise the Bill of Rights incorporated in your Constitution is a sham. That it was a sham in the American Constitution for a century does not alter the fact.

The Philippines will not benefit to the utmost from the social, professional, and educational freedom its women possess, until the women are given the fullest opportunities citizenship affords to contribute to government the intelligences they have trained. It is not a matter of counting extra votes, and it is a greater matter than masculine

(Continued on page 37)

Cinquains: A Sequence

By Rodrigo T. Feria

I

OFTEN
I see your face
In the heart of a rose,
Rising like a mist from the sea. . .
O love!

II

Sometimes
I hear your voice
Among the soft breezes;
Like a lilt of a song. . . you stir
My heart.

III

You are
A touch, a part,
Of every beauty's art;
Like a song to heaven. . . my soul
To me.

Rota Days

By Hans G. Hornbostel

I spent the first day in Saipan in arranging for quarters, and this was happily concluded by finding an excellent lodging with a certain Gregorio Sablan, one of the prominent Chamorro citizen of the island. Gregorio is a son of a Spanish padre and a Chamorro mother and had been educated by the Germans in Tsingtao, China. He later became a schoolmaster in Saipan, and later still an aide to the former German Governor Fritz of the Mariana Islands. About one year before the outbreak of the World War he was sent to Rabaul, New Guinea, where, at the declaration of war, he joined the German forces in their campaign against the Australian expeditionary force that was sent to German New Guinea to capture it. It was during this time that he was transferred to the famous German sea raider, *Emden*, and after this ship's destruction, he found himself a prisoner of war in Australia. There he was released, having convinced his captors that he was born in Guam and therefore an American citizen, and had been forced by the Germans to fight for them. The other German prisoners were good sports and did not spike his story and so he was released and sent back to Rabaul, New Guinea, as the aide to the Australian Secretary for Native Affairs. These adventures made an interesting story and more of them anon.

Gregorio has for years been the host of visiting foreigners, especially scientists and journalists, and his anecdotes regarding these and their contacts with the Japanese authorities were highly amusing.

It so happened that a few days before my arrival in Saipan, the Japanese Governor had brought his bride to Saipan from Japan. His former wife had been killed in the great earthquake and he had made a special trip to Japan to fetch another. While in Japan, he visited an American protestant church institution for Japanese orphan girls, and there he found a charming and talented young Miss who was greatly honored, as were the church authorities, by being proposed to by the Governor of the Mariana Islands. They were quickly married and the Governor sent a wire from Japan to Saipan stating that he was arriving with his new wife and that she was a Christian. This he did to forestall any Buddhistic ceremony upon his arrival there. The natives of the island having been Catholic for hundred of years took this to mean that the new wife was Catholic, for in their minds the term Christian and Catholic are synonymous. They greatly rejoiced to think that the Governor's wife would be one of their faith. By this circumstance they believed a better treatment by their Governor would result. The second day after his arrival the Governor held a popular reception and among the guests were the more prominent natives who came loaded with gifts—roasted young suckling pigs, cakes, and other good things to eat, for they wished that the Catholic wife of the Governor be royally received. Much



was their disappointment during the reception to learn that she was not a Catholic.

I sat during the affair at the same table with the Governor and his bride, and later in the evening when his mood grew mellow, he asked his new wife the difference between the Protestant and the Catholic faiths, and after many questions and answers and such information as I imparted during this highly entertaining conversation, he came to the conclusion in his own mind that the difference was slight. Shortly he said to her: "My dear, never have the natives brought me such excellent food, and never have they been so kindly disposed towards me. Now it seems that these people are under the impression that you are a Catholic and as I have learned by your own answers to my questions that after all there is very little difference between the Catholic and the Protestant faiths, I believe that it would be good policy for you to call on the good Padre tomorrow morning and become a Catholic." I took this as a clever bit of chaffing on his part and laughed heartily, but glancing at the face of his pretty young wife I saw, much to my dismay, that he meant it. Next day I left for the northern part of the island to undertake some excavating in the district named Talafofo and did not return until late in the afternoon, and as I entered the town I met the Spanish Jesuit Father who greeted me by saying: "Ah, Mr. Hornbostel, you must come with me to the tavern and celebrate over a bottle of beer a great victory." Being hot and tired I welcomed this, and being seated I said: "Well, Padre, I supposed you have succeeded in converting some more Caroline islanders who will now sing in your excellent church choir on Sunday morning and dance native dances under the moon on Monday night." "Not so," said the good padre, "a great victory has been won, for the Governor's lady will shortly become one of our faith." So it seemed that the Governor had for the sake of sponge cake, etc., induced his wife to become a Catholic. The lady's mental agony can be imagined, she having been brought up by American teachers in a Protestant institution.

The next morning at breakfast my host was in a great rage. A righteous one, he thought, for it seemed that his little girl, Maria, had come home crying and told her parents that the schoolmaster had compelled her and all the other Chamorro children to bow in front of a shrine which had been recently erected before the village schoolhouse. This shrine contained a photograph of the Japanese Emperor and, as the Padre had admonished his flock to bow to no foreign gods, this in her mind was wicked. By the next day all the Catholic parents of Chamorro children were bringing tales of woe to their parish priest, and he, in turn, lodged a complaint with the Governor. All this hubbub was futile as future events proved, for the stand taken by the Japanese government is that the act of bowing to a photograph or picture of the Emperor is exactly the same

as the act of any good citizen, Catholic or not, of any other country when he salutes his country's flag.

During the weeks that followed I visited various localities of the island and spent much time in examining, mapping, and excavating ancient cultural sites. I should like here to state a few observations and conclusions regarding this work.

By surface indications and by excavations undertaken, one must come to the conclusion that the ancient population of Saipan was far greater in number than that of Guam. Considering that the island is smaller and not as productive as Guam, it is hard at first to understand why this should be. Not only is Saipan not as fertile, but the island has no streams with the exception of two very small ones, which dry up during the months from December to May. With an approximate area of 75 square miles, the modern population was 8,000 at the time of my visit, and was hard put for water. Rain water is caught in large concrete cisterns from the roofs of all houses roofed with corrugated iron, and the Japanese government was about to build concrete spillways on hill sides to insure an adequate supply.

What then is to account for the teeming ancient population on an island not seemingly as favorable to support it as the larger, seemingly more favorable, less densely populated island a few miles south? Very probably the answer is that Saipan is much newer geologically than Guam, that the great reef which fringes the whole western shore of Saipan is still growing, and that therefore the lagoon lying between the fringing reef and the strand is deeper than any similar lagoon in Guam, thereby affording excellent inshore fishing. Fish in Saipan today is plentiful; not long ago one could purchase a one pound fish for two and half cents, whereas the same fish cost fifteen cents in Guam.

Although no data was available at that time to state the case accurately, the water beyond the fringing reef is more shallow than it is in Guam, affording better feeding ground for fish. Along the coast of Guam, the land slopes abruptly under water, and the fringing reefs are only a few yards from the strand. Where the land slopes gradually under the water (Agana, Tumon, Merizo lagoons), the fringing reef extends further from the land; in the case of the Merizo lagoon the reef is a mile from the land.

But these large lagoons are old and have grown, in many cases, to their maximum height. This means that at low water the coral fronds are exposed, and, as a feeding ground for fish have ceased to be of value. The oldest

dead reef (one where coral no longer grows between the fringing reef and the strand), is found on the east coast between the mouth of the Togcha River on the north and the mouth of the Talofofu River on the south.

The greater supply of fish in Saipan is due to the different ages of its reefs, as compared with the Guam reefs. This caused the difference in the density of their respective ancient populations. In this connection it would be of great interest to study what influences coral formations have had on the populations of the islands of the entire Pacific, a problem, so far as I know, not yet studied.

Taking the Mariana group as an example, the facts may be generally stated as follows:

The northern Mariana Islands still have active volcanic cones (one cone having burst through as late as 1914), supporting little life, the soil not having reached that state necessary to support a great deal of vegetation, and the coral has not built up sufficiently to form reefs or lagoons on the steep volcanic sides of the islands. The land slopes sharply to deep water affording no feeding ground for fish.

The islands further south (Saipan and Tinian) have had their volcanic sides thoroughly corroded, good soil has formed and vegetation become luxurious. Coral reefs have formed along their sides but are still young, still growing, so that even at low water, they are many feet under water, affording very favorable fishing grounds.

Still further south we have Guam, far older than the rest of this group, its volcanic hills more or less rounded, resulting in fertile valleys; with old, fringing reefs so old as to have grown too shallow for fish. Here then we have the three distinct geological stages:—

The first unfavorable to animal existence, as in the case of the northern islands;

The second highly favorable to human life, as in the central island;

The third less favorable than the second, as in Guam.

These factors, of course, have been altered by modern cultural conditions, and Guam comes to the fore.

The most favorable geological stage of a volcanic island in this latitude, is one where the volcanic action has sufficiently ceased and where the coral growth has not reached its maximum development, i. e. where the fringing reefs are still in more or less deep water and the coral lagoons are still deep enough to provide good feeding and breeding

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Procession

By Maximo Ramos

SOLEMNL
Through the palm-roofed streets
Of the village
The procession winds
Aglow with candles
Filling the still night air
With an incense
That rises like an urgent prayer
To the skies.

Camiguin Island—Home of A Lost Race

By Capt. Fred D. Burdett

MANY years ago, 1908, if I remember rightly, I was talking with Ferguson of the Bureau of Mines about mining matters generally, when he said, "Have you by any chance been over the volcanic island of Camiguin? I was marooned there for over three months and had one of the hardest and most interesting experiences I have yet encountered.



"For one thing there is a deposit of some six to eight thousand tons of high grade sulphur on the east side of the island which ought to interest you, old timer, and another thing and to me more important still, there are literally thousands of burial mounds of a long lost race scattered all over the island, so that at one time it must have been very thickly populated. Their descendants were evidently annihilated in some great volcanic eruption which destroyed every living thing on the island, possibly centuries ago. The only living people on the island are a few Ilocanos or Cagayanos, possibly misdoers who escaped from the mainland and are now settled down and living decently trying to forget their past, making a scanty living on the really fertile volcanic soil. Take my advice, old scout, and look the place over."

It has always been one of my greatest weaknesses to go chasing the rainbow, and I at once got in touch with some friends and we formed a little *Sociedad Anónima*, and in a few weeks' time I was on my way in a thirty-foot *biray* from the port of Dirique with a picked crew of Ilocanos to tackle what later proved a very dangerous voyage to Camiguin. We arrived there safely about six days later, just reaching the island in time to miss by a hair's breath one of those wicked tide rips which make the Babuyan and Balintang channels so dangerous for navigation at spring tides even for big steamers, let alone a small sailboat like ours. It happened when we had almost arrived at the island. As I had some previous experience with tide rips, when I heard the terrifying roar still some miles distant, I at once impressed on my husky miners and sailors from Ilocos Norte that we had not a moment to lose in getting behind a small point of land which jutted out a short distance ahead of us. Luckily for all of us, we had been paddling in leisurely, so, calling to everyone to put their weight into the oars, and seizing one myself, we soon had the little *biray* surging through the water. But that terrific rush of water was coming at us with leaps and bounds, the roar was by now so close as almost to cripple us, but we just made it, not fifty yards ahead of the maelstrom. As we looked back at that waste of roaring water rushing past us, we all heaved a big sigh of relief. All I could say was, "Close shave that!" We could see great whirlpools of ten and twelve feet diameter, any one of which would have engulfed us even if we had not foundered in the great waves of the broken water. The more I looked, the more I was convinced that never again would I attempt the Babuyan Channel in the spring tides, and as I am still very much alive today, it was near tides only from that time on for me.

We gently paddled and sailed around the island when

the great rush of water had passed, we entered the only port, called Pio Pinto, which is protected by a small island on the west, making it a fairly good port in almost any weather.

As we neared the landing, an American on horseback came jogging along the sandy beach waving his hand at us. Close by was a big lagoon and as the tide was going out, there was quite a little river of water running into the sea. When the man and his horse entered the small river the horse seemed badly scared and balked, but the rider drove him in and like a flash the catastrophe happened. There was a great flurry in the shallow water and the next moment the horse with its forelegs broken was on its side and man and horse were there struggling in the water together. The man managed to scramble back to shore, but the poor crippled horse was carried out to sea with a huge crocodile hanging on by its claws to the horse's hind quarters.

Two startling experiences like this within a couple of hours was enough to disturb even the most tranquil temperament, and when my *patron*, Bartolomeo, said "Malo sitio, Apo," I fully agreed, and when we later built a good camp, it was some hundreds of yards farther along the beach, not close to the lagoon where we had at first intended to pitch our camp.

A few years previously the fine cruiser, *Charleston*, had been wrecked on an uncharted pinnacle rock off the east coast of Camiguin, becoming a total loss. All hands had been saved and landed in Camiguin but Meyler, the American we met, had taken the opportunity to desert. He later died on the island from blood poisoning following an infected foot.

The next morning Meyler procured a guide for us and we set out on another adventure which proved one of the most thrilling experiences of my life. I have not yet ascertained who was the most scared by that day's experiences. All I can say is that if the men were worse scared than I was . . . well, perhaps it just as well not to go into particulars.

We had to cross the island from west to east and after climbing a steady, uphill grade we came to what seemed to me an impasse as a great bed of volcanic ash loomed up about fifty feet high. Luckily there were a number of big bejuco vines hanging down the precipitous sides, and directed by our guide we soon overcame what at first had appeared an unsurmountable obstacle.

Every one by this time was complaining of thirst, but when our guide informed us that we were walking over water galore, we thought he was joking. Going over to where a big bejuco was trailing along the ground he cut about six feet off it and, borrowing the small enamel cup of one of the men, he cut the piece of bejuco into eighteen-inch lengths and giving each of them a tap with the back of his bolo, he upended them in the mug, and in no time there was half a pint of clear, fresh, cool sweet water. What a Godsend! Here on this plateau of volcanic ash, where there was apparently not a drop of water to be found, here it was in illimitable quantities! It was a new experience to my Ilocanos and myself, and one we never forgot. It was

always an exciting source of conversation over the night camp fires.

We had been warned of an exceedingly poisonous "stinging" tree*. One of my men trusted too much to our guide to clear away with his bolo anything in the way, and was walking along, not in line, as he should have done, but alongside of a friend, when he walked into one of those vicious plants. So badly was he stung that he screamed and threw himself on the ground in paroxysms of torture. But the guide was again equal to the occasion and, telling us to wait for him, soon returned with a bundle of leaves which he crushed on a flat rock. He instructed us to rub the bruised leaves well over all the huge swellings which now were over an inch in height, and the relief was almost instantaneous. The victim was, however, so exhausted by his late sufferings that we told him and his companion to return to camp. They arrived safely, but it was some days before the victim of the stinging tree got back to normal. The guide told us that should a man be stung so badly that he falls to the ground, becoming unconscious, the exhalations from the tree will eventually kill him. It must be of the same nature as the deadly upas tree.

Shortly after this we left the great bed of volcanic ash behind us and came on evidences of volcanic action all around. Dead solfataras with piles of sulphur about them, calcined rock everywhere with all vegetation destroyed. Ahead of us we saw clouds of vapor arising and knew we very close to our objective, the great group of solfataras that were the source of the big deposits of sulphur we were looking for. Occasionally we passed over tracts of ground that drummed under our feet. Everything had apparently been burnt out beneath us and we were walking over a thin covering that, if it gave way, would precipitate us into the hell of boiling mud and molten lava still raging and heaving below. I for one felt distinctly easier in my mind when we struck solid rock once more, passing over a small ridge with nothing growing on it but cogon grass and small shrubs.

Myself and my companions gazed down in awe at the hundreds of jets of steam pouring out in all directions, and at the numerous small cones of boiling mud bubbling up below us.

Looking down into those weird depths, I inwardly cursed Ferguson and his confounded sulphur deposits. However, I did not have to lead the way; the guide would do that, I thought; but nothing would induce him, he told us, to descend into that inferno; he had done his part; he had brought us here, and now it was up to us or rather unfortunate me to lead the way, and the worst of it was, the longer I looked, the worse it became. "Bartolomeo", I said, "come on and bring that fellow wearing the *alpargatas*." They were not anxious in any way to view the solfataras closer, but on my promising to lead the way they consented to join me in inspecting the inferno at closer quarters. I descended literally in fear and trembling. I had the wind up badly, and as we descended and it got hotter and hotter, great gusts of sulphurous steam made breathing difficult at times. After a very cautious descent, we finally reached the bottom. Just where we landed there was one of those beastly small cones with its pool of liquid stinking mud, which would rise until you would

think it must overflow, then with a really horrid belch it would fall again a few feet. In the meantime there were jets of steam hissing out of small crevices in the rock, that would sear like a red hot iron if one got close enough to them.

Carefully feeling our way, we crept cautiously along on the hard sulphur crust which extended for some distance along the bottom. When I knocked a hole with my small prospecting pick in the sulphur bed, I discovered that under the hard sulphur was a bed of fine soft sulphur of undetermined depth. The hard sulphur was a beautiful yellow color but the flourey sulphur underneath was not so good.

The heat was terrific, and even my Filipinos began to have drawn, haggard looking faces, which made me wonder what mine looked like. I know what I felt like! Another appalling thing was the floor we were walking over. The only thing I can compare it too, is the lid of a kettle when it is boiling. Really I am not exaggerating when I say that volcano floor simply quivered, and I leave it to your imagination what would happen if that lid did blow off.

On the opposite side were three ridges running down to where we were standing and as a gust of wind blew the steam away, I noticed that they were covered with stone cairns. Large cairns dotted the two outer ridges but the middle one was covered with smaller ones. It was, we later discovered, an ancient burial ground—for men on one ridge, women on another, and children in the middle. Some of these cairns had been covered with masses of almost solid sulphur. I could not help thinking what a value the Smithsonian Institute or some other great museum would put on these extraordinary looking cairns. On opening one of them later on, I found the large urns and the bodies they had contained had been displaced by pure, crystalline sulphur in its most beautiful form. I tried to lift some of this material out but it crumbled in my hands, and at any rate was too hot to handle. The men's cairns were some eight feet in diameter, the inner part being earth mixed with small stones enclosing two urns about four feet high, while the outside was a wall of rock built round to hold the mass together.

When we reached the glorious fresh air at the surface once more, while resting, I could not help wondering what sort of people these were who, instead of waiting patiently like the rest of humanity, had anticipated Hell.

After the rest of our party had walked around the top of the crater and joined us, we all had a long drink of bejuco water, and after eating our lunch, I remembered that when exploring Calayan, a neighboring island, the natives there had told me many interesting stories of Limajong, the great Chinese pirate, who in years gone by had ravaged Lingayen and adjacent parts. He made a sort of base at a place called Ibo, on the westward side of Calayan, and from there used to send his junks to Camiguin to collect the sulphur and saltpeter to be found there, bringing it back to Calayan where he manufactured it into gunpowder and stink-pots, preparatory to his attack on Luzon later on when the monsoon was favorable.

I was aroused from my reverie by Bartolomeo drawing my attention to the sun almost at the point of disappearing behind the mountain at our back. A little later, it dawned on me that I was alone. All my companions, as the sun

* *Antiaris toxicaria*; the upas of Java and Malaya; the ipoh of the Philippines

Autobiography of a Moro Slave Boy

I CAN not tell you exactly where and when I was born. I believe I came into this world somewhere in Butig. I am almost sure about this because we, I mean my master and I, had not been out of that district before I escaped to the place where I am now. As to when I was born, I am at a loss to tell, because my former master did not know even his own date of birth—how much less a slave's.



Regarding my father, I must disappoint you again. I never saw him, not even his shadow; or if I ever did, I did not recognize him. When mother was still alive—may Allah rejoice her soul!—I often asked her when father would arrive because she used to tell me father had gone on a long journey. She would only reply that the journey was so long it would take years and years before he could come back. And when I would press my questions further, she would say: "Hush, child! The master will hear and he will scold." And then she would give me some work to do. She never told me who my father really was. Was it because she feared some one?

I grew up in Butig. My former master, Kakai Cabila, was a high datu there. Aside from us, mother and I, he had two other slave women, both of whom were old.

Kakai Cabila had many wives—I think he had five. All of us, however, lived with his first wife who had seven children. Sometimes, he would order me to stay and serve one of the other wives; or sometimes it was mother he would order to stay with a sick wife or one celebrating some feast. I disliked to be away from mother, but I feared the master very much. After many days' absence, mother would return and bring me cakes, like *dudol*, *amik*, etc. Then I would be happy.

One wife our master had, I did not like. She was staying away from the Master's house, and when I was with her I could not see mother often. Besides that she was a very bad woman. She would let me pound and pound rice, and then make me cook yet, and after I had served her she would let me eat only the left-overs. When there was no water in the house, she would order me to get it even at night. Sometimes I would say no to her, because I was afraid of the *saitan*, but with her whip, she looked more fearful than a *saitan* (although I had never seen one) and I would run ahead with the bamboo water tube.

The wife with whom we used to stay most of the time was more kind than the rest. Maybe because we had stayed long so long with her. But her children were not like her. She had three boys bigger than I, and every time I tried to join with them in their games they would turn away and say, "*Bisaya! Baboy aya.*" (Slave! You are a pig). Sometimes I wanted to box the boy who was only an ear bigger than I, but I did not want to be whipped to death. I saw one of the slave women slap one of the boys for saying just those things and the master became very angry. He tied her to a post and whipped and whipped her until she bled. I did not want to be punished that way, so I just bit my lip every time I was angry.

When mother died I became very lonely. I wanted to die also. Of nights, when I was alone, I would cry and cry and pray to Allah that I might die. But Allah did not want me to die.

After mother's death I was made to do all of the work she used to do. Aside from working in the house in the daytime (mother did not work in the fields for the two other slaves did that), I was made to take mother's place in the *lawig*. A *lawig* is a small hut in which the watchers stay at night to drive away the pigs from the field. I was very much afraid. I feared the *saitan* above all things; but even the pigs I was supposed to drive away I also feared. So, at night, even if I knew the pigs were digging up the camotes, I would not come down and drive them off.

When my right hand could already reach my left ear, I was made to go to school. You know some *sundaros* searched the neighborhood for school boys and when they found the boys of my master they ordered him to send one of them to school. But my master did not like his son to study and be a *kafir* (a *kafir* is a Christian), so he sent me instead.

I did not want to be a *kafir* myself, but when I found out that in school one did not have much work, I went to school regularly. Besides, even the sons of the high datu were there. In school also one could play as much as he wanted to, not like in the house. At first I would not play with the boys because I did not want them to kick me or say bad things, but I found out later that the boys were good. I could even play with Itomama, the Sultan's son, and many a time we were partners in games.

Our house was far from the school, so I usually brought my *luto* with me (that is if I did not take my breakfast at home), but if I took my breakfast I would have nothing for noon. We ate only two meals a day and sometimes only one.

Our teacher, with whom I am now living, first became acquainted with me when he asked for my name. I said "I am Bonsalagan." Then he asked for my father's name (which takes the place of a family name among us Moros), but I could not answer him. Then he asked with whom I was staying and I told him. He wrote something on the paper and said, "Your name is Bonsalagan Kakai Cabila". I wanted to laugh at such a long name, but I was afraid.

I was bright in my class. I could beat anybody in arithmetic, especially in addition. I was also good in reading. Only Mamawo, Dicompong's son, could beat me in it, but I beat him in arithmetic and that made it even. When the school was about to close, my teacher said to me: "Bonsalagan, I will let you pass because you are very bright; besides, I like you because you work harder than any of the boys." I felt very happy then.

The next morning I came to school crying. The teacher asked me why. I said that I had told my master all that he had said about me, but instead of saying I was good, he (my master) said that I was bad because I was already a *kafir* and if I liked to stay with a *kafir*, then I could do so.



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The teacher patted me and said, "Well, don't cry my boy. They are only ignorant." But I said I would run away and not go home any more. "What?" he asked me. "You will run away?" I said yes. "All right then," he said. "Do you like to come with me" I said yes again. And that is why I am with him now.

He brought me to this place, Momungan. When school opened he was not sent back to Butig any more but went to teach in Momungan School. Since then I have not been back to Butig.

My teacher is a very kind man. He will let me go to school regularly and if I do not go he scolds me. He lets me eat what he eats. He gives me good and clean clothes. Sometimes he gives me a few centavos. Last March, when I passed the third grade, he bought a pair of shoes for me. If I pass again this year (I am now in the fourth grade), he will buy me a pair of long pants.

Sometimes he says to me: "Benito (my new name now is Benito de Guzman; my family name is taken from his), if you do well, I will let you study in the intermediate . . . and maybe in high school too. Then you can go back to your people and educate them." I did not answer, but grew red in the face.

It is Sunday today and I am writing this because Miss Badelles wants us to finish our themes. This is our last theme and she said we could write about anything and

make it as long as we like. I believe this is too long and not written in good English. I will let Mr. de Guzman correct it. . .

I think he has already awakened from his afternoon sleep. I can hear him moving in his room. I will go in now and show this to him. . . .

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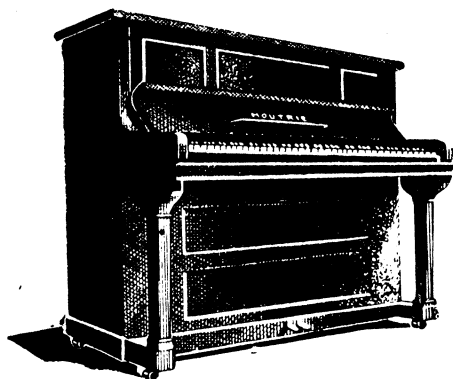
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Camiguin Island

(Continued from page 29)

sank behind the mountain, had gathered themselves up and literally fled, not standing on the order of their going. Looking across the crater, I saw the last of them disappearing in the small shrubs and tall cogon grass on the ridge on the opposite side, and, believe me, I was not long in following them as I was not sure I could find the trail back to the camp. I was in pretty good condition and finally caught up with them where the edge of the big volcanic ash bed had to be descended. I noticed several of the men hanging on to the bejuco vines below me, and hastily taking hold of one, lowered myself, my descent being considerably accelerated by the big vine beginning to draw away from where it was fast to something overhead. But as the bottom was only ash, our landing was, if somewhat rapid, at least a soft one. We finally arrived in camp, the men primed with enough weird things to talk about for years to come.

While my companions, apparently without any fear of the numerous crocodiles, were day after day fishing for all they were worth with their small nets on the sandy beach of Pio Pinto, and steadily but surely filling their big jars with the odoriferous *bugaan*, I continued to explore the island and found it literally riddled with crater holes, but none were really active and nearly all were what are known



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as dying volcanoes. In every one or in the immediate vicinity were scores of the burial cairns, possibly of great antiquity, while high up above the volcanoes slumbering below, were great grave yards of thousands of cairns. One urn I found was evidently of Chinese origin, as there was a great dragon running round the outside of the urn, and jade beads were found in others; relics possibly of a very ancient civilization. As regards walls of houses or ruins of any kind, not a trace; only the stone walls of the burial cairns were left, and I have no doubt that there are scores of grave yards elsewhere buried underneath the great deposits of volcanic ash that cover so much of present-day Camiguin.

Before I close this account of Camiguin with its tragic history in which is written everywhere its utter loneliness and desolation and the sad fate of its ancient inhabitants, I must not forget to mention the great number of boa constrictors that are found there. I often wondered how they and the great crocodiles managed to swim the thirty-five miles of racing tides which separate Camiguin from the mainland. Our young guide solved the problem for me, asking me one evening whether I would like to know how all these reptiles managed the rough and dangerous crossing.

Starting early the following morning we followed our late trail to the solfataras, and skirting them we traveled down a long saddle of volcanic ash to the east coast, where instead of smooth sandy beaches, there are great masses of huge volcanic boulders which had been thrown up evidently in some of the numerous eruptions of what are now supposed to be dying volcanoes. Personally I don't believe they are dying; they are just sleeping or resting, waiting until those latent underground forces come to life once more, and make Camiguin another hell upon earth like it was centuries ago.

When we reached the edge of the sea, the last fifty to a hundred yards being over a mass of what I discovered to be huge pine logs which had been carried down the Cagayan river in floodtime from the heads of the river. As every one knows, a pine log is very buoyant. My guide's pointing and waving of his two hands along the beach strewn with thousands of the aromatic pine logs being interpreted, I got the information that the big boas attached themselves to these logs in the Cagayan river and had eventually drifted to Camiguin. How they make a living on the island is a mystery to me. I know there are or were wild hogs on the island but only a few. Do the great snakes live on each other or what? There are no deer on Camiguin.

On our way back we passed the fringe of what had evidently been a cyclone, as a tract of land some hundreds of yards wide was covered with fallen trees, flattened out as if a steam roller had passed over them. There was one, a big hollow tree that had been broken off about eight feet from the ground, and we had nearly passed it when a peculiarly pungent odor came from it to my nostrils. The guide stopped and pointing to the shattered upstanding trunk, informed us it was the house of a big snake which had many eggs now. Looking over the edge of the stump, there was a mother boa constrictor coiled around her eggs. I had often heard from my *Montescos* the story of the female boa who lays her eggs, about the size of swan's eggs, in the



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center of a hollow tree, and then coils herself around them and guards them until they hatch out.

The three wonderful photographs reproduced in this Magazine do not picture the snake I saw that day, but do show a boa before nesting, then coiled around her eggs, and then a coiling mass of writhing little boas of sixty odd, hatched out of seventy odd eggs, giving one some idea of the fecundity of these huge serpents. Crocodiles, which lay their eggs amongst a lot of debris on a river bank, are said to greedily gobble up their young when they are hatched, and I wonder if the lady boas have the same cannibal habit. What a mercy to humanity it is, if they do.

Rota Days

(Continued from page 27)

grounds for fish, there being, in consequence, plenty of sea food for the primitive people who lacked other animal food due to the island being purely insular without large or numerous animals.

The evidence of a teeming population is clear in Saipan. The whole island is a vast grave yard. Pottery fragments are scattered practically all over the island; ancient wells, now dry, abound. Latte ruins are found everywhere. The Germans collected thousands of stone implements and weapons. The Japanese are doing likewise. In the building of railroads, great masses of human remains were found.

It is a curious fact that when the Japanese sugar-railroad builders first dug into the ancient Latte sites, they thought they had excavated the remains of the forefathers of the present inhabitants, so they notified the natives, asking them what disposal to make of the remains. The Chamorros replied that these were the bones of Taotaomona, and that they did not care to have them thrust upon themselves for burial elsewhere, as to do so would cause dire sickness and what-not.

But the Japanese thought differently. All bones are now carefully collected by them, incident to construction work, and given a ceremonial Buddhist burial, and proper concrete headstones mark the final resting place. The inscriptions on the stones read, "*O Buddha, have mercy on the souls of these, the venerable ancient inhabitants of this island.*" This reveals a queer kink in Japanese mentality. They care less about the live inhabitants of the island today.

Today Saipan supports a population of 22,000. When one considers it is only about 75 square miles in extent and that it now produces much sugar, one can readily visualize the condition of its Chamorro inhabitants, who only a few years ago lived in an earthly paradise. For these people have lost their birthright by leasing their land to the sugar cane central, for which they are forced to accept a smaller rental each year as time goes on. They are now in debt and are not even allowed to work as laborers on their own land for they are told by the Japanese that they must give employment to their own nationals in preference to others.

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Curtailment of Freedom

(Continued from page 25)

jealousy of his political prestige. If woman is not good enough or wise enough to contribute to government, then she is unqualified to educate your sons, win your diseased back to health, manage your business. I dare any anti-suffragist to follow his objections to their logical conclusion, and spend many contented hours thereafter in the Philippines!

If the plebiscite enactment can not be repealed, then it should, again in my detached opinion, be amended to apply to voting districts. Woman suffrage was adopted state by state over many years in the United States before it finally was made nationwide by Constitutional amendment. It seems to me that the Philippine Commonwealth can do no less—it should do much more—than to allow the women to decide district by district whether they want the vote. It is the essence of unfairness to set an arbitrary number of votes as the qualification of female suffrage, and to permit the apathy, the ignorance, and the backwardness of women in the remoter areas to penalize the enlightened, educated women in others.

I felt hesitant in beginning this article, for fear that it might be regarded as an act of ingratitude for one who has lately been a guest of the Philippines to become so pointedly critical of what, after all, is peculiarly a Philippine matter. I excuse myself by boldly assuming I was the guest of the Philippine people, which includes its women, and vitally so, and so I speak for these women, not against any man. And I hope, furthermore, that what I have said will be accepted as the opinion of one with a genuine love for the Philippines, a genuine admiration of their people, and a deep abiding faith in their future.

Adult Education

(Continued from page 23)

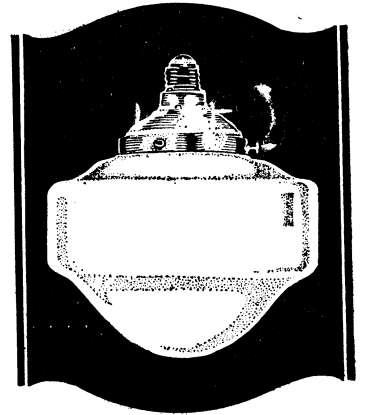
which it is impossible to speak of politics. An illiterate man is outside of politics and before he can be brought in, he must first be taught the alphabet. Without this there can be no politics—only rumors, gossip, tales, superstitions."¹¹ It is futile to advise our old people of the curse of usury and tell them of the provisions of the usury law, as the usurers are still easily able to hoodwink them. Usury flourishes because of the illiteracy of our masses and can only be eradicated by a systematic program of adult education supported by the state.

Former Governor Roosevelt, speaking in one of the community assemblies, said that "the purpose of a right-thinking government is service to the people. The goal for which we must aim is a condition of affairs where every man may have the opportunity to gain by his own efforts, not by gifts or charity, governmental or otherwise, a comfortable living for himself and his family." Logically, therefore, it is the responsibility of a democratic government to establish adult schools offering practical courses that will enable the adult citizens to fit themselves better in the social order. Our government cannot shirk this responsibility. "A hets

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problems of government increase in number and complexity, and as the franchise is extended to new people and in new directions, the national peril of an ignorant and untrained citizenship is felt with increasing force. The good of the community and of the state, as much as of the individual, demand as high a general level of intelligence on the part of the masses as is within reasonable attainment, and nowhere is this more forcibly pushed upon the attention of statesmen than in a democracy such as our own."¹²

The education of the illiterate mass as well as the wrongly educated adult is a public necessity. These classes of people are easily inflamed by the blindest passions. The latter is the more dangerous because his meagre capacity to read makes him the "prey of the most worthless and mentally devastating printed matter." Ramsay MacDonald said: "The mass at its worst is a mass composed not of people who reflect, but of people who feel its opinion like a sea lashed into storm by winds, not like a river flowing onward in well-defined channels . . . roused by cries, catchwords, and phrases, and appealed to through its simple emotions. The mass mind in times like this is still the elemental mind of primitive man, and its rationale belongs to the instinct through which social cohesion grew rather than to the reason by which social cohesion develops. Thus it can be moved by the highest idealism and at the same time inflamed by the blindest passions. It is both absurdly generous and brutally cruel; it is nonrational and irresponsible; . . . it is in a continual condition of self-flattery."¹³

The national peril which our adult problem threatens to bring about is clear. If the government is to assume the leadership as it should in adult education, it must have vigorous plans that will transform the masses portrayed by MacDonald into a group of rational beings. A complete revision of our half-hearted methods in attacking illiteracy should be brought about. We are erecting a new government at a time when the entire world is struggling in the grip of an economic depression and when people are socially discontented and feverishly restless, and it is for that reason that we should double our efforts in systematizing our plans for the effective education of our adults to the end that they may undergo the necessary training in citizenship, develop civic consciousness and personal efficiency, and be given an opportunity to promote their vocational efficiency as provided in the Constitution of our Commonwealth.

(1) Joseph K. Hart, *Adult Education*, Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1927, New York: p. 24.

(2) *Op. cit.*, p. 25.

(3) *The Philippine Journal of Education*, Vol. XV, pp. 89-90, August, 1932.

(4) Ernest R. Groves, *Social Problems and Education*, Longman Green, and Company, 1925, New York: p. 22.

(5) Edgar W. Knight, *Education in the United States*, Ginn and Company, 1929, New York: pp. 30-31.

(6) *The Philippine Education*, Vol. XXII, p. 259, Oct., 1925.

(7) *The Philippine Teacher's Digest*, Vol. I, pp. 23-24, A-M, 1932.

(8) Paul Monroe, *Cyclopedia of Education*, Vol. II, p. 298, The Macmillan Company, 1925, New York.

(9) Minister of State, *The Fifty-Sixth Annual Report for Education for 1928-1929*, Japan, p. 334.

(10) Bureau of Education, *The School News Review*, July 1, 1930, p. 3.

(11) *Philippine Journal of Education*, XIII, No. 8, 1931, p. 286.

(12) Paul Monroe, *Cyclopedia of Education*, Vol. III, p. 385, The Macmillan Company, 1925, New York.

(13) Ramsay MacDonald, *Parliament and Revolution*, 1920, p. 7.

Iyo Boloy . . .

(Continued from page 22)

The old woman's manner changed. "If you do not marry one of my two daughters," she said, her eyes growing fierce, "you will regret it. You have said many bad things about my people. And you have not kept your promise to be god-father to my nephew, the crown prince. The only way to reinstate yourself in our good graces is for you to become one of my cavaliers and marry one of my daughters. Do you understand? Otherwise it will go badly with you. What is your answer?"

"Please let me go," wept the youth. He looked around to the stairs, but fierce dogs and loathsome crocodiles blocked his way.

"I will let you go in peace", said the old woman suddenly. "I'll give you time to think things over. After seven days you must come back."

The animals retreated as the two maidens guided him to the stairs, and in a flash, the palace and the garden disappeared and Iyo Boloy found himself entangled among the roots of the dakit tree. He cried out, extricated himself, and rushed for the house of Iyo Miyo without looking behind. Greatly shaken by what had happened, he dared say nothing to anyone.

The seven days passed, then fourteen. Iyo Boloy was greatly troubled. He had seen nothing of the two maidens again or of their Mother, but he feared, feared, day and night, he knew not what. He was to have gone back to the mysterious palace. He had not. He had not gone near the haunted spot. He dared not.

The old people set the day for his marriage to Rosita. Iyo Boloy, thinking of the words of the old woman in the palace, wanted to postpone the marriage. But Kabisa Miyo and Iya Juana would not hear of it. Iyo Boloy said that his harvest had failed. Kabisa Miyo said he would provide everything.

There was a great bustle in the old Kabisa's household. The whole neighborhood was in a festive mood. In Rosita's home, only half a kilometer away from Iyo Boloy's, great preparations were also going forward. Everything was at last ready, and all were waiting only for the dawn to celebrate the marriage feast.

But at midnight, the whole community was thrown into grief. Rosita, who had retired early, was found dead on her bed.

"Unhappy Boloy", the people said.

Iyo Boloy knew what he had done, and of whom Rosita had become the innocent victim. Through all the later years he knew what would happen should he attempt to take another wife. He remained with Kabisa Miyo, but ever afterward kept away from the haunted place.

As I said, he was idolized by the young people for his faithfulness to the memory of the dead Rosita, but no one knew the whole truth except himself, and later me. It was his fear of the Tagbanua, the unseen people, his fear that any woman he might seek to make his wife would meet the same sad fate as Rosita, which kept him a celibate for forty-three long and lonely years. But he became an oracle of love, and to his sympathy, discernment, and understanding many a couple owed a happiness which Iyo Boloy for himself never knew.

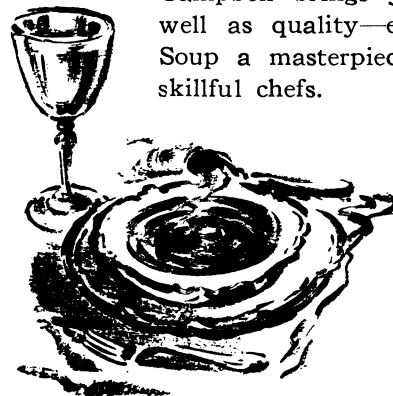


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FOOD PRODUCTS

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Commercial Aviation

(Continued from page 20)

are being enlarged, provisions are being made for radio services, weather reports, etc.

The Netherlands Indies are moreover touched by two transcontinental airlines, the Royal Dutch Airlines, which maintains a regular twice-a-week service between Holland and Java, and by the Qantas Empire Airways of Australia which maintains a weekly service between Australia and Singapore, linking up there with the Imperial Airways which operates a twice-a-week service between London and Singapore.

In view of the projected regular aerservice of Pan American Airways between the United States and Manila, it seems obvious that the Governments of the Philippines and the Netherlands Indies should cooperate in establishing a connection between their two great Archipelagos. Such a connection would be of very great importance for international traffic as it would link up with aerservices to and from every continent.

Something should be said of government support of commercial aviation, which, being after all still in its teens, is not self-supporting as yet. This support should be not only in the form of certain subsidies, but in the form of establishing adequate ground organization. The construction of landing fields, the organization of radio and meteorological services, etc., should be effected by the Government, as is done in most other countries. In this respect there is a very close resemblance between aviation and shipping. What would our harbors look like if every steamship company had to provide its own quays, buoys, lighthouses, etc.! The Government should look after the ground facilities for aviation. Landing and housing fees could be charged in the same way as harbor charges are imposed on ships.

With commercial aviation being developed along the suggested lines in both countries and close coöperation between the Governments of the Philippines and the Netherlands Indies, a most important link could shortly be established which would unite several of the major airlines of the world.

Historic Batavia

(Continued from page 17)

historical landmark of old Batavia which no tourist fails to visit. It is the famous skull of the alleged traitor Pieter Erberveld, and anyone wishing to see it may well make up his mind and see it soon because voices have again been raised recently in the Batavia Municipal Council to have it removed to a museum, as its public exposition can hardly inspire any admiration for the record of the East India Company. The memorial consists of a plastered skull with a spike driven through it, placed on a wall, which bears a vertical tablet with the following inscription:

"Uit een verfoeylike Gedagtenisse teegen den Gestraften Landverraader Pieter Erberveld sal niemant

vermoogen te deeser Plaatse te Bouwen, Timmeren, Metselen, ofte Planten nu often Eenigen Daage, Batavia den 14 den April A. 1722."

This may be rendered into English as follows: In detestable memory to the punished traitor of his country Pieter Erbeveld, shall no one be allowed to build, to carpenter, to work in stone or to plant in this place now or at any time in the future."

The story is a rather sordid one. Pieter Erbeveld was the son of an European father and a Javanese mother who had inherited his father's property upon the latter's death. In 1721 he was accused of having plotted with several Javanese to murder all the Europeans and seize Batavia. The Governor-General Zwaarddekroon was informed of the plot a few days before the end of the year. Erbeveld and his alleged accomplices were arrested and executed in the usual cruel fashion of the time. Modern historical research, however, has shown that the plot most probably existed only in the imagination of the Governor-General who harbored a rancor against Erbeveld because he failed to obtain certain property of the latter, and that he benefited personally by the execution of the alleged traitor. It is therefore surprising that the authors of guide-books on Batavia and Java continue to print the story of the famous Erbeveld plot as an established fact. The fact is that the available documentary evidence is extremely unconvincing and that the testimony of the witnesses was obtained under torture. Especially the Indo-Europeans are in favor of the removal of this infamous memorial, and it is not clear to the writer why some Hollanders oppose this; Erbeveld's skull can hardly be considered as adding any credit to the East India Company's conception of justice.

In old Batavia itself tourists are as a rule taken to the Pinang Gate, a rather ludicrous monument decorated with two weird and phantastic figures and with black bowls on top which remind one of jars of the national Schiedam gin. Who or what these figures, one male and one female, really represent, the writer has not been able to find out—Gog and Magog perhaps—notwithstanding his score of years of residence at Batavia, but a tourist guide once explained the mystery to an innocent American tourist saying that the one was *Bata* and the other *Via*, which explained the name Batavia.

Close to this gate is the famous sacred cannon usually almost hidden beneath the paper umbrellas and flowers deposited there by native women that they may be blessed with a healthy and numerous offspring. The historical record of this gun is clouded. It bears an inscription in Spanish which means in English: "Out of myself reborn," which points apparently to the fact that it has been recast from an older gun. A similar old cannon is found in Bantam to the west of Batavia where men deposit their offerings. According to native tradition, Dutch dominion in Java will end when these two cannon, the male and the female one, are brought together.

Not far from the gate and this gun there are some more remains of the East India Company, old warehouses and remnants of the castle walls, but they are not very impressive unless one traces them systematically. Facing the Pinang Gate, at the opposite end of the Prinsenstraat, is the old townhall, in sober seventeenth century style,



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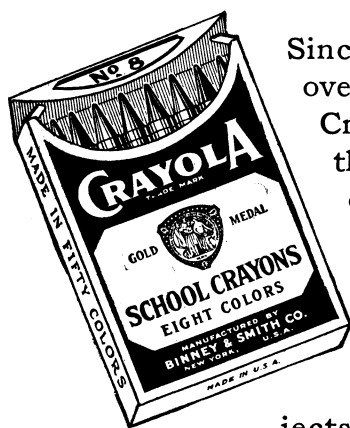
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now the office of the Governor of West Java; and across the river known as the Kali besar (the Great River), which feeds the many canals by which the Chinese and business quarters are intersected, there are still a few picturesque old Dutch drawbridges. Facing the river and side by side with the imposing modern building of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, stands a building which, as a rule, escapes the attention of tourists, although it ranks with the Old Portuguese church as one of the few remains of old Batavia which are worth seeing because they have been preserved in excellent condition, or restored to their former splendor. It is usually called the "Toko Merah" (Red Shop) which name it takes from the dark red paint of the woodwork of the doors and windows with a gilded edge as was the custom in the eighteenth century. The building consists of two houses and was partially constructed with fragments of other old houses which have long ago been broken up. Its interior is indeed magnificent, with marble floors, carved staircases and doors, beamed ceilings, and walls with plaster decorations. It is representative of a Batavia colonial residence of the eighteenth century and an imposing monument of the past. One of the upper floors of one of these twin houses was occupied for a considerable number of years by the American Trade Commissioner. Another colonial mansion of the Company's days, once the property of the Governor-General Alting, is that now housing the Government Record Bureau, on the road along the canal from old Batavia to Weltevreden. Attached to it is a small open air museum.

Considering that the foregoing covers roughly all the remains of the Dutch East India Company at Batavia (exclusive of course of documents, pictures, and other treasures in the museum at Weltevreden and private collections), Manila with its so excellently preserved Intramuros, does, as we started out to say, undoubtedly take rank above Batavia as a city of historical interest. Those who will be surprised that our harvest of historical landmarks is so poor at Batavia should recall, however, that no other city in the East ever had a child of the French Revolution to rule and destroy it.

Holgar

(Continued from page 16)

"Is that so?" he exclaimed, and leaned forward on his chair. "Have you ever been out to the old country?"

I told him I hadn't but meant to get over sometime. Then he resumed.

"Well, we were a large family; I had three brothers and four sisters. We skimped along as best we could on our little hillside farm in Tennessee. As soon as we children were big enough to work out, we left home and worked wherever we could find jobs. I went out West to the harvest fields when I was a youngster eighteen years old, followed the threshing crews plumb up into Canada. I came back when threshing was over and stayed in South Dakota more or less all the time for several years. I had saved up a little money, got engaged and was going to buy

a farm and get married, when the Spanish-American War broke out. Like many another young buck, I wanted to get out and into the thick of it. I got to go first to Cuba and then out here where I got my discharge as a sergeant.

"I was puzzled whether to go back to the States or stay out here. Finally, along with two or three of my pals, I decided to stay here. So I went to Negros and with the money I had saved up before and after entering the army, bought a farm right where I figured a railroad would come through. They actually surveyed that railroad to go through one corner of my land, but before they built it, they decided to change it. Some rich senator wanted the road to go through his place so as to increase the value of his land.

"Well, I married a native girl, got a few cattle, started a coconut plantation, and did a little truck gardening, which didn't pay because I was so far from town and there were no roads. It took a whole day to get to the town where we got our mail and could really buy or sell anything. You could go around by boat but that took longer than to ride over the hills by pony. Then it took you another day to get back. You didn't go to town more than a dozen times a year, even though at times you would have liked your mail oftener.

"We scraped along there a couple of years; then my wife died. I married her sister. She was a young girl, nobody knew how old because her birth record was destroyed by the revolutionists when they plundered the local church during the *insurrecto* period. Anyway we worked on that place and did our best to build it up, but having no means to get to a good market we never made any real headway.

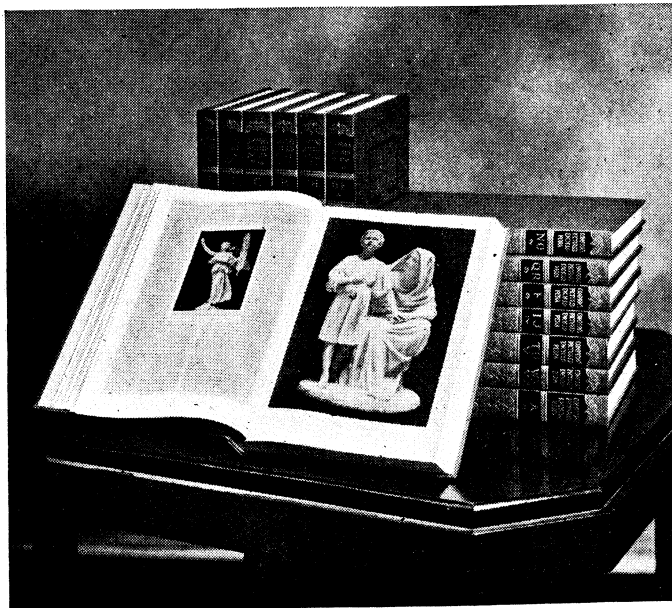
"Then when the war with Germany broke out in 1917 and the government confiscated all German property, somebody got the rumor started that I was German. It is a fact I had no papers to prove anything, neither my place of birth nor my citizenship, and perhaps I'm not legally a citizen of the United States; I don't know. I don't think my father ever took out all his citizenship papers and I

never took out any. So I don't actually know where I'm citizen of, but anyway not of Germany. Still in a little while they made it so nasty for me that I had to give in to their threats and sell out for little or nothing. I still think I could have beat them in a law suit if I could have got hold of some money to go to law with. Then I moved here to Taliban with my family because you can live cheaper here than almost anywhere in the Islands. And my pension's all I've got to rely on. So here I am now."

That was a good juncture for me to excuse myself. On the way to my hut I passed, among other groups, three women squatting around an ebbing fire before a nipa house and singing in plaintive undertones out into the star-pricked night. Suddenly it occurred to me that the customary plaintive songs of the natives are not due to Spanish oppression, as I had heard it explained, but that these songs come true from the heart of the people in their life circumstances. In the tropics the sun sets more or less the year round at six P. M. Hence people nightly sit around their small blazes or tapers or *lamparas* or whatever they have, and chat familiarly and sing plaintively. Thus huddled against the ever-recurring night in a prevailingly warm climate, the human heart naturally overflows in mellow, plaintive song. The verve and spirit of German singing, for example, would be as out of place here as fur overcoats. I set this down, as a suggestion, probably wrong; otherwise I should have run across it before.

Field work kept me away and hindered our meeting again for months. But finally, learning I was in town again, Holgar came over one night to my "mansion" (as I dubbed it), carrying along an object not familiar to me. After greetings and a little small talk, he told me he had built the bridge out to the island and begun on the house, but needed a little money to go ahead. He wondered if I could lend him ten pesos on a Moro kriss he had there. Then drawing the kriss from its scabbard, he handed it to me. I was no longer in doubt about the object, for indeed it was a beautiful "wavy dagger with a blade like a flame."

"This kriss," he proceeded, "I picked up while we were scouting around in Mindanao. It cost me fifteen pesos.




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Guess I paid too much for it, but I wouldn't take fifteen for it now. You see it has a silver-inlaid handle. That rusty tip you notice they told me was due to American blood. They claimed a Moro had got his man with that dagger in a battle with the Americans once."

I marked that down as a good blood story, but rather improbable.

"Well, if you can let me have ten pesos on this weapon, I'll redeem it when my next check comes in two weeks, or anytime you want it after that."

I had the cash to spare and lent it to him on the kriss.

But before he went away he wanted to know if I had any books he could read. I got two or three things out of a trunk, including an anthology of Norwegian poetry. This last he at once decided to take along, saying:

"I'll read out of this to my daughter Margaret or 'Maring', as we call her. I named her after the girl I was to get married to in South Dakota. Hard luck over here has made me wish many a time for the States and my friends I left there; yes, even for Norway."

"I often wondered about that," I interrupted, "and now you come out with it on your own accord. Personally I should find your life here very dull."

"O, I imagine it would be for you," he said, "but I'm used to it. I guess if I ever got back home I would be good and ready to come out here again before very long. And after all, I love my family and they love me. My wife has been as faithful and helping as any woman could be. At any rate, Maring is my favorite child. And she's bright, only eight years old, in the fourth grade, and at the head of her class, too. She reads awful well, I think. I'll read out of the poems to her and tell them what they are about and how I read some of them when I was a little schoolboy back in Norway. She likes to hear me tell stories of Norway and the United States anyway."

Now that he mentioned something about a favorite daughter, I recalled having now and then seen him walk around with a pretty little tot and that she hung around him some whenever I visited at their home. This must have been his Maring.

As good as his word, he came promptly one evening to redeem his kriss when his pension allowance had come. But now the joke was on me, for during the several weeks past I had been admiring the kriss a good deal and almost fell in love with it. I told him so and asked him what he would really take for it.

"Well," he said, "I hardly think I care to part with it at all."

After some dickering around, I suggested a game of chess in which, though only by a narrow margin, he nevertheless beat me, a rare event indeed. But it proved to my advantage because in his elation due to victory, he offered to let me have the kriss for just what he had paid for it, namely, fifteen pesos.

Having paid him the extra five pesos, I remarked that he was playing a much stiffer game, and wondered how it came about or whether my modest skill was deteriorating. Then he explained:

"When we played our first game I noticed you were considerably better than I. You simply knew more about

the game than I did. Your openings especially got me all balled up. So after every time we played, I carefully went over your moves as far as I could recall them. I studied them by the hour. You see I've just been catching up with you and you haven't been improving any, especially not by playing with me."

"Aha," I chuckled, "I see; to keep on beating you, I have to beat not only you, but myself, also."

As he was about to go home I told him that I would probably be leaving on the next boat, as I had only one more field trip in view and my work would then be practically over. In fact I was already packing some of my things.

"You are?" he asked with a tone of shocked surprise. "Believe me, I'll surely miss you. In fact, it is so now that I hate to see you go."

A moon like a curved bolo westering in the sky, cast a spectral light on him tottering homeward along the narrow, grassy street. I soon went to bed under the mosquito bar tenting over my cot. In a few minutes I grinned and rolled over on my other side when I caught myself thinking, of all things, about the chess game I had lost that evening. Then my mind leisurely drifted from the thought Holgar had suggested that in order to keep ahead one must not only continually outdistance others, but himself also, to all sorts of haphazard associations and platitudinous moralizings as: excellence in any field can be maintained only through sustained self-surpassing effort; an ironic retribution lurks in one's laurels; effort spent on talk about the superiority of oneself, one's group, town, province, or country, could more wisely be directed toward holding the position; the struggle for existence demands that an organism constantly excel not only rivals but also itself; seen in this light the sentiment about using our dead selves as stepping-stones to our higher selves is no mere rhetorical flourish but a law inexorably enforced by nature. And then my mind drifted off into that vague delicious nothingness called sleep.

When I returned from my last field trip in about three weeks and had my things just about all packed for leaving on the monthly boat due the next day, who should come but Mr. Holgar bringing back my anthology. And I to him:

"You're just in time. I'm nearly through packing and I can put the book right here on top in this trunk."

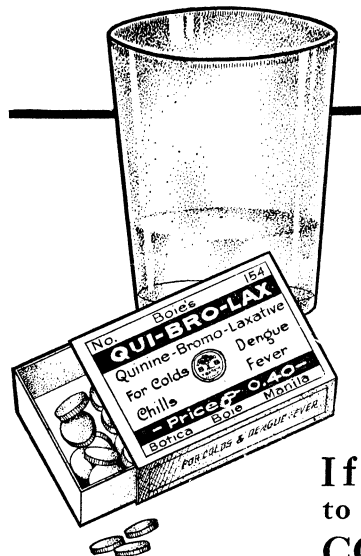
"I remember you saying you was leaving on the next boat and that's due tomorrow, so I came over," he said in a rather mournful tone, almost disregarding my remark.

I thought he was sad because of my leaving, and half apologetically sympathized, "I would like to stay longer because it must be lonely for you here, when all is said and done, but my work is really accomplished, though there will be a lot of organizing and rewriting necessary before my material is ready for monographs; moreover the funds set aside for this work are beginning to run a little low."

"Perhaps you could give me a little help before you go. We buried Maring this afternoon and I want you to help me think up a verse to put on a marker for her grave."

That was a shock to me and a pathetic explanation of his sorrowful mien. I rather lamely replied that I had not known she was sick at all.

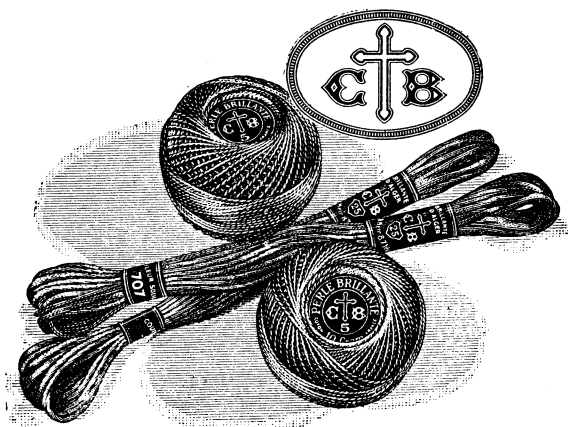
"She wasn't sick long. She took down with tropical dysentery about a week ago. We didn't have anything to



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give her, and the *farmacia* we have here had nothing except some castor oil and native remedies, but none of them did her any good. The second day she had it, the provincial doctor came through on an inspection trip. I went to see him and begged him to come, but he said he had no shots or anything with him and that he had to get back to the capital right away. A lot of good he did! I guess he wanted to hurry back to get in on some swell doings, a dance at the high school or something. So Mar-ing died yesterday afternoon, and the boys got through making her coffin this morning. We buried her this afternoon. Just got back about half an hour ago."

"If I had been here and only known it, I could have given you bismuth and some other things they advised me to take along for dysentery."

"Well, she's gone now. You don't happen to know any Greek, do you?"

"Not much; I had some in college, but have largely forgotten it."

"Well, perhaps you could translate into Greek something like this: 'My Little Angel, Sleep With God.' I could put it in Norwegian but somebody might be able to figure it out. And I don't want that. If I could get it in Greek, no one would ever uncover my secret here."

Touched by his paternal will to hold to his perished own even by the tenuous means of an epitaph, I promised to try to turn his suggested inscription into Greek, a task I accomplished, no doubt poorly, by dint of racking my brains and getting what help I could from the etymologies given in a dictionary I had along. Of my rough translation I made a fairly respectable copy in ink and gave it to him. Carefully folding this up and putting it in a side pocket of his coat, he said:

"Now I'll get a nice piece of narra wood, have the boys shape it up, and cut these letters in it."

"There's something else yet," he added slowly. "You know I have been awful sorry I sold my kriss. I wonder if you would sell it back to me. I have saved money a purpose for it."

However much I treasured the kriss, under the circumstances it would have been inhuman not to comply with his wishes. Also a bit ashamed of myself for not having thought of this before, I told Mr. Holgar that I would also gladly give him the anthology of Norwegian poetry.

"No, no," he said, "I thank you very kindly, but I couldn't read any now anyway, and later on, every time I picked up this book, it would remind me too much of Mar-ing. She was my favorite child, only nine years old and in the fourth grade. How she could read, tell stories, do arithmetic! But I guess she is better off where she is than she would be living in this terrible land."

When the ship sailed away, the motley crowd on the beach gradually dispersed. Holgar alone stood there and watched us till a low headland cut us off from view. I said to myself that not many years would the feathery bamboo on the hills around prank and preen in the moon-light, or the white sea gulls gracefully wing the morning air beyond the hawks and carrion crows over the bay of Taliban, before he too would sail away in a little boat, perhaps the same one that came for his little Maring, past the headland of the great beyond.

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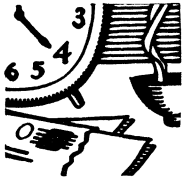
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Four O'clock In the Editor's Office



WHILE Filipino writers have of recent years made truly remarkable contributions to short-story literature, producing work, though in English, uniquely native and Philippine, American writers have not been markedly successful in stories with even only a Philippine background. Rowland Thomas' "Fagan", published years ago in *Collier's* and later included in a volume

entitled "The Little Gods", remains probably the best Philippine short story written by an outsider. In this month's issue of the *Philippine Magazine*, however, we publish a short story by an American writer which I believe may well be considered on a par with "Fagan". I am not ashamed to admit that upon first reading the manuscript I could not suppress a tear, I was even more moved when I was "editing" it for publication, and the effect was as strong when I went over it again in O.K.-ing the proof. The author, Palmer A. Hilty, was for a few years a teacher here, at that time contributing a number of poems to the *Magazine*, and is now connected with the Department of Comparative Literature of the University of Wisconsin.

Mr. Hilty has asked me to state that he is desirous of receiving from his former pupils in the Philippines and others stories centering on the supernatural, first-hand accounts of experience with ghosts as well as ghost tales from the folklore. He wants information as to where ghosts, *wak-waks*, *tianaks*, etc., are supposed to come from, where they live, what their habits and functions are, how they are disposed toward men, their shape and color, whether they change shape, whether they are a composite of several animals or look only like one animal or a part of one, whether they go through the air or walk on the ground, how they may be invoked or called forth, etc. Furthermore, stories about fish, carabaos, rats, bats, butterflies, lizards, guavas, gumamelas and other animals and plants would be welcome. Mr. Hilty says only the cheapest paper may be used and the material need not be typewritten as he has typists with plenty of paper available at the University. The material would be permanently filed together with similar material from other countries and would be used in making comparative studies. Address Mr. Palmer A. Hilty, Department of Comparative Literature, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

G. G. van der Kop is a Dutch journalist in Batavia, Java. He states in a recent letter that Mr. Thamrin, the Indonesian leader, was much pleased with his article about his speech in the *Volksraad* published in the October issue of the *Philippine Magazine*.

"The Call of the Agong" is a story about the semi-civilized hill people, the so-called Bukidnons, who live in the interior of Oriental Negros. The author, Edilberto K. Tiempo, is a member of the faculty of Silliman University, and was one of a party which last summer made a study of the life of these little known people.

H. Nieuwenhuis, who contributes the interesting and suggestive article on commercial aviation in the Far East with special reference to the Philippines and the Netherlands Indies, is manager of the Royal Netherland Indies Airways (K.N.L.L.M.). He recently visited the

Philippines to make arrangements for an air connection between the Philippines and Java by way of Borneo, the establishment of which would undoubtedly be of great importance to us.

"Iyo Boloy", by Genaro Lapuz, is a story about another hill people of the province of Cebu, in this instance. Mr. Lapuz is a grandson of the Kabisa Miyo of the story, and is a member of the Cebu High School faculty.

The question of adult education in the Philippines has recently again come to the fore, so that the article by Leandro L. Lumba is especially timely. Mr. Lumba is a teacher on special detail on the Committee of Textbooks of the Bureau of Education. He was born at La Paz, Tarlac, in 1899, and is a graduate of the Philippine Normal School.

Walter Karig, who writes on woman suffrage in the Philippines, or the denial of it, was one of the prominent American newspaper men who attended the inauguration of the Commonwealth Government. Happening to read George Seldes' book, "Freedom of the Press", some time ago, I came across the following paragraph about him:

"The Newark Evening News (Arthur J. Sinnott, editor) frequently puts the New York city papers to shame. It has the largest circulation in the metropolis of all outside papers. New Yorkers therefore found in the Newark Evening News the complete story of the government order against Bayer's aspirin advertising. The reader will remember that the New York papers either suppressed the item or "buried" it. This publication exposed the canning lobby during the Tugwell episode, and during the Nye munitions hearings the New Jersey paper did not hesitate to print all the exposures of the New Jersey shipbuilders. Editor Sinnott is sympathetic to the Guild and pays wages generally

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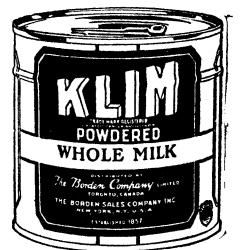


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higher than the New York average. The Evening News' Washington bureau is headed by Walter Karig who must be credited with the instances mentioned and given place among the most honorable correspondents".

Captain Fred C. Burdett came to the Philippines in 1899 and for many years led a most adventurous and exciting life as a pearler, prospector, and orchid hunter. He credits me with having started him on a career as a writer by asking him for some stories of adventure when I was editor of the *Manila Times*, some fifteen years ago. Since then Captain Burdett has written two books, one of which became a best-seller, "The Odyssey of an Orchid Hunter", and another is now in press. He has recently returned from England and has started prospecting again.

"The Autobiography of a Moro Slave Boy" was sent me by Manuel E. Buenafe, a teacher of Lumbatan, Lanao. He states that the account is authentic and that the boy is at present living with a teacher-friend of his who sent him the manuscript which he touched up a little before sending it to me. Mr. Buenafe wrote me that he has been reading the Magazine since he was eleven years old. "Called the Philippine Education Magazine, it was my favorite paper then, and it is more markedly so now that it has turned into a more literary and more genuinely Philippine publication, thanks to your able editorship".

Ramon de Jesus has had a number of poems published in the *Tribune* and *Herald* magazine sections, but "Life" is his first poem to be published in the Philippine Magazine. He was born in Iba, Zambales, in 1914. He wrote me—somewhat extravagantly perhaps—"The rejoicing of my ancestors on the home-coming of the Acapulco-Manila galleon can not have paralleled the joy that was mine when your note of acceptance arrived. To have a poem in one of the world's outstanding monthlies! I pinched myself to prove that I was not dreaming... I pray that God may give the Philippines more editors with such a genuine sympathy for writers as yourself. Your promptness in accepting or rejecting manuscripts alone should be a lesson to other editors who kill writers not with rejection slips but with suspense."

I was much relieved to receive a letter during the month from Alexander Kulesh, from whom no one in the Philippines had heard anything after his leaving Sulu for Borneo in his little sailing ship, *Bobr*, months ago. The letter came from Macassar, and was to the effect that he had just returned from the interior of Celebes where Kulesh states he got many fine pictures. He said the people are much like our Igorots. He said that the Dutch officials were treating him very kindly and that he was staying for a few days with the Secretary to the Governor.

He ended with: "Of course, about money, my condition is much better than in Sulu and other places in the Philippines, and I am so glad to tell you I don't need from you any cheques even for my work, which probably I will send some from Bali where I intend to stay a few months. I wish you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year."

Carl N. Taylor, formerly a member of the faculty of the University of the Philippines, now living at Albuquerque, New Mexico, wrote me asking permission to include some of his Philippine travel articles published in the Magazine in a book to be published shortly by Scribner's. "At last I seem to be getting somewhere in this writing game. I trust you will see my book and approve it as an honest piece of work".

United States High Commissioner Murphy recently asked for the copy of the Magazine containing Major Wilfrid Turnbull's account of the killing of the American ethnologist, Dr. William Jones in the wilds of Nueva Vizcaya years ago. Fortunately we had a few copies of this issue still available.

A. E. Litiatco, one of the editors of the *Graphic* at present convalescing from an illness, wrote me: "I have high hopes of continuing long to have the distinction of being among those who contrive to squeeze into the pages of your magazine at least once a year. Meanwhile, thanks again for that interest—which partakes of the paternal—which it is the privilege of Philippine Magazine contributors to enjoy". The last line was well meant, but makes me feel something like an old grand-pap, which I certainly am not—yet.

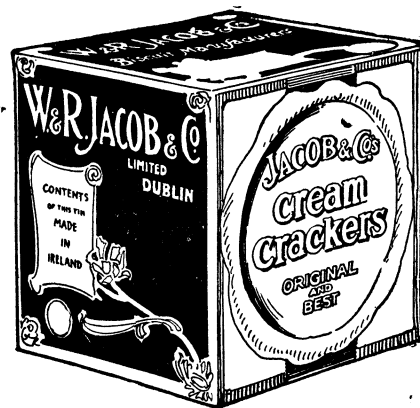
Through the kind offices of Aleko E. Lilius, now in Johannesburg, South Africa, I received a copy of a monthly review published there, called *The African Observer*. According to an advertisement, this is "the only literary review covering all African interests. It aims at presenting to the intelligent reading public in all parts of the world a review of affairs and problems connected with Africa. Besides presenting the most authoritative articles on every phase of African life, it also endeavours to encourage young writers both in prose and verse to develop an African consciousness in literature. Its outlook is Liberal and the main desire of the Projector is to be both honest and useful." The aims of the *African Observer* are somewhat similar to those of the Philippine Magazine. I note, however, that most of the writers of the *Observer* are Englishmen. A note appended to a story reads: "We publish this well-written and interesting piece of fiction by a Native author. We would, however, point out that the author's views are not necessarily those of the *African Observer*". (*African Observer*, Vol. III, No. 4 (August, 1935).



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In José Garcia Villa's selection of the "best" Filipino short stories of 1935, practically every short story published in the Philippine Magazine got at least one star—thirty of them. Nine got two stars. Only one, however, got three stars, P. R. Glorioso's "Death in the Barrio" (May issue). The list covers stories published up to the September issue only, and I feel certain that if the last three issues of the year had been included, the ranking would have been quite different. The *Graphic* published 44 out of the 144 of Villa's "distinctive" list—the Philippine Magazine 30. It should be taken into consideration, however, that the Philippine Magazine is a monthly while the *Graphic* is a weekly. Villa gave great credit to stories in such publications as *Expression*, *Story Manuscripts*, and the *Literary Apprentice*. Many of these stories, though admired by Villa because of "their divergence from staid standards", are of such a nature as to make them unacceptable for publication in periodicals of general circulation.


I received Christmas and New Year's greeting cards from Mr. Jesus Jose Amado, Mr. Pablo Amorsolo, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Arguilla, Mrs. A. J. Broad, the Misses Nelly and Ruth Burgos, Mr. Dee C. Chuan, the Rev. Rector and Faculty of San Beda College, Lieut. W. A. Callaway, Mr. G. A. Estonanto, Mr. A. S. Gabila, Mr. R. C. Galang, Mrs. Guadalupe Fores Ganzon, Mr. A. Garcia, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Gutierrez, Mrs. Kaethe Hauser, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Hornbostel, Mr. and Mrs. Benito F. Legarda, Dr. Alexander Lippay, U. S. High Commissioner Frank Murphy, Mr. V. Pobre-Yñigo, Mr. H. R. Ocampo, Mr. Tom Pritchard, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Robb, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Roensch, Mr. Abelardo Subido, Mr. José García Sanchez, Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Totten, Mr. José García Villa, and many others expressed their kind

wishes in letters, all of which I sincerely reciprocate. Calendars, desk pads, etc., were received from the Eastern and Philippines Shipping Agencies, Ltd., McCullough Printing Company, El Oriente Fábrica de Tabacos, Inc., the Royal Dutch Mail Line, F. E. Zuellig, Inc., Wightman Printing Co.

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News Summary

(Continued from page 7)

General James Farley, Governor Frank Meriam of California, Senator William Gibbs McAdoo, and others. The plane carries a crew of seven and two tons of mail (some 100,000 letters). Farley reads a message of good will from President Franklin D. Roosevelt who expresses America's pride in the accomplishment of its modern aerial trail-blazers. Farley hails the occasion as marking a new chapter in aviation during which "friendly relations and commerce with the countries of the Orient will be strengthened and increased". President Quezon declares: "From the other side of the world, to you, Postmaster-General Farley, to you, Mr. Trippe, and to the American people, the people of the Philippines send greetings across the breadth of the Pacific Ocean, which since the beginning of time has been a barrier separating the East and West. Today we await eagerly the arrival of the flying Clipper ships which will finally sweep away that barrier of time and space forever. This bold project of the Pan American Airways means the dawn of a new day in the history of intercommunications between the peoples of the East and of the West. It is difficult to describe our feelings as we attempt to realize that the Philippines and the nations of this part of the world by this airmail service of your nation will be brought as close to America as California is to your own Atlantic Coast by surface transportation.

What far-reaching facilities for our mutual commerce! For travel! For international understanding! For peace! With hearts and minds thrilled by the meaning of this flight, the Commonwealth and people of the Philippines await the coming of the Clipper ships."

The *Philippine Clipper*, sister airplane of the *China Clipper*, arrives at Acapulco, Mexico, from Miami, on its way to Alameda, California.

Oil company officials are quoted as saying that Secretary Ickes' request is "unreasonable and unfair to American industry".

Nov. 24.—The *China Clipper* having safely reached Hawaii, leaves Honolulu with some turkeys for Pan-American Airways employees on Midway and Wake islands so that they may celebrate Thanksgiving Day in typical American style.

Nov. 25.—It is indicated that the United States will ease pressure on American business with reference to trade with Italy until the Geneva situation has been clarified. In Geneva the oil embargo discussions were put off "for several days".

Justices L. D. Brandies, N. Cardozo, and H. F. Stone dissenting, the Supreme Court grants Louisiana rice millers an injunction preventing the Treasury from collecting processing taxes under the Agricul-

tural Adjustment Administration Act amendments, pending a ruling by the Court on the legality of the entire program, thus ignoring the provision in one amendment that requires processors to pay their taxes and then sue for a refund.

Nov. 26.—Washington officials state that the United States policy henceforth will be to maintain exports to belligerent nations at no higher than the average during normal times.

An American Federation of Labor spokesman voices emphatic opposition to any movement to confer statehood upon Hawaii, recently referred to by Governor Poindexter.

Nov. 27.—The *China Clipper*, between Wake and Guam islands, flies over the U.S.S. *Chester*, the cruiser which is carrying Secretary of War George H. Dern back from the Philippines.

Nov. 29.—In a speech at Atlanta, Georgia, President Roosevelt castigates his critics and points out that 3,000,000 persons have been reemployed. He declares that the government has passed the peak of the appropriation of revenues without the increasing imposition of new taxes. "American life has improved in the past two and a half years and if I have anything to do with it, it is going to improve more. . . . You can not borrow your way out of debt, but you can invest your way into a sounder future". He states that he pointed out to the bank-

ers in 1933 that the government "would be compelled to go heavily into debt for a few years in order to save banks, insurance companies, and railroads, and care for millions on the verge of starvation" and that "every one of these gentlemen then expressed the firm conviction that it was well worth the price" and that they had said that "we could surely stand a debt of between \$55,000,000,000 and \$70,000,000,000" to which he had answered that "such a figure was wholly unnecessary and that only a moderate increase for a few years was justified". "The gross actual debt under the last administration rose from a little over \$17,000,000,000 to \$21,000,000,000. The day I came into office I found the Treasury with only \$158,000,000, enough to last less than a month. Since then the debt has risen from \$21,000,000,000 to \$29,000,000,000, but included in that figure is nearly \$1,500,000,000 working balance and nearly \$4,500,000,000 in recoverable assets which can be used for retirement of the debt". He declares that some persons had advised him that the dole would be cheaper for the government than many work relief projects such as the Tennessee Valley Administration, but that he had answered that "we are dealing with self-respecting Americans to whom the dole is a thing of shame".

Nov. 30.—State Department officials, advised that the new status of the Philippines has been brought up in League of Nations circles at Geneva, emphasize the fact that the United States retains sovereignty and will handle all Philippine foreign affairs during the decade preceding independence.

Dec. 1.—The *China Clipper* on returning from Manila (see "The Philippines" column), reaches Guam after 13 hours 50 minutes of flying, taking almost two hours more than the trip from Guam to Manila took, due to headwinds.

Dec. 2.—The *China Clipper* leaves Guam for Wake islands at 2:53 a. m., getting an early start as headwinds and the northeast monsoon will have to be bucked.

Dr. J. H. Breasted of the University of Chicago, noted archeologist and historian, dies aged 70.

Dec. 3.—Walter Teagle, President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, denies reports from Rome that a Standard Oil subsidiary has entered into an agreement with the Italian government whereby the proposed League oil embargo might be circumvented.

The *China Clipper* lands at Wake island, after battling adverse winds and rainstorms all the way, but is only slightly behind schedule.

Dec. 4.—State Department officials say with regard to the coming London naval conference that their understanding is that political questions will not enter into the discussions, but that the United States would welcome a broad settlement of Oriental questions along the line of the conference at Washington, coupled, however, with the continuation of existing naval ratifications.

With reference to complaints that Japan is exceeding its quota of textile imports into the Philippines, State Department officials say that the Japanese Ambassador has assured the government of the continuation in force of the order under which Japan ceased shipments on November 15.

A nation-wide strike by union maritime laborers is called in sympathy with striking unionists in Gulf of Mexico ports.

Dec. 5.—Closely following Foreign Minister Sir Samuel Hoare's speech to Parliament, Secretary of State Cordell Hull issues a statement to the press declaring that "whatever the origin, or whoever the agent, the fact stands out that an effort is being made, and is being resisted, to bring about a substantial change in the political status and condition of several of China's northern provinces—a political struggle which is unusual in character and may have far-reaching effects—which concern not alone the government and people of China but all of the many people and powers who have interests in China. For in relations with China, China treaty rights and treaty obligations and treaty powers are in general identical. In the area under reference the interests of the United States are similar to those of other powers; in that area are located and our rights and obligations appertain to a considerable number of American nationals, some American property, and substantial American commercial and cultural activities. . . . In this period of world-wide political unrest and economic instability, it is most important that governments and peoples keep faith in principles and pledges. . . . In international relations there must be agreement and respect for agreements in order that there may be confidence and stability and a sense of security which is essential to orderly life and progress".

The Socony-Vacuum Oil Company announces that its Italian subsidiary will build a huge oil refinery in Naples in conformity with plans announced last July. It will not be in operation until 1937.

Dec. 6.—The *China Clipper* reaches Alameda at 10:36 a. m. from Honolulu, completing the first round-trip trans-Pacific flight. It left Honolulu at 3:05 p. m.

Dec. 7.—Washington officials are reported to remain cold to the semi-official Japanese hint concerning the desirability of calling a conference to seek revision of the Nine-Power Pacific Treaty.

Dec. 8.—A Republican campaign to enroll young men and women between eighteen and thirty-five years old in an anti-New Deal, "beat-Roosevelt" drive, is reported to be well under way under the leadership of J. Kenneth Bradley, 32-year-old Connecticut lawyer, named by Chairman Henry P. Fletcher of the National Committee to be the director of the "Young Republican Division". It is estimated that 4,000,000 American citizens reach voting age annually—16,000,000 since the 1932 election—and seeing to it that as many of these as possible are enrolled, is the aim.

The Congressional mission, homeward bound from the Philippines, arrives at Honolulu where they express confidence in the future of the Philippines except Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota

who expresses doubt that the country will "make a go of it alone". Asked if in that case the United States would resume control, he replies, "It is quite possible. What else could we do?"

The *Philippine Clipper*, sister ship to the *China Clipper*, leaves Alameda at 3:00 p. m. on the first lap of its journey to the Philippines, and it is announced that still another sister ship, the *Hawaii Clipper*, will leave Baltimore for Alameda in about a week.

Dec. 9.—On the occasion of a special convocation of the University of Notre Dame at Southbend, Indiana, commemorating the Philippine Commonwealth inauguration, President Roosevelt and Carlos P. Romulo of the Philippines both receive honorary degrees. President Roosevelt states that "almost forty years ago the United States undertook the sovereignty of the Philippines and acceptance of that sovereignty was an obligation to serve the people of the Philippines until the day that they might be independent and take their own place among the nations of the world. . . . I consider it one of the happiest events of my office to have signed my name to the instrument which will give national freedom to the Filipino people. . . . The history reveals one of the most extraordinary examples of national co-operation and national adjustment and national independence the world has ever witnessed. . . . Romulo declares that the Philippines will never draw the United States into war in the Pacific. "If a war comes or a fresh conquest, from whatever source, we shall oppose to the death, but we shall oppose alone. We shall not ask the shedding of another's blood to spare our own. We shall not make the Philippines another Serajavo. . . ."

Senator Key Pittman of Nevada declares in a speech that "international bandits control the governments of some countries".

Dec. 11.—British and American conferees agree at Washington to extend reciprocal landing operating facilities to the trans-Atlantic air service. Experimental flights are expected to get under way in January by the British Imperial Airways and Pan American Airways.

The American Farm Bureau Federation goes on record favoring the administration's farm policy, including the A.A.A. It also approves the "purpose of reciprocal trade agreements".

Other Countries

Nov. 20.—Prince Ernst Rudiger von Starhemberg participates in a huge monarchist mass meeting in Vienna.

Lord Jellicoe, British naval hero, dies, aged 75. He commanded the greatest fleet the world has known in the greatest naval engagement since the day of sail, leading the British at the battle of Jutland, fought on May 31, 1916, between the British Grand Fleet and the German High Seas Fleet. The opposing commander was Admiral von Scheer.

Nov. 21.—Premier Benito Mussolini issues a decree prohibiting the transfer of funds abroad in payment for goods imported from nations taking part in the economic sanctions against Italy, such funds to be deposited with the National Institute of Economics though in the name of the foreign creditors. In a vigorous counter-offensive south of Daggah Bur, Ethiopians capture four tanks and numerous prisoners. The British stage impressive naval maneuvers in the Mediterranean. Anti-British demonstrations continue in Egypt.

Tokyo news reports state that the declaration of the "autonomy" of the five northern provinces of China has been "postponed for the time being in response to urgent instructions from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek". It is also authoritatively stated that the set-back to the Japanese militarists' plans is due to an order from the high command in Tokyo which declared that officers who have been conniving with the Chinese separatist leaders have been exceeding their authority. A Chinese official informs a correspondent that Chiang's order to North China authorities to suspend all negotiations with Japanese militarists followed information received that Japanese Foreign Minister Koki Hirota had insisted that the autonomy movement would prejudice Japan's case in the forthcoming naval conference at London. Japanese marines land at Tanguk, Tientsin's seaport, where the Japanese recently seized valuable waterfront land owned by British subjects which aroused much concern and ill-feeling in the Tientsin British community despite later reports that a settlement had been reached.

Nov. 22.—Various nations reply to the Italian protest against the sanctions, Poland stating that it must fulfill its obligations under the League of Nations Covenant regardless of its traditional friendship with Italy, and the British note declaring that Britain accepts the "consequences which must inevitably ensue".

Nov. 23.—Italy is reported to have unofficially warned France that enforcement of an oil embargo against Italy "would mean war". Officials at Rome say that the attitude of the American government in respect to oil shipments brings America very close to participating in League sanctions and that Italy will apply the "eye for eye" rule against America as well as other sanctionists. Reported from London that Britain would lend its support to League sanctions on oil shipments if the members decide on such a course. Holland has definitely offered to consider including a boycott on oil, coal, iron, and steel. France exports no oil.

Chinese stone the train bearing Japanese Ambassador A. Ariyoshi back to Shanghai from Nanking.

Nov. 24.—An Italian government spokesman states that a Washington prohibition of petroleum exports to Italy would be regarded as "not only an unfriendly, but a hostile act" and that "further stressing of American neutrality" would be "unwelcome". An Italian force of 2,000 men is defeated by Ras Desta Demtu, commander of Ethiopia's southwestern armies. Hundreds of Italians were reported killed and many tanks and guns seized.

Yin Ju-keng, Administrative Inspector of the

Shanhaikwan area of the demilitarized zone, educated in Japan and married to a Japanese woman, announces at Tunchow, near Peiping, that all relations with the national government at Nanking will be severed and an "autonomous" state will be set up in eastern Hopie. The chancellors, presidents, and deans of all government and private universities in Peiping, the directors of the National Library and other cultural leaders issue a circular telegram reading: "We solemnly declare that we are utterly opposed to any movement tending to detach any region of China from the jurisdiction of the Central government."

Nov. 25.—An Ethiopian column commanded by Ras Desta Demtu, who was reported to have defeated an Italian force yesterday, is reported annihilated by airplane bombs and Dubt troops. At the request of Premier Pierre Laval of France, the League committee on sanctions postpones consideration of embargoes on oil, coal, iron, and steel. Laval based his request on the fact that the French Parliament will meet on the day scheduled.

Yin declares martial law in the Tientsin native city and in Shanhaikwan and simultaneously sends telegrams to Japan urging that Japanese troops be sent immediately to suppress "communistic" influences. Chinese troops sent by Sung Cheh-yuan, loyal Chinese leader, are withdrawn following declarations of the Japanese military that he was violating the terms of the Tanguk truce. A Nanking Foreign Office spokesman declares that the central government will not tolerate the new "autonomous" organization in the demilitarized zone and that the government is planning counter-measures.

All Brazil is placed under a state of siege by President Getulio Vargas as a result of an alleged leftist and communist revolt in the northeast.

King George II resumes the reigns of the Greek government.

Nov. 26.—Reported from Addis Ababa that Res Desta Demtu has forced the Italians to evacuate Gorrahei and Gerlogubi, and it is also said that one thousand Italians occupying Makale have retreated to Adigrat. Officially announced at London that Britain continues in favor of collective action in the enforcement of an anti-Italian oil embargo.

Socialists, communists, and all other leftists unite in a demand that the French government take action against the so-called Croix de Feu and other leagues of a fascist nature, and Laval decides to restrict their activities and also issues an order forbidding the carrying of arms.

Nov. 27.—The British Cabinet meets and decides in favor of an oil embargo against Italy on a cooperative and collective basis under the League as soon as possible. Revealed that the League Committee of Eighteen will meet soon, probably on December 5, to take up the question. The Egyptian Cabinet approves the application of full League sanctions despite the fact that Egypt is not a member.

Japanese troops reported to be moving into North China by the trainload and a detachment seizes the depot and rolling stock at Fengtai, a few miles east of Shanghai, claiming, however, they are merely "holding exercises". Later it is explained that the action was necessary because the rolling stock of the Peiping-Mukden Railway was being moved southward, jeopardizing communications in North China. Three thousand Japanese soldiers with full war equipment arrive in Tientsin and the International Race Club track is taken over as an airfield. Wang Ching-wei, convalescing from wounds incurred in the recent attempt on his life, resigns as President of the Executive Yuan and Foreign Minister.

The Brazil revolt is crushed after fighting in which nearly three hundred persons lose their lives.

The liberal-conservative coalition government of New Zealand is defeated in today's elections, labor gaining the power for the first time in New Zealand history.

Nov. 28.—Laval receives a vote of confidence of 345 to 225. Marshal Pietro Badoglio assumes the position of High Commissioner of Italy's East African colonies as Commander-in-Chief of the Italian forces there.

The Chinese government orders the dismissal and punishment of Yin Yu-keng, but officials privately admit the uncertainty of being able to enforce the order. Japanese troops are withdrawn from various railway stations seized yesterday.

A second son—the fifth child—is born to the Emperor and Empress of Japan.

Nov. 29.—Reported from Paris that Mussolini has threatened that in case of an oil embargo he will withdraw his diplomats from the "enemy" countries, resign from the League, and attack the British fleet with "death squads" said to consist of 125 airplane pilots each pledged to sacrifice his life in "diving" on enemy warships with their planes carrying giant bombs. Laval tells the Italian Ambassador in Paris that the French government stands by the pledge to continue in full cooperation with other powers in fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant, and that an attack on the British or any other state would be interpreted as an attack on all which France would join in resisting.

The Chinese government lodges a protest with the Japanese Embassy against the seizure of Fengtai as a violation of treaty pledges and requesting Japan to immediately curb the activities of conspiring Japanese militarists in connivance with disgruntled Chinese elements.

The Portuguese Ministry of Colonies authorizes the port of Macao to sign a contract with the Pan American Airways Company for the transportation of mail.

Nov. 30.—War Minister Ho Yin-ching leaves Nanking for Peiping, interpreted as indicating that the government intends to assert sovereignty in North China by every available means, while Sung Cheh-yuan, commander of the Peiping-Tientsin garrison and acting Mayor of Peiping, was telegraphing Nanking for definite instructions, claiming that Japanese pressure for "autonomy" is almost overwhelming. Reported that a British official at Tokyo

has asked an explanation of the present situation in China from the Japanese Foreign Office, and that he was told that Japan refuses to accept responsibility for the development, as it is "wholly spontaneous" and "entirely Chinese" in character, in spite of the fact that Major-Gen. Kenji Doihara again visited Gen. Hsiao Chen-ying, Governor of Chahar, Friday, and urged him to declare "autonomy".
Dec. 2.—Reported from London that Mussolini has set the annexation of large pieces of territory

in eastern and northwestern Ethiopia as the price for the abandonment of his African invasion—a wide strip of land which would link Eritrea with Italian Somaliland by way of Aussa, Harrar, and Ogaden, and the entire northwestern section of the country. The British Cabinet after a three-hour meeting decides to proceed with the oil embargo program despite threats that such a move may end in warfare.
 In a move to block the detachment of North China,

the Chinese government decided to grant large powers of self-government to the northern provinces, and to modify the new monetary measures giving them a high degree of currency control. Two Japanese plainclothesmen are beaten to death by Chinese villagers in a town east of Tientsin when they tried to preach "autonomy".
 The London *Herald's* Tokyo correspondent reports that Foreign Minister Hirota hopes that a new naval limitation agreement will be reached at London

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which will guarantee permanent neutralization of the Philippines which, however, would involve the permanent withdrawal of the United States army and navy units at present stationed there. The correspondent points out that this would mean practical recognition of Japan's complete dominance of the western Pacific.

Dec. 3.—Reported from Paris that Britain and France have given Mussolini another chance to accept peace proposals before an oil embargo is adopted based on proposals, previously rejected by him, including putting Ethiopia under an international mandate with Italy holding the dominant share, plus an exchange of territory between Italy and Ethiopia which would give the latter an outlet to the sea.

The United Press reports from Rome that a gentleman's agreement has been reached with the Societa Italiana Americana del Petrolo, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, whereby the company would extend credit and undertake to supply oil from Rumania after the proposed League oil embargo goes into effect, in return for a thirty-year monopoly in Italy. The Standard Oil Company, through its subsidiary would extend Italy a credit of 1,000,000,000 gold lire to buy the oil. The report causes a furore in Geneva and all world capitals.

Dec. 4.—The Italian government issues a communique denying that it has granted the "Standard Oil Company of New York" an oil monopoly. The United Press points out that the denial concerns another company.

Dec. 5.—The new Anglo-French proposal to Italy is reported from Paris to be: cession to Ethiopia by Italy of the port of Assab and a corridor through Eritrea where Ethiopia would build a railroad, funds to be provided by the League; modification of the Eritrean frontier, giving Italy part of Tigre province, but leaving the towns of Aksum and Adowa to Ethiopia; rectification of the Italian Somaliland frontier giving Italy Ogaden province up to 8° N. lat., doubling the size of Italian Somaliland; independence of the remainder of Ethiopia, but not necessarily under League control as suggested by the League commission, but Emperor Haile Selassie to be permitted to conclude any form of treaty of assistance with the League that he may desire. The cruisers *Hood* and *Renown* and four British destroyers leave the Mediterranean for the Atlantic in what is accepted as a British peace gesture, though the Admiralty states it is in "the normal course of fleet exercise".

Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in an address to the House of Commons, states that Britain and France have been acting on behalf of the League in a spirit of peace, have "no wish to humiliate nor to weaken Italy; indeed we are most anxious to see a strong Italy in the world—an Italy able to contribute invaluable assistance. I appeal once again to Signor Mussolini and his fellow countrymen to dismiss from their minds the suspicion that we have insincere motives behind our support of the League. . . . So long as collective action is needed, the League, including ourselves, is bound to proceed under the Covenant, nor is there any likelihood that the League will weaken or that members will fail to take part. But one and all desire an occasion that calls for collective action to cease to exist". As to the situation in China, he declares: "In our view there can be no satisfactory solution of China's economic and financial difficulties without the friendly cooperation of all the countries concerned, including, of course, China itself. In pursuance of these ideals, which we communicated to the powers in question, we decided to send out to the Far East Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, Chief Economic Adviser of the British government, on a mission of investigation . . . in consultation with the Chinese authorities. In the middle of these discussions, the Chinese government, owing to a certain crisis in the exchange market, felt compelled to take swift action . . . and on November 4 a decree was issued which changed the basis of China's currency. Reports indicate that the currency reform scheme has been well received and has already had a good effect in restoring confidence and setting the wheels of trade turning once more. There is still, however, one serious cloud on the Chinese horizon, and that is the so-called autonomy movement in North China. . . . Reports have been rife of the activities of Japanese agents and recent movements of Japanese troops are also supposed to have been connected with the autonomy movement. These reports have caused the British considerable anxiety and the British charge d'affaires at Tokyo was therefore instructed to inform the Japanese government of our concern and to say that we would welcome a frank statement of the Japanese policy. No Japanese troops have been moved into North China as a result of the autonomy movement, our representative was told. . . . Troop movements near Peiping have . . . it appears, been movements of forces already south of the Great Wall where Japan is permitted to maintain troops under the protocol of 1901 for the purpose of securing communications between Peiping and the sea. The situation is still very obscure, but I trust that the conversations which are proceeding between the Japanese and Chinese governments will result in an amicable settlement of any difficulties that may exist. It is the desire of the British government that there should be friendly relations between the two countries. I can only regard it as unfortunate that events should have taken place which, whatever the truth of the matter, have lent color to the belief that Japanese influence is being exerted to shape Chinese internal political developments and administrative arrangements. Anything which tends to create this belief can only do harm to the prestige of Japan and the future development, which we all

desire, of friendly relations between Japan and its neighbors and friends."

The Japanese Foreign Office spokesman declares that Secretary Hull's statement "impresses me as a reiteration of the principles of international law by the United States", and adds that he does not know whether "this is a manifestation of Secretary Hull's ideals or whether he is going to take concrete steps". As to the British statement, he declares "it apparently is merely a description of recent Anglo-Chinese relations".

Ho Ying-chin, Chinese Minister of War, is warned by Japanese army officials to leave North China immediately as his "continued presence would complicate the situation". Reported that General Sung Cheh-yuan, commander of the Peiping-Tientsin area, has resigned and gone to his residence in the Tientsin British concession, due to Japanese pressure. Japanese airplanes flying over Peiping drop handbills urging the people to declare their "autonomy".

Dec. 6.—Nine Italian airplanes bomb Dessye at eight o'clock in the morning, destroying Emperor Selassie's palace and doing extensive damage to the Seventh Day Adventists hospital and the Red Cross establishment. Fifty-five persons are reported killed and 300 wounded. The Emperor is in the city but escapes injury.

Dec. 7.—Doctors of the Red Cross and Seventh Day Adventist hospital at Dessye "protest against the inhuman act of Italy before the whole civilized world and call attention of the League of Nations and all religions to the fact that, within the Red Cross inclosure, 40 bombs were dropped." Another air raid is directed against the field headquarters of the Emperor at Dessye in an apparent effort to "get" him. Mussolini addresses Parliament and shouts defiance at the League, stating that Italy will take what it wants in spite of economic boycotts. "Only full recognition of our rights and the safeguarding of our East African interests can solve the crisis". He warns that an oil embargo would "gravely prejudice" any efforts toward peace. Reported that Britain is conducting a series of secret parleys for the establishment of British naval facilities on the Yugoslavian coast, in the Balearic Islands, belonging to Spain, and also intends to aid Greece in the development of Navalino and other harbors. Four British destroyers unexpectedly arrive in Gumagutas harbor, Cyprus, and island half-way between Suez and heavily fortified, Italian Dodecanese islands. New anti-British riots break out in Egypt and the authorities jail some 80 demonstrators. *Al Gihad*, organ of the Waft party, states: "Had England assisted Egypt to improve its international affairs and strengthen its defence forces, and acknowledged its independence by action and not scraps of paper, it would have found Egypt today a strong power which none would dare attack. Instead of being Britain's strong ally, we are a weak enemy, but an enemy all the same".

Dec. 8.—It is agreed between Britain and France at Paris to extend peace proposals to Italy once more on the basis of cession to Italy of all of Tigre province at present occupied by Italy, plus Ogaden and two other provinces; cession to Ethiopia of Assab as a port and of a corridor thereto; and unimpairment maintenance of Ethiopia's rights in the Lake Tana district which is of special interest to Britain. League circles are cold to the peace proposals and it is believed that Russia and Rumania may lead opposition on the grounds that the plan establishes a precedent for "rewarding an aggressor for his crime".

The Central Executive Committee elects Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to succeed Wang Ching-wei as Chairman of the Executive Yuan. Hu Han-min, Cantonese leader, long at odds with Nanking, is made Chairman of the important Central Executive Committee. Reported that the government plans to grant the northern provinces semi-autonomy under a council to be appointed by the central government with Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, commander of the Peiping-Tientsin garrison, as chairman. Col. Doihara objects that this compromise is unsatisfactory as it is unsuitable that an autonomous council be appointed by the Nanking government.

In a preliminary conference between British and Japanese representatives at London, arranged at the request of the latter, the Japanese state that they officially wish to advise that no other question can be discussed in the parley opening tomorrow until the Japanese demand for parity is met.

Dec. 9.—The United States delegation to the naval conference opening at London proposes a 20 per cent reduction in the world's great navies. The Japanese reject the proposal stating that this would only prolong the ratio system. They demand parity, declaring, "We seek to establish immutably the principle of non-menace and non-aggression among the great naval powers, reducing as much as possible to burden inherent in armament competition". Japanese newspapers say that the American suggestion to reduce 20 per cent is "highly selfish although parading under the beautiful guise of disarmament" and "would claim large sacrifices on the part of other powers, especially Japan, without proportional American contributions".

Tungchow, 15 miles east of Peiping and the capital of East Hopei, falls under Japanese occupation with the arrival of a detachment of Japanese troops whose officers explain, however, they are "merely reconnoitering". Two thousand Chinese students in Peiping hold a demonstration demanding the suppression of the "autonomy" movement and war on Japan.

Dec. 10.—Southeastern Chahar is invaded by Manchukoo troops under Japanese officers, the Chinese special police in the supposedly demilitarized zone, unable to face Japanese tanks and airplanes, withdrawing after a bloody battle, according to Chinese reports. Fighting is also reported from Kalgan. Five thousand Chinese students from fifteen Peiping institutions go out on a strike, demanding suppression of the "autonomy" movement, cessation of secret negotiations, and restoration of the freedom of speech and the press.

Agreement is reported between the Chinese government and the French Air Ministry for an airline between Canton and Hanoi, a 500-mile stretch which will be flown in four hours by the China National Aviation Corporation, a Sino-American concern which already operates 4,000 miles of airways in China. At Hanoi passengers and mail will be transferred to French airliners which will take them to Bangkok, the junction with the British Imperial Airways and the Royal Dutch service. The line is expected to be in operation next month.

Dec. 11.—Officials at Addis Ababa say the Emperor would lose his throne if he accepts the British-French peace plan which they describe as a "reward to Italy for breaking the Covenant and a device to delay further sanctions". A communique issued at the Ethiopian Legation in Paris rejects the peace plan as granting advantages to the aggressor in disregard of the principle of territorial and political integrity. A sharp revolt is reported in the ranks of the conservatives in the House of Commons against the peace plan, said to be a proposal to permit Mussolini to virtually dictate "conqueror's terms", and opposition is also reported within the Cabinet itself.

The Japanese warn Chinese officials they must prevent the spread of what they call "anti-Japanese student activities".

The Japanese spokesman at the naval conference declares that Japan is willing to reduce its naval armaments to any level so long as it is awarded parity. He asserts that Japan would refuse to reveal its construction plans until the conference has determined the total tonnage for each power and agreed to limitation by individual categories. It is stated the Japanese are determined to reach parity "at an early stage" and not over a ten or fifteen-year period. They also ask for a common upper limit and the abolition or drastic reduction of large ships, asking unlimited freedom, however, to build small cruisers and submarines. It is reported on good authority that the British have reaffirmed their position that in view of British commitments and requirements it is unable to accede or agree to the stand taken by the Japanese.

President Carlos Mendieta of Cuba resigns as a result of a bitter quarrel on election procedure, powerful political factions having refused to participate in the coming elections unless he stepped out.

Dec. 12.—A Paris spokesman states unofficially that the League's sanctions may be abandoned if Emperor Selassie rejects the peace proposals. Minister of State Edouard Herriot threatens to resign due, it is indicated, to disagreement with Premier Laval over the peace proposals, Herriot having long opposed Laval's pro-Italian attitude. Laval's move to have the proposals submitted to the Committee of Five of the League meets with opposition from the Turkish and Polish delegates and from S. de Madariaga of Spain, chairman of the Committee, and it is decided to submit it to the Committee of Eighteen which, in turn, agrees to submit it to the Council. Delegates of the smaller nations are angered, but the prestige of the sponsors of the peace proposals, plus the danger that prosecution of anti-Italian penalties might bring on a European war are potent supporting factors for France and Britain.

King Fuad of Egypt, faced with the threatened resignation of the Cabinet, issues a decree restoring the 1923 Constitution, suspended a year ago after three different trials. Internal affairs are in Egyptian hands, Britain controlling foreign affairs. It is stated Britain gave full consent to the act of King Fuad.

The American delegate at the naval conference stresses that adoption of parity would enormously increase naval construction rather than decrease it, that it does not take into account the different naval needs of the respective powers, that it would upset the equilibrium established at the Washington and London conferences, and that no change had occurred in the international situation sufficient to warrant changes in naval strength. . . . Reported that American, British, French, and Italian delegates have flatly rejected the Japanese demand for complete parity and that the Japanese delegates "departed from the session hastily".

Yin Ju-ken's order of yesterday instruction officials in the demilitarized zone to retain the customs, salt, and postal revenues instead of forwarding them to Nanking, is extended to include Peiping. He has also prohibited the use of banknotes issued by the Central Bank of China and all notes issued at Shanghai.

The Cabinet elects Jose Barnet provisional President of Cuba.

Dec. 13.—The Chinese government appoints Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, Governor of Hopei, succeeding Sang Chen who is named Governor of Honan. Sung heads the recently established Council of Seventeen which, though composed largely of pro-Japanese members, is believed to fortify the authority of Nanking against further Japanese "autonomy" efforts.

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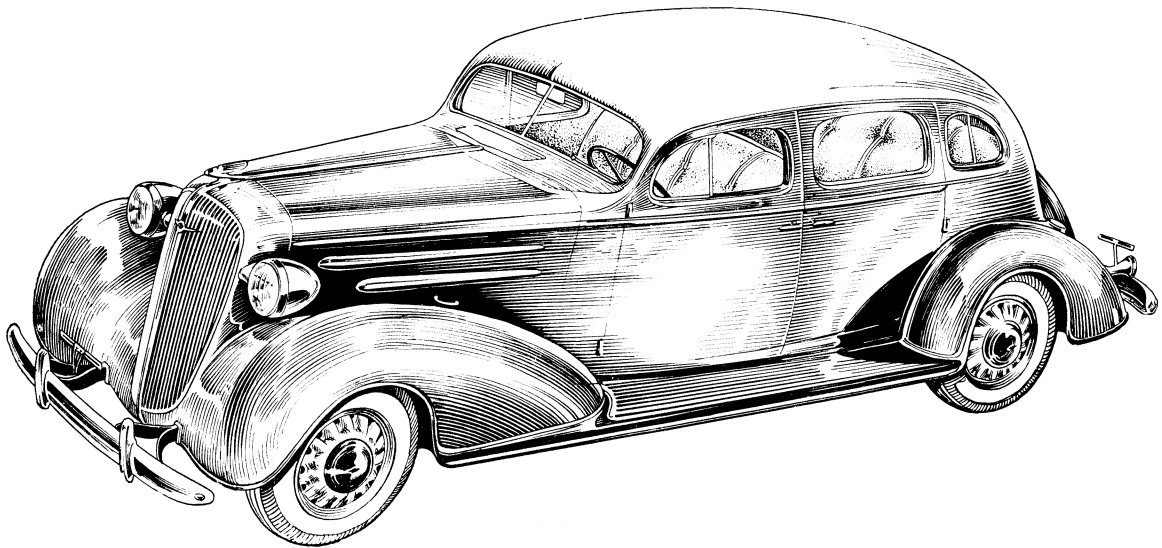


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Philippine Business and Finance

By J. Bartlett Richards
American Trade Commissioner



EXPORTS were apparently heavier in December. Sugar shipments commenced in moderate volume, copra exports increased and coconut oil continued to go out in substantial volume. Abaca exports were about the same as in November and leaf tobacco somewhat higher. The market for export sugar continued dull, while domestic consumption sugar prices fell off as it became apparent that stocks exceeded earlier estimates. The copra market was strong as European demand increased. Shipments of oil continued at about the November rate and shipments of copra increased substantially, more than offsetting the heavy arrivals at Manila and Cebu. Shipments of abaca failed to keep pace with the larger balings and stocks increased, but prices continued firm. Leaf tobacco exports were large, at good prices.

Rice prices eased off as the new crop began to come onto the market, and the Government discontinued sales of duty-free rice. The new crop appears much smaller than the average for recent years and there is no carry-over.

Gold production continued to make new records, with P3,205,252 reported for December and P32,349,000 for the year.

Imports apparently increased in December, judging from the volume of collection bills. Automobile imports were heavy, as some companies received their first shipments of 1935 models. Sales kept up fairly well for December, always a quiet month. Tire sales improved in anticipation of a price increase. Flour imports were heavy, especially from Australia, and the market is somewhat overstocked. Cotton textile imports from the United States in-

creased, while imports from Japan were small, due to the quota agreement. Imports of rayon from Japan continue to increase, however, and are displacing cotton goods in many lines. Cotton goods moved fairly well in the first half of December, however.

Banks report an increase in debits to individual accounts, supporting the general impression that Christmas business was very good in most lines. The volume of import bills received for collection was 12 per cent over December, 1934, and the volume of letters of credit opened, though off seasonally from November, was 72 per cent higher than in December, 1934. Import drafts were met promptly and domestic collections improved slightly. Dollar exchange rates were unchanged, the greater demand for dollars to meet import drafts being offset by the anticipated increase in sugar bills which will soon be coming into the market.

Sugar benefit payments totaled P24,710,000 up to the end of December, with about P6,000,000 more to be disbursed. Payments were discontinued early in January, however, following the decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring the AAA unconstitutional.

The special session of the National Assembly passed a number of money bills, including the National Defense Bill, the Manila Railroad Bonds Redemption Bill, the Bill creating a Court of Appeals and several others providing for locust and typhoon relief, etc. Authorization was given to use the balance remaining from the P1,000,000 appropriated a year ago for the establishment of agricultural colonies in Mindanao, something over P900,000, in building roads and bridges to increase accessibility of potential agricultural areas on that island.

December real estate sales in Manila totaled P961,290, bringing the total for 1935 to P15,403,079, a considerable increase over the P12,466,897 for 1934 and the highest figure since 1931. Building permits in Manila fell off to P175,000, however, and were only P3,240,000 for the year, a slight increase over 1934. The total for 1935 and 1934 was as follows:

	1935	1934
New construction.....	P2,774,000	P2,818,000
Repairs.....	466,000	342,000
Total.....	P3,240,000	P3,160,000

December power production amounted to 10,139,000 KWH, representing an increase of 778,000 KWH over December, 1934. Production for the year 1935 was 114,179,000 KWH, compared with 117,593,000 KWH in 1934.

Long distance radio-telephone communication between Manila and Cebu was inaugurated on December 21. This completed the telephone circuit to the principal Visayan cities, service between Manila and Iloilo having been inaugurated in 1933.

There were 456 radio sets registered in December and 86 cancellations. During the year, there have been 4,504 registrations and 1,202 cancellations, leaving a total of 24,231 licensed sets at the end of the year.

There were only 25 stock corporations registered in December, with a total of P2,051,850 subscribed and P325,600 paid-in in cash, P390,000 in property and P1,039,997 in mining claims. Of the subscribed capital, P1,500,850 was Filipino, P511,000 American and P40,000 Chinese. The largest company registered was an insurance company, with P300,000 subscribed and P180,000 paid-in, all Filipino money. There were seven mining corporations registered, with total subscribed capital of P1,137,600, about evenly divided between Americans and Filipinos. Only P32,583 was paid in cash, however, plus P1,039,997 in mining claims. There were seven partnerships registered, with aggregate capital of P95,000, of which P48,000 is in one Chinese-owned publishing company.

Foreign Trade

November imports were comparatively small after the substantial October figures, being 27 per cent down as compared with that month and 17 per cent below November, 1934. This does not appear to have been due to earlier Christmas importing in 1935, but rather to the chance that large shipments of petroleum products and cigarettes arrived in October, 1935, and November, 1934. For the first eleven months of 1935, imports fell slightly behind 1934. Exports in November were 14 per cent under October, but 27 per cent over November, 1934, while exports for the eleven-month period were 20 per cent lower in 1935 than in 1934.

The favorable balance of trade was only P13,279,-

000 in the first eleven months of 1935, against P54,978,000 in the same period of 1934. With the United States, there was a favorable balance of P35,414,000 in the 1935 period against P74,638,000 in the 1934 period, the reduction being due to sugar limitation. With Japan, there was an unfavorable balance of P12,036,000, or slightly greater than the P11,290,000 in the same period of 1934, imports from Japan having increased slightly more rapidly than exports thereto.

Import Trade

The substantial decrease in imports in November was due, as already noted, to the fact that large shipments of cigarettes, gasoline and kerosene did not happen to arrive in that month. Imports of foodstuffs were generally lower than the previous month or November, 1934, due to adequate stocks. For the first eleven months, imports of automobiles, parts and tires, cotton cloth, fertilizers, leather, paper, iron and steel products and paint were lower in 1935 than in 1934, while food products (except fish) and cigarettes were imported in greater quantity.

Imports from the United States were low in November, being 32 per cent under October and 35 per cent under November, 1934. This was due partly to lower imports of cigarettes and petroleum products, as already mentioned. Imports from Japan were slightly higher than October and nearly 80 per cent over November, 1934. For the first eleven months of 1935, imports from the United States were about 2 per cent under 1934, while imports from Japan were up about 13 per cent. Imports from Belgium, Germany and Great Britain are running substantially below 1934, but imports from the Netherlands have increased spectacularly, due to large imports of condensed and evaporated milk from that country. Imports from Australia are also running considerably higher in 1935, due to imports of flour, milk and meat products.

Export Trade

Exports were slightly under October but 27 per cent over November, 1934, due mainly to heavier exports of abaca, coconut products, embroideries and sugar. For the first eleven months of 1935, exports are 20 per cent below 1934, but if sugar is omitted, 1935 exports are 33 per cent higher than 1934. Exports of abaca, coconut products, embroideries, leaf tobacco and lumber were substantially higher in 1935, while exports of sugar and hats were low.

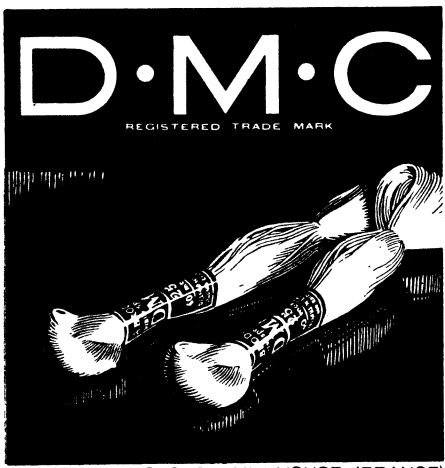
The United States took 80 per cent of Philippine exports in the first eleven months of 1935, or a little less than the 84 per cent in the same period of 1934. Japan took 5.7 per cent, against 3.8 per cent in the 1934 period. Exports to France and the Netherlands are considerably below last year, due to lower copra shipments. Exports to Great Britain are somewhat higher in 1935 and exports to Spain much higher.

Transportation

Shipping

Cargoes.—Orient interport continued fair, with no particularly striking features. United States ports continued good, with some increase in sugar and copra, coconut oil continuing good and abaca and lumber normal. Europe very good, with copra shipments sufficient to fill all available space and other commodities normal. Inter-island fair to good, with sugar movement starting and copra movement increased.

November export tonnage improved considerably over October with 164,429 revenue tons against 122,025 tons, but it was still under the September figure and not considered particularly satisfactory. The sugar movement was very small, only 16,506 tons, but there was a slight improvement in the movement of lumber, logs, copra cake and coconut oil. Hemp and copra fell off, however. Lumber and log shipments totaled 6,400,000 board feet, with increases to the Orient, United States and African ports and decreases to Europe and Australia. Copra cake and meal shipments totaled 11,110 tons, with slight increases both to the United States and Europe. Coconut oil shipments totaled 18,474 tons against 11,541 tons in October. Abaca shipments to the United States were slightly larger, but this was offset by lower shipments to Japan and Europe, the total of 115,148 bales being 16,000 bales under October. Copra shipments fell off by about 50 per cent to all markets, only 16,662 tons moving out. Slight decreases were noted in shipments of minor products and tobacco shipments amounted to 3,360 tons, against 7,693 tons in October.



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Manila Railroad

Revenue freight carloadings were much heavier in December, averaging 3,101 cars carrying 48,927 tons a week, for the four weeks ended December 28, 1935, against a weekly average of 1,710 cars carrying 21,497 tons for the preceding five weeks, and 2,745 cars carrying 34,656 tons for the four weeks ended December 28, 1934. The increase over November is seasonal, due largely to the fact that sugar cane and sugar have started moving. Only a few centrals were operating in November, but most of them had started before the end of December. Rice also moved in greater quantity as the new crop was harvested. The increase, as compared with last year, was due mainly to heavier movement of sugar and cane. Lumber, manufactured products and L. C. L. shipments also moved in better volume.

The National Assembly passed and President Quezon approved the bill under which money would be loaned by the Government to its subsidiary company, the Manila Railroad Company, to permit it to purchase and retire P16,340,000 in bonds held by British bond-holders in London and due in 1939, at the agreed price of P13,500,000, or 80 per cent of the face value. The money will be taken, it is understood, from the excess of approximately P18,000,000 in the Exchange Standard Reserve. (The law does not require that any additions be made to that reserve after it reaches 25 per cent of the total of silver and paper currency outstanding. The reserve at present exceeds 25 per cent of the circulation by about P18,000,000.) The company will effect substantial savings in interest payments by the retirement of the bonds, as interest has been payable in gold-standard currencies, increasing the nominal 4 per cent to an actual interest rate of over 6 per cent. With this saving and with better revenue expectations in 1936, the company hopes to dispense with the use of red ink in reporting its results for the coming year.

Aviation

According to the Mayor of Baguio, the Philippine Aerial Taxi Company carried 1,746 passengers from Manila to Baguio, and 1,798 from Baguio to Manila in 1935. The total of 3,544 is a substantial increase over the 3,124 carried in 1934. The company continued its admirable record of operating throughout the year without accident or delay, in spite of uncertain weather and difficult terrain.

Government Revenues

December collections of the Bureau of Internal Revenue were up 20 per cent as compared with December, 1934, revenues from taxation being up 31 per cent and incidental revenues slightly lower. The increase of P151,000 in taxation revenue, as compared with December, 1934, was due mainly to a fortuitous increase of P64,000 in inheritance tax, but excise taxes, stamp tax and income tax also showed substantial increases. Compared with November, 1935, there was an increase of about P200,000, due largely to greater revenue from domestic excise taxes. Among the items of incidental revenue, there was a P27,000 increase in revenue from public forests, as compared with December last year, which was offset by P44,000 decrease in United States internal revenue collected in the Philippines.

For the full year, collections by the Bureau of Internal Revenue totaled P19,557,416, an increase of six per cent over the P18,428,285 collected in 1934.

Collections by the Bureau of Customs continued to increase, total collections in December being about three per cent over the November figure and 22 per cent over the figure for December, 1934. Compared with November, there was a slight increase in three of the four classifications, customs collections, excise tax collections on imported merchandise and customs port works fund collections, and a slight decrease in highways special fund collections. As compared with December, 1934, there was an increase in all, excepting excise tax collected on imported merchandise, which fell off very slightly. Customs collections in December apparently include liquidations of duty on Japanese cotton textiles, although imports ceased early in December. Customs collections on imports of Japanese rayons may also be assumed to have reached a substantial figure.

For the full year 1935, total collections of the Bureau of Customs were six per cent greater than in 1934. The largest increase was in customs collections, which were up 18 per cent. This increase was apparently due mainly to larger imports of cotton and rayon textiles from Japan, but larger imports of canned fish from Japan, flour from Australia and canned milk from the Netherlands and Australia also presumably added something to it. Excise tax collections on imported merchandise increased about 10 per cent, due mainly to larger imports of American cigarettes. Customs highways special fund collections were slightly down due to lower imports of gasoline, while port works fund collections, made up of wharfage taxes on exports, were down 38 per cent due to lower exports of sugar.

Collections by the Bureau of Customs for December and for the full year 1935 and 1934 were as follows:

	December	
	1935	1934
Customs collections.....	2,306,699	1,796,196
Customs internal revenue collections on imported merchandise.....	457,894	462,418
Customs highways special fund collections.....	423,170	333,605
Customs port works fund collections.....	230,248	206,900
Grand total.....	3,418,011	2,799,119

EVERYONE WINS IN THIS CONTEST!

P1900 CASH PRIZES

Free Bottle of Perfume for Each Entry Sent In!

SELECT THE ODOR YOU DESIRE

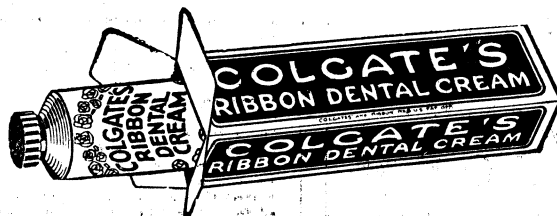
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| 1. CASHMERE BOU-
QUET | 3. LILY OF THE
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| 2. GARDENIA | 4. FLORIENT |



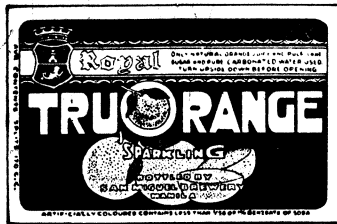
THIS IS ALL YOU HAVE TO DO

- Any person is eligible to enter the contest with the exception of employees of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co.
- To enter the Contest, make up a slogan of not more than 10 words for Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream. Example of type of slogan desired is: "Keep that schoolgirl complexion—Use Palmolive Soap."
- Write each slogan which you enter in this contest on a separate sheet of paper, print your full name and address on each entry and to each entry attach the empty carton from 1 tube of giant size Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream, or 2 tubes of large size of Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream, or 4 tubes of medium size of Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream, or 8 tubes of school size Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream.
- For each entry received with the proper number of cartons from Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream attached, we will mail FREE and postpaid to the contestant, a full sized bottle of Colgate's Perfume in any one of four scents, namely, (1) Cashmere Bouquet; (2) Gardenia; (3) Florient; (4) Lily of the Valley. Contestants will specify scent of perfume desired on their entries. We reserve right to substitute scents. No exchanges accepted.
- The contest started on January 5th, 1936, and will continue for sixteen weeks ending midnight of April 25th, 1936. As of each of the weeks sixteen ending January 11th, 18th, 25th; February 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; March 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; April 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th, the judges will select from the entries received during the week the 20 best slogans submitted. To each of these winners will be sent a check for P5.00. There will be 20 winners of P5.00 checks each week for 16 weeks, or a total of P1,600 in weekly prizes.
- As soon as possible after the close of the contest on April 25th, 1936, the judges will select, from the slogans submitted by the 320 weekly contest winners, the three best slogans submitted. To these will be awarded the Grand Prizes of P150 for the best slogan submitted; P100 for the second best, and P50 for the third best.
- Winners of each weekly contest, and of the Grand Prizes will be announced in all newspapers and magazines as soon as judges have made their decisions. Checks will be mailed to all winners.
- All entries will be judged on their clearness, sincerity, and adaptability for use in connection with Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream. You may submit as many entries as you wish providing each entry has attached the required cartons from Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream. A Free bottle of Colgate's Perfume will be returned postpaid for each entry received.
- Mail or bring your entries to Colgate's, P. O. Box 2700, Manila. All entries remain the property of Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co.
- Judges' decisions must be accepted as final.

SEND YOUR ENTRY TODAY AND ONE DURING EACH WEEK OF THE CONTEST!



REMEMBER—A BOTTLE OF PERFUME FREE FOR EACH ENTRY!



The Label Assures You—The Taste Convinces You—that this delicious beverage is made from the pulp and juice of natural fresh oranges—ripened on the trees, in "Sunny Southern California".

It can be called a healthful drink; it is made from luscious fresh fruit that is known to be a necessity to the obtaining and maintaining of good health.



Ask for _____

Royal TruOrange

It is a product of the

San Miguel Brewery

	Total for year	
	1935	1934
Customs collections.....	21,774,483	18,479,256
Customs internal revenue collections on imported merchandise.....	4,926,660	4,525,112
Customs highways special fund collections.....	5,247,694	5,347,065
Customs port works fund collections.....	2,660,609	4,166,126
Grand total.....	34,609,446	32,517,559

The Municipal Board and the Mayor of Manila have approved the 1936 budget, carrying a total outlay of ₱6,467,480, including ₱1,175,381 for the Department of Engineering and Public Works.

President Quezon has issued an executive order authorizing the sale in the Philippines of a ₱500,000 30-year five per cent bond issue, the proceeds to be used exclusively for the construction of the Ayala bridge annex.

Banking and Credit

Consolidated bank figures for December 28 show a substantial increase in debits to individual accounts, which average, for the four weeks ended December 28, over ₱2,000,000 a week higher than for the preceding four weeks or the same period in 1934. This bears out the general impression that the 1935 Christmas trade was very good. Circulation continues to increase, due partly, it appears, to more active business but probably mainly to sugar benefit payments, which are made in dollars and which usually lodge in the hands of the Insular Treasurer, thus providing a base for currency expansion. The net circulation was ₱15,000,000 higher at the end of the year than at the beginning. Loans and discounts fell off a little in December but are slightly higher than a year ago. There was little change in demand and time deposits, both of which are considerably higher than a year ago. Time and savings deposits have increased steadily in the past two years and the Philippine National Bank has announced a reduction in interest rates on savings deposits, from 3-1/2 to 2 per cent, with smaller reductions on fixed deposits. Consolidated figures of all banks as of December 28, 1935, with comparisons, are given below:

	Thousands of Pesos		
	Dec. 28 1935	Nov. 29 1935	Dec. 29 1934
Total resources.....	251,959	254,975	232,168
Cash on Hand.....	24,721	23,858	20,609
Loans, discounts and overdrafts.....	94,294	97,662	93,697
Investments.....	59,950	60,861	50,458
Demand deposits.....	55,181	55,377	49,286
Time deposits.....	87,231	86,453	78,695
Net working capital, foreign banks.....	10,349	13,773	5,093
Average weekly debits to individual accounts, four weeks ending.....	24,855	22,482	22,742
Total net circulation.....	117,274	114,473	102,050
Total Government reserves.....	154,826	152,184	137,850

Domestic collections continue about the same, being excellent in Manila and generally good throughout the provinces, excepting in Iloilo and Negros, where they are chronically slow, and Central Luzon, where complete recovery from the disastrous floods of June and July has not yet been effected. The latter section should improve with the rice harvesting season, though the crop is not a satisfactory one. Some authorities report collections apparently improving a little throughout the Islands in December.

A decision of the United States Supreme Court crushed the last hope of the Department of Finance of collecting the deposit and capital taxes from the National City Bank. It will presumably be necessary to give up those taxes altogether, as it would give one bank an unfair advantage if it alone were exempted. The Department of Finance is understood to be considering alternative sources of revenue, including a tax on deposits to be paid by the depositors, which, however, would have many manifest and serious disadvantages.

Sugar

The local market for export sugar continued dull throughout the month in sympathy with the New York market. Only small amounts changed hands with nominal quotations at ₱7.00-₱7.20 per picul ex go-down. A slight improvement was noted in the latter part of the month as a reflection of the stronger New York market.

The market for domestic consumption sugar, which had been very strong toward the end of November as a result of belief that there would be a shortage, eased off during December when it became apparent that stocks were considerably in excess of earlier estimates. Domestic consumption sugar had changed hands at ₱8.50 per picul or higher for 96 degrees centrifugal at the end of November, but the price fell to ₱8.00 early in December and continued to decline throughout the month, sales being made at ₱7.00-₱7.20 toward the end of December. The market turned a little firmer at the end of the month due to some apprehension regarding the availability of new crop sugar for domestic sales in January or February, but few sales were made.

The Secretary of Agriculture of the United States announced the Philippine quota for 1936 at 998,110 short tons, about the end of December. It is estimated that about 31,000 tons will have to be deducted from the 1936 quota to cover over-shipments in 1935 and revision of the basic quotas for 1934 and 1935, making a total effective quota of about 967,000 tons. Actually, it is unlikely that enough sugar for the full quota will be available in the Philippines. The duty-free quota under the Tydings-McDuffie Act

is 952,000 short tons (including 56,000 tons of refined sugar) and it is estimated that the crop now being harvested will be hardly sufficient to fill that quota and supply the approximately 70,000 tons required by the domestic market.

All but five of the sugar centrals in the Philippines had started grinding by the end of December and those five were prepared to start immediately after the first of the year.

Shipments to the United States totaled 39,300 long tons of centrifugal sugar and 23 long tons of refined sugar during December. For the first two months of the crop year 1935-36, shipments have been as follows:

	Long Tons	
	Nov. 1, 1935 to Dec. 31, 1935	Nov. 1, 1934 to Dec. 31, 1934
	39,300	—
	9,006	—
	23	—
	604	—
Grand total.....	48,933	—

Coconut Products

Copra.—The weakness evident in the copra market at the end of November continued through the first half of December, reluctance of buyers causing the price to fall from around ₱8.75 to ₱9.00 at the beginning of the month to ₱8.25-₱8.50. Encouraged by a stronger market in Europe, sellers refused to let copra go at those prices and the price of rescada was forced up to ₱9.25 by the end of the month, with every indication that it would go higher if the expected reduction in arrivals in January should be realized. Much of the December buying in Manila was to cover contracts, which were largely cleaned up by the end of the year. In Cebu, there was plenty of copra available for sale, however, and exports were heavy, particularly to Europe.

Arrivals in December were heavy in both Manila and Cebu, the former exceeding December, 1934, by five per cent and the latter by nearly 50 per cent. Such heavy arrivals in Cebu had not been anticipated but were easily taken by the exporters and domestic mills. Exports were exceptionally heavy, being more than twice as great as in November, and 32 per cent over December, 1934, and stocks were, therefore, reduced, particularly in Cebu, in spite of the heavy arrivals.

Coconut Oil.—Inedible buyers in the United States continued to hold off, but edible demand kept the price above four cents on the Pacific Coast. The local price ranged from 17-1/2 to 18 centavos a kilo. Exports were about the same as in November, but early double the figure for December, 1934. Stocks decreased during the month, in both Manila and Cebu and are lower than they were at the end of 1934. It is also the impression that buyers in the United States are maintaining moderate inventories, in anticipation of the possibility of a change in the excise tax law.

Dec. 1935 Nov. 1935 Dec. 1934

	Dec. 1935	Nov. 1935	Dec. 1934
Copra Prices, rescada, buyers' godowns, Manila, pesos per 100 kilos:			
High.....	9.25	9.25	7.50
Low.....	8.25	8.00	6.00
Coconut Oil Prices, in drums, Manila, pesos per kilo:			
High.....	0.18	0.18	0.14
Low.....	.175	.175	.115

Abaca (Manila Hemp)

The market opened steady in December and remained firm throughout the month. Little business was done, as buyers in all the foreign markets held off in hope of forcing prices down, being encouraged by a few weak sellers in the Philippines. This was in the nature of a test of the market, which withstood the test well, local sellers showing no interest in the reduced quotations. By the end of the month, buyers, particularly in the United States, were increasing their prices, but as they had not reached the ideas of sellers here, little business was done. Prices in most grades were higher at the end than at the beginning of the month and it is unlikely that they will be much shaken, so long as the belief holds that Davao production will be low during the first six months of 1936 and that stocks in all consuming markets are at a very low point.

Closing prices in Manila (f.a.s.) in pesos per picul, for various grades were reported as follows: CD, 23.00; E, 20.50; F, 19.25; I, 18.50; J-1, 15.75; G, 13.75; H, 10.25; J-2, 12.00; K, 9.75; L-1, 8.75; L-2, 7.50.

Rice

With the new crop coming on the market, Government sales of imported rice have been discontinued. Elong-elon was selling at the end of December at ₱6.10 to ₱6.30 per sack of 57 kilos, compared with ₱7.65 at the beginning of the month, while macans brought ₱5.75 to ₱5.95, a reduction from ₱6.70-₱6.80 a month earlier. The Government is prepared to take action in case a shortage should again become apparent, holding about 40,000 sacks of Saigon rice for sale in case of emergency. Several bills were introduced into the special session of the National Assembly in December, making appropriations for the stabilization of rice or appointment of a committee to study the rice problem and recommend a permanent solution, but none of them was passed.

A permanent solution of the rice problem, according to some authorities, would involve a study of plant diseases which have been cutting down the production of rice. In addition to disease, the 1935-36 crop, now being harvested, has been affected by drought and, in Central Luzon, flood damage. The Bureau of Plant Industry estimates the crop at 42,282,260 cavans of palay, compared with an average of 48,981,676 cavans for the four preceding years. (Two cavans of palay yield, on an average, one cavan, or 57 kilos, of cleaned rice.) With no carry-over, another shortage is anticipated before the end of 1936.

Tobacco

Prices continued firm in December, with little leaf available. Most of the exceptionally short 1935 crop was taken by one large exporter to meet contracts. Transplanting is starting in Isabela and Cagayan and indications point to a normal crop in 1936, in the absence of unexpected unfavorable factors. Heavy exports to Spain in December brought the total for the year to a point considerably above the previous year's exports. Shipments of rawleaf, stripped tobacco and scraps during December, were as follows:

	December	
	1935	1934
Total.....	1,751,051	1,668,677
	Total for year	
	1935	1934
Total.....	18,517,176	14,024,614

December cigar exports were very slightly better than November, and exports for the year 1935 approximately the same as in 1934. December shipments amounted to 16,011,510 cigars to the United States and 642,095 to other countries. For the year, they totaled 208,676,183 to the United States and about 15,000,000 to other countries.

Lumber

Timber exports in October were about 15 per cent lower than in October, 1934, due to lower purchases by Japan. This was apparently due merely to the fact that exports to Japan in September had been exceptionally heavy and that country is expected to continue to be a larger purchaser of Philippine logs. Exports of lumber were considerably heavier in October, 1935, than in October, 1934, particularly to the United States, Australia and Great Britain. Shipments to China are irregular due largely, it is understood, to financial difficulties in that country and October shipments were very small.

Domestic demand continued poor and with stocks increasing, prices were easy. Fair business was done for future delivery, however. Mill production in October totaled 21,914,907 board feet, an increase of 34 per cent over the 16,402,065 board feet produced in October, 1934. Deliveries, amounting to 20,382,136 board feet, were 54 per cent over the 13,220,201 board feet delivered in 1934. Inventories at the end of October totaled 40,724,236 board feet, an increase of about 5,500,000 board feet, as compared with a year earlier. Exports in October totaled 11,372,104 board feet, of which 6,710,224 board feet, mostly logs, went to Japan and 2,510,504 board feet, mostly lumber, to the United States. In October, 1934, exports totaled 12,323,984 board feet, including 7,988,584 board feet, to Japan and 1,761,720 board feet to the United States.

Mining

Another new record for gold production was set up in December, when 14 mines produced P3,206,252 of bullion from 130,805 tons of ore. It was the first time production had exceeded P3,000,000 in a month, but it is believed that production may be expected to exceed that figure regularly in the future. The total for the year is P32,349,131. December production by mines was as follows:

	December		Prod. for year 1935
	Tons Milled	Value of Production	
Antamok Gold-fields.....	10,080	P 267,506	P2,835,452
Baguio Gold.....	4,365	80,991	874,888
Balatoc.....	37,867	1,232,596	12,552,834
Benguet Consolidated.....	24,665	836,921	8,639,667
Benguet Exploration.....	3,807	23,969	284,124
Demonstration.....	4,490	85,778	934,285
Gold Creek.....	2,419	42,168	494,645
Gold River.....			30,800a
Ipo Gold.....	5,876	60,311	575,039
Itoyon.....	11,465	204,504	2,227,581
I. X. L.....	1,604	42,976	450,709
Masbate (Paniqui).....	10,554	98,771	830,958
Salacot.....	5,800	45,325	73,325b
Suyoc Consolidated.....	4,313	103,764	963,830
United Paracale.....	3,500	80,672	580,994c
Total.....	130,805	P3,206,252	P32,349,131

a April only.
b November and December only.
c June to November.

With Masbate planning to increase milling capacity to 1,000 tons a day early in 1936, placer operations at Coco Grove about ready to start production and several mills which started during 1935 working steadily throughout 1936, a production of P40,000,000 for the coming year is quite possible.

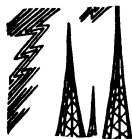
Shipments of iron ore to Japan continue. They are at present being made at the rate of about 34,000 tons a month.

Speculative interest has been diverted to some extent from gold to oil during the latter part of 1935.

It is reported that 77 applications for oil exploration leases, covering 1,500,000 hectares in 19 provinces, were recorded in 1935. A number of companies, all controlled by one group of men, were responsible for a large proportion of the applications for leases and the Government has started an investigation to determine whether it is in accordance with the law and with the best interest of the country for a small group of men to control the mineral rights to an area said to aggregate as much as 1,000,000 hectares. On the other hand, it is pointed out that the leases are only for exploration. The investigation will also ascertain whether any of the companies have been selling stock illegally or have transferred their rights to the leases, a condition of which is that they are non-transferable.

News Summary

The Philippines



Dec. 16.—The Pan American Airways Philippine Clipper arrives in Manila at 3:51 p. m., making the crossing from Alameda, California, in 58 hours flying time as compared to the China Clipper's 59 hours 47 minutes. It is manned by a crew of nine and also carried five Pan American employees. Captain J. H. Tilton is in command.

President Manuel L. Quezon is reported to have instructed Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce Eulogio Rodriguez to suspend action on the Davao land cases until Secretary of Justice Jose Yulo renders a report.

It is decided at a Cabinet meeting to postpone the buying of certain church estates for subdivision to tenants pending a social survey to be made by Secretary of Labor Ramon Torres; also to withhold the release of P1,000,000 set aside for the establishment of agricultural colonies until a more comprehensive plan has been drafted.

Reported that the case relating to the division of the Tuason fortune, accumulated over a period of one hundred years and amounting to around P10,000,000, claimed by some 3,000 heirs, here and abroad, has been decided by the courts after twelve years of litigation.

Dec. 17.—President Quezon in a message to the National Assembly suggests an enactment making civil service qualification necessary for public service appointment, depriving the executive of the power heretofore vested in him to make appointments regardless of the civil service law. He also asks an appropriation of P60,000 for Philippine participation in Berlin Olympic Games and P30,000 for the maintenance of the Junior College of the University of the Philippines in Cebu.

Auditor-General Jaime Hernandez states that the sweepstakes are a burden to the country and are wasteful, expensive, and burdensome to contributors, amassing the small savings of individuals and distributing these among the few. Only 25% of the contributions, he points out, are devoted to charitable ends, 75% goes for prizes and expenses.

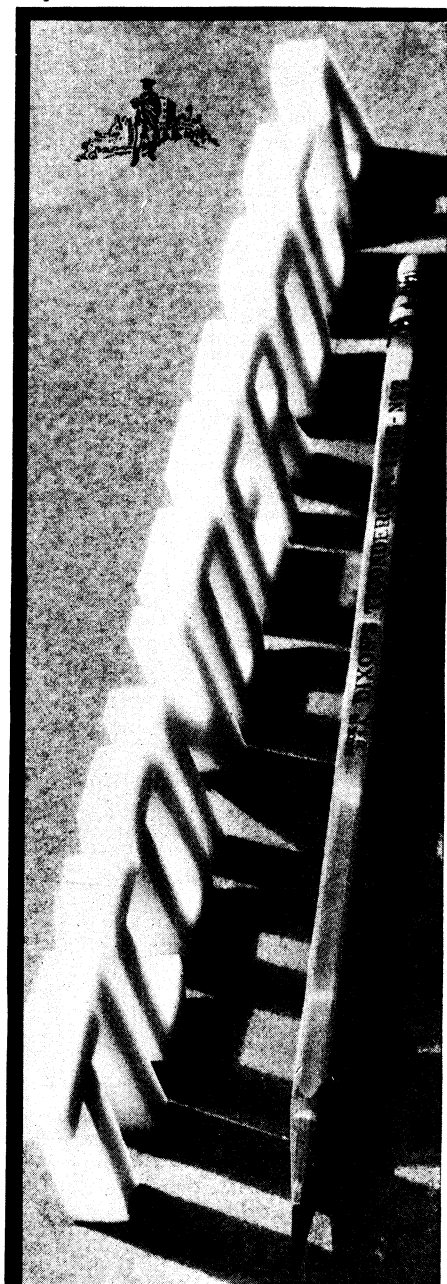
Dec. 18.—President Quezon appears personally before the Assembly and urges the creation of a National Economic Council of fifteen members to "advise the government on economic and financial questions, including the improvement of existing industries and the promotion of new ones, diversification of crops and production, tariffs, taxation, and such other matters as may from time to time be submitted to its consideration by the President," asking P150,000 for the expenses of the body. He also requests the passage of a law consolidating the various pension and loan funds of the government—the Teachers Pension Fund, Friar Lands Estate, San Lazaro Estate, different assurance funds, and the Postal Savings Bank funds—aggregating around P20,000,000, all to be placed under a Loan and Investment Board to be created of five members. After his message and at an informal caucus, the President reveals that the pension funds of the government are near bankruptcy and that it is imperative that the system be revised at once.

The Assembly approves the Government Survey Board bill.

Manila labor leaders express dissatisfaction with the Cabinet's decision to postpone the purchase of church estates and the release of funds for the colonization plan.

Father Juan Labrador, O. P., Secretary-General of the University of Santo Tomas, issues a statement to the effect that though the Japanese peril is not imminent due to the restraining influence of America, it is nevertheless real. "Japan's invasion will at first be a peaceful penetration. This is the greatest Japanese peril. Have they not already started this penetration? The complications, the pretexes, the underhand manipulations, the Machiavellian and Asiatic diplomacy will come later."

Dr. N. M. Saleeby, Director of the Notre Dame and Benguet Laboratories, Baguio, dies aged 65. He was born in Lebanon, Syria, but was a naturalized American citizen. He graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, in 1897, and served two years as a medical officer, U. S. Army, in Cuba, coming to the Philippines in 1900. He entered the Philippine Government service in 1903 and was Superintendent of Schools and Member of the Legislative Council of the Moro Provinces for several years. Later he became Director of St. Luke's Hospital, Manila. He was the author of "Studies in Moro History, Law, and Religion", "History of



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Sulu", "Sulu Reader", etc., and a member of many scientific societies.

Dec. 19.—President Quezon sends three separate messages to the Assembly, one urging the creation of a Rice and Corn Stabilization Board of five members, the sum of ₱2,000,000 to be made available for stabilization purposes; another asking for an appropriation of ₱500,000 for the construction of flood control works in Pampanga and Pangasinan; and the other asking ₱50,000 for the Probation Office.

The Assembly approves the Manila Railroad bond purchase measure.

Floor leader Francisco Enage, slated for membership of the proposed Court of Appeals, resigns as Assemblyman from Leyte prior to the discussion of the bill creating the court. Assemblyman Benigno S. Aquino, however, expresses the opinion that regardless of the resignation, Enage will not be eligible under the constitution.

Dec. 20.—President Quezon appoints Quintin Paredes Resident Commissioner to Washington and the appointment is confirmed by the Assembly's Commission on Appointments.

Judge Sotero Rodas acquits Nicasio Langayoan, accused of the murder of the late Representative Julio Nalundasan, stating that the evidence against him is purely circumstantial and that the testimony of Gaspar Silvestre, Batac policeman, leading witness, was improbable.

Dec. 21.—The Assembly closes its twenty-five-day inaugural special session at midnight, after passing 19 of the 26 measures recommended, being unable to act on the rest for lack of time. Among the bills passed are those providing for national defense; Manila Railroad bond redemption, creation of the

Government Survey Board to advise the President on the reorganization of the government and authorizing him to make immediately advisable changes during a 6-month period; reduction of the salary of the Speaker, fixing the dates of regular sessions; ₱100,000 for locust control work; creation of the Court of Appeals; creation and maintenance of the office of the Resident Commissioner in Washington; ₱100,000 for typhoon relief; creation of the National Economic Council; creation of the National Loan and Investment Board; authorizing the President to vote the stock in government corporations.

President Quezon signs the National Defense bill—the first enactment to be signed by him.

Dec. 22.—The *Philippine Clipper* leaves Manila at 2:41 a. m. for Guam after several days' delay because of bad weather. It arrives at Guam at 5:35 p. m. bucking headwinds most of the way.

Dec. 23.—President Quezon appoints ad-interim some 28 high insular officials, most of them reappointments, the Assembly having acted only on the appointment of Paredes. Horace B. Pond, Vicente Madrigal, and Vicente Singson Encarnacion are named members of the Board of Regents of the University.

The Constabulary are on the alert because of unusual activity among members of the Sakdal Party in different provinces. It is rumored there will be an uprising on December 31 when Benigno Ramos is supposed to return from Japan with arms and ammunition.

Dec. 26.—The State Department, responding to an inquiry from High Commissioner Frank Murphy at the instance of the Consolidated Mines, Inc., replies that it is contrary to American policy to allow any "abnormal" shipments of materials to belligerents which might presumably be used for war purposes. The Company asked for a ruling following a formal inquiry from an Italian agency concerning shipments of Chromite ore to Italy.

Joseph Schmidt, well known American business man, dies in Manila, aged 55. He came to the Philippines with the 16th Infantry in 1899.

Dec. 27.—Reported that the section on hydraulic engineering of the National Research Council has recommended the establishment of a nitrogen fixation plant to supply chemical fertilizer and to be convertible into a factory for the manufacture of explosives and other products for the Philippine Army.

Dr. Toribio Vibar, formerly of the Bureau of Education and the College of Agriculture, and publisher of *Agricultural Life*, dies following an operation.

Dec. 29.—The Constabulary arrests a number of Sakdal leaders as a result of the reported restlessness in Rizal, Laguna, Bulacan, Pampanga, and Nueva Ecija.

Dec. 31.—President Quezon announces that Americans under contract with the government expiring today whose services have been found satisfactory may continue in the service if they so desire. Three American policemen detailed to Malacanan are to be retained.

A Constabulary patrol headed by Lieut. J. Vargas kills Teodoro Asedillo, notorious bandit leader, and two of his men at Caldon, Sampiloc, Tayabas.

Jan. 1, 1936.—Reported that the Manila City Fiscal has filed complaints against 30 Sakdal leaders for illegal association, being members of "an illegal society which has for its purposes the commission of rebellion and sedition".

Jan. 2.—President Quezon signs the last of the 19 legislative measures enacted during the special session of the Assembly.

President Quezon issues an executive order requiring all future appointments outside of those exempted by the Constitution to be subject to competitive examination. Unqualified persons in the service are given a year to qualify. In view of the failure of the Assembly to pass the bill he urged extending the civil service law over the entire public service, the order does not cover the case of municipal employees.

Jan. 3.—President Quezon in a letter to the Department Secretaries calls their attention to the Constitutional article which declares that government officials can not engage in the practice of their profession or take part in private enterprise which may hamper the proper discharge of their official duties.

Jan. 4.—Refugees from the bandit area, except those from Banot, Caldong, San Buena, and Ibabang Oway, are permitted to return to their homes by the Constabulary.

President Quezon accepts with regret the resignation recently tendered by Dr. Victor Buencamino, acting Under-Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce. It is reported that Insular Collector of Customs Vicente Aldanese, who has served the government for 36 years, has also submitted his resignation.

Jan. 5.—Three Constabulary guides are killed in an encounter with outlaws near Mauban.

Jan. 7.—High Commissioner Murphy calls a con-

ference of sugar men to discuss the situation created by the Supreme Court's invalidation of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Benefit payments to Philippine sugar planters and the collection of processing taxes on domestic sugar consumption are stopped by a Washington order.

Jan. 8.—In a letter to High Commissioner Murphy, released today, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, in reply to the protest of General Emilio Aguinaldo against the last general elections, declares that the Tydings-McDuffie Law vested in the Philippine Legislature the functions of certifying to the election of the officers of the Commonwealth and the President of the United States that exclusively of announcing the results by proclamation. He concludes that "there would not appear to be any federal law which authorizes the President of the United States to act on the matter". He notes in the letter that Aguinaldo "declined to avail himself of proffered invitations to substantiate his charges through the procedure provided by law" and that "the Committee on Elections of the Philippine Legislature conducted investigations without the cooperation of the General and held that the charges whether or not proven, were not calculated to affect materially the election results".

President Quezon at a Cabinet meeting questions the legality of certain oil exploration leases that have been issued and orders an investigation.

The Bureau of Science inaugurates a bottle factory which it is said will be able to supply all the bottles needed by the government.

Jan. 9.—At a farewell banquet, Resident Commissioner Paredes, who will leave for Washington on the 12th, states that his main objective in America will be to secure the continuation of free trade between the United States and the Philippines. "We must realize that our national economy would simply fall to pieces without the aid of America. . . I have a deep-rooted faith in the sense of justice and fair-play of the American people. . . We in return must be just and fair. . . more practical. . ."

Jan. 10.—Frank A. Waring and Ben Dorfman, senior economic analysts of the U. S. Tariff Commission, after four months study of the Philippine situation and about to return to the United States, issue a statement: ". . . Our findings lead us to believe that the present economic provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Act will seriously affect a number of the major industries of the Islands. We trust that it will be possible to adjust Philippine-American trade relations at the forthcoming conference in a manner that will be advantageous to both countries." J. Barlett Richards, local American Trade Commissioner, who worked with the two experts, also signed the statement. Waring and Dorfman will return to the United States by way of China and Japan where they will also make brief studies.

Jan. 11.—President Quezon announces he will appoint Colonel Jose de los Reyes, Chief of the Customs Secret Service and former Constabulary officer, acting Chief of Staff of the Philippine Army with the rank of brigadier-general. He designates Brig.-Gen. Basilio J. Valdes, Chief of Constabulary, Assistant Chief of Staff with the rank of brigadier-general, and also Col. Guillermo Francisco Assistant Chief of Staff with the rank of Colonel. Temporary general headquarters will be established in the Constabulary Building. General de los Reyes was born in Bulacan, Bulacan, in 1876 and rose from the ranks in the Constabulary, which he joined in 1901 at the age of 25.

The United States

Dec. 15.—The Congressional party reaches Seattle from the Philippines and most of the members express confidence in the Philippine situation. Speaker Joseph Byrns states that "the leaders are strong and anxious for a strong government. I think the Philippine government, if left alone, will not only gain independence but will achieve it in a brilliant fashion." Sen. E. W. Gibson states, "I do not think that the Filipinos really want independence. They will never be able to compete in world trade when American guidance is removed. . . Even now with a 3-cent coconut oil excise tax, the Filipinos are barely able to keep their heads above water".

Dec. 16.—Sen. K. Pittman of Nevada urges the strengthening of American Pacific defenses. "We can not shut our eyes to the plain intention in the Pacific of Japan's military movements".

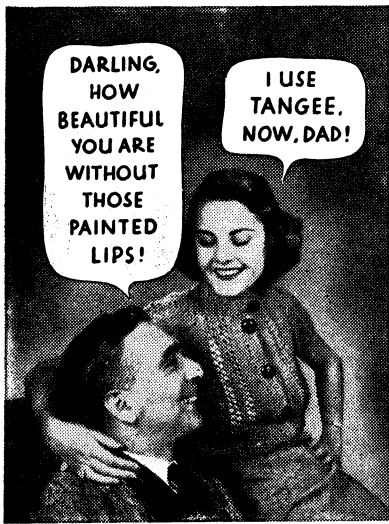
Dr. William Munroe, prominent American educator, states before the Institute of World Affairs, meeting at Riverside, California, that the Philippine independence law may prove to be "one of the most troublesome pieces of legislation ever enacted. . . . When the Filipinos awake to the real implications of the so-called independence, they are likely to be disillusioned and resentful".

The Republican National Committee selects Cleveland as the 1936 convention city and June 9 as the opening day. In announcing the delegate quotas, the Philippines are omitted. Hawaii will have three representatives. The Philippines had two delegates in the last Republican convention.

Dec. 18.—Haskins Brothers of Omaha file a suite attacking the payment of some \$29,000,000 proceeds of the excise tax on coconut oil into the Philippine Treasury on the grounds that it is an "unconstitutional tax on American citizens for the benefit of a foreign people, the Philippines no longer being a part of the United States".

Gen. Creed Cox, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, states that the Tydings-McDuffie Act is fair both to the Philippines and the United States and is "workable".

Dec. 19.—Senator Pittman states in a public address that Japan plans to seize the Philippines. The Japanese government is entertaining "ambitious similar to those of ex-Kaiser Wilhelm with world conquest as the ultimate objective. . . . If the present Tokyo government continues in power, it is inevitable that the United States sooner or later



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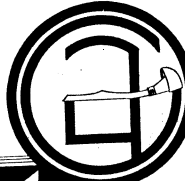
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will be forced into a defensive war in the Pacific. . . . If we wait too long, the outcome will be much in doubt. Japan seized every opportunity when the Powers were otherwise engaged to add territory by conquest. They are banking on England's entanglements in Europe and pacifist sentiment in the United States to prevent these countries from acting until it is too late. I am sick and tired of pussy-footing with Japan, especially since the statements of its delegates at the London naval conference that Japan must have a navy equal to ours because they fear a war in the Pacific. They have shown an utter contempt for the governments of other nations and have flagrantly violated treaties. There are only two things Japan fears—the navies of Britain and the United States. Once Japan gains full control of China, it will be the most powerful nation in the world, able to carry out its dream of conquest."

Dec. 20.—The United States and the Netherlands sign a reciprocal trade treaty affecting trade also with the Netherlands Indies.

The Hearst newspapers carry an article signed by William Randolph Hearst declaring that "Philippine independence is folly. . . . The Islands will belong either to the United States and be free but not independent, or to Japan and be neither free nor independent."

Rep. G. H. Mahon of Texas states that "independence will be a tragedy for the Filipinos, but a good thing for the United States". Sen. W. H. King of Utah predicts a "very unhappy situation in the Philippines in five years when America begins to withdraw."

Dec. 22.—The *China Clipper* takes off at Alameda for its second trip to the Philippines. The *Philippine Clipper* takes off at Guam on its return trip.

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and his wife and son sail for England to establish residence there because of recurring threats to kidnap the child Jon, now three years old.

Dec. 23.—The *China Clipper* returns to its base after flying 700 miles toward Honolulu because of a severe storm.

Dec. 24.—Brig.-Gen. Oscar Westover is made Chief of the Army Air Corps succeeding Maj.-Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois.

With reference to Colonel Lindbergh's leaving the country, American editors generally characterize the situation as a national disgrace, and it is revealed that E. L. Cord and Horace Dodge, millionaire automobile magnates, have also left for England with their families for fear of kidnapers. The Scripps-Howard newspapers point out, however, that since the law making kidnaping a federal crime was enacted, all of the 55 kidnappings in the United States have been solved and there have been arrests made in all but two, with 122 convictions and four executions. "The Lindbergh's personal decision nobody could make for them. . . . We like, however, to think it was not necessary."

Dec. 25.—Washington reports state there is an unprecedented interest in Pacific affairs due to various factors—the inauguration of the Philippine Commonwealth, the naval conference, talk of further fortifications, the Hawaiian request for statehood, the sugar question as it affects the Philippines and Hawaii, the silver question as it affects China, etc., although observers do not expect any major revision of the Philippine independence law during the next session of Congress.

High Washington authorities are reported to view the Mongolian situation with concern, believing a clash is possible between Russia and Japan, especially in the event the Italian-Ethiopian war spreads to Europe.

A blow spark-plug forces the *Philippine Clipper* to return to Honolulu in less than two hours after taking off; repairs were, however, quickly made and the return voyage resumed.

Dec. 26.—The *Philippine Clipper* reaches Alameda after 58 hours 52 minutes flying time from the Philippines, completing its initial trans-Pacific voyage.

Dec. 27.—The State Department announces that it has disapproved proposed shipments of chromium ore from the Philippines to Italy.

Dec. 28.—The Department of Agriculture announces the following sugar quotas:

	1936	1935
Cuba	1,850,575	1,857,022
Philippines	998,110	918,352
Puerto Rico	801,297	779,420
Hawaii	941,199	893,884
Virgin Islands	5,264	5,341

Dec. 29.—Speaker Byrns declares that the issue of national defense should be the high light of the session of Congress beginning January 3 and that he would support congressional proposals for a stronger air force and strengthened fortifications in Hawaii.

Dec. 31.—With reference to reports that the Lindbergh family left the United States to escape the constant newspaper publicity to which they were exposed, the *Washington Post* declares editorially it will hereafter discontinue publishing accounts of the purely personal and family affairs of Colonel Lindbergh's.

Senator King states that an independent government for the Philippines might be hard to maintain, but adds that the Commonwealth would not need to fear Japan as long as the United States remains in the Islands.

Jan. 2.—Senator Gibson states that "continuation of the Commonwealth government in the Philippines is the only solution to the political and economic problems of the Philippines".

Jan. 3.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt, in his annual message to Congress, given beginning nine in the evening and broadcast over a nation-wide radio hook-up, attacks "entrenched greed" and declares that numerically small but politically powerful financial and industrial groups oppose New Deal ideals and efforts. "They steal the livery of great national and constitutional ideals to serve such discredited interests as trustees of individual stockholders who wrongly seek to carry the property entrusted to them into partisan politics", he states and charges them with "autocracy toward labor, toward their stockholders, and toward the consumers". He challenges them openly to advocate child labor, low wages, abolition of social security, the end of farm relief, and abolition of labor's right to organize. He declares that the autocrats do not desire to return to the old methods but wish to seize the power which the New Deal has concentrated into government hands. "Given their way, they will take the course of every autocracy. . . . power for themselves and enslavement for the people". He states they are using "synthetic fear" to secure their ends, but points out that the government is approaching a balanced budget and that he believes no new taxes will be necessary. He urges Congress to advance and not to retreat. "I have confidence that you will not fail the people whose mandate you already have faithfully followed." As to foreign affairs, he states that the "temper and purposes of the rulers of many great populations of Europe and Asia are not pointed either in the way of peace or goodwill among men. . . . The point has been reached where the people of the Americas must take cognizance of the growing ill will and marked trends towards aggression, of increasing armaments, and shortening tempers, a situation having many elements which may lead to the tragedy of a general war. . . . Many nations if left alone would be content to solve their problems peaceably, but rulers must be vigilant against attack by rulers of other peoples who fail to subscribe to the principle of bettering the human race by peaceful means. The people of such nations blindly follow leaders seeking autocratic power. Evidence proves that autocracy endangers peace. . . . Such leaders fail to demonstrate that patience necessary to obtain reasonable, legitimate objectives by peaceful negotiation or by appeal to the finer instincts of world justice. They have reverted to the law of the sword, to the fantastic conception that they, and they alone are chosen to fulfill a mission and that all others among the billion and a half human beings must and shall learn from them and be subject to them. . . . Such threats do not spring from nations devoted to the democratic ideals. . . . As a consistent part of the clear policy of the United States, the following is a clear path of two-fold neutrality toward any and all nations engaging in war not the immediate concern of the Americas: first, we decline to encourage the prosecution of a war by permitting belligerents to obtain arms, ammunition, and implements of war from the United States; second, we seek to discontinue the use by belligerents of any and all American products calculated to facilitate the prosecution of a war in quantities over and above our normal exports to them in times of peace".

Republicans bitterly attack the President for timing his message so that it would obtain the best radio hearing. Chairman of the Republican National Committee Henry P. Fletcher demands that the broadcasting chains provide the Republican Party with free radio networks of a size equal to those that carry the President's address.

The Liberty League's report to a House of Representatives committee reveals that the Dupont family loaned or donated \$145,250 to its support. J. J. Rascob, Alfred P. Sloan, and other capitalists each donated \$50,000, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., \$5,000 to this anti-Roosevelt organization.

Jan. 4.—Chairman Fletcher states that the President's address to Congress was a "political harangue and challenge to a straw man to submit to a subservient, gagged Congress". Sen. A. Vandenberg says "it opens a political campaign which will enrage the rabble; it is rousing, intolerant". Sen. M. Sheppard says it was a "wonderful", courageous, aggressive address, revealing and unmasking the character of the opposition against Roosevelt". Socialist Norman D. Thomas states that it was "good preaching and probably good politics".

Congresswoman Edith Nourse of Massachusetts charges that Japan is circumventing its cotton sales agreement with the United States by shipping increasing quantities of rayon to the Philippines to

compete with American cotton goods.

Jan. 6.—The Supreme Court issues a six-to-three decision (Justices H. F. Stone, L. D. Brandeis, and B. N. Cardozo dissenting), invalidating the Agricultural Adjustment Act as unconstitutional invasion of state rights, holding that the "general welfare" clause of the Constitution fails to cover the taxing provisions of the law. The Treasury issues a blanket suspension of all collection of taxes and payment of benefits under the law, but it is announced that the President will ask Congress for funds to pay farmers for the performance on contracts entered into prior to the decision, probably some \$250,000,000. Farmers have already been paid some \$1,000,000,000 in benefits. It is believed that the decision also dooms other farm legislation such as the Jones-Costigan sugar act, the Bankhead cotton control act, the Kerr-Smith tobacco act, etc.

(Continued on page 100)

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PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

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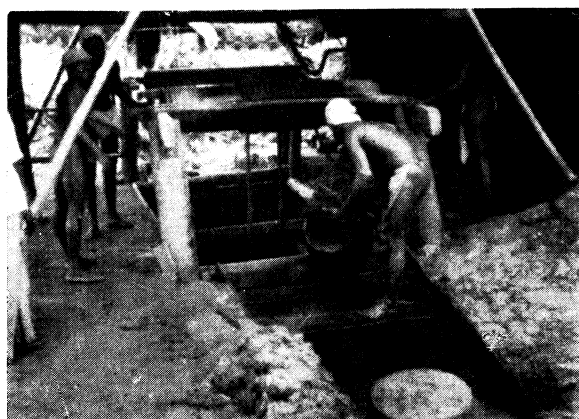
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The Roosevelt National Park, Bataan

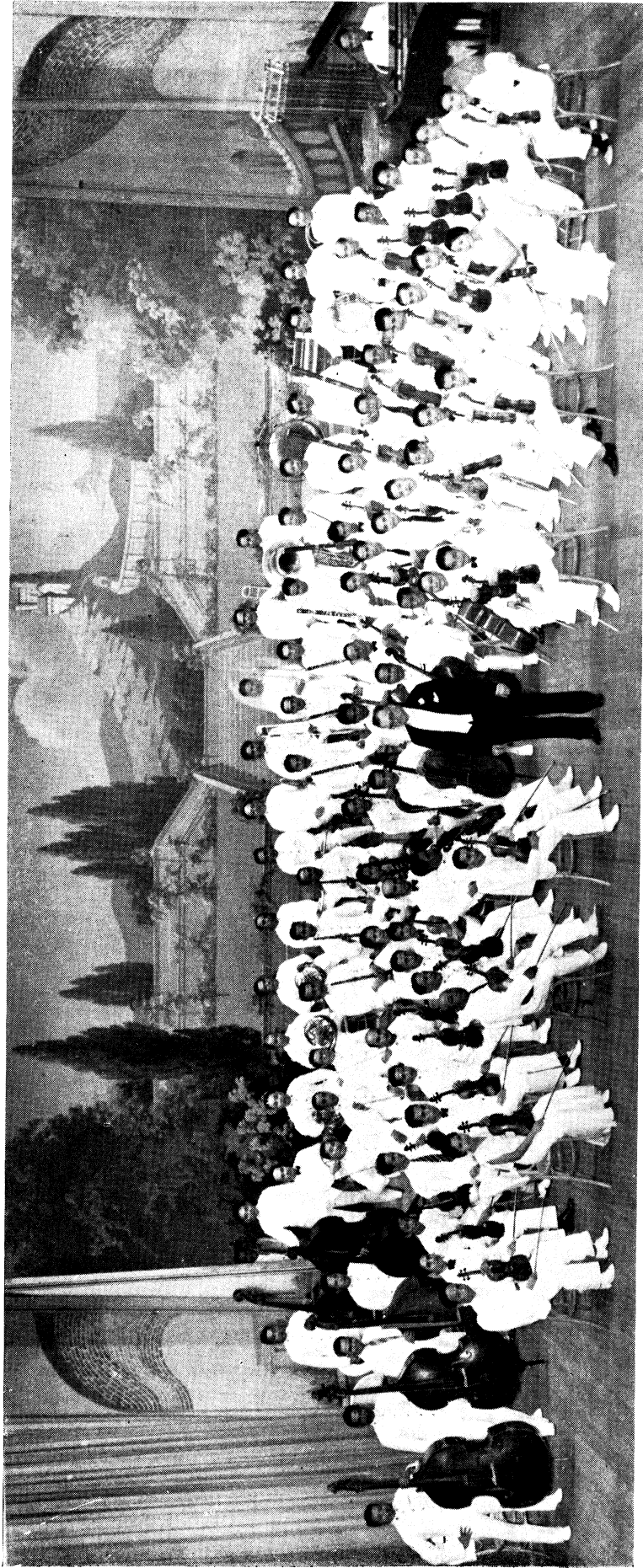
Our National Forest Parks

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A Natural Swimming Hole in the Pinulot River, Roosevelt National Park

Orchestra of the Manila Symphony Society



Dr. Alexander Lippay, Conductor of the symphony orchestra which has become the pride of Manila, recently submitted his resignation because it seemed doubtful that sufficient funds could be raised to maintain the organization, but an unexpected and dramatic appeal made by Mrs. Benito F. Legarda, President of the Society, during the intermission period of the last concert of the season, promises to bring results which may make it possible for Dr. Lippay to remain in the Philippines.

Editorials

It is becoming increasingly clear that President Quezon is determined to carry out to the letter his oath to "faithfully and conscientiously fulfill" his duties as President of the Commonwealth. In many striking executive decisions and acts since November 15, has he shown not only great wisdom, but complete impartiality as well as courage and firmness.

Mr. Quezon as President

oath to "faithfully and conscientiously fulfill" his duties as President of the Commonwealth. In many striking executive decisions and acts since November 15, has he shown not only great wisdom, but complete impartiality as well as courage and firmness.



In his cancellation of certain oil exploration leases in which were involved a number of powerful men known to be his personal friends, in his summary discharge of Judge Gerónimo Paredes, brother of Commissioner Quintin Paredes, in the decisive action he is taking against the *jueteng* vice-rings with which a number of influential politicians are notoriously connected, in his expulsion from the Baguio Military Academy of several senior students, one of whom was his own nephew—in all these instances and in his every act Mr. Quezon is showing a determination to "hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may".

Although it may be true that Mr. Quezon is rising to the great responsibilities of his present position and feels a new sense of self-dedication, those who affect to see a "new" Mr. Quezon overlook the fact that he has always had courage and has ever been a fighter, and, further, that conditions are different from what they were.

As a party leader and as head of the legislative and completely Filipinized branch of the government, standing, in the nature of things, over against the executive branch headed by an American chief executive, Mr. Quezon may often have considered, mistakenly or not, that he had to support, entirely for the sake of political expediency, men and measures of whom and which he may privately have disapproved.

Conditions are different today. Mr. Quezon is now himself the responsible head of the government, and while it may still be necessary for him to compromise on occasions to preserve party support, this is less necessary than heretofore and he can afford to maintain great independence of action. He is no doubt strengthened in this resolve by the realization of the fact that a wise provision in the Constitution makes him ineligible for re-election after the expiration of his present six-year term, but he is chiefly inspired by his sense of the crucial importance of his administration as that of the first President of the Commonwealth. He knows that the gravest responsibilities weight upon him for the final success of the new form of government and that it is he who will set the pace and establish the precedents which his successors will be expected to follow.

More than ever before in his eventful life is Mr. Quezon making history, and he well understands that his good name as a man, his record as a statesman, and his real worth as a leader of his people is being today established for all time.

The intelligent and the disinterested realize the heavy weight of the burden he must be carrying and know that they will suffer as he fails and will triumph as he succeeds. They are with him today more than ever before. Their respect for him and their affection grows ever greater. He now stands

out, perhaps for the first time, as the leader they have so long wanted to worship in him.

But there is another, the sinister, side to the shield. While public confidence in Mr. Quezon ever grows, there is also developing a hatred for him among certain elements. He is necessarily incurring the resentment and hostility of individuals and organized interests whose special privileges he is terminating, as also the enmity of officials whom he finds it necessary to bring to account or whom for good reasons he is displacing. There is also the more excusable bitterness of many former government employees whom, because of the necessary government reorganization and for reasons of economy, he has had, in many cases regretfully, to retire or dismiss.

There is furthermore that large, more ignorant element in the population which has been led to think that under the new government life would suddenly, somehow be different and one long, sweet song. To these people, the fact that a hard-working field-hand will probably remain a hard-working field-hand, is a keen disappointment that Mr. Quezon is responsible for, and should taxes be increased or even merely more efficiently collected in some districts, they would feel they have reasons for vehement protest. Should the economic penalties in the Tydings-McDuffie Act ever actually go into effect and bitter hardship sweep the land, the country would soon seethe with dangerous discontent.

All these conditions give scope to a form of agitation which may lead to results difficult to cope with. At the present time, the more intelligent element in the population would have little patience with those who would attack Mr. Quezon in the rightful performance of his duties or obstruct and betray him from within. But hero-worship, however warranted, is not a dependable sentiment, and steps must be taken to lead the people to a true understanding of the problems that face them as well as Mr. Quezon. There is danger in deification, both for the mortal so chosen and for his worshippers. The people must be made to realize that they must do their part in the building of this nation, for no leader can accomplish such a task alone, however inspired, however strong. Mr. Quezon requires their support, not only against his enemies (and theirs), but in his labors.

It is not that Mr. Quezon should be blindly followed, or that all criticism should be stilled, for he may and no doubt will make mistakes, as other men do. But the people should be on their guard against dishonest criticism, and should dissuade themselves from making impossible demands and expecting an impossible heaven on earth.

Neither the University nor the ecclesiastical authorities have as yet, at this writing, been reported to have taken any action with respect to the activities of an American Columban priest who, whether correctly or incorrectly quoted in the press in any given instance, is clearly attacking the freedom of teaching and learning in the University of the Philippines. It is generally known that with the assistance of certain students he has instituted a system of espionage, and, enrolled as a "student", he has himself attended various classes on the alert for "heresy". He has also openly attacked certain professors and threatened to secure their dismissal.

That a zealot of this type should appear on the scene is bad enough at any time, but it is being questioned whether he is not acting under the orders of higher authorities who, taking advantage of the recent change of government, are seeking to restore in some measure the theocracy which was such a curse to the Philippines at various times during the Spanish régime.

No one familiar with conditions elsewhere in Asia can fail to be impressed by the great work done by the Catholic Church in the Philippines in converting the people to Christianity and can fail to realize what this has meant and still means in terms of individual and social moral and ethical development.

One of the concomitants of a strongly organized ecclesiastical system, however, is the development of a consolidated and rigid system of thought based on authority and faith. Social institutions devoted to the advancement of knowledge can not be bound by such fixed systems of philosophy or rather theology without obscurantism and stagnation setting in.

This is well enough understood in advanced countries and hence the secularization of schools and universities during recent centuries. Reactionary endeavors on the part of churchmen in the Philippines can only result in arousing an antagonism that has cost the Church dear in other "Catholic countries" such as Spain and Mexico.

Very bitter reactions to the activities of the medieval-minded priest troubling the University of the Philippines are already to be noted. During the thirty or more years of direct American administration, religious antagonisms have died down and the country has been singularly free from religious conflict. It would be a sad thing if such antagonisms and conflicts now arise under the Commonwealth.

George V, British King, seventy years old, died peacefully at Sandringham, near London, of heart complications following a brief attack of bronchial catarrh.

George V He died five minutes before the midnight hour, January 19, only a few months after the celebration of his Silver Jubilee which marked the twenty-fifth year of his reign, during which Great Britain passed through some of the most trying years in its long history. He was a good man and a good king, loved by his subjects and respected by all the world. His passing was observed by various ceremonies in nearly every country, and in the United States the Senate and the House of Representatives



recessed for a day, a truly unique tribute to a foreign monarch.

Though perhaps the stablest monarchy in the world, Great Britain is also one of the most democratic of nations. Yet George V was never a mere figure-head, and it is said that though he never publicly took a hand in the direct government of the nation, it being "his duty not to act, but to be, to represent the ultimate sanctions of the land", he was "one of his own leading statesmen" and was always consulted on important domestic and international problems.

There are rulers in the world today who would out-king kings, but they cut but poor and even ludicrous figures in comparison to this simple, quiet, kindly-hearted man who ruled one-fourth of the world, "the greatest empire the world has ever known".

Musical circles in Manila are discussing the possibility of Dr. Alexander Lippay's departure from the Philippines with alarm. For ten years, principally through the symphony concerts sponsored "Save the Symphony" each season first by the Asociación Musical de Filipinas and later by the Manila Symphony Society, Dr. Lippay has given Manila practically the only music of any high level apart from the recitals given at long intervals by visiting artists and by the very small number of local artists of first-rate calibre, and it is generally felt that his loss would be a calamity to the musical life of the country. There is no one available to take his place and after his departure music in Manila will again revert to little better than amateur levels. That this should be so is not necessarily to the discredit of Manila. It is said that the Philadelphia Symphony Society has been seeking a successor to Stokowski for several years without success.

In the absence of other important forms of artistic activity of a community nature, the symphony concerts have virtually been the sole basis so far for a Manila claim to any cultural activity of significant achievement. These concerts, few as they have been each season, have nevertheless been notable for the high quality of performance reached, and have contributed greatly not only to the amenities of life here, but, especially since the advent of the radio, to the prestige of Manila abroad as well as throughout the Archipelago as a cultural center, a metropolis, a capital. For these concerts to be abandoned now would be a distinct blow to the prestige of Manila and even that of the new Commonwealth.

Dr. Lippay is not to be blamed for planning to leave the country. He has given generously of his time and effort and genius with very little recompense. He owes something to himself and his own career as a musician. But if anything can be done to keep him here for some years longer, it should be done.

When, in December, Senator Key Pittman made the statement that a situation may arise in the future in which the American and British navies may see fit to conduct their maneuvers jointly in the Pacific, Admiral Osumi, Minister of the Navy, ridiculed the idea of joint Anglo-American action in order to coerce Japan,

(Continued on page 95)

Our Philippine National Forest Parks

By Felix Fidel Paz

“RECREATION”, according to Arthur H. Carhart, Recreation Engineer of the United States Forest Service, “is necessary to human life. An individual can not concentrate on one thing continuously and do the best work. Continued work in one field without change produces mental stagnation. In order to take part in the strenuous contest of life the individual must of necessity ‘recreate’ himself through recreation.”

“The best field in which to seek recreation”, he said, “is in the great fields of God’s world. The plains, streams, hills, mountains, lakes forests, and valleys offer a form of recreation that surpasses any to be found where play is corralled within the narrow walls and sold at so much per unit.”

In the presence of towering mountains, yawning precipices, gurgling waterfalls, and eddying pools, sweeping plains and majestic forests, one feels like a different being than in city or town. “To him, who in the love of Nature, holds communion with her visible forms, she speaks a various language,” William Cullen Bryant once sang.

By virtue of Act No. 3915, otherwise known as the National Parks Law, the Philippine Government under the direct supervision of the Bureau of Forestry has established national forest parks in several regions in the archipelago, as summer resorts and for such recreational purposes such as picnicking, vacationing, hiking, camping, etc. These parks have been established because of their scenic beauties, natural wonders, historical significance, and other values.

The Philippines is a beautiful country, and in the many islands comprising the archipelago, beautiful spots, almost unknown, abound. By the passage of the National Park Act we have followed the example of other countries in preserving our historical and natural beauty spots.

Summer is fast approaching. Vacation time is coming. And the various national forest parks already established will serve the purposes of most vacationists and pleasure seekers. We need not go far from our homes.

Do you live in Pampanga, Bulacan, Tarlac, Laguna, or anywhere on the Central Plain of Luzon? There is the Mt. Arayat National Park, comprising that lone mountain overlooking a vast plain, the rice granary of the Philippines. There, one will find the most agreeable climate, about 1,500 feet above sea level. There is solace and peace. There are trees and crystal streams, and a balmy wind which will drive ones worries clear away.

The proposed Biak-Na-Bato National Park is in San Miguel, Bulacan, and may be less than an hour’s ride from your threshold. You have read of the famous Pact of Biak-Na-Bato which concluded the first phase of the Philippine Revolution. It should be the ambition of every Filipino to see Biak-Na-Bato and the famous Madlum Cave in which the secret deliberations were carried on. The entrance to Madlum Cave, in the deep gorge of the



San Miguel River, is like a triumphal arch, and among the candle-like stalactites hanging overhead and the smooth stalagmites about your feet, you will realize that here history was made.

The Makiling National Park comprises Mt. Makiling in the provinces of Laguna and Batangas. To

city vacationists, this is one of the most convenient places to go, as it is accessible either by water, railroad, or automobile transportation. The region is rich in legends and folklore. Have you ever heard of Mariang Makiling who guides the fishermen on Laguna de Bay, like the “Angel of Lonesome Hill” of the American Civil War guided the soldiers from the battle-fields by a light ever burning on the top of a hill? Jose Rizal has written of her. This national park is one of the nearest great forests to Manila. Many foreign scientists have been attracted by its plant, animal, and insect life. Do you like fishing? There is plenty of it on the shores of Laguna de Bay. Do you like flowers? The flora of the region includes some 3,000 species. Would you not be inspired like Dr. José Rizal was when he was still a young man by the beauty of the murmuring brooks and the whispering trees? If you are a nature lover spend a part of your vacation in the Makiling National Park. After you have left the place, you will still dream of its beauty and you will long to recline again upon the soft grass, murmuring to yourself, “Let me dream by your shade, immortal Makiling!”

Also in Laguna is the famous Pagsanjan Gorge and Pagsanjan Falls. Hundreds of vacationists and tourists from other lands visit this place every year. Steps have already been taken by the Bureau of Forestry to reserve the region as a national park. “As an attraction to tourists and to resident of the Philippines, alike, the place can not be excelled,” according to James King Steele, formerly of the Philippine Tourist Association.

In northern Luzon, the most outstanding place for vacationing is the proposed Baguio-Bontoc Scenic National Park which, when established, will be “the longest national park in the Philippines, as it stretches over 89 kilometers along the Baguio-Bontoc Road.” Baguio, known all over the world as the summer capital of the Philippines, is very appropriately called the “Wonderland of the Orient.” The road itself is made up of a series of curves climbing to dizzying heights. It seems barely to cling to the steep mountain slopes. In some sections a solid mountain wall overhangs the road and constitutes a veritable ceiling under which vehicles crawl. The narrow road, the sharp curves overlooking deep ravines, massive boulders seemingly precariously perched, occasional landslides of stones and gravel, make a trip through the park a most exciting one. In this road, the famous Benguet “zigzag” finds its counterpart in point of length and of beauty. At Gibraltar Rock near kilometer 43, one may hear “the hissing echo of the wind as it passes over the rocks.” It overlooks a seemingly bottomless ravine, and from the road several beautiful falls are in full view.

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That Howard Statement!

By Inocencio V. Ferrer

SO far only the comment of metropolitan Manila to the now famous Howard *pronunciamiento* that "independence is doomed" and that the Philippine "republic will never materialize" has been given space by the press while the feeling inspired by the same statement among the masses remains a matter of conjectures. When, therefore, the Christmas vacation brought me to my province and in contact with typical Juan de la Cruzes of the Philippines, I wasted no time telling them of Editor Howard's ideas and in recording their reactions.

One man, a *capitan* during Spanish times, said: "I do not believe that, at this moment, a change in our national sentiments has crystallized, although I am sure doubts and misgivings have arisen which, sooner or later, may result in a change if not a total reversal of our ideals as enunciated by Bonifacio and faithfully followed by our leaders from Aguinaldo down to Quezon.

"For years and years, the thought of our people has been regimented in line with separatist sentiments, so much so that today it still is considered a heinous crime for one to speak against independence! The leaders have always told the people that independence would bring us honor and happiness. However, independence as contemplated under the present scheme of things appears indeed to be far from leading to the alluring Utopia pictured to us by our leaders in the days of the independence campaigns. You know what I mean. And that is why I am prompted to agree with that American—what is his name?—that there may be a change in sentiment."

A radical labor leader told me that if independence means only "happiness for Quezon, Osmeña, Roxas, Paredes, and the rest", then he is against it. "Our people have cried for independence because they believed or were led to believe that independence meant 'happiness'.

"For thirty-five years we have clamored for 'freedom' and now we are beginning to taste the fruits of our labor. Today practically all branches of the government are under Filipino control. We have Quezon at Malacañan; Osmeña directs the workings of our Department of Public Instruction; Hernandez is Auditor-General; the members of the Supreme Court are appointees of the Commonwealth President—even an army will soon be under the command of Quezon as President of the Commonwealth. What more could we ask? The Commonwealth is practically independent, except, perhaps, in name.

"But let us see where poor Juan de la Cruz comes in. In former years Juan's worries were only his taxes and voluntary contributions to independence missions, the *bagong katipunán*, and other such things; now sky-high taxation and compulsory military training stare him in the face.

"From the point of view of our leaders, the present state of affairs may be simply grand! They have realized their ambitions, but are our Juan de la Cruzes any happier? I tell you this: if independence means only happiness for Quezon, Osmeña, Roxas, and the rich, then the people are against such independence! To hell with such independence!"

A *veterano* and town *presidente* had this to say:



"Independence carries with it grave responsibilities, and responsibilities demand sacrifices. A people who will not make the necessary sacrifices for the good of posterity do not deserve to be free; they are fit only to be slaves. The sacrifices called for by the Independence Law are not great, nothing compared to our sufferings during the *revolucion*. I believe in President Quezon and the rest of the leaders. I have faith in them. I trust them. What we need most today is faith. Yes, that is it,—faith in our ability to succeed and faith in the good intentions of the men whom we have chosen to lead us. Today is not the time for vacillating nor the hour for kickers and destroyers—but for doers and patriots! The idea that independence is doomed or that there is a change in our feeling is simply absurd. Have faith, my boy, and ten years from now we shall be cheering the birth of the Republic as we have never cheered before!"

A *sacada* worker in the cane-fields answered me: "What do I think of the statement that Philippine independence is doomed and that the republic will never materialize? Well, I'll tell you, I do not care! Let Quezon and Osmeña worry over that! And you too! You know something: you are a writer. What worries me, now, my friend, is how I can earn enough money to support my wife and children back in San Jose, Antique. That is my worry. As for independence and the republic—well I do not care. To me, whether there is independence or not, a republic or no republic,—it is all just the same. You say that we are now under a new government which is semi-independent, and that practically everything is in our hands. Maybe you are right but I . . . I have not felt any change. You see, my friend, I was a *sacada* under the old government and now. . . . You know what I mean!"

A teacher, a lady who is in no small way responsible for my being a fervent advocate of independence, was asked next and her answer came as a revelation to me!

"Yes, I have read that article. I have followed also the answers dished out by our leaders. Personally, I believe that Mr. Howard was merely putting into words the thought of our people. A real patriot, Rizal for example, would be against independence and the establishment of a republic if such a republic were to be a republic in name only. I believe our leaders realize this also. I believe they are in accord with Mr. Howard, only they are afraid to come out openly now because they fear that they might be misunderstood. However I do hope that Mr. Howard's prophecy will be fulfilled in the near future."

I next approached a student leader of one of the most influential youth organizations in the province.

"I do not want to be interpreted as being against independence, for I sincerely want independence, but it must be real independence. As I see it, the point of Editor Howard is this: we, the Filipinos, are beginning to see things in the light of actualities and not as colored by a fanciful idealism. . . . What would be gained if a republic were to be established only to be pulled down by the long arms of the Japanese octopus?"

There you have the opinions of the common *taos*! I have done my best to faithfully record them.

In the Days of Madjapahit

By Percy A. Hill

THE ruins of Madjapahit some fifty miles to the south of Surabaya in Java are still to be seen. Lofty temples, great portals, tombs, and traces of palaces cover a wide area, decorated with the gods of the Hindoo pantheon and built for the most part of brick so fine and laid with such exactness as to defy the elements of time and earthquake. The rulers of Madjapahit were Indo-malayans of the cult of Brahma, and the Philippines formed part of their empire for some centuries before the advent of the Castilians.

Java, about the size of Mindanao, is the most fertile of tropical islands. With its population now approaching fifty millions of Malays, it could have been only a few millions during the rule of Madjapahit. The religion of the upper class at that time was Brahmanistic, until 1478 when the followers of Mohammed over-ran the realm, but the plane of civilization under its earlier rulers was not equalled by those professing the cult of Islam, consequently the cities, temples, and tombs reverted to jungle-covered ruins, until the Dutch took hold almost a century after the arrival of Magellan in Cebu. The remains of these ruins set amidst Java's thirty-eight volcanoes attest the mutability of man and his dominations.

While the extent of the sway of Madjapahit is variously estimated, there is no question as to its domination of Java, Bali, Lombok, and Madura. The grandiose ruins cover a vast extent, even eliminating those of the Boro-budur which are Buddhistic rather than Brahmanistic with its seventy-two towers and its three miles of Hindoo sculptures. Neither can we expect it to have been any Arcadia, as the "good old times" were not good at all except in retrospection. However the following tale handed down about a Madjapahit ruler shows that he solved his problems with a wisdom and knowledge of human nature that brought results without exactions, for although, to be sure, like all Oriental rulers, he possessed the power of life and death over his subjects, he was possessed of that peaceable temperament characteristic of the Javanese to this day.

The main revenue of the realm consisted in rice—the food of high and low, and the possession of this, to primitive peoples, is to be preferred to any other kind of wealth, for it means life and not luxury. This head-tax was paid annually after the harvest and was due from each man, woman, and child. As the measure was small at its inception



and great in the aggregate, it was without doubt collected impartially, for the land was fertile and crops good, but the tax had naturally to pass through many hands before it reached the government store-houses. This tax served to feed the ruler and his households, body-guards, priests, soldiers, artisans. It was a direct and necessary tax, as most trade was by barter and no money was used in the transactions.

Once the harvest was finished the rough rice—palay—was gathered in *pompones* by the *pengulo* or village head. No doubt he had compassion on the poor and the sick, and passed over short measures and sometimes granted favors to his friends, besides deducting the share allotted him for collection, so that the sum total he delivered to the *waidono*, or next upper chieftain, was vastly short of what it should have been. The *waidono* was allowed in turn a certain percentage to keep up his dignity, and lacking a system of checks and balances, the amounts the *waidonos* delivered to the *gustis* and *rajahs*, were also greatly diminished. When the entire tribute or tax arrived and was counted into the ruler's storehouses, it was found to be smaller and smaller every year.

Now the ruler of Madjapahit had no desire to increase the tribute, which was ample, nor to use stern methods in collecting it, but there was no census upon which to base an estimate of the amount to be expected, and naturally no budget of expenses, and he was handicapped in finding out just what was subtracted en route from producer to the storehouses. When he rode out in state through his dominions he found that the people were all well-fed and happy, that the women sported a great wealth of personal ornaments, that the kris, the badge of rank amongst the chiefs, was always decorated with costly metals, sometimes with diamonds and emeralds. He surmised where the bulk of the tribute went to, but could not prove it. The army of bureaucrats could point to a crop-failure in this district, a sickness in the other, or an agricultural calamity in some other region, and as he had no means of disputing their excuses, he was in a quandary as to how to make collections balance expenditures, without using harsh measures.

If he demanded a census of the people, the chiefs would know the reason at once, and they would take precautions to see the numbers agreed exactly with the amounts deli-

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The Egoist

By Juan M. Crisostomo

YOU are
So innocent
Of all reproach save one:
The wicked sin of hating me
So much.

With The Gem King of Ceylon

By A. J. Milling Jones

EIGHT o'clock in the morning. Across the harbor water Colombo gleamed bright, busy, and inviting. From a smart little launch came the toot of a horn. It was with a certain degree of excitement that a few minutes later I stepped into this launch. With me was sitting the gem merchant and jewel king of Ceylon. He is an old man with a pleasing face and manner.



We landed, went up a side street, turned right—into a busy thoroughfare—and entered an emporium. I was taken into a private room in one corner of which there was a safe. The merchant unlocked the safe and drew forth the most precious of all his stones—a great blue sapphire—the largest in the world. He handled it very carefully. So did I. Egg-shaped and cut in three concentric ellipses with equilateral surfaces and a sixteen sided centre-piece, it weighed over four hundred carats. Its value is unpriced. The sapphire is a symbol of truth.

The next precious stone the gem king handed over for my inspection was a huge agate or “cat’s eye” of rare honey and milk coloring. It was fascinating to watch its moving beam. From the moving beam it derives its name and because of the moving beam it can not be imitated. This cat’s eye—also the largest gem of its kind in the world—weighed 350 carats. It will not be replaced for years to come.

“Ceylon is the only island in the world where cat’s eyes are to be found”, I was graciously informed. “They are the Indian Rajah’s favorite gems, for they are lucky stones and bring health, wealth, and long life. The size of this one is unique.” I passed it back with murmurs of wonder. He drew out an amethyst and then—a star sapphire. “Another but not the largest of Ceylon’s precious stones”, he explained. “This gem weighs 217 carats and is remarkable for its rays. The biggest star sapphire ever found in Ceylon weighs 348 carats. Here it is!”

He produced a perfectly gigantic stone, cabochon cut and with a clear blue lustre. “The true or cornflower blue is very rare”, he added sadly.

Ceylon is famous among other things for its jewel pits. The gem king owns several of these gem mines. At Ratnapura through the kindness of a friend with a motor I paused to visit them before leaving the island. We left the car by the side of the road and climbed down a grass-covered bank. After stepping gingerly across the movable plank that bridged the rivulet there and tramping through thick mud, we reached the first gem pit. There are several such “wells” in a cluster. To visit them takes perhaps an hour and a half. Each pit occupies some eight to ten square feet of surface ground. The gems are found in the clay mixed with gravel and usually at a depth of twelve to twenty-five feet beneath the surface. The gravel and the sand containing the gems are carried to a stream in large baskets and placed in a current of water which washes clear the clay. It is unusual for any gem to escape down stream and even if it did coconut matting and sacking would eventually

stop it. Precious stones being heavier than ordinary stones settle in layers at the bottom and are picked out by hand.

Soon after we arrived, one of these dripping baskets was brought up on a crude enough kind of windlass-rope affair and carried to its temporary dumping ground where lay a whole heap of blue-grey mud which would, in the eyes of anyone but a jewel expert, seem valueless. Even the sorters themselves are sometimes deceived by the first rough appearance of the gems. But never the expert. Rubies and sapphires are seldom set as they are found. First they must be cut and polished to bring out their beauty and radiance.

Our route took us through the paddy fields, and far away on the left we saw yet another variety of gem pit. Those we had already viewed were hut-shaped at a distance with new straw-plaited, gently-sloping roofs and a pole or two stuck at each corner. Suddenly an utterly phenomenal style of structure met our surprised gaze. At first sight it looked as if an airplane had inadvertently nose-dived on to a water-wheel. On closer examination however it turned out to be nothing more exciting than a hand propelled pump for raising buckets of gems. A little house nestled in the background and various wires and lines were stretched to and fro evidently aiding in the work of jewel digging. Here the pit went deeper for the first time, right into the earth, where a vast darkness obliterated the sight but not the sound of the churning water.

“I will show you round”, said my friend. “But take care.”

Now a climb down a gem pit may be all right in some circumstances, but undertaken in a new suit and in abysmal ignorance of the objects to be on the one hand avoided and on the other clung to, it is likely to have its bad moments. It was indeed with considerable excitement that I found myself at the top of the pit. It looked anything but inviting though. But the big moment had arrived. I had asked to go down a gem pit and I could not now back out.

That detailed inspection is a jumbled memory of dampness, foot slipping and catching, going down a wooden ladder, going up a wooden ladder and wondering, always wondering. . . . We descended to what seemed the very centre of the earth. “It’s a bit stuffy at first”, my friend said cheerfully, “but later on you won’t notice that. This by the way is a fairly deep hole and its sides are soft. See those pieces of wood up there? That’s what we prop them up with. Sometimes in wet weather they fall in. (It had been raining as we came along.) “Good”, I replied, “that makes it more exciting doesn’t it?”

Once down nothing is more thrilling than seeing the precious stones being wrested from their hiding places. From the nature of the task there is no huge revolving dredger at work such as is sometimes used in locating precious metals. Everything is done by hand.

Having special permission I "washed out" a basket of mud and stones revealing as I did so a couple of black opals—though I did not know they were opals from their outside appearance which was not black at all but only a dirty grey!

Rubies of the finest color and shade which come from the gem sands of Ceylon are embedded in dull red sandstone. There is no indication of the fiery gleam within, which, according to the "meaning" of the stone, frees the wearer from doubt and anxiety. Sometimes "a raw hand" will chuck aside a really valuable stone but it rarely happens more than once. Sooner or later the stone is picked up by the all observant foreman in charge and then the questions begin. The unfortunate who admits that he thought say, a topaz, "no good", has the same epithet applied to himself and promptly loses his job. Such is the care with which every washer is selected that although the whole process of finding gems is very rough and ready there is scarcely ever a bad return. On one occasion, I was told, a new recruit was caught stopping an empty tooth with a gem. It was not a wisdom tooth, for the foreman knocked it out.

As soon as we had seen all there was to be seen round the gem pits of Ratnapura, we started back for Colombo. Here

by the way is a small but very fine Gem Museum containing interesting specimens of antique jewelry as worn in Ceylon before Western ideas were introduced. Made of the finest gold and set with numerous oddly cut stones, the intricate design and filigree work of this jewelry well attest the dexterous skill of the early Ceylonese goldsmiths.

Strange indeed to the eyes of the modern are the broad wristlets, the massive necklaces, and the muff-chains of long ago still resplendent with gold and gems. There are attials (throatlets) that must weight several pounds. There are bangles, ear-rings, and brooches that, even if half the weight, would tear away any substance to which they might be attached to-day. It is a fragile age.

My friend, the Gem King, is a veritable authority on jewel-craft. Does he not own the said Museum? Time fled as he detailed piece after piece of intricate workmanship. A clock chimed in a distant square. To delay was to miss my boat, to hurry away not less than a crime. A loud shriek sounded over the water. The siren. Its sudden explosion passed unheeded by the old Gem King. "You see this dainty pendant. . . . The Queen of England held it in her fingers. . . . Your wife might perhaps—?"

But I had fled.

The Eternal Feminine

By Aurelio Alvero

I HEARD of you and of your victories:
And so

With heart aglow,

My womanly pride

Defied,

I vowed myself to be one fortress strong,
A citadel which you shall storm to seize,

Yet after campaign long,

Resign to lose:

So did I choose

To be,

So armed myself

No power nor pelf

Could blast the heart of rock

In me;

To taunt

And not to give,

To haunt,

To torture with repression,

To play, to fool, to mock,

And never grant possession,

So did I plan to live

For you:

I made my eyes both star and flame,
And in my words made honey and myrrh,
And in my touch a million traitorous charms

I wove;

Thus, to stir

The lust for conquest in your soul,

And in the height of your desire,

Destroy you: burned with your own fire;

I would avenge all womanhood:

Take toll

From you the settlement complete

Of our ancient feud;

And when you came,

All armed I went to meet

You on your path,

My hidden wrath

Repressed;

But when you took me in your arms,

And pressed me to your eager breast,

You, all mad with passion, yet so tender,

I know your power,

And in that hour

Was base surrender;

O great distress,
I was all weaponless,—
In love.

The New Year's Eve of a Boy

By Delfin Ferrer Gambca

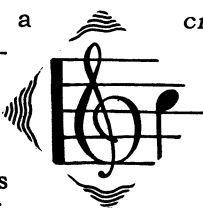
NEW YEAR was being ushered in with a masquerade dance in the town market building. Everybody was there, masked young men and women who were supposed to be gay señoritas or dashing Don Juans, shy Maria Claras, reckless gauchos. . . . There were old folks too among the onlookers, and truant kids. A five-piece orchestra was playing the tunes of five seasons past, while outside, in the market premises, boys were setting off firecrackers.

As a boy it was my dream to become a musician. That New Year's eve I forced my way to the orchestra and after some difficulty found a place for myself near the man who played the small drum with two wooden sticks. It is easy to play the drum, I thought, especially if the music is a waltz. Simply tap the drum twice after the big drum booms once, and you have the time. *Bog! crog, crog; Bog! crog, crog; Bog! crog, crog . . .* only like that.

The gay couples danced merrily on, some laughing excitedly, others seemingly indifferent to the rhythm of the music. The onlookers now found fault with the dancing of one young lady, then admired the grace of another. Quite a number cracked peanuts and jokes indiscriminately. Everybody was enjoying the dance, but I . . . I enjoyed the music. Of course I could have danced too, young though I was, but a boy of twelve was not allowed to demonstrate such precociousness. Anyway, the drum fascinated me more and more. If only the old maestro, who played the violin, would let me take hold those nipple-tipped sticks! I would surely put *life* into that music!

And then, as the hour grew late, and as if a boy's prayers had at last found a way to God, it happened. The man who played the small drum suddenly put down his sticks and elbowed his way out of the crowd. The sticks lay temptingly white before me. The music seemed incomplete now without the rhythmic accompaniment of the drum. Oh, it was so easy: *Bog! crog, crog; Bog! crog, crog. . . .* I was playing the drum in my mind, with my foot. And suddenly I got the nerve! I would not let this chance pass by!

Without as much as a look at the musicians, I grabbed the sticks and soon I was marking time with the orchestra. A waltz was being played. What could be easier? *Bog!*



crog, crog; Bog! crog, crog; Bog! crog, crog. . . .

The old maestro's surprise was but momentary, and soon a smile flitted over his face. Indeed, this was not make-believe anymore. This was the real thing. I was playing the drum. I was a musician, a very happy musician!

I felt that the people's gaze had shifted from the gay dancers to me. They were looking at me now and I was enjoying my newly-found *greatness*. In a corner I saw my mother smiling at me, now and then saying something to the women around her. She must have been proud of me. She was now waving a paper bag of peanuts at me, but what are peanuts against Music, against ART? Even the dancers themselves, I felt, smiled through their masks and nodded their approval on my playing the drum. *Bog! crog, crog; Bog! crog, crog; Bog! crog, crog. . . .*

And then when the piece was about to end, a sickening wish burned within me. If only the music would never end. If only the man would never come back to claim the drum sticks! If only he would have some sudden stomach trouble. . . .

The piece of music, like all other worldly things, had to come to an end. I was ready to lay down the sticks and thenceforth nourish mere memories. There was a clapping of hands, and at once the maestro raised his bow and soon the same waltz sent a great happiness through me. And I saw him *dancing, smiling at me, the man who should have claimed his sticks!* I wanted to shout with joy. *Bog! crog, crog; Bog! crog, crog; Bog! crog, crog. . . .*

I will never forget that night. I was a musician among others who were old enough to have been my father's *compadres*. You see, my father had been a musician too, and if he hadn't died so early, who knows but that I might be a great orchestra leader today?

THE next morning I was passing by the old maestro's house and when he saw me he motioned me to wait. He came down the stairs and, taking my hand, he placed there some silver and copper coins. It was almost more than I could bear. Would there be no end to such happiness?

I was shy and did not want to accept the money, but the old maestro said I had earned it: the money belonged to me. When I counted the coins on my way home, I found myself richer by thirty-five centavos. . . .

The Heart

By Severino Lonoza

THE heart two chambers hath
Of joy of sorrow,
The heart two songs doth sing
Today—tomorrow.

The heart two things doth weep
And weeps them ever,
Love that is gone, and love
That cometh never.

Letter To A Thoughtful Young Man

By Salvador P. Lopez

Dear Friend:

If I were to write a scenario of Life as we modern young men and young women view it, I would name it "Confusion" and the theme-song would be called "What's the Use!"



This, I have no doubt, is what comes of a too early exploiting of the powers of the mind. Before we are twenty, nay, while we still have our intellectual milk-teeth, we are served Schopenhauer or Bertrand Russell. The result is not unexpected: mental constipation and flatulence to cure which we take the castor oil of religion or the carminative of morals.

If this cure is successful, we become pious—ripe for the cassock of the intellectual martyr, and entitled, possibly, to future canonization. And if it fails, there is the psychopathic hospital or the Pasig River.

Madness and suicide—are these, then, the two horns of the terrible dilemma which the thoughtful must face? The inescapable logic of the Will, according to Schopenhauer, that clear-eyed diagnostician of the human soul, leaves no others. The Will is instinct with unappeasable and incomprehensible desires. The activity of the Will presupposes opposition, bafflement, the antagonism of a world bent on foiling and defeating us. We summon all the energies of our soul to wrestle with the world, even as the body multiplies the white corpuscles of the blood to meet the menace of an infection. But the world is always the victor, and will crush us so long as we choose to struggle with it instead of putting up the white flag of convenience and compromise.

Life = Will = Struggle = Pain = Frustration = Death. The formula is forbidding, but we may arrive at no other unless we trifle with the computation.

But the same philosopher proposes and escape from the despotism of the Will. He calls it Art—which is the adoration of the beautiful, or more specifically, the search for those experiences which are most worth having, recording, and perpetuating.

Naturally, even such a search pursued in total disregard of the precepts of morals—as we commonly understand the term—presupposes rules for its more successful indulgence. But in order that the search might prosper and our efforts have a satisfying issue, we should abide by the rules laid down by the poets, not by the preachers.

But submission to any rules, you will say, implies the restriction of our personal freedom. Not necessarily, because true freedom does not mean a spiteful flouting of the law. It means the spontaneous submission to such laws as the experience of those who have thought most richly and nobly has shown to be indispensable. It means discipline not licence, self-realization not libertinage.

Art, then, is the intelligent pursuit of Beauty—and by Beauty I mean everything of earth or sky, or in the mind and body of man that is most worthy of our worshipful dedication. It may be the actuality of a beautiful friend-

ship, or it may be the memory of a dead love. It may be the instant of a rapturous kiss, or the eternity of Mona Lisa's smile. It may be the shape of an ear, the explosion of a Miltonic line, the soft provocative fragrance of a gardenia, or the touch of a beloved's hand.

I stress physical sensations because they are to me the most real and emphatic, because they depend on the nerves which are the ultimate foundation of all our theorizing about the spirit or the soul. I would not deny the existence of the soul, as I would not deny the existence of God, because if I can not accept the so-called proofs of its existence, neither can I accept the arguments advanced for its nullity.

But I do know that *I* am, and that I hold in the hollow of my hand the Here and the Now. I do know that I like the poetry of Shakespeare, Shelley, Keats, and Browning, and detest much of Longfellow's, Pope's, and mine. I do know that I abhor dark-colored shirts and greedy employers, and like books and a few friends tremendously. And all because my nerve-endings are pleasantly stimulated by the one and irritated by the other. I leave the discussion of spiritual vibrations or affinities—I do not wish to amuse myself at your expense, which is all people do who prate of spirituous things.

Once upon a time, I came across a phrase which for me embodies the flower of living: *stillness of the spirit*. I do not know what the soul is or what the spirit. But during rare hours of solitude, I have felt this stillness which is not indifference or hardness, but complete harmony with myself and with the world—a peace which is not of the dead, but of the living who has found his place in the scheme of the universe, accepted the rules of the game, and transformed the fever in his heart into the cool beatitude of silence.

It is possible to explain this state of soul in terms of a good digestion, restful sleep, a clear conscience, settled debts, and a substantial bank account. But all these things are the result, not the cause, of spiritual harmony and quietude. For, having made peace with ourselves and with the world, it then becomes impossible to ruin our digestion through overeating, to sleep uneasily, to writhe under the lash of a guilty conscience, to flee from creditors, or to live in eternal fear of want.

Some would call this state Olympian, but I dislike the word for its snobbish and superior air. Others would call it Nirvana, but I have no use for any ideal which requires as a condition of its fulfillment, the dissolution of the Ego, the denial of the world of sense, the renunciation of the Will.

For I do not mean by this ideal, scorn of the lovely face of the earth and longing for a wished-for heaven. I do not mean by it a turning of the back on the realities of life by embracing the vocation of an ascetic. I mean by it battling with the world using the world's own weapons—beating life at its own game.

(Continued on page 89)

Blessed Are The Meek

By J. C. Dionisio

OLD man Fausto was a farmer—a peasant. He farmed a tract of land less than a hectare in area, and raised corn and sweet potatoes, coconuts and bananas, with the aid of his wife, Juana, and his faithful old carabao, Capon. He loved the animal dearly, for he had raised him painstakingly from a sickly calf and he was now all he had to draw his plow and harrow and haul his coconuts and bananas to market. Without Capon he would not be able to plow his field, and then there would be want of food. He always feared the animal might contract some disease and die, so he had ready at all times certain concoctions which he kept in stoppered bamboo tubes and which he forced into the carabao's mouth whenever he showed signs of sickness. He would go far to cut tender green grass which he piled in the animal's corral for him to eat at night. He was a true man of the soil, born and bred on the farm. At the age of six he started herding his father's carabaos, and at nine he was already behind the plow. Now at fifty-five he was stooped and worn; his eyes were dim, and his face, like his hands, was deeply lined. At night in bed he coughed—a hard, searing cough which seemed to come from deep down in his chest.

Old man Fausto lived with his wife in a dilapidated bamboo house which was little better than a shack. His wife was a shrivelled little woman of fifty who always wore, peasant-like, a wide cotton or coarse *sinamay* blouse and a black skirt. On a crude, primitive device she obtained fiber from felled banana trunks, and wove this into cloth. When not thus engaged she helped her husband in the field. Oftentimes the laborers in the adjoining sugar plantation of *Capitan* Simeon would pause in their labor and watch the old man and his wife: the old man, dressed in soiled, knee-length denim trousers and sleeveless *sinamay* shirt, bent low behind the plow, valiantly trying to keep up with the slow, even pace of the old carabao; and the old woman, her scanty hair gathered in a tiny knot on the top of her head, a short, pointed stick in her right hand with which she dug the holes into which she threw the grains of corn with her left hand. They were elemental people, true offspring of the soil, uncomplaining, resigned; their lives as barren of earthly hopes as the earth they turned over and over again.

The couple had a son, Juan, who lived with his own wife and children a little ways from them. Juan was a tenant of 'Tan Simeon, the biggest landlord of Timaron. 'Tan Simeon was a stern and cruel master who would, on the slightest provocation, beat his tenants or sent them to jail on trumped-up charges of stealing. He exercised absolute power over them and they trembled in terror at the sound of his angry voice. There were five tenants on his farm, most of them with big families. Their fathers had been tenants before them, as their children and their children's



children would be later. Once a tenant, always a tenant—an *imol*. There was no prospect of betterment. An *imol* was an *imol*. An *imol* had no rights he knew anything about. He belonged to his landlord as did his children.

It is hard to break away from a landlord. When a tenant applies for a place, the landlord gives him a house, and two or three carabaos of which he is to take good care, and allots him so many *cavanes* of rice-land. He is also given the necessary amount of *binhi* (seed rice), half of which he is to pay back after the harvest. Of the produce he is to get one-third, but he never gets that much of it, because he has to borrow money from the landlord with which to pay his helpers, and the landlord charges him at least sixty per cent interest. He doesn't pay the debt in money, of course; he has no money and besides, to circumvent the Philippine usury laws, the landlord has written in the books that the tenants owes him so many *cavanes* of rice instead of so much money at so much interest. Then there are "fines" for violations of the landlord's regulations: a tenant whose carabao is found in another tenant's field is fined five to ten *cavanes* of rice. The result is that after the harvest the tenant gets only a few *cavanes* for his share, and in a few months he is compelled again to go to the landlord for rice and a little money for clothing for his family. And the landlord puts it down in the books with the interest, and the tenant goes home to take care of the landlord's carabaos, and it gets so that he forgets how much he owes the landlord, and doesn't care anymore. And so he goes on working for the landlord and so do his children after him. There is no way of paying, so he pawns his life instead.

II

It almost broke old man Fausto's heart to see Juan applying to 'Tan Simeon for a place on his farm. He knew just what would happen to his son. But there was nothing he could do about it; Juan had taken it in his head to get married and he couldn't raise his family on his father's small piece of land. He couldn't raise rice on the land—upland rice was expensive to raise, what with the weeding and other things—and rice was his principal food. So there was nothing left but to go to the *Capitan*.

The old man hated the *Capitan*—he got his title because he was once, in Spanish times, a "Capitan", or mayor, of the town—old man Fausto hated the *Capitan* bitterly because he had robbed him of his lands. It happened twenty years before but every detail of it was fresh in his memory.

He had felt quite important that day when the *Capitan* had gone out of his way to invite him to his house and had dined him on roast pork and chicken and given him wine. He was flattered. Perhaps, he thought, the *Capitan* looks upon me as his equal because I own many hectares of land around here. He was convinced of this when the land-

(Continued on page 90)

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Looking Toward A Philippine National Theater

By Jean Garrott Edades

IT is gratifying to note the hopeful outlook for drama in the Philippines. No one who has lived in Manila for the past four or five years could fail to notice the rapidly growing enthusiasm for amateur plays. School groups and other organizations have increased their activities tremendously, and a number of new dramatic societies have sprung up.

In the provinces almost any dramatic entertainment is enthusiastically received. In the Ilocos provinces *Moro-Moro* plays vie with *Zarzuelas*, and in Cagayan dramatic clubs are especially active and always find their efforts well rewarded by a huge and appreciative public, especially in Aparri, where the Ibanag play, "Emigdio", created a great stir in 1932, while the newly organized Cebu Musical Dramatic Art Studio plans to present a native play once a month. Touring dramatic groups giving plays in English have been well received in Baguio and Los Baños. I remember vividly the intense eagerness of the students at the Agricultural School in Los Baños to see Dr. Tan's "Three Glimpses from Rizal's *Noli Me Tangere*". It was a touching sight to see at the windows of the crowded hall faces outside, pressed against the glass—faces of pupils who had paid a fee to be allowed to look in! There are also successful traveling companies giving plays in the dialects, such as the company of actors from Cebu who delighted Manila in 1931 with two performances in their language. To be sure there is much to be done yet in arousing interest, especially for plays in English given in Manila. But on the whole, the popular attitude is most encouraging and, in the face of it, no pessimist is warranted in foretelling failure for a Philippine dramatic movement.

Now a National Theater comprises several elements: plays, audience, actors, directors, artists, and funds. I shall discuss these factors briefly with reference to the Philippines.

Talented actors are absolutely necessary, and these we certainly have. A score of Filipino actors and actresses in the past year alone have revealed themselves to be of promising talent, and if they could devote themselves to the study and practice of acting, they would give as fine performances as the best professional actors of other countries.

In regard to settings for the plays, we have artists in the Philippines who are only waiting to be called to the theater to use their special talents for stage and costume designing.

• We have tireless directors who are rapidly improving their art, and we have playwrights of talent, but we have not enough of them; and this lack of authors is one of our greatest handicaps.

A notable enterprise is the plan which is now on foot to hold a little theater tournament this month and hereafter among the schools in Manila. This plan, if successful, can later be extended to the whole Philippines. Eliminations might be held in the provinces, and finals in Manila.



Another step forward is the recently inaugurated monthly meetings of dramatic producers and enthusiasts in Manila. The members of this group discuss common problems and exchange ideas beneficial to their art.

Without question, considering the needs of our National Theater-to-be, our most urgent requirement is a greater number of plays. If we are to have a National Theater, first of all we must have many dramas dealing with different phases of native life. So far very few plays of literary merit have been written on Philippine themes. Incentives such as royalties and prizes must be given our playwrights. Our authors would do well to remember the example of Ireland. The Irish National Theater was inaugurated by a small group of poets who turned playwrights so that their dream of a theater should not be retarded through lack of plays. The Irish plays are nearly all concerned with Irish humble life, for it was the aim of the authors to portray the national soul, and this is best revealed in the farm and fisherfolk, who have retained the traditions of their people.

I do not recommend that our authors likewise choose subjects from humble life only, though I do think that while a writer is learning his craft he may be wise to choose such themes, for he will find it easier to be sincere and to avoid artificiality if he portrays the simpler types of Filipino. Countless subjects lie waiting to be put into plays: *cacique* and *kasama* struggles, the clash of the old and the new customs, and all the intriguing situations arising from the contacts of different races and peoples in these variegated islands. Our short story writers have utilized these themes and have thereby given their work distinction. It remains for our dramatists to vitalize their plays with the same subject matter—material at once unique, picturesque, and hitherto unexploited by dramatists.

Great pains must be taken to make the native characters truly Filipino. Too many of our young playwrights—and short story writers also, it must be confessed—have in the past created artificial characters such as a heroine who is merely a copy of the more sophisticated American girl as portrayed by moving-picture actresses—a girl who says "smart" and daring things and who prides herself on her shallow cynicism.

I notice that many writers shrink from delineating *barrio* life as it is. They think the *barrio* girl must only be seen doing pretty things. The old *tao* must not pare his nails with his *bolo*. Farm life in the raw seems too strong for some sensitive souls in the audience also. Why this supersensitiveness? If we but stop to think we shall realize that the drama is the most potent agency for counteracting ignorant practises. What better way is there of correcting ugly habits than holding them up to ridicule—showing them in broad relief on the stage? Magnified thus, these unpleasant customs are seen in their true light. A proof of strength is the ability to laugh at oneself. Can we not admit our faults and laugh at them?

(Continued on page 87)



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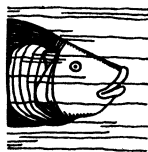


ROS. M.
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Alaska Through Filipino Eyes

By Alfredo B. Palencia

A FEW months after my graduation from a liberal arts course at the University of the Philippines, heeding the strong call of adventure in alien lands and fired further with a desire to possibly make money hitting places here and there, I resolved to go abroad despite serious parental objections. Even before this I was already hankering to go. This desire was whetted in part by sundry alluring reports from Filipino friends abroad. One morning as I idly thumbed the pages of a Manila daily in the reading room of the National Library, my eyes caught a news item which briefly told me that Chinese cabin boys on the S. S. . . . had struck for higher wages and that recruiting for Filipino substitutes was then going on. This was my longed-for chance. The Derham building was the place for signing up. Thither I flew.



ease of living! I saw Chinese sampans manned by cadaverous-looking Chinese with their *sipot*—a sort of net with a handle for scooping out of the sea rotting vegetables and occasional choice bits of moldy bread thrown overboard, all for the purpose of having a belated meal. I saw coolies grunting “hup-hup-hup-hup” in a sort of monotonous sing-song as they carried immense boxes suspended from sticks across their shoulder. I saw a juggler playing with four or five sharp knives in the air so that passengers might take pity and throw stray coppers to him after his dexterous feat.

Kobe, Japan, hailed us next with a pleasant smile. We changed our Philippine money for Japanese yen. We bought woolen clothes in preparation for cooler zones. The thing that attracted our attention most was the blatant prostitution among the Japanese. In broad daylight, procurers and pimps solicited our trade. We heeded them not.

We passed through inland seas of Japan, calm and placid like the still bays around San Juanico along Leyte’s coast. In the distance majestically rose Fujiyama, snow-tipped and ice-crested, very beautiful.

Yokohama was our next stop. Smoking factory, chimneys and the hum of machinery made me feel that here was Japan, modern, alive, pulsating. It made me realize sadly that our Philippines is years behind in industrial advancement.

At this place we met our first snow. It was a thrilling experience to unaccustomed Filipino eyes. There was snow on the deck. We made snowballs and threw them at each other. We left Japan behind, and as we steamed on into the Pacific three storm fell on us, one after the other. Waves as high as the steeple of the Manila cathedral buffeted the ship. An American girl passenger who was going down the stairs one morning stumbled and was picked up unconscious. The ship’s doctor tended her and she came to after several minutes.

After a seemingly interminable voyage over watery wastes, with only the sky above and the sea below, no shoreline whatsoever visible for days and weeks, we landed at Victoria, British Columbia. Tall clean buildings lined the shore. Our Manila houses seemed small huts compared with them. The boat stayed only a few hours. Then on to Seattle over Puget Sound. We did not land directly at Seattle but at a small port called Bellingham, Washington. We packed up our things and took the electric train for Seattle, a matter of a few minutes ride, something like the distance from Pasay to Manila.

III

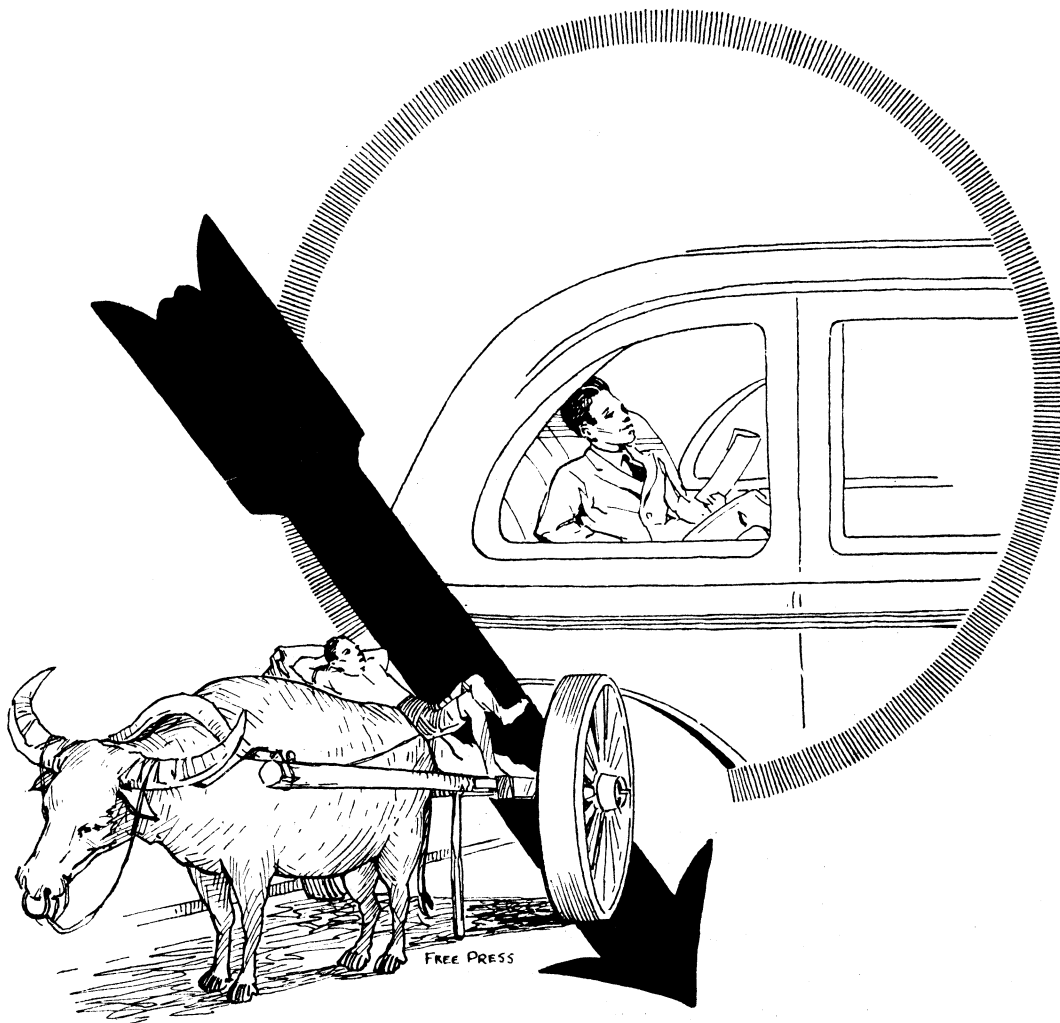
Alaska was my goal. I wanted to work in the salmon canneries, so fabulous, it seemed to me, were the wages offered.

Upon arriving in Seattle, my first problem was to get a lodging house. Up in Jackson street where Filipinos foregather, I was told of Severo Morano, a townmate

(Continued on page 86)

II

Shanghai was our next stop. There I saw for the first time the keen pinch of poverty and squalor among the Chinese. What a big contrast with our smug Philippine



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Definitions

Hero: One who talks of his opponents in their absence as "a bunch of mosquitoes".

Interviewer: One who interviews either his victim or himself and whose interview is promptly denied in either case.

Immorality: What is immoral in the Philippines is also immoral in Turkey. For example, denying an interview to suit one's convenience.

Spies: Hanging is too good for them, but in college class-rooms they serve the ends of "Christian" morality.

Snake: One who can easily wriggle out of a tight situation.

Grass: "Herbage in general, the blades or leaves of which are eaten by horses, cattle, or sheep", or lamb. . . . Found in abundance near old churches. Principally used by snakes to wriggle in and out of.

"**Snake in the grass**": A college professor.

Marriage: Interesting chiefly to those who are not married, and more so to those who can not get married.

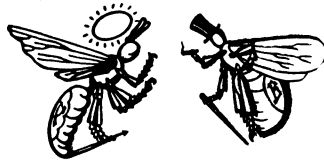
Divorce: An invention of the Devil to mitigate the horrors of something made in heaven—marriage.

Birth Control: Something better than self-control. It was perhaps to birth-control that Pope was referring when he wrote "A little learning is a dangerous thing."

Philosophy: At one time, love of knowledge. At present, suppression of knowledge.

Scholastic Philosophy: Something which, among the righteous, takes the place of philosophy.

Christianity: Among some Christian ministers, chiefly an afterthought.



Angels: Beings somehow connected with points of needles.

Reason: Created by God to try our faith.

Faith: a) As somebody says "believing something when you know it ain't so". b) Something to move mountains with. c) What enabled Mohammed to move up to the mountain.

Dogma: "The living faith of the dead become the dead faith of the living".—(Paul Richard.)

Love of God: What makes the righteous hate their fellowmen.

Love of fellowmen: What often makes sensible men deny God.

Fear of God: What makes the righteous worship Mammon.

Skirt: What enables some men to enter the chambers of women without attracting attention.

Evolution: A doctrine disproved not by the intelligence of its opponents, but by their want of it.

Sociologist: A scientist who is "misinformed", "misleading" and "ignorant".

Academic Freedom: Freedom to agree with the dogma of a certain sect.

Moralist: One who is sensitive to other people's sins.

Knowledge: Something that can be suppressed by the dismissal of seven university professors.

Behaviourism: A school of psychology that recently made somebody misbehave.

Twilight in the City Park

By Mariano Salvador Moreno

AND now the growing darkness descends
From the vague sky, chimney smoke
Dimming the glow of a fading sunset.

The sea breeze swoops
Against the old city wall,
Vanishing with a mournful moan.

Bent and weary, a few scraggy trees
Spread their branches skyward.
One by one the stars,

Tame with captivity,
Appear in the sky.

The street lamps set in rows,
Amidst the thickening darkness,
Eye each other across the streets,
And factory workers, with dismal faces,
Sluggishly walk along the side-walks,
Unperturbed by the loud blowing of horns
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My Two Dead Brothers

By Alfredo T. Daguio

THE farmers plowed their fields that day. It was about the end of May and it rained and rained, flooding the fields. The farmers plowed and sang and whistled in the cool of the rain. White herons flew in files along the dikes, and the frogs croaked, the birds sang, the wind blew, the river roared, and the billowing fields of growing corn grew green under the rain.

The wives pounded rice and the naked children gathered around the small clay stoves and joked and roasted camotes which they ate voraciously.

The people like the rain that way. It is life they want and the rain gives them life. The great happiness of the rainy season is to watch the earth, the fields, the river, the trees, the plants, the birds growing into life. The beauty, the loveliness, the meaning of all these is one.

That evening it was cool. How good it was in the homes of the farmers! The redly glowing coals in the small, flat stoves dimly lighted the huts and warmed the farmers and their wives and children as they all peacefully slept. I was awakened by the gusts of wind and rain, the murmuring trees, the boisterous sounds of the river. It seemed I felt the universe moving.



I could not sleep and thoughts came to me, questions, doubts. What is life? What is death? What is beauty? What is ugliness? What is peace? Is peace itself a reality? I closed my eyes. I thought of God. Of God, Love, Wisdom, Freedom, of the oneness of all of these and the allness of one. God has woven this life and hung the fabric by a single, slender thread—the immortality of each particular soul.

Thoughts of my two brothers who are dead came to me. Solpicio, the older, died six years ago. I was in the city with my brother, studying. We, the oldest, had left home to seek knowledge and adventure. And when our brother died, we were away.

“He died too young, brother,” I said.

“Yes, usually the good die too young,” my brother answered.

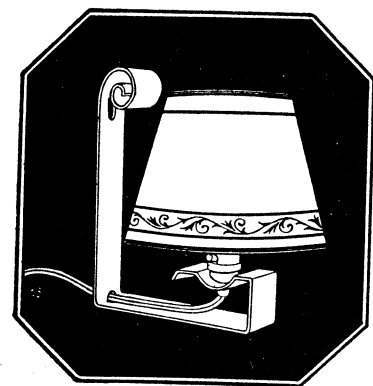
Solpicio was only twelve years old when he died, but he was already a skilled horseman. He broke our wild horses and trained them—Garanion, Sultan, Bontog, Tarantado, Ulida. How he handled them! Garanion was wild and fast. Sultan really looked like a sultan, strong and proud, and is now my favorite riding horse. Bontog was

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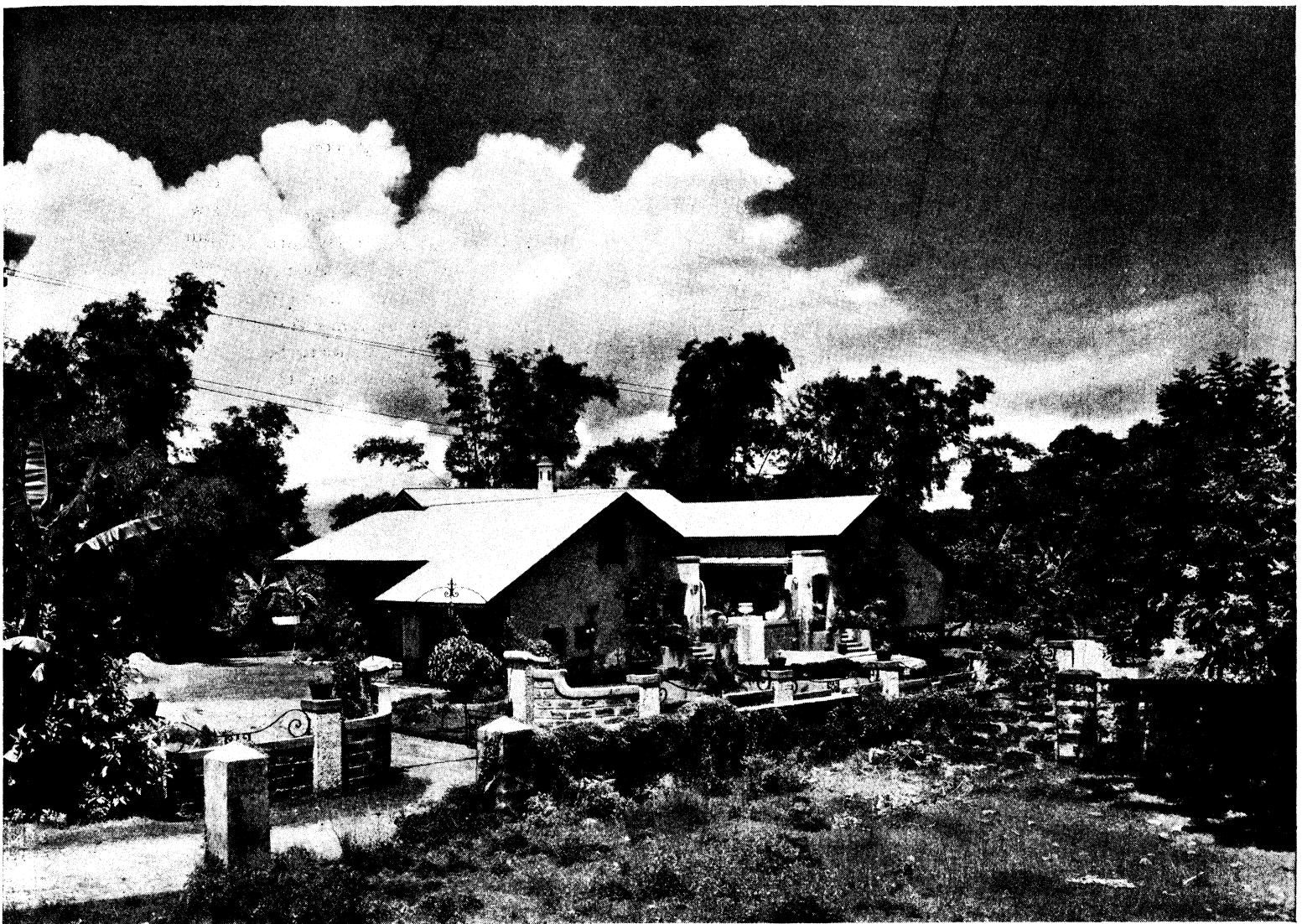
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slow. Tarantado was fast but stupid, and would stop and turn suddenly. He was the most dangerous, but feared Solpicio and obeyed him. Ulila was a colt. His mother died when he was only a month old and Solpicio raised him on water and sugar. It seemed the horses mourned our brother's death, and after he was gone they tramped about the house at night as if looking for him.

Our younger brother, Leopoldo, died three years later and we buried him beside Solpicio. Our sorrows were doubled. They were both too young and too good to die.

Leopoldo could have been an artist or a priest. He used to draw pictures of our smaller brothers and sisters and got the expressions very well. He was a pious fellow and always said his prayers before going to sleep and when he woke up, before eating and after, and when the angelus was sounded. He was the best among the twelve of us in the family. Our oldest brother once said, "I may be somebody in this family. I am a Ph. B. But Leopoldo will certainly be the greatest among us." When he died he was singing: "*The whiteness of that small round piece He gave to me!*" He may have referred to the Holy Communion which he received, but when we asked him what he meant he only smiled and closed his eyes. He died peacefully.

All these thoughts came to me. Why did our two younger brothers die so soon? Why did they have to die?

In the calmness and solemnity of the night it was as if a spirit came to me and gave me some sort of power of vision. I felt that God, His love and wisdom, is closely bound up with the beautiful and absorbing question of immortality.

The soul is immortal. My two brothers are not dead. Oh, God! they are not dead. They are in You, in me, in us. They are also in the farm. On the farm there is no real death; life is life and death is another life.

I was happy when morning came. The farmers went out again to plow the fields in the cool of the rain. But I went away again to the city—to school.

Why do we go away from home, the home we love so dear? Why do we leave the graves of our dead? Why do we abandon the freshness and wholesomeness of the country for the dust and smoke and evils of the city? Just to seek knowledge? What is the knowledge we seek? Can we find it only in the city?

The city is a trial court for life. There is evil in the city, but there is also good. There is ugliness, but also beauty. And the city is just. It places you where you belong. If you are weak, you rank with the poor or the bad. But if you are strong and courageous enough, and know how to adjust yourself, you are rewarded; you may become famous, great!

It is now hot in the city; that is a part of its cruelty. But it is hot, too, on the farm. The farmers will soon burn down the grass that has grown yellow and dry, and the hills will be black with ashes. But why should the farmers burn the hills? They will burn the crosses that mark the grass-grown graves of my brothers. They will be disturbed and say, "Cruel, cruel brothers of ours! Why have they not cleaned our graves and planted them with flowers? Where have they gone?"



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Alaska Through Filipino Eyes...

(Continued from page 78)

of mine, who contracted workers for the Alaskan canneries. Thither I went. I was signed up for Alaska. In Seattle by the way, the thing that impressed me most was the presence of so many gambling houses and pool rooms, centers of corruption among Filipinos where they squander their earnings without any thought of the morrow. No wonder the "Pinoys" there are up to the neck in debt—always. My own funds were getting low. Luckily, our one month's stay at Freedom Hotel was paid by the contracting party.

Two days after steaming out of Seattle harbor, we reached Kitchikan, first port of call. Next came King Cove. Our destination was Unimak Island, the first of a string of islands that make up the Aleutian group. These isles by the way look as if a prankish, temperamental old sea-god in his hurry to get through his wild gambols had carelessly dropped them on the broad expanse of the sea in his moments of fun.

The place we dropped anchor at was called Ikatan where the P.A.F. (Pacific American Fisheries) owns several canneries. The more than three hundred of us Filipinos who had signed up for cannery jobs were dumped into this hole. We were to make ready for shipment, by the end of the salmon season, 5,000,000 boxes of canned salmon. March is the beginning of the season and salmon work lasts till September. We were to work on a six to six shift, that is

from six o'clock in the morning to six o'clock in the evening with rest for meals at twelve noon. Often there was overtime work if the catch were plentiful, for which, of course, we got double wages. Each of us was contracted on the basis of three hundred dollars for the season. But the place was no picnic for drones.

However, it was not work all the time. On stormy evenings by the light of a winter fire, we strummed ukeleles, played chess and dominoes, sang Filipino *kundimans*, told stories, read, and wrote to friends in the Philippines. Often on clear nights we would take a scow and row across the bay, cross a hill to visit a Swedish-Eskimo mestiza girl, of alluring eyes, in whose depths lurked a thousand imps of mischief.

Filipino workers feel the absence of the feminine element. There is no Filipino *inday* who would want to live in a place where it is 60 Fahrenheit most of the time even in summer. The cold chills one to the marrow of his bones. Only the American superintendent married to an Eskimo lady, a few other whites, and the Eskimo workers, knew the solace of having a woman about. The rest of us, three hundred in all, were just out of luck.

As one enters Ikatan Bay one sees the big cannery building, a part of it extending over the water. Near the shore are the bunkhouses of the Filipino workers. In the middle of the village stands the wireless station and the electric plant which furnishes illumination for the town and the homes of the Eskimos. The population consists of

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Americans, Chinese, Filipinos, Japanese, and a scattering of Italians who are employed as fishermen in the bay, and of course the Eskimos. There is not a single Negro.

The typical Eskimo is a quiet and polite person. He is yellowish white, with slits for eyes, rather stocky and plump, and with a coarse, scaly skin. His hair is straight and black. He is a very hard worker.

One notices the absence of birds in Ikatan, except sea gulls which feed upon the refuse from the factory which is dumped along the coast. Often in the lone silences of the night when bleak northern winds hammer a staccato on the Ikatan reefs, one hears nothing but the mournful "awk-awk-awk" of the sea gulls.

One observes that there are no snakes either. Marie Petereson, the tantalizing Eskimo girl, had a big laugh on me once. One evening as I went down the hill after paying her a visit, I jumped when I saw what I thought was a snake, but which turned out to be only a dry stick. Marie told me, laughing, that there were no snakes in that region because of the cold. But there are plenty of jackrabbits and reindeer in the forests. Jackrabbits we often used as targets for practice shooting.

And there is no sickness in Ikatan, except boils on the face which result from eating salmon fat for a long time. The open air life is partly responsible for the good health of the workers. Often we would lie on the grass at one o'clock in the afternoon to keep warm, for it is chilly even at noon there. We played volleyball and basket ball and *sipa* up to ten o'clock in the evening for it is still light even at that hour.

There are no courts in Ikatan. A lone sheriff is the only officer to keep peace. There are practically no offenses either, so that he is idle most of the time. There are no taxes to be paid, except a poll tax of five dollars for school purposes. No tax collector bothers any one.

A sad phase of Filipino life in Alaska is, I regret to confess, the gambling that goes on among them. Filipino contractors actually encourage this "weakness". The workers are made to get goods and supplies on credit at four or five times the value of the same goods in Seattle, and when paytime comes, their salaries do not cover the chits they signed and many of them leave the place as poor as when they arrived.

Alaska is no place either for ne'er-do-wells or for sissies.

A National Theater

(Continued from page 76)

I have heard more than once the remark that foreigners in the audience might be offended or form a low opinion of us if they see depicted some of our farmers' crude ways. I quote a member of the audience who saw the native play, "Sa Pula, Sa Puti", which was given in Manila last September: "Well-written, but the manners of the characters belong to the low class—and consequently are not pleasant to foreigners." Kulas should not have placed his feet on a chair—very disagreeable. Of course, good taste dictates what is too vulgar for stage presentation. But such habits as the one mentioned are a part of our tao's simple life. He cannot be portrayed without them.



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We must bear in mind that our National Theater is primarily for our own people. If a squeamish foreigner is so narrow-minded as to take offense, it must not bother us. It requires people of understanding and culture to appreciate the genius of another race. The average foreigner's opinion of us should not matter a jot. As long as we know that our art is sincere and our purpose high, we should be strong enough to stand alone. The Irish peasant players and their directors never once asked, "Will these crude customs of ours bring scorn upon us?" Instead, they faithfully depicted all the earthy Irish folkways, and as a result, they contributed something to the world theater, were acclaimed by cultured drama leaders, and were invited to London and overseas to New York, where they delighted thousands with their presentations of simple life in Ireland.

As regards the length of our plays, it is unquestionably wisest for a new playwright to master the one-act form before launching into a long play, for a long play is always difficult to sustain. Playwriting courses are badly needed in our colleges.

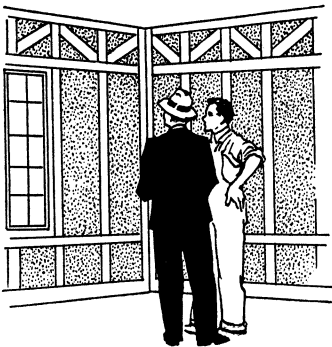
I shall suggest here the method of presentation best suited to us. A moment ago I mentioned the sincerity of the Irish plays (the most famous of which are, by the way, in the one-act form). This sincerity is reasserted in the unpretentious way in which the plays are produced. Though Dublin, the home of the National Theater, is a city of over two million people, and though that distinguished company is given a subsidy by the government, still the Abbey players find it necessary to keep within their income

by playing in an old building seating only 550 people, with a stage sixteen feet deep and nineteen feet wide—smaller, if anything, than the stage of the Little Theater at the University of the Philippines. The method of presentation is likewise simple and unpretentious, as it is in the Little Theaters of America. Unless we follow suit in this matter our theater movement will founder on the rocks. We must concentrate on a sincere art and a firm foundation rather than on a brief show of artificial luxury for one night which will leave us beggars in the morning.

As to the audience, I have already mentioned the great popular enthusiasm for plays. For the good of the coming National Theater and for the cultural development of the nation, that enthusiasm must be supplemented by discrimination. This will come inevitably as the people see increasing numbers of worthwhile plays and gradually improve their sense of values. While at present most members of the audience make comments showing little discernment, they will, through continued attendance, come to see what is significant in a production. I hear them thoughtlessly criticising an amateur actor for not being as finished in his art as contemporary film stars, and often all they can see to improve in a play is some trivial thing, such as the fact that a character wore slippers that did not fit the occasion. The underlying message or philosophy of the play is lost to them.

An innovation that would be most helpful would be a play bureau located in Manila that would suggest, and perhaps furnish plays to meet the needs of dramatic groups all over the country. It should not only do that but also

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give information as to the best places to buy stage supplies. This bureau would be the logical agency for planning play tournaments. It would be a sort of dramatic headquarters for the country.

I shall touch briefly on the subject of funds. It is necessary for a theater group to have some assured income. It can not depend only on the sale of tickets to a possibly fickle public. This has been proved in America among amateur and art theaters. There are three possibilities: One is a subsidy from the government. It is interesting to note that very recently—for the first time in its history—the United States Congress granted a subsidy to a National Theater plan. Another is private endowment, and the third is the subscription system. The last method is in practice in America and has proved preëminently successful with the famous New York Theater Guild. Under the subscription system a number of people subscribe for a year, receiving tickets to all performances in return. Thus an assured income is provided, giving the dramatic company stability.

These developments that I have thus briefly outlined as necessary to a Philippine National Theater are not at all impossible of attainment. If each person sympathetic to the movement will work for the establishment of a National Theater and encourage existing dramatic groups by attending performances and giving other forms of moral support, or by taking active part in a production, the Philippine National Theater will arise to perform its mission as a potent force in the development of Philippine culture, and will assume its rightful place among the theaters of the world.

Letter to a Young Man . . .

(Continued from page 73)

Nor is this state what Joseph Conrad calls a "passive attitude before the spectacle of life"—as though you stood atop a high mountain like a god and surveyed the struggling and shouting men upon the plain with supreme indifference, without even a touch of compassion in your heart. Such an attitude, Conrad adds, might become a god, but in a human being it can only be like the "melancholy quietude of an ape."

Nor, finally, do I mean by it an enforced stillness like that of a fortress after it has fired its last volley, its ammunition exhausted—such as you see in a man who has squandered his powers and must henceforth lapse into a condition of the most pitiable lassitude like that of an eunuch.

I mean by this—living in and through the senses to the fullest, getting the whole savour out of life, moving and acting by the blood, bone and sinew, without enslavement to the means, but with fidelity to the end, of the endeavour. I mean by it the achievement of peace through restlessness, the subjugation of the Will through the fulfillment of its laws rather than through their denial: taking life at the flood, loving, hating, fighting, drinking, eating, reading, writing, dancing—and when the tide begins to ebb, to accept that, too, not with the resignation of the weak, but with the courage of the strong.

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Blessed are the Meek...

(Continued from page 74)

lord patted him on the back and asked him to sign some papers which, he said, fixed the boundaries of their lands. The peasant had excused himself and told him he couldn't write; whereupon one of the important-looking men also present grabbed a pen and said to him: "Oh, that's quite all right, Señor; I'll write your name down and you put your right thumb on the cork of this ink bottle and stamp it below your name. *Así*". When he went out, the landlord had again patted him on the back and said, smiling with concealed contempt: "By the by, Señor Novido, you have so much land—how about selling a few hectares to me?"

The farmer had smiled meekly and said, "I am sorry, Señor, but I am keeping all of my land for my boy, Juan. It has been in the family for generations, you know."

Then a few days later Farmer Fausto had looked out of his window and had seen some of the landlord's tenants building a barbed wire fence around his land. He ran out, brandishing his big *bolo* and shouting for the Capitan. The men, after overpowering him, had told him the papers he had signed had given his lands to the Capitan. "There is nothing you can do now," they had said. "The papers have been signed and you have no more right to this land. The Capitan is in town now, but he will be back, and if you do not want to go to prison you had better go home peaceably. You can't run around after him with your *bolo*—you would go to prison sure."

He had trembled with rage and his wife who had run after him, stumbling in the deep furrows of the field, was crying.

"Does that mean," she asked one of the men, "that he takes out rice-land too?"

"Yes, he will," answered one of the men.

"O *Dios mio!*" she cried. "These landlords! They have so much and still they take what little we poor people have."

"Yes, but what can we do?" said another of the tenants.

"They send us to prison if we complain."

"If not to prison—", said another, "—anywhere. They will drive us off the land—and what will happen to us?"

"I will kill him!" Fausto had shouted, fierce hatred burning in his dark eyes.

"*Susmariose!*" his wife had exclaimed. "Heaven forbid! Don't say such things."

III

Twenty years . . . twenty long years of turning the same handful of barren earth over and over again, trying to squeeze something out of it, coaxing corn and *camotes* to grow; twenty years of plowing another man's rice fields to earn a little rice that life might go on! What were once strong hands were now palsied; taut, brown skin enclosing bulging muscles had become wrinkled and loose.

"We are both getting old now, Capon," the old man would say to his beast of burden as he put him in his corral at night after a hard day in the field. "We are both old, and soon will leave this earth of pain and hardship. But we both have done our task well, you and I, and our Maker will not be too hard on us." Then he would pat the carabao's head affectionately, and the animal would follow him with his eyes as he coughed his way to the house.

One morning old man Fausto took his carabao to graze on a neighbor's land. To the short rope he had in the nose

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he fastened a longer piece in order to give the animal more scope. Then he tied the rope to a bush and left. He planned on cultivating his young corn that afternoon to loosen the hard soil. Later he might ask Juan to help him; he had been coughing harder lately and he could not stand working in the field such long hours.

The old man was engaged in repairing his pig pen when his attention was attracted by the excited shouting of his little grandson, Manuel. "Lolo, Lolo," the boy called, "they've caught Capon. They've caught him and have taken him to town!" The lad panted as he spoke.

The old man stared at the little boy for a long time without saying anything. Then he suddenly shook him by the shoulders. "Did you say, lad," he asked him, "did you say they took Capon away? The Capitan's men, lad?"

"Yes, Lolo," the boy said. "They caught him eating the Capitan's corn. That's why they took him to town."

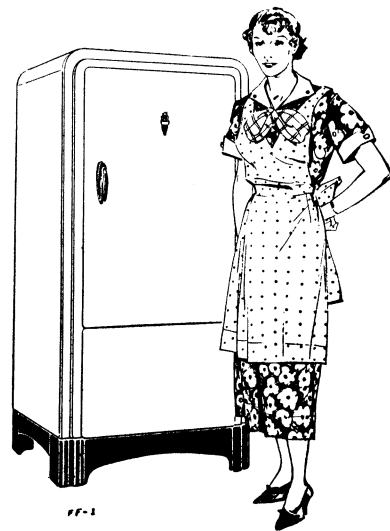
Without saying another word the old man left the boy and hurried to the landlord's house. There he was told the Capitan had already gone to town with his Capon. Then one of the men took him to the field of corn where they caught his carabao. There wasn't much damage done but the man told him the Capitan was very angry, and that it looked pretty bad as the judge was his good friend. "You had better go to town now," the man told him, "lest they send a policeman after you."

When the old man reached his house he was spent from running and was breathing and coughing hard. He sat down on the rotting bamboo steps and coughed and coughed, his hands clutching at his throat and chest. Suddenly he was seized with an age-old fear. Now he was in bad with the Government! He might be imprisoned! A policeman coming after him, dragging him to prison! *O Dios mio!* . . . It was quite a while before the old man stood up and slowly ascended the steps. When he got inside the house he found his wife, tears in her eyes, praying with her grandson before the little family altar.

His wife had on her best skirt. She heard him coming for she turned around and motioned with her hand toward the bench where his clean trousers and shirt were laid out. The old man silently put them on and got his old felt hat. It was now noon-time but he wasn't hungry. He went to the kitchen and put out the smoldering ashes on the stove. Then he went downstairs and sat down on the steps to wait for his wife.

IV

The judge was a pock-marked little man who wore spectacles. When the old man and his wife entered the courtroom, empty except for themselves, the judge was having a lively conversation with the Capitan by the window. They were laughing loudly. The old man and his wife stood there close together for a long time before the two noticed them. The old man's head was bowed reverently as if in prayer, his hat gripped tightly in his hands. Something was searing his chest but he tried to restrain his coughing. This building was *the* Government, and this pock-marked little man was *the* Government, and that figure of the blindfolded lady with the scales in her hand was *the* Government. He had an innate fear of the Government because it could take the poor's lands away from them or throw them in prison.



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When he saw them, the judge cleared his throat and mounted his chair on the dais. Then in an impressive voice he called to the old man. "Fausto Novido, ven aquí."

"Yes, Señor." The old man took his wife's hand in his and advanced timidly toward the railing.

"Your carabao was found destroying this man's field—" pointing to the landlord on his left—"of young corn?" The judge was looking at some papers on his desk and didn't look at them as he spoke.

The old man glanced appealingly at the Capitan but the landlord was not looking at him.

The judge repeated his question sternly. "Did your carabao destroy the Capitan's field of corn?"

The old man was confused. "No, Señor; yes, Señor," he stammered. "But my carabao—he didn't destroy much—but—"

The judge reprimanded him severely. "You people should safeguard the property of others as well as your own," he said. "Then you wouldn't get in trouble, and you wouldn't waste the government's time and money. You will pay this man forty-five pesos and the government fifteen pesos. That is all." He rose and beckoned the landlord to his chambers.

Tears stood in the eyes of the old man and his wife as they looked at each other. It was impossible for them to raise that much money. They stood there, speechless, their eyes glued to the closed door of the judge's chambers.

The old man gripped hard his wife's hand as they stood by the door. At his timid knock it was opened and the judge poked his head out. "Well?" he said.

"Señor," the old man stammered, tears streaming down his wrinkled cheeks. "Señor, we—I can't raise that much money. Have pity, Señor. My carabao—"

"In that case," interrupted the judge with the same tone of finality, "your carabao must be sold to satisfy the judgment. Whatever he will bring above that amount, will be turned over to you. That is all." And with that he closed the door.

V.

The old man and his wife left the courtroom bowed and shaken with grief. Before they went home they went to get a last glimpse of their carabao which was tied to a concrete post back of the municipal building. The old man put his arm around the animal's neck and patted it. "Good-bye, Capon!" he said tearfully. "I don't think we will see each other again. Take good care of yourself. Good-bye!"

The aged couple trudged the four kilometers home wearily. It was a long and disconsolate journey for them, and not many words were exchanged between them. Oh, but surely God wouldn't suffer such unfairness! Surely He would soften the Capitan's heart! That was the common thought which consoled them.

When they reached home the old man was laid abed with his coughing. He was never to get up again; in a week he died. His wife followed him a month later. After their death the landlord took over their land in part-payment, he told Juan, of his debt to him.

In the Days of Madjapahit

(Continued from page 69)

vered into the ruler's storehouses. He could rely upon no one, not even the priests who ate of his bounty but who also were the recipients of gifts, nor upon the gustis and princes who received an ample portion allowed them in addition to what they grafted. He knew the people paid the tax according to the age-old rules but was convinced the greater part was deflected or stolen outright, and naturally resented it.

Here was a case for study—not in the loose way we use the word. He faced the problem alone, without help. All depended upon him and he could depend on no one. Neither magicians, soothsayers, or high priests could aid in the case, and, as we say, he did not want to use "direct action." He consumed plenty of betel-nut, the national chew, in pondering as to just what course he should take to obtain his just dues, to give each justice, and finally to make his chiefs like it. He neglected his family, the parades of his soldiers, the horse and cattle races, the cock-fights, the music of the gamelans, his troupes of dancers, and his harem, until he finally had thought out a plan of action, not a five- or ten-year plan, but one that promised almost immediate rectification.

From his palace at Prambanan he sent out an order requiring the attendance of all the gustis, rajahs, princes, and waidonos to a conclave at Chandi-Dewa or Thousand Temples. He awaited this gathering at the temple of Chandi Kali, a kilometer distant, adorned with the grotesque sculptures dedicated to the Hindoo mythology. The vast concourse of chieftains came with their retainers dressed in barbaric splendor and gathered before the throne. The ruler appeared grave and stern, and all realized that something extraordinary was about to happen. He informed them that a spirit of melancholy had induced him to call on the Higher Spirit that dwelt on the summit of the Gunung Arjuna, and requested that every chieftain accompany him on a pilgrimage to the holy mountain with all the panoply and circumstance possible.

First their retainers and people were ordered to make a fine road to the summit facilitating the steep ascent. The road was completed in short order, for, next to war itself, the chieftains dearly loved parades and processions to show off their fine costumes, horses, and arms. A great feast was made by the ruler as a preliminary to the ascent. Herds of cattle were killed, vast quantities of rice, fish, and fowl were prepared, and vegetables, spices, sanguir wine, and betel-nut, and huntsmen brought in game from the surrounding mountains, for not alone came the vast array of chiefs but also their body-guards, kris-bearers, betel-nut carriers, and retainers, with healthy appetites, who encamped under the waringin trees, all in great expectation of some divine revelation to be made the ruler on the summit of Mount Arjuna.

The regal procession started for the mountain, a trip of three days or more, the ruler leading in a great sedan borne by forty panting natives, followed by his kris- and betel-nut bearers, body-guards, and cooks. Then came the long line

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of princes, gustis, rajahs, waidonos and pengulos, each with his retainers all mounted on horses, and jealous of his rank. While each including the ruler were barelegged to the knee, they wore costly vestments, embroidered jackets, and squares of cloth twisted to a point for turbans. They used no saddles but gay cloths, tassels, and streamers. Amid rude minstrelsy they marched along to the beating of drums and gongs, the blowing of conches, horns, and flutes, and the plaintive melodies of the gamelangs carried by perspiring gangs of natives, a barbaric pomp that appealed to and satisfied them all in the greatest measure.

For two days they passed along roads swept clean by subjects, who, as the ruler passed by, remained squatted on the ground in respect and veneration, until the cavalcade arrived at the foot of the holy mountain. Here the lesser chiefs were left in camp, supplied by the huntsmen with game. At the next station those of the medium rank camped; half way up the gustis and rajahs; near the end of tree-growth the princes, which was as far as horses could go, and

close to the region of rocks and thorny bushes. The ruler and a picked few toiled up the volcanic ashes of the higher scarps.

When close to the summit, enveloped in mists and volcanic smoke at times, he advanced with only his kris- and betel-nut bearers. Just below the high peak he told these to sit down facing the ascent and prevent any one from disturbing his interview with the great spirit of Arjuna. They were tired with the climb, the sun was warm and pleasant at that altitude, so they got behind a rock and fell asleep. The ruler advanced alone to the summit which that day was clear, and, as the sun was warm and pleasant, he also got behind a rock shielding him from the wind and also fell fast asleep.

Meanwhile all those waiting for tidings chewed betel-nut and passed the time in conjecture at the long conference of the Spirit with their ruler. Time passed and they grew uneasy, but at last they saw him descending with his two retainers who were rubbing their eyes as if from some great vision, being afraid to admit they had slept. The ruler looked grave but said nothing, and the procession returned to the capital, augmented at each station, and all wondering at what message was to be disclosed. At any rate the great concourse had something to talk about, for never before was there such an array of pomp and circumstance, of arms and panoplies, and such a gathering of chieftains from far off-places.

After three days they were all summoned to hear what the spirit had told the ruler on the bald mountain-top, and gathered about the temple of Chandi-Dewa. From his throne the ruler informed them that he had met the Spirit, clad in garments of fire and with a face like burnished gold, and that he had been given the following message: "*O, Ruler of Madjapahit, great plagues of sickness are about to fall on the earth, on man and beast; but as you and your people have rendered a homage to me on my mountain, I will teach you a way to escape these calamities.*"

They all waited anxiously to hear how they were to be saved from such a fearful catastrophe. After a short silence, the ruler continued. He said that the Great Spirit had commanded twelve sacred krisses to be made, one for each district, including Bali and Lombok. To make these every man, woman, and child must contribute one needle. These needles were to be delivered to him, and then he would send them to the holy *pandays* or smiths to be made into the miraculous krisses. When any disease affected the region one of the weapons would be sent there. If the correct number of needles had been sent, the sickness would disappear, but if the count had been inexact, the kris would have no virtue, whatsoever.

So the gustis, rajahs, waidonos, and pengulos returned to their villages with the wonderful news of the message of the Spirit on Mount Arjuna to their ruler, of the feasts, the pilgrimage, and of what was needed to prevent sickness. All made haste to collect the required number of needles from each house, kampong, village, and town, with the greatest accuracy, for they feared that if one needle was lacking the whole village or district would suffer. One by one the chieftains brought in the bundles of needles, all correctly tabulated by the succession of chiefs and conveyed to the storehouses near the temple.

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When the returns were complete and all accurately noted, the ruler then divided them equally into twelve parts, ordered the cleverest of his state pandays and steel-workers to forge the sacred weapons under his eye, and also of any who cared to come and see the forging. When finished after the style of the inventor of the kris, Inacarta of Jangolo, they were wrapped in new silk and placed in a camphor-wood chest with hasps and hinges of silver, until they might be required.

Now the pilgrimage to Mount Arjuna took place during the time of the east wind when little rain falls, and soon after the magic weapons were completed came the rice-harvest, when the chiefs collected the rice-tribute. To those who brought the full amount or a little less, the ruler said nothing, but those who brought a half or a third of what was due, were informed that the number of needles supplied for the sacred kris of that region did not tally with the tribute, and were sent back to bring it.

The next year the tribute increased greatly, so that the ruler had no difficulty in feeding all, besides the feasts he was called on to supply, as they say in laws, "for other purposes." And the twelve krisses had great virtue. When disease appeared in a village, the pengulo was sent for a kris, and sometimes the sickness dissappeared; and then the kris was returned with great honor and rejoicing at the wisdom of their ruler. Sometimes the disease refused to go away; and then everybody was convinced that a miscount had been made with the needles sent from the village. Therefore the sacred kris had no effect and was sorrowfully taken back again, but still with honor—for was not the fault their own?

"Our Southern Life-Line"

(Continued from page 66)

stating that judging by the very little that Britain and France have managed to do in connection with the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, it is obvious that no two powers can venture on a daring scheme to influence a third country. "Japan can not be restrained as easily as he seems to imagine", said the Admiral-Minister.

On January 16, the day after the Japanese withdrew from the London naval conference, Vice-Admiral Takahashi, commander of the battle fleet, asserted that "if Japan is called upon to fight the combined power of America and Britain, I am confident we will win, even if the ratio is ten to one".

Making due allowance for bluff, these remarks nevertheless indicate how right Norman Davis, chief of the American delegation, was when he implied in his remarks at the conference that Japan in demanding naval "parity" was seeking a navy greater than needed for defense purposes and therefore suited for other use.

What that other use may be is indicated by a phrase that seems to be creeping into dispatches from Japan recently—the phrase, "our southern life-line". The Osaka *Mainichi*, for instance, a few days ago quoted the President of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce as saying, in speaking of a elaborate plan to inaugurate a Japanese air line to Australia and the South, that the plan was prompted by the desire "to safeguard our southern life-line".

Japanese talk formerly was always about "our Manchurian life-line." Now it is "our southern life-line".

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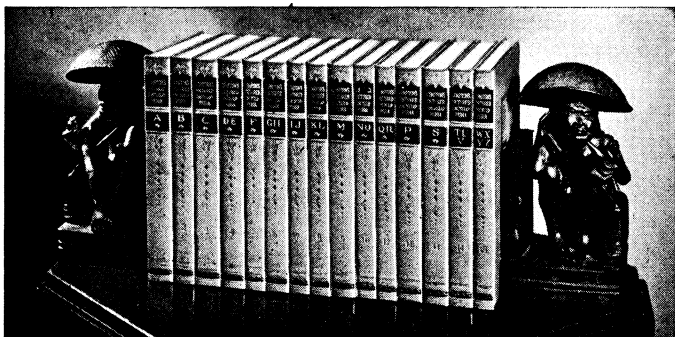
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Our National Parks

(Continued from page 67)

The Cagayan Valley, famous for its tobacco, "the smiling shores of the mighty Cagayan River", the famous port of Aparri, and the numerous interesting features described by Dr. John H. Manning Butler in the Philippine Magazine for September, 1935, offers the Callao Cave National Park established by a proclamation of the then Governor-General in 1935. The Callao Cave is fourteen kilometers from Tuguegarao, the capital of Cagayan. It may be reached on foot or by automobile or other vehicle in the dry season. It is an ideal place for excursions, picnics, and camping. The interior of the cave, which is approximately 600 meters long and composed of seven chambers, contains numerous clusters of stalactites and stalagmites of varied form. A forest officer reports that standing on top of the highest hill and facing towards the west, one has a commanding view of the meandering Cagayan River and its tributary, the Pinacanauan River, and of the towns of



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Tuguegarao, Peñablanca, Enrile, Solana, Iguig, and Santa Maria. Commenting on the place as recreational resort, he says: "A visit to the caves, banca riding, swimming, and fishing makes the day pass unnoticed. The Pinacanauan River with its fresh, cool, and clear water, is so inviting that one can not refrain on hot days from taking a dip."

About Angaki, Cervantes, Sigay and Concepcion, Ilocos Sur, is situated the proposed Del Pilar National Forest Park named after the youthful national hero, Gregorio del Pilar, who so heroically defended Tila Pass against the Americans. As reported by a forest officer, "the area is second to none in panoramic and aesthetic value. There are points from which beautiful vistas can be seen, as in Tila Pass and from the tops of the Three Sisters and Monserrat Mountains."

The people of Bataan and Zambales have the Roosevelt National Park along the road connecting these two provinces. It is accessible by motor car from Manila and surrounding provinces. Along the road are many curious rock formations, natural swimming pools, and other beauties. There is also plenty of wild life.

Do you live in Southern Luzon—Cavite, Batangas, Tayabas or the Bicol provinces? In Cavite, you have the famous Tagaytay Ridge; in Batangas, Lake Bonbon or Taal, Taal Volcano, and Makiling National Park; in Tayabas, Mt. Banahaw and the Quezon National Park; in the Bicol Provinces, you have the Bicol National Park in Camarines Norte and Camarines Sur; Mayon Volcano in Albay; the Cauayan Waterfall, the Bulusan Volcano National Park, and the San Roque Hot Springs in Sorsogon. All these may not be included in national parks, but nevertheless they will serve as ideal places for outdoor recreation.

The Bulusan Volcano rises about 1,500 meters above sea level, and stands majestically in the southern part of Sorsogon with the beautiful San Bernardino Strait as a foreground.

The Quezon National Park comprises the former Atimonan Forest Reserve and is accessible by motor car not only from its immediate vicinity but also from Manila. There one will find the famous Atimonan zigzag, rivaling that of Baguio, and peaks from which inspiring vistas of the waters of the Pacific Ocean to the east and the China Sea to the west may be had. "The sea breezes emanating from all directions seems to meet in this select spot, and produce a mild and soothing climate, most appropriate for a summer and health resort."

The Bicol National Park is situated in the municipality of Basud, Camarines Norte, and in the municipalities of Lupi and Sipocot, Camarines Sur, on both sides of the Camarines Norte-Camarines Sur inter-provincial road. The Buhi River is characterized by natural swimming pools which are fairly deep and only a few meters from the provincial road; the climate throughout the year is generally mild, the nights are undisturbed; thus complete and sound repose is guaranteed. You can enjoy hunting and fishing to your heart's contents, for there are wild ducks, wild chickens, and wild doves; wild boar, deer, and plenty of fish in the rivers.

In the Island of Negros, you have the Canlaon National Park situated in Bago, La Carlota, La Castellana, Murcia, and San Carlos and Vallehermoso, Negros Occidental and Negros Oriental, respectively.

The Canlaon Volcano, the fourth highest mountain in the

Philippines, stands majestically in the north central part of Negros Island with its crater breathing sulphurous smoke. It overlooks the Tañon Strait on the east and Guimaras Strait on the west coast.

In Cebu, there is the proposed Sudlon National Park. It is on a plateau and contains many interesting features such as waterfalls and natural swimming pools. The region was the scene of important events during the Philippine Revolution against the Spaniards and the Americans, respectively, and the trenches made by the Filipino soldiers are still to be seen to this day. Among the most prominent features are the winding Manaña River, Alfigate, Yogogon, and Sep-ac creeks, the beautiful and undulating sharp-edged ridges of Cebu and Toledo, and the majestic mountains of Pong-ol and Cang-erog. The verdant islands of Bohol and Negros are within sight.

Leyte has its Lake Danao on the top of a mountain range between Ormoc on the west and Burawen on the east; Matugnao Hot Spring in Ormoc; and the historical Limasawa Island where the first mass was said upon the discovery of the Philippines by Magellan in 1521.

In Samar can be found the Sohoton Natural Bridge National Park in the municipality of Basey. Most interesting are the limestone natural bridge across the Sohoton River, the caves, the caverns, waterfalls, towering white cliffs, and the clear and cool running water. Every year, the country attracts many visitors from the neighboring regions. The towering rocks were silent witnesses to the Filipino-American encounter that took place at this spot of Basey, Samar.

In many of the principal islands of the Visayas, beautiful places abound, famous for their esthetic, scientific, and historical interest, and sooner or later these, too, may be set aside by the Government as national parks.

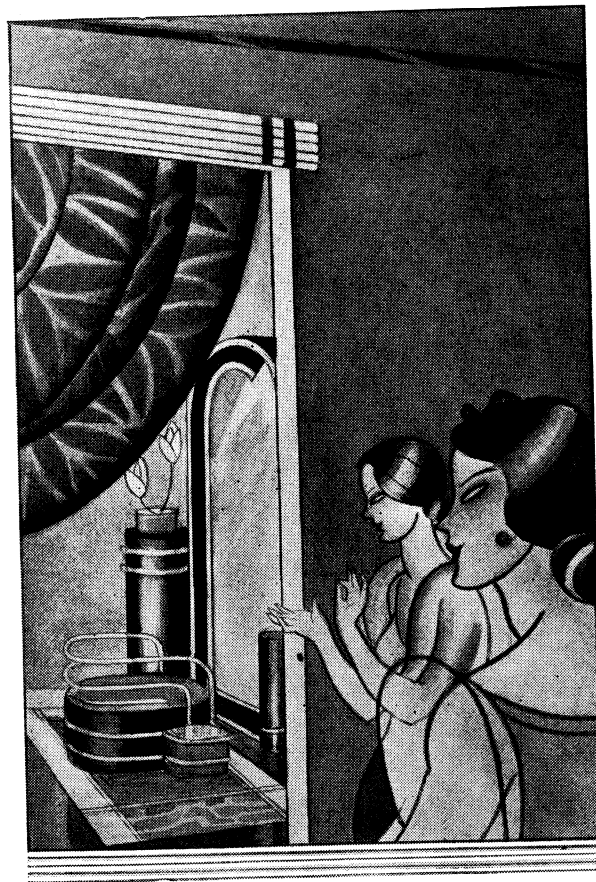
Mindanao cannot be outdone by Luzon and the Visayas. In Surigao there are Lake Mainit on the borders of Surigao and Agusan; Baoy River, a bathing resort; Tandag Beach, the Atimonan of Surigao, and many other places of interest to nature lovers. In Lanao, there are the Maria Cristina Falls with an enormous volume of water falling from an elevation of about 200 feet. There are the Dila Falls in Bukidnon; Mapaso Hot Spring and Mt. Mayapay in Agusan; Mt. Camiguin in Camiguin Island; and the Macahanbus Caves in Oriental Misamis. Mt. Apo, the highest mountain in the Philippines, lords it over the surrounding plains of Davao. All these places offer splendid opportunities for vacationists and nature lovers.

So, prepare! Vacation is coming. Summer is fast approaching. Get your old family bus ready, your hiking outfit, your provisions, and follow the trail to the silent mountains, the serene woods, the placid lakes. "Recreate" yourself through recreation in the open. Go out and get a real vacation in one of our national parks. Go with the zest of a school boy "storming out to play."

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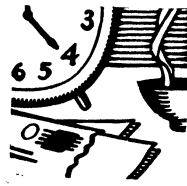
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Four O'clock In the Editor's Office



GAVINO REYES CONGSON, whose work appears on the cover of this issue of the Philippine Magazine, is, except for a correspondence course he took in illustrating and cartooning, an entirely self-taught artist. He was born in Catbalogan, Samar, in 1910, is a graduate of the Manila South High School, and has for some years been employed in the

accounting department of the Manila Electric Company. His drawing depicts a vendor of home-made toys, frequently seen on the streets of Manila. We hope to publish several more of his drawings that are so full of human feeling and humor.

Inocencio V. Ferrer, who reports on what certain people in his home province think of the Howard statement, furnishing what is probably a fair cross-section of public opinion, is a student in the Philippine Law School. He was born in Occidental Negros.

Percy A. Hill, the winning rice-planter of Nueva Ecija, needs no introducing to readers of this Magazine. His story about how a Madjapahit ruler succeeded in taking an accurate census for tax purposes, is based, he states, on an anecdote contained in a history of Java by Sir John Crawford, published in 1815.

Delfin Ferrer (Gambao, author of the story, "The New Year's Eve of a Boy", states that it is a reminiscence. "I am a teacher now," he states in a letter, "not an orchestra leader, but I am still hoping to be one some day". Mr. Gambao lives in Tarlac, Tarlac.

Salvador P. Lopez is the columnist of the *Philippines Herald* and one of the editors of the *Commonwealth Advocate*. He is bold and lays about him right lustily, leaving many broken heads and bleeding brows behind him in passage. His feud with Federico Mangahas, columnist of the *Tribune*, entertains and incidentally instructs not a few readers. The combat is all the more interesting in that while Mr. Lopez swings a heavy club, Mr. Mangahas has at him with a rapier-like wit. In the present article, Mr. Lopez writes in a more serious mood.

J. C. Dionisio, author of "Blessed are the Meek" has spent many years in the United States. He lives in Seattle. In recent letter to me, he wrote: "I'm willing to bet you a nickle the U. S. will never get out of the Philippines!"

Alfredo B. Palencia, who tells of his Alaskan adventures, was born in Palao, Leyte, in 1896, and is a graduate of the University of the Philippines. He spent five years in the United States and Alaska and came back to the Philippines upon the death of his father. He was one of the founders and for some time principal of the Leyte Central Academy, but is now engaged in farming, "with an occasional venture into the writing game" he says.

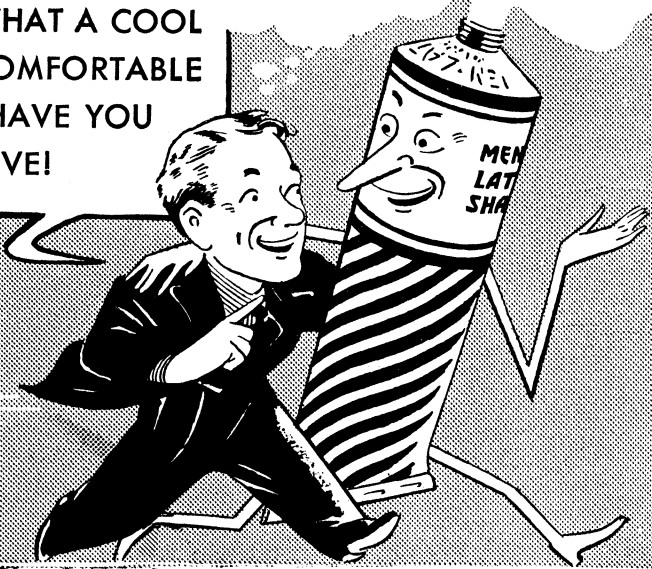
Jean Garrott Edades is the wife of the artist, Victorio Edades, about whom we published an article in the December issue. Mrs. Edades is a member of the faculty of the University of the Philippines and has done much to promote dramatics there.

Juan M. Crisostomo ("The Egoist") was born in Manila in 1917. He says he spends most of his time reading and re-reading Shakespeare, Byron, and Browning, and that he is also an admirer of John Galsworthy. He states in a letter: "I never expected my first publication to appear in such an outstanding periodical as the Philippine Magazine. I'm so glad I can hardly take my meals".

A number of readers wrote to tell me how much they liked Palmer A. Hilty's story, "Holgar", in the January issue, including C. E. Darlucio of Zamboanga. He states that he has a number of friends whose names might have been substituted for that of Holgar in the story. "You need not feel ashamed that you could not suppress a tear on first reading it." Mr. Darlucio added: "I like your editorials for their independence. I am glad to note that neither the political nor the advertising gods influence your judgment".

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Amador T. Daguio writes from Bukidnon—on a very small piece of paper: "Excuse me, but this is being written in a very uncivilized place with no decent paper at hand. I am sending ₱5.40 for senior students subscriptions to the Philippine Magazine for six months each beginning with the January issue. Give us the students' special price. I am wondering whether you have received the school's subscription (two) for a year each. We are harvesting and we are so poor that we have to sell some of our rice first in order to get the money to pay for the Magazine, but we are looking forward to enjoyable moments of class reading. . . ."

A high-school student in Baguio writes that he has learned more from reading the Philippine Magazine than from his regular class work in English.

Appreciation of the Magazine is not confined to the Philippines. James Thayer Gerould, Librarian of Princeton University, writes: "I have been examining a number of issues of the Philippine Magazine with great interest and congratulate you on the variety and quality of the contents. . . . We will place a subscription for it with our agent at once. . . ."

Edward H. Lynch of Everett, Washington, writes: "Thank you very much for sending me the July and August issues of your magazine. I am making a collection of magazines from all parts of the world, and when I wrote to His Excellency Frank Murphy, Governor-General, he gave my name to you and to two other publishers of Philippine magazines. The Philippine Magazine compares favorably with any in my collection which now includes periodicals from fifty-six countries and I am very glad to have it in my collection. . . ."

The *Literary Digest* states in a recent letter: "Your magazine has proved very interesting to us. . . ."

During the month I received the following letter, very neatly written in ink, published here unedited:

"Masbate High School
"Masbate, Masbate
"January 19, 1936

"Mr. A. V. H. Hartendorp
"Manila, P. I.
"Sir:

"We have the honor to inform you that the undersigneds are members of the graduating class of the Masbate High School, during the school year 1935-1936. The time for us to depart from our Alma Mater is drawing near. We will join those who have left us a year ago and life will begin a new journey which road gives us thoughts difficult to ascertain the real path of success.

"We are fully convinced that your experiences have gained fame which made for you a better mention among our prominent editors. We, therefore, request your honor to kindly furnish us with a graduation message to be delivered before our graduating class which would give us hints and ideas that will serve to be our guiding principle when we begin our independent life.

"Trusting to receive your best consideration. We shall heartily appreciate any message you may give us. We thank you in advance for an early reply.

"Very respectfully,
"Lourdes C. Villamor
"Emma Maristela
"Solemnidad de Asis"

Who could resist with a cold heart such a solemn and trusting appeal? I answered:

"January 24, 1936

"The Misses Villamor, Maristela, and de Asis
"Masbate High School, Masbate
"Dear friends:

"I am very sorry that pressure of work prevents me from replying at length to your request for a 'message' on the occasion of your graduation from the Masbate High School. I am touched by your appeal and wish that I could give you some advice that would really be of help. Competent advice with respect to some particular problem is undoubtedly often helpful, but we must all live our own lives and in many important respects only direct personal experience rather than general counsel is of any value.

"Speaking generally, however, I would encourage you by stating that, in what you call the 'independent life' that is opening up before you, the same qualities of industry and application that helped you as students will help you in your further life. Don't let down; don't relax.

Keep an open mind and keep on learning by conscious and purposeful effort. Keep on reading, keep on observing, keep on studying, keep on using your brains in whatever you may undertake. Seize every opportunity to learn from other people and from books, but test what you see others do or hear or read, by the exercise of your own intelligence. Don't believe everything you hear from older people or what you may read in books. Try to make an estimate of what the people who advise you or whose books you read really know and what their covert motives or intentions may be. Don't take for granted that the people whom you will have dealings with are always disinterested and are always telling you the truth. The opposite is often more likely to be the truth.

"But apart from this, try always to maintain the youthful spirit—you will be happier that way. This is not a very satisfactory world, as yet, as you will find out, if you have not found this out already. There are many things that are wrong and stupid and that must be remedied. It is not to be expected, really, that things should be better than they are. What we call civilization is not very old, and none of us are really civilized as yet. But in the face of discouragement and trouble, suffering and pain, try to preserve the youthful spirit—courage and fundamental optimism. Courage is necessary, and a fundamental optimism is warranted, I still think.

"That is all I can think of that seems to me the most important to say. I thank you for your good letter. You and all the young people of this land have all my affection. Like all worthy people must of a generation older than you, I wish for you greater security than we may have had or have, greater effectiveness in what you may undertake, more of unalloyed happiness; and, as every generation wishes this for the next, it is to be confidently expected, despite temporary setbacks, that this will really be the case as years are added to years in human history. I wish you well and salute you. . . ."

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News Summary

(Continued from page 59)

In his budget message to Congress, the President estimates expenditures for the fiscal year 1936-1937 at \$5,069,000,000 for all the regular activities of the government, including interest on the public debt, and receipts at \$5,654,000,000, leaving over \$500,000,000 for debt retirement. He states he did not include relief estimates in the budget, but will transmit them later, adding, however, that the appropriations for relief will be considerably less than those for the current year.

Jan. 7.—The President states he will ask Congress for \$283,000,000 to pay the government's obligations to farmers under AAA contracts, presumably including some \$4,000,000 to Philippine sugar growers.

The Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace tells the press that the quota provisions of the Jones-Costigan Act are not affected by the Supreme Court's AAA decision and that present duties on Cuban sugar will remain unaffected. He declares in a radio address that he fears the death of the AAA will result in the repetition of the farm crisis after a few years. Confusion and uncertainty rule in financial and commodity markets and traders await the New Deal's next move. The six justices who signed the AAA decision are burned in effigy on the campus of the Iowa State College, alma mater of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Some 135 railroads join in a suit filed in the District of Columbia Supreme Court asking for a permanent injunction to restrain the operation of the Railroad Pension Act which imposes taxes for pension funds and establishes a retirement system for railroad employees when they reach the age of 65.

Jan. 8.—The President in a Jackson Day address at Washington states that the issue in the coming election will be "retention of popular government". He recalls that President Jackson sought social justice and opposed oligarchy, with the result that the capitalists bitterly opposed him. "Jackson believed that decisions by votes would be more enduring than a decision by a small segment of the electorate representing greater social and economic power. . . . The issues today are the same as those which confronted Jackson, namely the right of the average man to lead a better and happier life". He recalls how "haughty, sterile intellectualism has fought Jackson with musty reaction, disapproved of his refusal to follow outworn traditionism, shook a trembling finger at him, and that sometimes all seemed to be against him—all but the people of the United States. . . . The American people know the heart and purpose of their government. We will not retreat."

The Treasury advises the commercial banks to

cash all outstanding AAA checks.

Rep. Marvin Jones, co-author of the Jones-Costigan sugar act, states, "We feel that a way can be found within the limits of the Supreme Court's decision to fashion a program offsetting some of the farmers' disadvantages under the national tariff system".

Other Countries

Dec. 13.—Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia denounces the peace proposals put forward by Premier Pierre Laval and Sir Samuel Hoare as violating the Covenant and conferring upon the aggressor, in a disguised form under the pretext of a fallacious exchange of territory, control over half of Ethiopia's territory pending further annexation. He demands a calling of the League of Nations Assembly. It is said at London that upon Italy's threat of war in case of an oil embargo, Laval told Hoare that France would not be prepared to join in oil sanctions as the French fleet could not be mobilized within a fortnight, and that Hoare, faced with the prospect of war with Italy without immediate help from France, was forced to fall in with French views regarding the peace proposals. The Chamber of Deputies is thrown into an uproar by leftist attacks on Laval's policy. Reported from Rome that Premier Benito Mussolini might qualifiedly accept the Laval-Hoare formula, but that it fails to give Italy all the conquered territory in the north and also fails to provide for a corridor connecting Italian Somaliland and Eritrea.

The Japanese delegates state at the London naval conference that they are willing to have an upper limit on naval armaments apply to all five of the Powers represented instead of to only three. Norman Davis, the American delegate, declares that this does not affect the viewpoint that varying national requirements must be taken into consideration and also ignores the principle of varying vulnerability. The Japanese spokesman states that the Japanese position refers directly to America and only indirectly to Britain and that the Japanese can not understand why America wants to maintain a large fleet in the Pacific. In Japanese opinion a line might as well be drawn across the Pacific, whosever crossed the line being considered the aggressor.

Japanese military authorities at a conference in Tientsin decide to denounce the "two-faced policy of China", to expand the Japanese forces in North China, and to ignore the Central Chinese government at Nanking, negotiating directly with North China officials.

Dec. 14.—Reported that the British Foreign Ministry has instructed its representatives in Rome and at Addis Ababa to urge Mussolini and Selassie to accept the peace proposals. The revelation creates

a public uproar in England that may force Hoare to resign. Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin in a speech of carefully weighed words and obscure meanings indicates to the House of Commons that there were secret reasons of the greatest importance for the move.

Observers state that the Japanese are apparently trying to drive a wedge between Britain and the United States in their separate talks with sundry delegations, as seems borne out by Tokyo dispatches that the equality demand means equality with America.

A detachment of Japanese troops enters Kalgan, Chahar province gateway to the Chinese North-West as the Chinese populace and Chinese soldiers gape in wonderment at this first appearance of a Japanese armed force in the region.

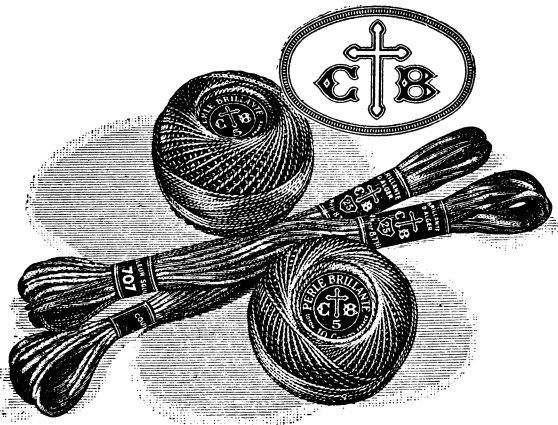
The Japanese Embassy serves a second warning upon Nanking to check the spread of student anti-Japanese demonstrations.

Dec. 15.—Another Cabinet crisis in Spain is solved through the formation of a new government by Manuel Portela Valadares, radical leader.

The London *Sunday Express* states that the Philippines is "one of the most importantly placed groups of islands in the world" and that the new era there is "fraught with dangerous possibilities. These islands may change the whole balance of power in the Pacific, and, indeed, the world. . . . If Japan took over the Philippines, her position in the Pacific would disquiet the whole world. It would virtually cut off Britain from China. Manila-based warships cut intercept all traffic between Singapore and Hongkong, and would make Hongkong of no value to the British. The Islands are also a first-class jumping-off place for the richest group of islands in the world—the East Indies—with their plantations, their British and Dutch capital interests, their enormous, undeveloped mineral wealth. . . . Japan is of course delighted at the new state of affairs. . . . But why has America elected to desert the Philippines? The answer is a medley of small causes. . . ."

At the behest of Pope Pius, the School of Cardinals elects 16 new cardinals, bringing the Italian membership up to 38 and others to 31. Before the elections there were 24 Italian and 25 other cardinals.

Dec. 16.—A Labor leader in the House of Commons asks Captain Anthony Eden with reference to the peace proposals, "Does the government accept responsibility for these shameful proposals?" Eden refuses to answer. Hoare was absent due to illness. Baldwin confers with Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell, First Lord of the Admiralty, Alfred Dudd-Cooper, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, and Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer.



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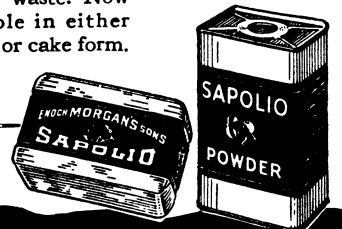
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The Italian Ambassador at Paris presents Laval with demands for further concessions, understood to be the retention by Italy of Asakum, control of Assab with Ethiopia restricted to free port rights, and no restrictions in the Italian colonization zone.

Troops of the Chinese "autonomy" faction seize Tangku, port of Tientsin and Peiping, following the arrest of the Chinese Commissioner by Japanese militarists for having refused to lease certain wharves to the Japanese army. They also demand the evacuation of the Hsinho area to the westward. The inauguration of the Hopie-Chahar Political Council, recently created by the Central government as a compromise measure, is postponed, as the scheduled ceremonies led to the resumption of student demonstrations. General Chiang Kai-shek states in a speech following his induction as President of the Executive Yuan, that China will not yield to the powers seeking to destroy her liberty. Student anti-Japanese demonstrations continue despite police efforts to check them.

Dec. 17.—At a separate conference of American and Japanese delegates, the Japanese spokesman states that Japanese apprehension over the possibility of a naval war forces Japan to reject President Franklin D. Roosevelt's suggestion that all the world's leading sea-powers agree to a general reduction of 20% in armaments. Davis, commenting on the Japanese demand for parity, states that the United States must consider the security of the Philippines and other Pacific possessions, and declares that inasmuch as neither America nor Japan has any intention of taking offensive against the other, there is no reason to change the existing naval strength. The British propose that considerations of "equality of fleets" be side-tracked during the present conference and urge an agreement on the publication of building programs, each program to be based upon the needs and the security of each nation, the Japanese reserving their opinion on the suggestion, and the Americans saying they will study it in a friendly spirit but with the understanding that there will be no major variation from the principles of existing treaties.

Laval tells the Chamber of Deputies that the peace proposals came from the British and that he accepted them to avert a European war. He wins a vote of confidence of 304 to 252 following an exposition of his policy in which he declared that the League delegated the French and British to pursue any hope for a peaceful settlement and that both are loyal to the League, that the formula served merely as a basis for possible negotiations. "We have reached complete agreement with Britain and have done everything possible to prevent the extension of the East Africa dispute to Europe. I have fully supported the British policy."

Dec. 18.—Hoare resigns as Foreign Secretary following a barrage of criticism of the peace proposal and his action in urging Selassie to accept it, which was called "shameful". Some believe the resignation is a personal sacrifice to save the Baldwin govern-

ment from serious embarrassment. Laval urges the League to give the proposal every consideration. Eden tells the Council that Britain is willing to abandon the proposal if it fails to receive League approval. The Ethiopian delegate states his country will not accept a peace formula involving capitulation and spoliation. Mussolini states in Rome that the African war is for civilization and liberation, and that opposition is hypocrisy.

Eduard Benes is elected President of Czechoslovakia by the National Assembly, succeeding Thomas Masaryk who resigned because of age in spite of the constitutional provision making him President for life.

The Chahar-Hopei Political Council, representing both the Central government and the autonomy faction, takes office.

Dec. 19.—Baldwin is given a vote of confidence of 397 to 165 after Hoare explains the position he took, justifying his peace efforts by stating that every day the East African conflict continued, the more dangerous the world situation became, threatening reaction not only in Europe, but in Egypt and China. It was clear, he says, that Italy would violently reject an oil embargo and he feared war. Britain was the sole nation to move toward enforcement of peace with ships, machines, and men, he declares, and expresses regret over the lack of cooperation on the part of other world powers in this respect. "There can not be 100% peace with only 5% cooperation. An aggressor can strike with appalling speed." Edouard Herriot, French Minister of State, resigns his portfolio and also his leadership of the Radical Socialist party, one of the strongest in France, stating that he can not continue as a member of the government the foreign policy of which his party opposes. The League shelves the peace plan by adopting a resolution thanking the delegates of France and Britain for the communication they made concerning the suggestion they had put before the two parties (Italy and Ethiopia) and declaring that the Council does not feel it is called upon to express an opinion in regard to it at the present time. It is agreed privately to continue the sanctions in full force but to postpone consideration of an oil embargo. Ethiopians are reported to have defeated the Italians in a three-day battle at Aksum.

Dec. 20.—The naval conference adjourns until January 6.

Leon Blum, French socialist leader, states that Laval has been "the dupe of Mussolini and the evil spirit of Hoare". It is reported from Paris that France has informed Britain that it has taken the necessary military precautions for facing a possible Italian attack and that Turkey, Greece, and Yugoslavia have indicated a willingness to take similar precautions. It is stated Britain has sent notes to Spain, Greece, Turkey, and Yugoslavia asking whether they are prepared to support Britain in case Italy attacks it while carrying out its League obligations. Stated at Geneva that the League may ask

members to contribute military units not for aggressive action against Italy but to assure the British they are not acting alone. Speaking before the Grand Fascist Council, Mussolini states that Italy will achieve its objective and end the struggle on its own terms, and the Council adjourns without either accepting or rejecting the peace proposals already tabled by the League.

Major Tan Takahashi, Japanese military attaché at Peiping, peremptorily demands that the Chinese authorities close all schools with students participating in anti-Japanese demonstrations and the deportation of the heads of the schools from the city.

Dec. 21.—Heavy fighting on all fronts is reported from Ethiopia.

Dec. 22.—Captain Anthony Eden, Britain's special ambassador to the League, is appointed Foreign Minister to succeed Sir Samuel Hoare, believed to signify a strong policy as regards Italy. Eden is 38 years old, the youngest foreign secretary in British history. League officials are pleased and Italy is stirred over the appointment. In France the appointment is believed to mean the doom of efforts to end the Ethiopian dispute by conciliation, but is nevertheless favorably received. In Berlin the appointment is received coolly as Eden is associated with a "pro-League policy" which might lead to the maintenance of the post-war European set-up which Germany dislikes.

The Brazilian Parliament authorizes President Getulio Vargas to proclaim 90 days martial law in an effort to crush subversive elements.

Dec. 23.—Reported from London that satisfactory consultations have been concluded with France in regard to mutual support in case of Italian attack. Reported from Madrid that Spain has deferred an answer to the British request for the promise of aid in case of attack.

Reports from Peiping and Nanking are to the effect that the Japanese militarists have decided to relax pressure on China in order to give the new Hopei-Chahar Council an "opportunity to live up to its promises of cooperation with Japan". Observers point out that the real reason is the advent of winter which is unfavorable to military operations.

At the launching of the 10,000-ton aircraft carrier *Soryu*, Admiral Osumi states that "unless America and Britain discard their pride in superiority an agreement at the London conference will be difficult to reach".

Dec. 24.—Egypt is excited on the eve of Christmas by rumors of a clash between Italian and Egyptian patrols on the Libyan border. The country has been under strong tension which was increased by a decree cancelling the discharge of 1200 reservists. It is reported that 100,000 British troops are stationed along the border.

Reported from Moscow that the Mongolian government has sent a note of protest to Manchukuo against the killing of five Mongolian soldiers in a border clash last week, demanding the return of a number

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of Mongolian guards taken prisoner, punishment of the leaders, an apology, and assurance that such raids will not be repeated.

Dec. 25.—Reported that Japanese "authorities" in Shanghai have arrested Dr. Yen Chi-li, publisher of the *Far East Magazine* and are holding him incommunicado; also that they have destroyed 11,000 copies of the publication.

Reported from London that Britain "scans the Far East with anxious eyes".

Dec. 26.—Informed quarters at Rome are reported to expect a renewal of peace negotiations early in January.

Tang Yu-yen, Vice-Minister of Communications, is assassinated in front of his house in the French Concession, Shanghai, by two Chinese gun-men as he steps out of his automobile. He was a close political associate of Wang Ching-wei, former chairman of the Executive Yuan and foreign minister, who is recovering from an attempt made on his life last November. It is believed they were both victims of attack because they advocated a policy of "getting along" with the Japanese regardless of Japanese impositions. General Kenji Doihara departs from Mukden, reported to be extremely chagrined by the failure of his plans to establish an "independent" North China régime.

The Manchukuo government rejects the Mongolian protest, declaring the border clash complained of occurred on Manchukuoan territory. A new clash is reported on the frontier as having occurred on December 24, with many casualties on the Mongolian side.

Dec. 27.—Laval defends his peace policy before

the Chamber of Deputies stating that he did everything possible to achieve a peaceful settlement and avoid dragging France into war. He declares Franco-British cooperation will continue despite the rejection of the peace formula by the League. "Such cooperation is an essential element in European security. . . . I do not hold anything against Britain for turning down the proposals. . . . I undertook that France would help Britain if attacked by Italy and I repeat it publicly. . . . France has fully carried out its League obligations." Officially announced at London that France, Yugoslavia, Turkey, and Greece have all assured Britain they will support the Covenant in the event Italy attacks the British forces. Replies of Spain and France to unofficial inquiries are still awaited. It is unofficially reported from Addis Ababa that Selassie's peace terms are the withdrawal of Italian troops, and indemnity, and the delimitation of the frontiers by an international League commission.

A government spokesman at Tokyo states that students from foreign mission schools in China seem to be taking the leadership in anti-Japanese demonstrations.

The Soviet Minister and his whole staff are ordered expelled from Uruguay, the government having allegedly uncovered a direct connection between the Russians and the recent communist uprisings in Brazil.

Dec. 28.—Socialist leader Blum attacks Laval declaring there would be no danger of war resulting from firmness toward Italy if all the other nations were prepared to come to the assistance of any power attacked. "Laval made the mistake of leaving

Mussolini under the impression that Italy had nothing to fear from France." "The real danger," Blum states, "is not Italy, but Germany, and international assistance in case of aggression is an essential condition to the preservation of peace". Delboz, leader of the radical socialist deputies, states that "France is now bound to lose its friends and allies whom she might want again some day if an emergency such as that in 1914 comes again. . . . If all the members of the League remain united, Mussolini would never dare to attack; it would be suicide." Paul Reynard, of the republican center party, also severely censures Laval's "pro-Italian" policy, but Thellier of the right center declares his party will stand behind Laval. A vote of confidence is taken, resulting in 296 for and 276 against Laval. A second vote changes the figures to 304 for and 262 against. The majorities are so small however that the danger of a cabinet crisis remains. Laval pledges he will follow the League to the limit, but indicates he is opposed to further sanctions, and declares that for an oil embargo to be effective the United States Congress would have to vote collaboration. It is reported that the Ethiopians are inflicting serious losses upon the Italians on the northern front.

Dec. 30.—Mussolini tells the Cabinet that the Laval-Hoare peace formula fails to meet Italy's minimum requirements.

Reported that Manchukuoan troops capture Kuyuan, Chahar border town, successfully defended for 48 hours by Chinese troops until three Japanese airplanes came to the assistance of the invaders and bombed the city, killing many.

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Dec. 31.—Reported from Paris that France and Britain have completed an agreement that neither will enter, singly, into an agreement with Germany regarding land or air forces, thus healing the Anglo-French breach caused by the Anglo-German accord on German naval strength. Germany may be invited to an arms limitation conference, Chancellor Adolph Hitler having already been sounded out on the question by the British. Hitler was reported to have said that Germany would insist on possessing the largest air force on the continent before talking limitation, but it is believed that he would agree to a limitation plan if the agreement includes Russia whose vast air fleet is frightening all Europe. The Russians are said to have 4,300 planes, nearly 100,000 trained pilots, 500,000 observers, and 500,000 glider pilots.

The *Giornale D'Italia* editorially warns that nations would suffer for furnishing arms to Ethiopia, modern weapons, it says, being furnished to wild African warriors chiefly by Britain and Belgium. It is admitted that the Ethiopians are showing real opposition to the Italians and that Italian casualty lists are lengthening.

Twenty-eight Ethiopians are killed, fifty wounded, patients, nurses, orderlies, and Dr. F. Hylander and his assistant, both Swedes, are wounded in the bombing of a Swedish Red Cross unit between Dolo and Nigela. It is stated that the tents were plainly marked with large Red Cross insignia and pitched at a sufficient distance from the Ethiopian army camp to make a mistake inconceivable. The station held the only medical equipment and supplies within over 200 miles and the Ethiopian army must now face the Italians without aid for its wounded. Sweden is enraged, especially as earlier reports stated that eight Swedish doctors had been killed, and a police guard is thrown around the Italian legation in Stockholm in fear of mob attack.

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and his family disembark at Liverpool and are met by representatives of practically every British news agency and newspaper, defeating his hopes of being able to escape publicity in England.

Jan. 1.—A Rome communique declares that the bombing of Ras Desta Damtu's camp near Dolo was fully justified as two Italian aviators whose plane was forced down had been decapitated by the Ethiopians. It denies that there was any intention to bomb the Red Cross tents.

A German spokesman states that Germany is not at present inclined to enter any armament or air pact as the Franco-Soviet mutual assistance treaty has created a new situation, especially in view of the Russian military agreement with Czechoslovakia.

The Imperial Airways liner *City of Khartoum* falls into the Mediterranean carrying a crew of four and a number of passengers to their death. The pilot is later saved after many hours in the water.

Jan. 2.—The *Giornale d'Italia* states editorially that "every Ethiopian hut displays a Red Cross". At Geneva a member of the Red Cross International Committee states that the bombing incident has caused the committee to wonder if the Red Cross flag is to be considered a symbol of death or a banner of mercy. Ethiopian government officials deny the beheading of captured Italian aviators.

Jan. 3.—Reported at Paris that France is asking

members of the League to promise similar military aid to France as France has promised to Britain in case of Italian aggression.

Jan. 4.—League circles at Geneva are reported jubilant over President Roosevelt's remarks on foreign affairs in his message to Congress and in London the opinion is expressed that Roosevelt has aided the possibility of an anti-Italian oil embargo. A British spokesman states that "he avoids entanglements but makes it clear that the United States vast authority in the world will be exerted against nations which are seeking or contemplating fresh conquests". French newspapers comment favorably on his criticism of dictatorships. A German spokesman states that the American and German views as to neutrality are parallel. In Japan newspapers give prominence to the address but generally decline also to consider that Japan is one of the militarist nations described. In Rome it is said that the "elasticity" of the President's neutrality plans are a saving grace, but it is opined that he might be influenced by the British and other nations.

Reported that Italy is raining down gas bombs on both the northern and southern fronts. New reports of Italian planes bombing and machine-gunning an Ethiopian Red Cross unit at Daggahbur, staffed by British and Egyptian personnel, are published, but no casualties are reported.

Jan. 5.—An "unofficial but reliable British source" is quoted by the United Press as stating that an initial agreement toward a secret military alliance between Germany and Japan was made some 4 months ago, principally directed against the Soviet Union. Such reports have been recurring for the past two years.

Reported that the Dutch plan to spend \$37,000,000 during the next four years on strengthening its defenses, the funds to be utilized for anti-aircraft batteries, further mechanization of the army, more heavy artillery, fortifications near important rivers and bridges, and improved coastal defenses, including mines, mine-layers, and mine-sweepers. A recent report issued by a committee that studied East Indies defenses recommends a defense force there of 12 destroyers, 18 submarines, 54 large seaplanes, and 108 army airplanes.

Jan. 6.—The London naval conference reopens and Eden is elected President to take the place of Hoare, after which it recessed until Wednesday.

Jan. 7.—Reported that Mussolini has ordered two fresh divisions to the northern front where the Ethiopians have been making gains. Other fronts are also strengthened and the Italians are expected to make a strong drive before the rainy season sets in. The *Giornale d'Italia* states that Roosevelt's "attempt at American intervention in European and League affairs establishes a precedent for intervention by Europe or other continents into American affairs".

Premier Valadares dissolves the Spanish Parliament "to bring calm to political circles preliminary to the elections to be held on February 16."

Jan. 8.—The British and French move suddenly to increase their naval strength in the Mediterranean, the latter being reported to be sending 92 ships. The League is scheduled to meet on the 20th to consider placing an oil-embargo against Italy.

Jan. 9.—The Japanese delegation refuses to discuss any new proposals that may be advanced until the questions of total tonnage and limitation of

fleets have been settled, and the conference adjourns until Friday. The *London Times* states that should the deadlock result in the withdrawal of the Japanese delegation, it would not necessarily follow that the conference would disperse at once; the other delegates might seek to conclude an agreement between themselves.

Jan. 10.—The delegates agree to revert to a consideration of Japan's demand for parity in an effort to keep Japan inside the conference, but it is officially pointed out that this does not mean any weakening of the opposition against Japan's stand. British officials disclose that if Japan withdraws, the parity will become a six-power discussion with the inclusion of Germany and Russia—taken as a hint that Britain would move closer to Russia in resisting any increase in Japanese strength in the Orient. Eden warns the chief delegate of Japan that Japan's failure to compromise "might influence future British Far Eastern policy". A meeting is held at the Foreign Office with British dominion representatives to discuss the policy to be followed if Japan withdraws. Official statements made in Tokyo are reported by the Associated Press to indicate unmistakably that Japan's primary objective is parity with the United States to make it impossible for America to interfere with Japan's program in Asia.

A Japanese Foreign Office spokesman states that the Japanese government "renounces the idea that the great powers should conclude agreements guaranteeing the freedom, integrity, or neutrality of another nation. . . . Such agreements are humiliating to the nation they are supposed to benefit. . . . The Nine Power Treaty relegated China to a humiliating status. . . . We do not expect the Philippines to seek such guarantees. When the Philippines is independent it will be able to defend itself and stand on its own feet. . . . However, Philippine matters at present concern only the Philippines and the United States. Japan has no intention of interfering with such. Independence is considerably distant. I will leave the question of a neutrality pact to my successor."

Italian sources state that Italy will meet the League half-way at the coming session "if the powers really seek to rectify Versailles Treaty injustice". The Ethiopians are reported to be savagely attacking on all fronts and to have captured a number of Italian outposts. An investigating committee of the International Red Cross the members of which flew to the Dolo bombing scene, lays the blame on the Italians.

V. M. Molotov, President of the Council of Peoples Commissars, demands an increase in the military budget on the grounds that Russia is menaced by Germany and Japan. He scathingly denounces Germany, Japan, Poland, and Italy in reviewing the world situation. He states that Russia's sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway indicated its desire for peace, but that Japan's warlike temper is evidenced by its refusal to sign a nonaggression pact and to accept a commission to mediate the constant violations of the Russo-Manchukuoan border. He declares Germany is an armed camp endangering the entire European continent.

The Japanese Consul at Canton demands that the Mayor immediately suppress anti-Japanese student demonstrations which have begun there also.

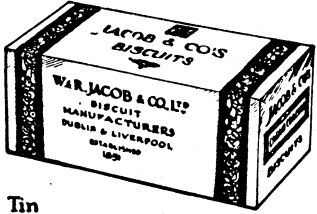
Jan. 11.—Reported from Peiping that Japanese and Manchukuoan troops have entered eastern Suiyuan from Chahar and taken control of the im-

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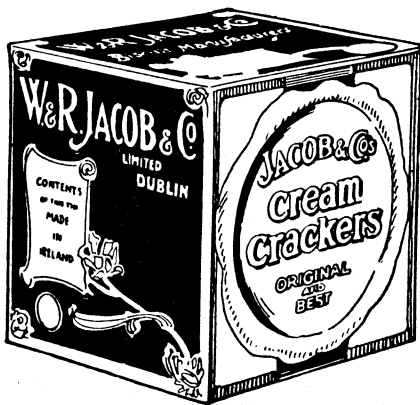
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Jan. 12.—The Japanese government is reported to have reached a decision to instruct the Japanese delegation at London to attempt further conciliation before withdrawing.

Reported from Singapore that British naval, military, and airforce experts have drafted a plan for the fortification of Hongkong in anticipation of the failure of the London conference. Fortification of Hongkong has been banned since 1922 under the terms of the Washington Naval Treaty.

Astronomical Data for February, 1936 By the Weather Bureau

Sunrise and Sunset (Upper Limb)



	Rises	Sets
Feb. 5...	6:24 a.m.	5:56 p.m.
Feb. 10...	6:23 a.m.	5:58 p.m.
Feb. 15...	6:21 a.m.	6:00 p.m.
Feb. 20...	6:19 a.m.	6:01 p.m.
Feb. 25...	6:17 a.m.	6:03 p.m.
Feb. 29...	6:15 a.m.	6:03 p.m.

Moonrise and Moonset

	Rises	Sets
February 1.....	12:23 p.m.	00:45 a.m.
February 2.....	1:17 p.m.	01:44 a.m.
February 3.....	2:13 p.m.	02:42 a.m.
February 4.....	3:10 p.m.	03:37 a.m.
February 5.....	4:06 p.m.	04:28 a.m.
February 6.....	4:59 p.m.	05:15 a.m.
February 7.....	5:50 p.m.	05:58 a.m.
February 8.....	6:39 p.m.	06:37 a.m.
February 9.....	7:26 p.m.	07:14 a.m.
February 10.....	8:12 p.m.	07:49 a.m.
February 11.....	8:58 p.m.	08:24 a.m.
February 12.....	9:45 p.m.	09:00 a.m.
February 13.....	10:33 p.m.	09:37 a.m.
February 14.....	11:23 p.m.	10:16 a.m.
February 15.....	11:51 p.m.	10:59 a.m.
February 16.....	00:15 a.m.	11:46 a.m.
February 17.....	01:09 a.m.	12:37 p.m.
February 18.....	01:04 a.m.	1:33 p.m.
February 19.....	02:58 a.m.	2:31 p.m.
February 20.....	03:51 a.m.	3:32 p.m.
February 21.....	04:42 a.m.	4:33 p.m.
February 22.....	05:31 a.m.	5:34 p.m.
February 23.....	06:18 a.m.	6:34 p.m.
February 24.....	07:04 a.m.	7:34 p.m.
February 25.....	07:50 a.m.	8:34 p.m.
February 26.....	08:37 a.m.	9:35 p.m.
February 27.....	09:27 a.m.	10:37 p.m.
February 28.....	10:19 a.m.	11:38 p.m.
February 29.....	11:14 a.m.	

Phases of the Moon

Full Moon on the.....7th at 7:19 p.m.

Last Quarter on the.....15th at 11:45 p.m.
New Moon on the.....23rd at 2:42 a.m.
First Quarter on the.....29th at 5:28 p.m.
Apogee on the.....12th at 02:06 a.m.
Perigee on the.....24th at 6:24 a.m.

The Planets for the 15th

MERCURY rises at 4:55 a. m. and sets at 4:17 p. m. Just before sunrise the planet may be found very low in the eastern sky in the constellation of Capricornius.

VENUS rises at 4:16 a. m. and sets at 3:28 p. m. It may be found before sunrise in the eastern sky between the constellation of Sagittarius and Capricornius.

MARS rises at 8:04 a. m. and sets at 7:58 p. m. In the early evening the planet may be found in the western sky in the constellation of Pisces.

JUPITER rises at 02:02 a. m. and sets at 1:12 p. m. In the early morning the planet may be found in the constellation of the Ophiuchi.

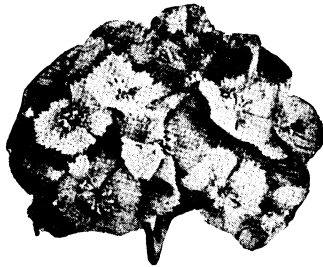
SATURN rises at 7:20 a. m. and sets at 7:02 p. m. Immediately after sundown; the planet may be found very low in the western sky in the constellation of Aquarius.

Principal Bright Stars for 9:00 p. m.

North of Zenith	South of the Zenith
Regulus in Leo	Procyon in Canis Minor
Castor and Pollux in Gemini	Sirius in Canis Major
Capella in Auriga	Canopus in Argo
Aldebaran in Taurus	Betelgeuse and Rigel in Orion

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5-lb box.....	1. 35	25-lb sack...	4. 30

VARIETIES	Per Pkg.
African Daisy, Hybrids, Mixed.....	P. 25
African Daisy, Golden.....	. 25
African Daisy, Lemon Yellow.....	. 55
African Daisy, White.....	. 35
Ageratum, (easily raised).....	. 25
Annual Flowers:	
For Bedding, Mixed.....	. 25
For Cutting, Mixed.....	. 25
Aster, Giant Crego, Mixed.....	. 25
Aster, American Late Branching, Mixed.....	. 25
Baby's Breath (dainty flower).....	. 25
Balsam, Double, Mixed (grow easily).....	. 25
Calendula, Double, Mixed.....	. 25
California Poppies (bright).....	. 25
Calliopsis (easy culture).....	. 25
Candytuft, Mixed (needs sun).....	. 25
Canterbury Bells, Mixed (cup-shaped).....	. 25
Carnation, Marguerite, Mixed.....	. 25
Celosia Plumosa, Mixed.....	. 25
Chinese Woolflower.....	. 25
Chrysanthemum, Annual Coronarium, Mixed.....	. 25
Chrysanthemum, Coronarium, Double, Mixed.....	. 25
Cockscomb, Dwarf, Mixed.....	. 25
Cockscomb, Tall, Mixed.....	. 25
Coleus, Mixed (colorful foliage).....	. 45
Columbine, Mixed.....	. 25
Coreopsis.....	. 35
Coreopsis, Grandiflora (golden wave).....	. 25
Cornflower, Double, Mixed.....	. 25
Cosmos, Double Crested, Mixed.....	. 35
Cosmos, Golden.....	. 25
Cosmos, Late Giant, Mixed.....	. 25
Cypress Vine, Mixed (lovely climber).....	. 25
Dahlia, Cactus-flowered, Mixed.....	. 45
Dahlia, Decorative, Double, Mixed.....	. 35
Dahlia, Large-flowered, Double.....	. 35
Dahlia, Pompon, Mixed (ball-shaped).....	. 45
Delphinium, Gold Medal, Mixed.....	. 25

VARIETIES	Per Pkg.
Dianthus, Fordhook Favorites, Mixed.....	P. 25
Everlasting Flowers, Mixed.....	. 25
Forget-Me-Not, Mixed.....	. 25
Four O'clock, (Marvel of Peru) Tall, Mixed.....	. 25
Foxglove, Mixed.....	. 25
Gaillardia, Single, Mixed.....	. 25
Gaillardia, Double, Mixed.....	. 25
Gladiolus, Fordhook Hybrids, Mixed.....	. 35
Gladiolus Bulbs (each).....	. 12
Hollyhocks, Annual, Mixed.....	. 25
Larkspur, Stock-flowered, Double.....	. 25
Lupines, Annual, Mixed.....	. 25
Marigold, Tall Josephine, Single.....	. 25
Marigold, African Double, Mixed.....	. 25
Mignonette, Fordhook Finest, Mixed.....	. 25
Moonflower, White.....	. 25
Morning Glory, Tall, Mixed.....	. 25
Nasturtium, Burpee's Double Hybrids, Mixed.....	. 55
Nasturtium, Tall Fordhook Favorite, Mixed.....	. 25
Nasturtium, Sweet-scented, Double.....	. 25
Oriental Poppies, Mixed.....	. 25
Pansy, Giant or Trimardeau, Mixed.....	. 25
Petunias, Hybrida, Mixed.....	. 25
Phlox, Fordhook Finest, Mixed.....	. 25
Poppies, California Sunset Mixture.....	. 25
Poppies, Fordhook Hybrid.....	. 25
Poppies, Improved Shirley, Mixed.....	. 25
Portulaca, Rose Moss, Double, Mixed.....	. 25
Saipiglossis, Large-flowered, Mixed.....	. 25
Scabiosa, Large-flowered, Double, Mixed.....	. 25
Scarlet Sage, Splendens.....	. 25
Shasta Daisies.....	. 35
Snapdragons, Giant, Mixed.....	. 35
Sunflowers, Miniature.....	. 25
Sunflowers, Chrysanthemum-flowered, Double.....	. 25
Sunflowers, Single Stella.....	. 25
Sunflowers, Mammoth Russian.....	. 25
Stocks, Mixed (sweet-scented blooms in spikes).....	. 25

VARIETIES	Per Pkg.
Strawflowers.....	P. 25
Statice Sinuata, Mixed.....	. 25
Sweet Alyssum.....	. 25
Sweet Peas, Mixed.....	. 25
Sweet Rocket, Mixed.....	. 25
Sweet Sultan, Mixed.....	. 25
Sweet William, Double, Mixed.....	. 25
Verbenas, Giant, Mixed.....	. 35
Zinnias, Cut-And-Come-Again:	
Bright Scarlet.....	. 25
Canary Yellow.....	. 25
Golden Orange.....	. 25
Flesh Pink.....	. 25
Salmon Rose.....	. 25
White.....	. 25
Zinnias, Double Lilliput, Mixed.....	. 25
Zinnias, Giant Dahlia-flowered, Mixed.....	. 35
Zinnias, Giant Mammoth:	
Burnt Orange.....	. 25
Canary Yellow.....	. 25
Crimson.....	. 25
Deep Flesh.....	. 25
Deep Rose.....	. 25
Deep Salmon Rose.....	. 25
Golden Yellow.....	. 25
Purple.....	. 25
Scarlet.....	. 25
White.....	. 25
Zinnias, Giant Mammoth, Mixed.....	. 25
Zinnias, Giants of California, Mixed.....	. 25

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Vol. XXXIII

MARCH, 1936

No. 3 (335)

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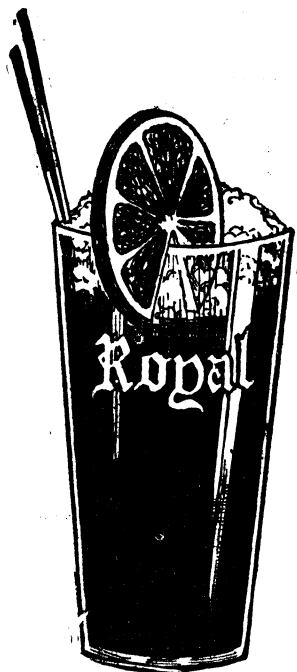
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News Summary

The Philippines



Jan. 13.—President Manuel L. Quezon appoints Col. Jose de los Reyes Brigadier-General in the Philippine Army, designating him acting Chief of Staff, and General Basilio Valdes, Brigadier-General, designating him Assistant Chief of Staff, personally administering their oaths. He orders the incorporation of the Constabulary into the National Army, thereby constituting this semi-military organization as the army nucleus. He issues a proclamation calling all young men, citizens of the Philippines, who will attain the age of 20 years in the calendar year 1936, to register for military instruction, between April 1 and 7, during the hours from 8:00 A.M. to 8:00 P.M., with the municipal secretaries who must keep a Military Register as a part of their permanent records. Each registrant will be issued a registration card and must report any change of address.

Jan. 13.—High Commissioner Murphy cables the Secretary of War strongly recommending that claims of the Philippine sugar planters be given adequate provision in any legislation which may be enacted to meet the government's obligations to farmers under the AAA contracts. The cable quoted a letter from President Quezon calling attention to obligation of the United States government to the Philippine planters for the destruction of their excess production.

Jan. 14.—The first state dinner under the new régime is held at Malacañang in honor of High Commissioner Frank Murphy.

It is reported that the Bureau of Justice has found that among the 12 of the 26 oil companies which have registered with the Bureau of Commerce and have so far been examined, 9 were found to have violated the law, especially as regards interlocking directorates.

General de los Reyes designates Col. C. E. Livingston as Chief of Staff or Assistant Provost Marshal of the Constabulary Division of the Army. Major Telesforo Martinez is designated Adjutant-General, and Captain Pedro Taberna, Assistant Adjutant. Later in the day General de los Reyes goes on inspection of the bandit area.

Jan. 15.—High Commissioner Murphy receives a cablegram from the AAA at Washington declaring that 1936 Philippine quota of 967,053 short tons continues valid and that the High Commissioner retains authority to make and enforce the individual allotments. As to benefit payments, "no funds are available at present. . . Provision being made by Congress to appropriate approximately \$300,000,000 to pay all benefit contracts. . . Without question, producers in the Philippines will receive the same treatment as producers in continental United States if and when funds are provided."

President Quezon accepts resignation of Associate Justice George A. Malcolm effective January 20, 1936, when he completes 30 years of service in the Philippine government, 18 years on the Supreme Court.

The concentration order at Mauban, Tayabas, issued by the Constabulary in connection with the anti-bandit campaign, is lifted and people in the neighborhood are permitted to return to their homes.

Jan. 16.—Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce Eulogio Rodriguez issues an order declaring illegal and cancelling all of the 10 oil leases granted to the Standard Vacuum Oil Company and the leases granted to 12 domestic corporations, following the unanimous approval by the Cabinet of a partial report on his investigation of 163 oil leases by Secretary of Justice Jose Yulo as organized in clear violation of the corporation and mining laws, and contrary to public policy. The report implied negligence and laxity on the part of the Bureau of Science and the Bureau of Commerce in the concession of the oil exploration permits, and Secretary Rodriguez orders an investigation. Dissolution and criminal proceedings against stockholders of the domestic corporations may be instituted for alleged violation of the "Blue Sky Law."

The Electoral Commission of the National Assembly opens hearings on 25 electoral protests.

General de los Reyes reported to be studying the advisability of placing all secret service forces including those of the Customs and Manila police under the direct control and supervision of the Philippine Army.

Jan. 17.—Nicolas Encallado, notorious bandit, hunted for a month and a half by a large force of Constabulary, surrenders to Governor Maximo Rodriguez of Tayabas, near Sampaloc. The meeting was arranged through the hunted man's daughter.

High Commissioner Murphy announces that President Roosevelt has appointed Associate Justice George A. Malcolm to the legal staff of the High Commissioner.

Jan. 18.—Encallado is taken to Malcañang and after a conference with President Quezon is paroled with the understanding he will secure the surrender of his sons and other followers.

Jan. 19.—Encallado returns to Sampaloc, Tayabas, accompanied by Governor Maximo Rodriguez.

Jan. 21.—President Quezon creates a Domestic Sugar Administration, to handle the enforcement of the Philippine sugar limitation act, making legal and formal the performance by them of work they have been discharging for several months, and names Jorge B. Vargas, acting Secretary to the President, Domestic Sugar Administrator, and Antonio Luzuriaga, Assistant Administrator.

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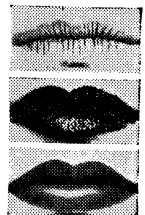
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Jan. 22.—Mrs. Aurora Aragon de Quezon sails on the Dutch steamer *Tjisadane* on a two-month tour of the Malay countries of the Far East. Mrs. Maria Buencamino, wife of Assemblyman Felipe Buencamino, accompanies her. Dr. Jose Fabella, Commissioner of Health and Public Welfare, leaves on the same steamer to look into quarantine problems.

In an encounter between 8 constabulary soldiers and 11 bandits near Mauban, one bandit is killed and a corporal seriously wounded.

Sotero Conde and Nicolas Peras surrender to Governor Juan Cailles near Luisiana, Laguna. They state that Encallado was largely responsible for the killing of Fortunato Corpus, President of Longos, and the Chief of Police and a policeman of that town.

The Public Service Commission approves the reduced radio-mail rates of the Globe-Wireless, Dollar Steamship Line, local representatives, despite the protest of other telegraph and radio companies which alleged the rates sought constitute ruinous competition.

Jan. 23.—President Quezon accepts the resignation of Associate Justices John A. Hull; James C. Vickers, George C. Butte, and Leonard S. Goddard, effective February 1.

Five of Encallado's followers including two brothers-in-law, surrender to the Constabulary at Sampaloc. Another outlaw surrenders at Cavinti, Laguna.

Revealed that the Insular Treasurer has directed the Chase National Bank of New York to pay \$13,350,000 to London holders of Manila Railroad Company bonds, although they do not mature until May 1, 1939, the government saving a considered sum by paying now.

Jan. 24.—Domingo Encallado, son of "Capitan" Kulas, surrenders to the police at Sampaloc.

The University of the Philippines Board of Regents renews the contract appointment of Dean Edward R. Hyde of the College of Engineering and authorizes a course in mining, which opens in June, under the College. It also resurrects the School of Dentistry, closed since 1931. The Board approves a budget for 1936 of P1,635,393.25, or P30,000 more than last year.

Secretary of Finance Elpidio Quirino notifies the Manila Terminal Company, lessee of the haulage service at the Manila piers, that the government will not renew its contract with the company. It is planned to place the entire haulage service at all government piers in Manila and suburbs under a central government organization for revenue purposes.

Jan. 25.—It is reported that Ramon Diokno, former representative, has been designated by President Quezon as corporate counsel for all government firms, displacing Judge Abreu, counsel of the Manila Railroad Company, and Camus and Delgado of the National Bank, and all other lawyers who have been acting separately for these firms which include also the National Development Company, Metropolitan Water District, Cebu Portland Cement Company, and the Manila Hotel.

The executive committee of the University Council called to an emergency meeting by President Jorge Bocobo votes to allow Father E. J. McCarthy to continue his lectures before the Scholastic Philosophy Club, he to confine himself to the principles of scholastic philosophy and to use no language which may offend faculty members or students. He has recently been the center of a storm which arose from his criticism of certain members of the faculty and some of the text books used.

Jan. 27.—The Supreme convicts 8 of the cigar workers involved in the La Minerva riot in September 1934 of sedition, including Pedro Ocampo, "riot and run agitator", and acquits 5 others. Ocampo is sentenced to over six years imprisonment, others are given lighter sentences.

Jan. 28.—President Quezon issues a circular to all provincial governors and provincial commanders instructing them to suppress jueteng, which he calls plain robbery, in their respective provinces within three months on pain of having drastic action taken against them.

Jan. 29.—President Quezon dismisses Geronimo Paredes, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Iloilo, found guilty of serious misconduct in office by the Supreme Court. He is a brother of Quintin Paredes, Commissioner.

President Quezon renews the annual contracts of Lutner B. Bewley, Director of Education; Arthur Fischer, Director of Forestry; and Dr. A. P. West, Chief of the division of chemical research of the Bureau of Science. Vice-President Sergio Osmeña urged renewal of Bewley's contract and Secretary Rodriguez recommended the renewal of others.

Engracio Encallado and one other bandit surrender to the Constabulary at Mauban, clearing Tayabas of outlaws.

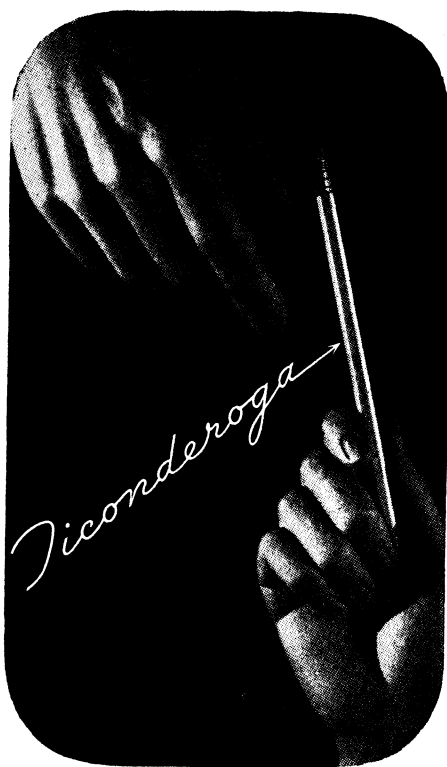
Eight cadets of the senior class are expelled from the Military Academy at Baguio by order of President Quezon for, in spite of repeated warnings, having hazed lower classmen so roughly that several had to be treated medically. Among the eight is a nephew of the President.

Jan. 30.—Encallado is rearrested.

Feb. 1.—Constabulary forces in Laguna and Tayabas engaged in a bandit hunt for the past several months are withdrawn.

The Supreme Court opens sessions. The judges, now all Filipinos, adopt a resolution making of record "their deep sense of loss" occasioned by the retirement of the American justices and declaring that "with a high sense of duty, these our brethren have rendered valuable and lasting service to the people. . . Their legal learning and sound judgment have left an impression in the annals of our jurisprudence. Our long association with them has widened into friendship both sincere and affectionate. . ."

Feb. 2.—Aguinaldo in an address to the Veterans Association criticizes the expenditure of P16,000,000 for the Army, stating that it is a useless expense and that America is strong enough to defend the Islands,



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"unless the transition period is shortened"—which he again favors. He deplores the moribund state of the Association and urges the members to pay their small fees of five centavos a month.

Feb. 4.—Secretary Yulo, in an opinion rendered at the request of High Commissioner Murphy, overrules the Provincial Fiscal of the Mountain Province who held that a transfer of a mining claim to an American would violate a provision of the Constitution to the effect that the "disposition, exploitation, development or utilization" of natural resources shall be limited to "citizens of the Philippines" or to "corporations or associations at least 60% of the capital of which is owned by such citizens". Secretary Yulo declares that the Constitution and the Tydings-McDuffie Act provide that "citizens of the United States shall enjoy in the Commonwealth of the Philippines all the civil rights of citizens thereof."

Members of yachting parties recently arrived in Manila report extensive Japanese spying both by motorboat and airplane in waters near the American and British possessions.

Dr. Gregorio San Agustin, Assistant Director of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and Dean of the College of Veterinary Science, University of the Philippines, is appointed Director of the Bureau, taking the place of Dr. Victor Buencamino who resigned.

Feb. 5.—President Quezon announces the appointment of the following members to the Court of Appeals—Judge Pedro Concepcion, Presiding Judge; Mariano A. Albert, now judge-at-large; Cezar Bengzon, now Under Secretary of Justice; Francisco A. Delgado, until recently Resident Commissioner of Washington; Jose M. Hontiveros, formerly judge of the Court of First Instance in Cebu; Antonio Hori-leno, now judge of the Court of First Instance, Manila; Domingo Imperial, former senator; Ricardo Paras, judge, Court of First Instance, Pangasinan; Teofilo Sison, now Secretary of the Interior. One vacancy still remains. Judge Francisco Enage had requested that he be not appointed.

Sixty-five of the Sierra Madre bandits accused of brigandage plead not guilty at the preliminary hearing held at Cavinti, Laguna.

Mayor Juan Posadas approves ordinance authorizing the imposition of tuition fees in the public City High Schools.

Judge J. W. Haussermann contributes ₱25,000 to Teachers Sanatorium Fund.

Feb. 6.—President Quezon visits Lian, Batangas, to listen to the grievances of tenants there, and counsels them to seek peaceful redress, warning them that the government is ready to use force to combat violence. He states the government's aim is to buy up large estates but that there are important factors to be considered, such as the question of funds and the manner of disposal to the people, which will take time.

Lieut. Col. O. M. Johnson, Superintendent of the

Baguio Academy, is transferred to Manila and Major Telesforo Martinez is appointed in his place.

Pope Pius XI issues an Apostolic letter proclaiming the Virgin of Guadalupe patroness of the Philippines.

Feb. 7.—The intensive anti-gambling drive and the closing of "jueteng" dens is throwing many persons out of "work", according to reports from many provinces.

The Court of Appeals holds its first session.

Vice Admiral Sir Charles Little, Commander of the British Asiatic Fleet, arrives in Manila on his flagship *HMS Kent* for a two-day visit on his way from Hongkong to Singapore.

Feb. 8.—Secretary Quirino directs the Manila Harbor Board to terminate the contract with the Manila Terminal Company.

President Quezon appoints Secretary of Finance Quirino Secretary of the Interior, to succeed Teofilo Sison appointed to the Court of Appeals.

Feb. 10.—President Quezon accepts the resignation of Joaquin M. Elizalde as President of the National Development Company with regret. The resignation was submitted some time ago.

Plans are reported to have been worked out between Major-General Douglas MacArthur, military adviser to Commonwealth Government, and Major General Charles E. Kilbourne, Commanding Officer of the Philippine Department, U. S. Army, with reference to the training of Filipino officers and men in United States Army stations here, at Commonwealth expense.

President Quezon appoints Antonio de las Alas Secretary of Finance. He has been Secretary of Public Works and Communications. He names Jose P. Laurel to the Supreme Court completing the reorganization of that body. He announces he will temporarily take charge of the Department of Public Works and Communications himself.

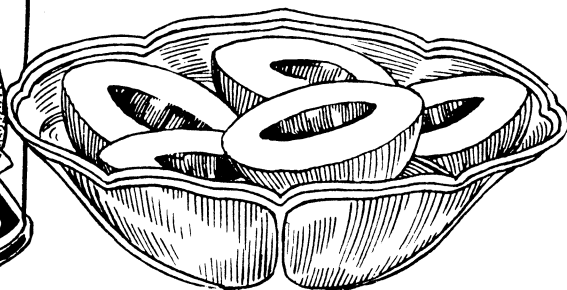
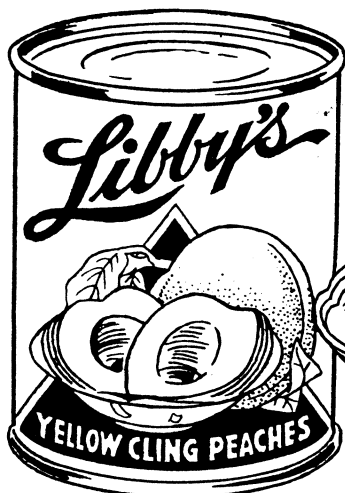
It is reported that the Philippine government has been furnished with a copy of a statement by Under-Secretary of State, W. R. Phillips, acknowledging, upon representations made by the Dutch Government that Palmas Island, south-east of Davao and within the territory limits designated by the Philippine Constitution, belongs to the Government of Netherlands in conformity with the special agreement of January 23, 1925, between the United States and the Netherlands, as since about 1700 the island has been in continuous and undisturbed possession of Netherlands, and Spain, to which the United States was the successor, never acquired sovereignty.

Feb. 12.—President Quezon makes a strong appeal for the support of the national defense program at the University of the Philippines, heard by some 7,000 students, including those of other institutions. He asks that realities be faced, one being that "defenselessness invites aggression—that greed, envy, and ruthlessness are always ready to take instant advantage of unprotected wealth and undefended territory. Moreover, unless a citizen can feel reasonably secure from depredation there can be no domestic tranquility, no prosperity, and no cultural development. Fear, exploitations, paralysis, and disintegration can be the only result". He states the Defense Acts has only two objects: (1) To assign individuals their respective duties; (2) to establish the machinery and methods whereby all elements can be combined into an effective army. The professional or fulltime complement will be strong enough only to insure the instruction of, and to provide the necessary leadership for, the citizen army. In this way, the plan minimizes cost while avoiding all danger of building up a powerful military caste. . . . The law provides for the organizational and administrative machinery necessary to register citizens for military training and to induct them into the service. It makes provisions for preliminary training in the public schools and for the procurement of necessary arms, equipment, and reserve stores. . . ." He states that reserve officer efficiency will not be easily attained and that in this field university students "will find their greatest opportunity for service". Every student "should also consider himself a voluntary educator in his own community on the subject of national defense . . . for no great cooperative effort of the kind upon which we are embarking can be successful except with the enthusiastic and spontaneous support of the whole population. To serve such support, the people must be informed and enlightened. . . . Should our people come to regard national defense as the duty of the government alone or of a small group of professional soldiers, we are certain sooner or later to face the bleak and bitter prospect of domination by an alien power. We will suffer the humiliation of our helplessness and the remorse of our own improvidence. In a very real sense, therefore, is the security of our beloved Philippines placed in the vigor of your manhood. Falter not in the hour of need! The task demands your efforts, your intelligence, and your patriotism. These, I am confident, you will give unflinchingly and unhesitatingly. Remember that 'He who saves his saves himself, and all things saved do bless him; he who lets his country die, lets all things die, dies himself ignobly, and all things dying curse him.'"

Feb. 13.—Manuel Earnshaw, former Resident Commissioner and retired business man, shoots himself in the family mausoleum in the Cementerio del Norte. He had been suffering from despondency. He was born in Cavite, 1862. President Quezon expresses profound sorrow, stating the deceased was one of his

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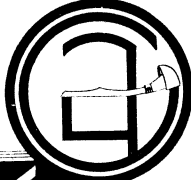
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Three flying boats of the British Royal Air Force arrive in Manila on a goodwill flight from Singapore to Japan. They will remain here until Sunday.

Major General Lucius R. Hobbins, new Commanding General of the Philippine Department U. S. Army, arrives, relieving Major General Charles E. Kilbourne.

Col. A. Garfinkel, liaison officer and aide to President Quezon, is relieved and ordered to report back to regular duty. He will be replaced by Capt. Bonner Fellers, CAC, U.S.A. President Quezon issues a statement highly praising the assistance of the Colonel in the "organization of his office during the very trying days of the initial period of the Commonwealth government."

The United States

Jan. 12.—Washington naval experts reported saying that collapse of the London naval conference will strengthen the Navy Department agitation for the appropriations with which to arm the Aleutians, increase Hawaii and possibly the Philippine fortifications, and also lead to indirect collaboration with Britain.

Jan. 13.—Mayors of big cities throughout the United States ask Congress to appropriate \$2,340,000,000 to continue federal relief until July 1, 1937, carrying the request over the President's head to Vice-President John N. Garner and Speaker Joseph Byrns.

Administration forces introduce a new bonus bill in the Senate providing for full payment, at face value, of adjusted service certificates in immediately redeemable \$50.00 bonds.

The Supreme Court unanimously holds that processing taxes impounded by state courts, estimated at \$200,000,000 must be returned to the tax payers. The Court adjourns without deciding on the constitutionality of the Tennessee Valley Authority act, the Wheeler-Rayburn utilities act and other New Deal measures which face court tests. The decision has no immediate bearing on the prospects for the lawsuits by processors to recover the \$1,200,000,000 taxes already collected under the AAA.

Jan. 14.—Seventeen persons are killed in a crash near Goodwin, Arkansas, of a plane operated by American Airlines. It is the worst air disaster on record in the United States. The cause of the accident is unknown.

Howard Hughes, a film director, establishes a new non-stop transcontinental east-bound air record, leaving Burbank, California, at 8:42 A. M., and landing at Newark, New Jersey, after nine hours, twenty-seven minutes, and ten seconds flying time. He kept his plane most of the time at an altitude of 16,000 feet, using an oxygen tank.

Sen. G. W. Norris states before the Agriculture and Forestry Committee that judicial reform is necessary before the enactment of a substitute program of AAA. "If the Supreme Court decision stands, we can not regulate agriculture." He recommends enactment of a law forbidding legal attack on congressional acts except by original suits filed by states direct to the Supreme Court. Two such bills have already been introduced. Sen. J. T. Robinson of Arkansas holds a conference with President Roosevelt and states later that an AAA substitute draft will be ready by the end of the week.

Jan. 15.—Professor Albert Einstein, fled from Germany and the Nazi persecution of the Jews, obtains his first American citizenship papers.

Stated at the White House that no change is known in the President's opposition to the bonus. Two-thirds majorities in the Senate and the House are said to be prepared to override any veto.

Jan. 16.—The United States district court at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, grants an injunction preventing the collection of the three-cent excise tax on coconut oil in the company's possession, pending the determination of the constitutionality of the law which the company has challenged on the ground that it constitutes taxation of American citizens for the benefit of "foreigners" (Filipinos).

Jan. 16.—The Literary Digest's nation-wide poll, shows 1,195,313 ballots or 62.66% opposed to President Roosevelt's policies, while 712,368 favored them. Ballots bore the question: "Do you now approve of the acts and policies of President F. D. Roosevelt and the New Deal?" New England states were strongest opposed, the southern states were heaviest contributors to the favorable vote.

Sen. B. K. Wheeler states: "I think that many Filipinos by reason of the Japanese and other world disturbances would like to have the United States continue as a protector. I think we have no business in the Philippines, never had any, and should get out and stay out."

Sen. K. Pittman says that "Japan presented no sound arguments for maintenance of a navy larger than the United States. The area defended by Japan is less than a tenth of the coast line required to be protected by the United States. It is evident that Japan intends to enter into an unlimited enlargement of its fleet. The withdrawal of Japan from the naval conference makes it impossible for the United States to enter into an agreement with any power for restriction of its naval program."

Gov. H. Hoffman grants a thirty-day reprieve to Bruno Richard Hauptmann, convicted murderer of the child of Col. and Mrs. C. E. Lindbergh, after the Supreme Court had refused to grant a stay of execution. His trial ended February 13, 1935, and he was originally condemned to die on March 18, 1935. Appeals to higher courts delayed the execution. A movement to impeach the Governor is threatened. He is a Republican.

Jan. 18.—Secretary of Agriculture H. A. Wallace expresses the belief that "public opinion will not tolerate" a refund to manufacturers of \$1,000,000,000 paid as processing taxes under the defunct AAA.

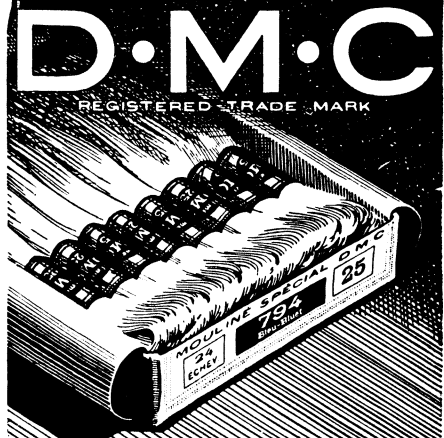


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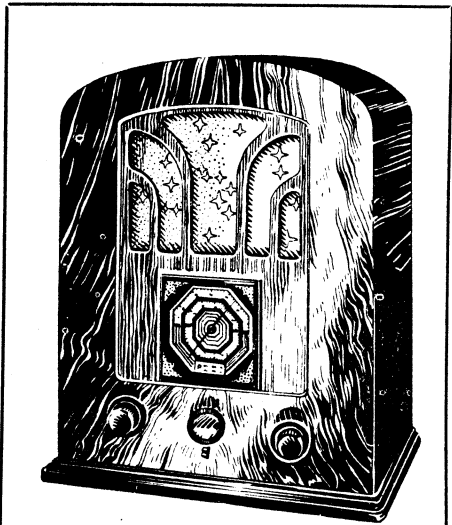
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Secretary Wallace, asked whether he believes quotas could be maintained for territories as distinguished from foreign countries, states that "this invasion-of-state-rights ruling of the Supreme Court does not apply to territorial".

Jan. 20.—The Supreme Court orders immediately effective today its decisions holding the AAA act unconstitutional and further orders that \$200,000,000 in processing taxes impounded by the Federal Courts, be returned to taxpayers, overruling a request of the government that it be granted the usual twenty-five days in which to file a motion for reconsideration of the ruling.

The Senate passes the "baby bond" bonus bill, 74 to 16. It is believed that the House will accept the Senate bill as a substitute for its bill by an overwhelming vote. The Senate rejected an amendment to pay the bonus in the new currency and also an amendment to provide for payment on the basis of the present surrender value of the adjusted service certificates. The measure would discharge the entire veterans debt nine years in advance of the original date of maturity in blocks of \$50.00 non-negotiable bonds which would be immediately redeemable, and authorizing an appropriation of the necessary funds to cover the total ultimate cost of \$2,491,000,000. Leaders of the veteran organizations have contended that the immediate demands on the Treasury would not exceed \$1,000,000,000 in the belief that thousands of veterans will not cash their bonds immediately.

Jan. 21.—Congress recesses out of respect for the memory of King George V after a ten-minute session, over protest of Congressman Martin L. Sweeney who said it is not fitting for a democratic law-making body to show such respect to a foreign monarch. "Under his reign, the Black and Tans invaded Ireland and my relatives were among their victims." The Senate also recessed the day long.

Jan. 22.—The House of Representatives passes the Senate bonus bill, 346 to 59. The bill does not provide a method for raising the money.

Admiral Joseph Mason Reeves announces that the United States fleet will remain in the Pacific ocean this year.

Rep. N. Jones (Texas), chairman of the agricultural committee, introduces a bill carrying the administration's substitute for AAA program. It amends the present soil conservation act and gives the Department of Agriculture broad powers to control soil improvement and retirement, authorizing it to make payments to farmers for acreage reduction through soil erosion control, changes in the use of land, and reduction of crops, to replace processing tax payments under the AAA.

Jan. 23.—Frank Simmonds, noted journalist and political commentator, dies in Washington of pneumonia, aged 58.

Jan. 24.—Two army planes collide at an altitude of 1000 feet over the cornfield in Hawaii as both tried to land. The dead are Lieut. W. G. Beard and five others. Two of those aboard the planes escaped with their lives.

President Roosevelt vetoes the bonus bill, referring to his veto message on the bonus bill last year, but the House, though heavily Democratic, immediately overrules the veto by a vote of 324 to 61.

William Allen White, famous American editor recently in the Philippines, states before a San Francisco audience that the Philippine Commonwealth is "just another of those noble experiments." "Liberty is one of those things no people can impose on another. We have the delusion that we are giving the Filipinos liberty, but really we have taken an orphanage—an orphanage that can read, write, sing, and have visions but which has few defenses in survival qualities—and said 'children, you have your liberty' and then turned and run like hell. . . . When they come back with their hats in their hands and a forty or fifty million dollar deficit in their pockets, we must decide whether to turn them over to the amicable English lion or the less amicable Japanese tiger."

Jan. 25.—Al Smith in a speech in Washington, addressing the American Liberty League, demands that the Democratic party "reestablish the principles" on which President Roosevelt was elected. He declares that the administration is substituting socialism for democracy and that is the reason "the Supreme Court has been throwing out our recent laws, three letters at a time". He declares that Congress has been enacting laws that not "only violate the Constitution but also invade home rule." "There can be only one capital—Washington or Moscow". He urges the members to "stop altering the structure of the government without consult-

ing the people."

Jan. 26.—A Federal grand jury convicts Capt. W. E. Warms, Chief Engineer, E. S. Abbot, and H. E. Cabaud, vice-president of the New York-Cuba Mail Steamship Company, of criminal negligence in connection with the Morro Castle disaster last September in which some 80 persons lost their lives.

Senator Norris states that Smith's attitude is "simply a continuation of his opposition which began before Roosevelt was nominated. . . . It is an expression of a disappointed man who opposed Roosevelt from the beginning". Sen. A. H. Vandenberg praises the Smith's statement as the "courageous statement of an honest man." Sen. B. K. Wheeler calls it the "opening gun in financial interests' efforts to defeat Roosevelt's progressive policies. Smith's comparison of this country with Soviet Russia is away beneath what I would have expected from Smith. I think he was demagogic". Sen. V. Donahey states he considers it "a funeral oration at the death of privilege and the dawn of human rights."

Jan. 27.—The Senate passes the bonus bill over the President's veto with a vote of 76 to 19.

Jan. 28.—Sen. W. E. Borah announces his candidacy for the Republican nomination in a speech at Brooklyn wherein he suggests an old age plan of \$60.00 as compared to the "Townsend \$200.00 a month plan" and the administration's old age pension plan which contemplates \$30.00 a month through state cooperation.

Senator Robinson states in a radio address that Smith is a turncoat, "the brown derby has declared for high hat," and proves by four previous utterances of Smith that he once approved every basic Roosevelt policy—the NRA and farm relief, federal spending



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for public relief, cutting of red tape, and conferring greater powers on the President. He declares that "unemployment has declined, there has been a 30% cotton, wheat, and corn increase and an increase of 100% or more in value, industrial production has gone up 51%, listed stocks have increased 134% in value and listed bonds 22% since 1933".

Rep. O. H. Cross urges that laws be enacted to curb power of the Supreme Court. "Action is necessary to prevent one branch of the government embezzling the powers of another. The laws must be changed to fit economic changes of the nation or revolution will come."

Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, bitter opponent of Roosevelt, announces his candidacy for the presidential nomination.

Secretary Wallace, testifying before Senate agriculture and forestry committee, states that the Supreme Court order returning the AAA taxes held in escrow to processors was "probably the greatest legalized steal in American history, giving \$200,000,000 from all the people to a few" and "the flagrantest example of expropriation for the benefit of one group". He expresses opinion that the AAA substitute program drafted by the Administration advisers is constitutional but adds that "being constitutional means one thing and passing the Supreme Court means another."

Jan. 29.—Roosevelt asks Congress to approve \$2,249,178,474 to meet the bonus payments.

Jan. 31.—The Governor of Louisiana names Mrs. Huey Long, widow of the assassinated senator, to serve out his term.

Ambassador Hiroshi Saito states in a speech before Japan Society in New York that "in no part of the world are there any selfish, misguided despots bent on conquest for conquest's sake." He contends that "Japan has a responsibility for stabilizing backward world areas similar to the influence of Great Britain and the United States exercised in world's history, and declares that wherever the Japanese have gone they have improved the conditions for the benefit of the inhabitants."

Feb. 1.—A House block of 40 members adopts a resolution favoring payment of the bonus with new currency, stating that new taxes are "entirely unnecessary."

Feb. 3.—At the request of President Roosevelt, the House repeals the Bankhead Cotton Act, Kerr-Smith Tobacco Act, and the Potato Act to clear the way for the AAA substitute bill. The three acts represented expansions of the basic policy outlined in the AAA program and were forced on the administration by the Congress. They were "not really New Deal measures, and Secretary Wallace and others opposed their compulsory features."

John Bassett Moore, former World Court judge, testifying before the Senate foreign relations committee, states that the new neutrality bill is more likely to provoke war than maintain peace and that "the entire bill was inspired by the thought to enable the United States to cooperate with the League of Nations' coercive measures".

Feb. 4.—Rep. S. D. McReynolds, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, charges before the House rules committee that a powerful lobby is seeking to block the administration's permanent neutrality bill on the ground that it would reduce foreign trade.

Sen. James Pope introduces a bill requiring a two-thirds majority vote in the Supreme Court to invalidate congressional acts.

The Senate passes a resolution repealing the Cotton, Tobacco and Potato acts.

Feb. 5.—William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, declares inflation would "seriously affect the masses and economic and social welfare. If prices are driven upward through currency inflation the masses' very limited buying power will be further curtailed. A sound public policy as well as justice is required. A wage increase should precede increase commodity prices."

Senator Borah's decision to run is reported to create confusion in Republican party plans.

The House appropriation committee reports the Post Office supply bill, allowing to stand an item of \$1,826,344 for operation of the San Francisco-China airmail.

Feb. 6.—Charles Curtis, former Vice-President of the United States, dies of heart attack, aged 76. He was the first man of Indian ancestry to occupy that position, and in his youth wore the blanket of his Indian forebears on the Kaw reservation in Kansas. He became senator at the age of 47.

Three bills backed by the Navy Department are introduced in Congress calling for an extensive modernization program and construction of several hundred auxiliary vessels.

The republicans, including Senator Borah, attack the substitute AAA bill as unconstitutional.

Carl N. Taylor, former University of the Philippines professor and writer, is shot from behind and killed by a 16-year old boy while writing in his lonely mountain cabin near Albuquerque, New Mexico. The motive of the killing was robbery.

Feb. 7.—Quintin Paredes arriving in San Francisco states that he is confident of the present, but dubious of the future of the Commonwealth, particularly in the matter of the graduated export taxes which begin within the next few years. "We are sure that in your sense of generosity and responsibility you will not cast us loose."

Feb. 8.—Cotton piece goods imports into the United

States from Japan increased in 1935, 400% over 1934.

Feb. 10.—Senator Pittman, chairman of the foreign relations committee, advocates the creation of naval and air forces "sufficient to protect United States rights", criticizing Japan for openly and ruthlessly violating treaties, referring to Japanese "threats propaganda, and arrogance". He calls on Congress "to take cognizance of Japan's policy toward China and its intended effect upon the United States." He reads a dispatch quoting Vice Admiral Tan Takahashi, commander of the Japanese fleet, as saying: "unless America renounces its naval policy aimed at expansion and protection of its foreign trade, Japan will be forced to extend its fleet's cruising radius to New Guinea, the Celebes, and Borneo, and to establish footholds in the mandated south sea islands."

"Never", states Pittman, "in the history of modern times has such an undiplomatic, arrogant, impertinent statement been volunteered by one holding such a position." He declares America "will not abandon legitimate trade with China, a friendly nation at peace with us and the rest of the world, and recognizes no jurisdiction in any government on the high seas beyond the three-mile limit in times of peace."

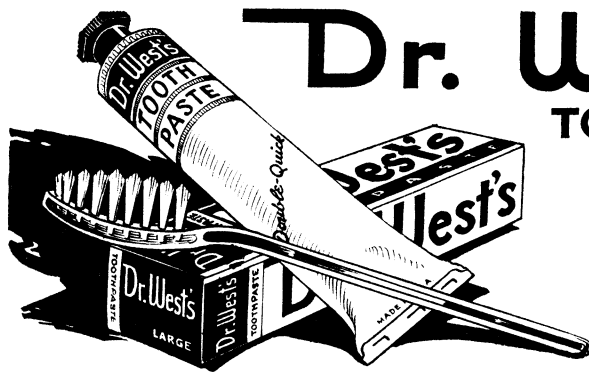
The House committee on appropriations approves the defense appropriation of \$543,341,000, largest peace-time budget for national defense in the history of America.

Sen. J. H. Lewis of Illinois joins in criticism of Japan and terms withdrawal of the United States from the Philippines a "great blunder".

Feb. 11.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull declares "there has been no consultation between Senator Pittman and myself regarding his speech".

Rep. K. Stefan tells the House that "the expensive American army should be withdrawn from the Philippines to remove a serious menace in this path of independence", also a "waste of the taxpayers money". He suggests that the Philippine Scouts be absorbed into the Philippine Army.

(Continued on page 160)



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PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

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The National Hero of the Indonesians



Prince Diponegoro (1785-1855)

From an Old Engraving

“Although the name of this Javanese prince once a formidable opponent of Dutch power in Java, may be familiar to Hollanders and Javanese, his fame has not reached abroad, except, perhaps, among those few who take a special interest in colonial history . . .”

The Dance as Expression



Manolo Rosado

“Dancing satisfies a primitive instinct, the first and most natural urge of self-expression . . . Dancing can and should be a universal culture factor, a connecting link between the body and the soul, and rightfully demands a large place in the educational process . . .”



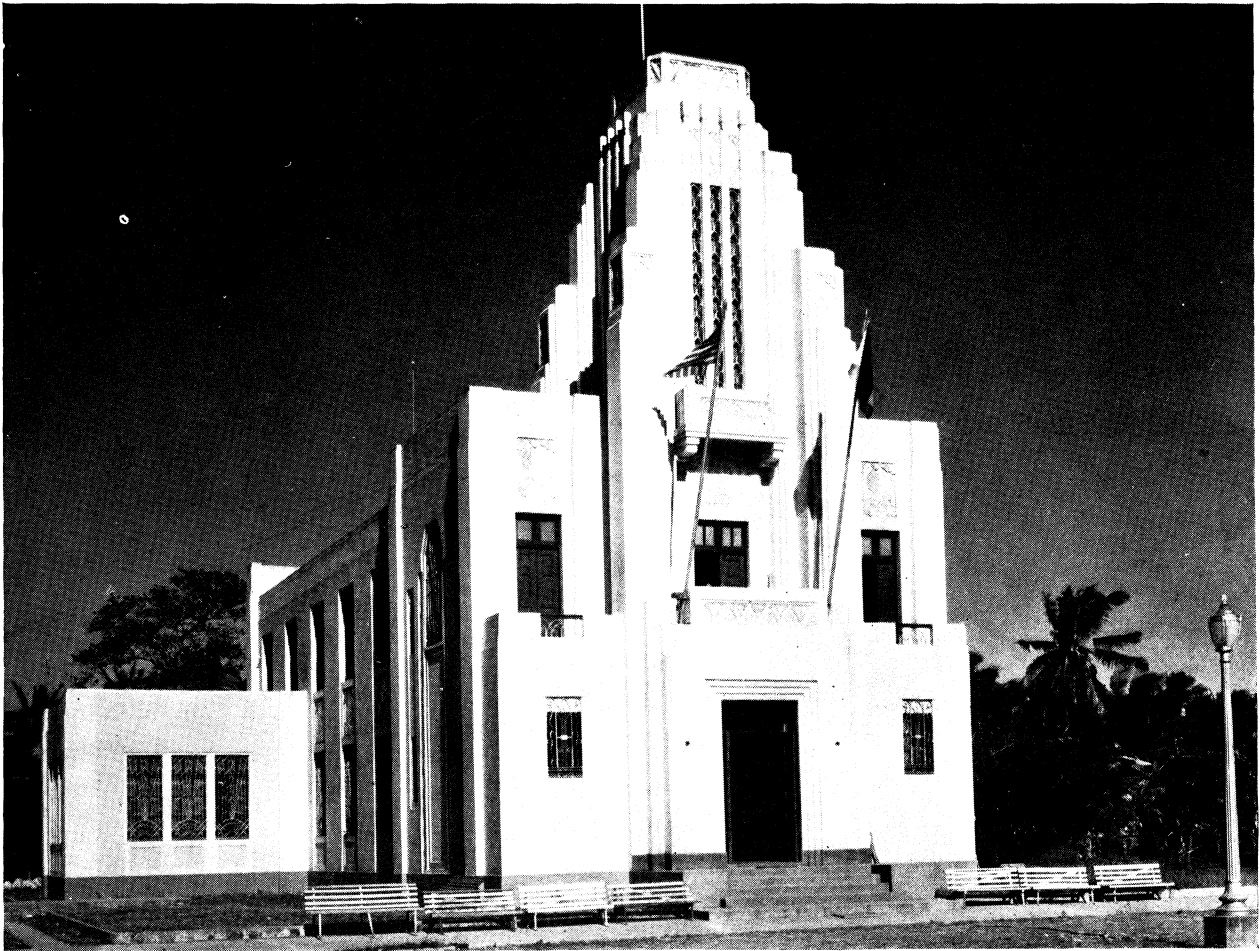
Kaethe Hauser



A Group of Mrs. Hauser's Pupils

Photographs by the Sun Studio

Modern Government Architecture in the Philippines



Municipal Government Building, Jaro, Iloilo

The progressive spirit moving the Philippines is shown impressively in its public buildings even in the smaller cities and towns.



Photograph by J. S. McCormick

A Bamboo Lane, Central Luzon Agricultural School

Editorials

President Quezon's effort—behind which he has thrown the whole force of the government—to end the ubiquitous *jueteng* or “Chinese lottery” evil and to close the professional gambling houses so numerous in Manila and all our larger towns, should be supported by every good citizen. It can succeed, despite all the sceptics, if a large enough element of the population will cooperate, refraining from taking part in illicit gambling themselves and reporting such cases as come to their knowledge to the authorities.

Whether the passion for gambling is stronger here than in other countries is open to debate, but it can not be questioned that gambling in various guises is wide-spread, and the individual and social losses are enormous. The illegal lottery business, especially, takes a heavy toll, in money alone. There is or was probably not a town in the whole country where some public enemy was not operating such an enterprise, with daily or even more frequent drawings, and collecting sums from a few centavos up to several pesos from each of his dupes every day, the total throughout the country probably aggregating hundreds of thousands of pesos, taken mostly from the poor. Gambling at cards and gambling at the cockpits is also common, although cock-fighting is restricted to certain days.

The word *gambling* comes from the same root as the word *game*, the root meaning “sport”, “amusement”, “mirth”, and it is a sad thing that gaming so easily turns into a passion, a fever, a madness from which every element of enjoyment is absent. A taste for gambling is an insidious thing, attacking the character and the will, banishing interest in all else, and developing into a crazed and blinded avarice, with not money alone, but honor and love, body and soul, staked and lost—always lost.

There is, strictly speaking, no such thing as chance or accident, although there may be an “absence of any known reason why an event should turn out one way rather than another.” Nothing, however, is surer than that a gambler can not win—even what he thinks are his gains, are losses. He puts in play all the riches of his life with the shuffling of the cards, he casts his happiness away with every throw of the dice, his only lot is misery.



A lurid light has been thrown on political conditions in Japan by another outburst of political murder, again of leading statesmen, including a number of Cabinet members. The Premier was at first officially reported

Japan's World Rulers

“to have been the object of an attack as a result of which he died”, but later it became known that it was his brother-in-law, mistaken for him by the assassins, who had been killed.

Several hundred officers and soldiers of the Regular Army took part in the outrage, at midnight simultaneously attacking the men marked for death in their homes, in some cases first riddling the premises with machine-gun bullets. One of the victims was killed in a public inn which was first attacked with hand-grenades, in utter disregard of the lives of innocent people in no way connected with the objects of the militarist hatred. Their motive was stated to be “the removal of traitorous influence around the throne”, the men selected for the killing being supposed to have been tinged with “liberalism” and desirous of restraining somewhat the insane demands of the military.

It was several days before those who engaged in the *putsch* would surrender, and some of the officers were permitted to commit suicide. Martial law was declared, a strict censorship was enforced, and twice during the period, world communications with Japan were completely cut off.

It should now be plain to all that Japan's war machine, long a menace to the world, is a menace to the Japanese themselves. There were rumors that the Navy bitterly resented the act, as a number of Navy men in the Government were killed; and there were persons, probably within as well as outside Japan, who would like to have seen the situation develop into a pitched battle between the Army and Navy forces, each of them doing as much damage to the other as possible. Nothing else could be so fitting a close to the world-startling enterprise of a body of ignorant and fanatic chauvinists who, talking of their responsibility for maintaining “peace in Asia”, resort to wholesale murder at home, and who, unable to rule even themselves, would rule the world.



By F. B. Icasiano

Militarists and Militarists

The writer has been informed that a large oil company will shortly open an educational campaign, endorsed by a number of government bureaus and private organizations, against reckless driving. There is no reason to discount the value of such a campaign because there are business as well as humanitarian interests involved. According to police records, the number of automobile accidents has steadily increased during recent years, representing a horrible form of waste—material and human. In Russia a government transport driver who had killed a number of persons in a collision, after having previously been repeatedly warned against recklessness, was recently condemned to be shot to death. Some may regret that here reckless drivers can not be so dealt with. But more than punishment is required to deal with the situation. As a matter of fact, the reckless driver usually punishes himself, as the man at the wheel is least likely to escape serious injury in a bad accident. The pity of it is, however, that the reckless driver not only endangers the lives of himself and the other persons in the vehicle he drives, but all other people in every other vehicle in his path. A continuous effort should be made by all those who use the streets to bar incapable and dangerous drivers, by calling the attention of the authorities to them or, if they are chauffeurs, reporting them to the owners of the vehicles they are entrusted with. It should

be impressed on every mind that an irresponsible individual in the driver's seat of a machine of large horsepower and capable of terrific speed, is a public menace, far more dangerous than the ordinary type of maniac who is shut up in a psychopathic hospital.

In a 200-page monograph, entitled "Dr. José Rizal Beyond the Grave", recently published under the imprint of the Manlapit Press, Mr. Ricardo Roque Pascual, Ph. B., an instructor in the Department of Philosophy, University of the Philippines, seeks to prove that the supposedly long-lost "retraction" alleged to have been written by the Filipino martyr on the day before his execution on December 30, 1896, and reported to have been found in the archives of the Archbishop of Manila by Father Manuel Gracia last May, is a forgery. The author sets forth the results of his study of the handwriting and submits the document to textual, historical, and psychological criticism. He makes out a strong case from the point of view of the general reader, though its effectiveness will be marred for many by his evident anti-Church bias. If the document is a forgery, there is no reason to think that more than a number of individual churchmen are responsible. In view of the historic importance of the matter, it is desirable that those

in possession of the document voluntarily submit it to a board of handwriting experts of unquestionable standing, as Mr. Pascual, himself, is not a recognized authority in this field.

Attention might be called to the habit of mankind to unnecessarily leave behind them depressing mementos of their transient joys. View a picnic grounds for instance, strewn with paper bags, egg-shells, and orange peels. And after a fair or wayside circus, rickety and sagging *sawali* fences that once shielded the felicity within from the vulgar eye, now serve only to obstruct the view, mar the landscape, and remind us of the pleasures that are gone, perhaps nevermore to return. This is true not only in our country towns and hamlets, but in such a city as Manila with its well-planned and beautiful boulevards and parks. Some school or charitable society is given

permission by the authorities to erect a temporary structure which, decorated with vari-colored electric lights and waving flags, with happy people thronging in, and bands cheerfully playing, looks very gay indeed for a few nights, but which, after this ebullient life has departed, remains standing and standing as a permanently temporary structure, against all reason, violating all taste, outraging all the finer feelings. Such a piece of architecture, which may remain in the memory of some as a dream-palace where happiness and perhaps Love itself appeared to them, when seen some days later in the cold light of day, stripped and gaunt and tumbling down—ah! what melancholy and pain does it arouse in the sensitive breast! Erected with much merry bustle and enthusiasm, no one now thinks of gently pulling these fragile walls and towers down and taking the materials quietly and decently away as having served their purpose well and deserving of honorable disposal.

*N. B.—Editorial written by special request.

Freedom of Thought and Instruction

By J. W. Studebaker

THE last decade has revealed a tidal wave of antidemocratic movements throughout the world. Claiming that the principles of democracy are impracticable for our highly complex machine age, dictators have marched to power. With religious fervor, their adherents prophesy the ultimate downfall of self-government, and the triumph of the doctrines of the totalitarian state.

Whereas, once we claimed that peoples exploited by Old World despotisms would eventually turn to democracy, the Napoleonic voices abroad now boast that people who are unsuccessful in ruling themselves will gladly turn from liberty to the promise of dictated security and efficiency. Only a few years ago it seemed that our claims were to be quickly and completely vindicated, and that democracy had triumphed as the predominant form of social and political life in the world. Germany, Austria, Hungary, and the new post-war countries came into the orbit of democracy. Even China patterned its revolution after ours, and many of its new institutions were modeled according to our example. But now, democracy is definitely being challenged. The next decade may determine whether democracy will survive.

Fortunately for us, we are experiencing a new awakening, a new social consciousness, and a new expression of popular concern for democratic processes. There is no doubt that the constructive forces in America are now devoted to a serious attack upon the problems of the new industrialism to be built within the frame-work of self-government. But there are also repercussions from that tidal wave abroad. Even here in our country a certain amount of distrust of the democratic is being expressed.

But again, fortunately for us, the experimentations, to test the modern applications of the principles of absolutism, are being made overseas where we may witness the practical results and contrast them with our own



attempts to adjust our social system to this baffling machine age. Already we may see the outcomes of dictatorship: Steadily declining standards of living; persecution of all dissenters; suppression and censorship of speech, assembly, and the press; the crushing of women's rights; the burning of books; the repudiation of scholarship; the emasculation of education; the limitation of educational opportunities; and finally the destruction of youth in imperialist war.

You may say, "What has this to do with the question: Should Educational Organizations Safeguard Freedom of Thought and Instruction in American Schools?" My answer is this: It should be the primary concern of our professional educational organizations to safeguard our educational system from the straight-jacketing influence of these alien doctrines of suppression and censorship.

One of the major characteristics of modern dictatorships is the imposition of iron-clad control over education. They aim to prevent both youth and adults from hearing about, reading about, or discussing other governments. They suppress all inquiry of the criticisms of their régimes on the ground that such consideration is seditious, that all critics are disloyal, and that the acts of the government are not properly subject to investigation or analysis. To youth, the modern Caesars say, "Yours is not to question why, yours is but to do and die." To the world, they say, "People believe what they are told, and we propose to tell them." Education consists purely of learning what the rulers dictate to be truth. Patriotism consists of believing implicitly, and following unquestioningly.

Some few among us, apparently unfamiliar with the parenthood of their proposals, are seeking to interfere with the democratic process of free inquiry, which has always

(Continued on page 154)

Lucia

By Delfin Fresnosa

THE mention of the Reformatory school, long since abolished by the Government, strikes terror in the heart of every poor, homeless waif that roams the streets. These wretched beings trudge about wearily, asking for alms from people who scarcely deign to notice them, always on the alert for the shadow of a policeman who sees to it that they do not annoy respectable people, dashing for garbage cans and dumps of refuse in the silence of the night, and later slinking back to their wretched sleeping retreats, shivering in their rags. It was thus that a scared form crept deeper and deeper into the darkness of narrow, evil-smelling alleys, palsied with hunger and want of sleep. Among the very few that were intimate with him he was called Dado, and among his mere acquaintances, he was called Mestizong Baños, or just plain Mestizo because he looked like one in spite of the dirt that never left his features. But no one really knew his name or his parents and he himself knew not how he came to join this band of unfortunates. It seemed to him that he had grown up among them.

In his stupefied brain he carried the memory that impelled him to leave one refuge for another that occurred to him as more secure from discovery. Two nights before, he had seen some of his friends and other urchins surprised and hustled into a patrol wagon, and he and some other fellows had only narrowly escaped. Some of those in the wagon shrieked and protested and were roughly man-handled by the policemen, and the others only remained silent because they were either too weak or too stupefied with sleep and surprise. Then the wagon rumbled away. Eventually they would be sent to the place they dreaded so much because their imaginations had already supplied what the rumors brought by those who had escaped from the place, lacked.

The evening was chilly and clouds veiled the sky, thus the gloom and the silence of the sleeping city seemed to crush the flitting shadow of the gamin as he hobbled his way close to the walls of the houses. There was not a human being in sight and only sometimes would be shadowed the form of a bulky policeman on night duty. A dark alley opened before him like a tunnel and the street lights glimmered feebly to cast their lights on the spaces around the wooden posts. He was all alone in the midst of this gloom, but did not feel any sensation of uneasiness because of this solitude for he was by nature inclined to avoid company. All his life he had disliked to mingle with his kind. Yet he was neither proud nor shy. It was only his nature. It was not that, when alone, he often brooded or loved to dream; only that he was then more at his ease, and felt a kind of melancholy, happiness, and peace.

Starting at every suspicious-looking silhouette more from force of habit than from actual inclination, he doggedly wended his way to the banks of the river where he thought he was sure to find a place of sleep on one of the boats moored there. He faltered and shivered at every step and all the time his stomach was bothering him, not with the hollow



emptiness he always felt, but now with sudden pangs as if someone was ripping his insides. Sometimes by the street lights one might get a hasty glimpse of him. His emaciated figure was bent and clothed in discarded rags that clung to him as if he had just come out of water. On his disordered dirty

locks was perched the remains of a straw hat. It was thus that he appeared prematurely old and even his boyish face was stamped with misery and stupefaction.

But on reaching the banks of the river and seeing the idly rocking boats, he changed his mind, and he continued to follow the concrete embankment until he reached the place where the suspension bridge spans the dreary waters. A red lantern hung on a cornice of the night watchman's cottage, so that he did not approach the bridge. He was very tired and before he knew it, he had slumped down on the concrete embankment. He was very uncomfortable where he lay. The place was exposed on all sides and the cement was icy cold, and so craning his neck towards the water, he saw several *sampans* moored there. He noiselessly slipped onto one end of the barge nearest him and feeling with his foot, he found a heap of ropes and other things. He lay down on the pile and fell asleep.

When he awoke in the morning, he glanced hastily around, for he became conscious of noisy activity near him. The barge he had slept on was inhabited and so were the other boats around it. Women and children in the other barges were now starting the day, but on this one, all seemed quiet and serene. He then saw a girl cooking on an earthen stove a few feet away from him, and when he raised his head she looked at him. After her father and brother had left before the sun was up for their work, she had risen and begun to prepare the morning meal. They breakfasted earlier than the inhabitants of the other barges because her mother was a sick woman. One little sister was still asleep in the hold. She had tried to waken the waif, but he was as dead as a stone, and when he awoke she was wondering how he came to be there on their boat. She had seen his kind before, but if they ever slept on these boats, they had always left too early in the morning for her to see them near. Her first impulse was to send him away but he looked so wretched and bewildered that she held her tongue for the moment.

The sight and smell of food made him faint with hunger and his head became dizzy whenever he tried to move his body, thus he remained sitting on his haunches and staring blankly before him as if he had been struck dumb.

"Who are you?" she asked for want of a better opening. There was something childish in the way he rubbed his numbed face and bare feet and the way he brushed his eyes and nose with the back of a grimy hand. She felt a spark of pity growing in her, but somehow she was repelled by his strangeness and moreover she knew by hearsay that his ilk were persons not to be trusted even a bit.

"Dado," he answered indifferently.

"How did you come to sleep here?" she asked again.

"I tried to sleep on the embankment, but it was very cold there. So I slipped down here." She did not intend to

ask him more. She stood up, and took a coconut-shell spoon from the rack. She uncovered the pot; then she began to plunge the spoon into it and to transfer the cooked rice onto a plate; while at the same time she broiled a chopped piece of salted, sun-dried *bacalao*. She went to her mother with the plateful of rice and the fish leaving him to contemplate the pot where still some rice was left. He fain would have eaten it without her permission, but she came out even before he had made up his mind to approach the *kalan*.

"Could you spare me some food?" he asked of her.

She looked at him for a moment; then she took a plate and began to fill it with rice; she sliced a piece of fish and placed it on the gridiron over the embers. He ate the rice to the last crumb, while she wiped a clothes' line on the barge with a piece of rag where later she would hang the day's wash. And all the time he ate, he was under her observation.

Long after he had thanked her for the food and had left the barge, she occasionally thought of him. For he was such a wretched and strange man.

During the whole week later, he loitered in the vicinity of the bridge where from a vantage point, he could see the sampan on which she lived. On the side was painted the name: *Lucia*. That was perhaps her name, he thought. The girl he saw often from a distance, but he kept out of her sight. She pounded clothes on the deck and rinsed them in the water; she cooked the meals; on the deck at twilight she walked back and forth with the child in her arms; and sometimes she conversed with the other women of the barges. Her dress of whitish cotton with small black dots was as clear in his memory as her face. She was only a little more than plain, but in his youthful eyes, she was his conception of kindness and unobtrusive contentment even in poverty. But sometimes he also caught sight of her father and elder brother returning in the evenings. They were husky men with grim countenances.

He still begged or obtained his food from garbage cans, but however far he went, he nevertheless returned with mechanical steps to the river to get a look at her for the day. And so it was that he saw her one afternoon as she was

bringing water from a public faucet. The gasoline-can full of water was almost too heavy for her to carry and at every two or three steps she stopped awhile. Without further scruples of imagination, he went to her, and said: "Please let me carry it. It is very heavy for you." She looked up at his face, and before she could signify her answer, he had already lifted the can from the ground and was walking towards her home. She followed him quietly and they reached the barge without speaking a word.

She wanted to take the can from him when they reached the boat, but he held on to it as if with desperation; and after she had pointed out a jar to him, he poured the water into it; then he breathed with relief. They talked for a little while.

"During this whole week, I have wanted to meet you, but I couldn't even approach your barge. Most of my friends have been rounded up by the police, and I've been more than lonely whenever I see you. I don't know why. Could you perhaps let me talk to you for a few moments some times? I've no friends. . . ."

"Yes," she said. "I'm lonely too. Sometimes a whole day passes without my speaking to anybody except to my little sister and mother."

They remained silent for a few moments. Their heads were bowed down and they looked uneasily at their feet. She had on wooden *bakya* while he had nothing on his dust-covered feet. Then he blurted out as if with an inspiration: "Your name is Lucia, isn't it?" He was looking at her.

"Yes. How did you know it?" she asked a trifle surprised.

"I guessed it from the name of the boat."

"Oh! . . . Father named me after the boat."

"After the boat? Then it is older than you?"

"Yes. I was born here. Father inherited this boat from grandfather. I even still remember him living with us."

"And you have always lived here?"

"Yes. I've never left it for even a whole day or night."

After that he often went to see her.

(Continued on page 150)

First Wound

By Napoleon Garcia

THERE was no sorrow when the shaft descended
Tracing a path alive with brightest flame,
That even darkness did not dare reclaim
Into its fold. I felt it as it ended
Its sudden singing flight: a silence blended
So beautifully with the murmur of a name,
I heard it softly as the arrow came—
A whisper that with music was attended.

There was no shouting, no insistent cry
That told you of the arrow's quick descent:
Alone I understood: we had not spent
Long moments idly gazing eye to eye.
Unspoken song is hidden in my laughter,
I look at you not knowing what comes after.

Dipo Negoro, the Hero of the Indonesians

By G. G. Van der Kop

FRIDAY, February 8: daily life at Batavia is proceeding in the usual way; Government and Municipal offices have absorbed their numerous European and non-European employees early in the morning to disgorge them again in the early hours of the afternoon; business firms are working all day with the customary hour off for tiffin at one; and the shops are doing their morning business and will close at one to open again at five in the afternoon. Nothing denotes anything unusual, there is nothing to make one think of a holiday.

However, in the afternoon I remember that I want some information respecting certain recent political developments in native quarters and decide to call on S., a well-known Indonesian nationalist and journalist. His office is located at Senen, one of the busiest mixed Native and Chinese quarters of Batavia.

To my surprise I find his office closed, the printing presses of his paper are inactive, and only a native boy, who lives on the premises, is around. All he tells me is that the office is closed, and he ventures no further information.

Back at my own office I glance at the date in the almanac which may, perhaps, disclose the mystery of this closed office, and indeed, it does. February 8, I remember now is the date on which Dipo Negoro died in 1855. None of the native papers will be published today, the nationalist schools are closed, and tonight the Javanese Boy Scouts will meet at a campfire.

The reader will ask, of course: Who was Dipo Negoro and why is his memory cherished by the Indonesian Nationalists as that of their national hero? Although the name of this Javanese prince, once a formidable opponent of Dutch power in Java, may be familiar to Hollanders and Javanese, his fame has not reached abroad, except, perhaps, among those few who take a special interest in colonial history.

To tell the story of Dipo Negoro, we must turn back the pages of history and say a few words about the disintegration of the second Empire of Mataram (the first empire of that name existed in what may be considered as the days of Javanese antiquity) upon its coming into contact with the Dutch East India Company.

In the early days of its existence the (Dutch) city of Batavia was besieged twice by the forces of the Emperor or Susuhunan of Mataram or Surakarta (the capital of the Empire), but the efforts of this Oriental potentate to oust the Dutch from Java were unsuccessful (1628-1629). All through the seventeenth and the early part of the eighteenth centuries the Empire of Mataram, which comprised almost the whole of Mid-Java and East-Java, suffered from intestine conflict and wars which were fanned by the East India Company. Details may be omitted because in all colonial history the trend is similar. Under the guise of supporting the imperial throne, the Dutch not only obtained various privileges favorable to their commercial interests, but also took an active part in the political affairs of the



Empire, and they saw their efforts to obtain a thorough control crowned in the middle of the eighteenth century. The then Susuhunan of Mataram, who died in 1749, had before his death "for himself and his heirs, abdicated his sovereignty, conferring the same on the Dutch East India Company, and leaving it to dispose of the crown in the future for the benefit of the Company and of Java." It is rather indicative of the situation that in this statement the name of the Company comes before that of Java.

A son of the late Susuhunan, only nine years old, was raised to the throne by the Honorable Company, but this did not restore peace. Prince Mangku Bumi, in revolt against the Susuhunan for years, continued his campaign against the Dutch and forced them finally into negotiations. Terms were made in 1754 and the rebel leader was recognized as an independent Sultan of the territory of Djocjakarta. At present this is still a semi-independent Sultanate, much frequented by foreign tourists, as is the adjacent semi-independent State of Surakarta, the pale offspring of the once powerful Empire of Mataram. Mas Said was another rebel leader who defied the new régime, but in 1758 he threw himself on the mercy of the Susuhunan and received a small principality and the title of Pangeran (Prince) Adipati Mangku Negoro, who had, and whose House still has, its official residence at Surakarta.

It is obvious that the Dutch were the virtual holders of the throne of Mataram and the new born state of Djocjakarta. Each new Susuhunan and Sultan was forced into more binding contracts, curtailing his independence and restricting his domains, and as early as the beginning of the nineteenth century the independence of these princes was only nominal. Their spiritual sway over their subjects was (and to some degree is still) such, however, that it was imperative that their conduct and policies be watched closely by representatives of the Netherlands Indian Government. During the short period that the English ruled in Java (1811-1816), a fourth semi-independent principality was added to the three mentioned as a result of various court intrigues at Djocjakarta. With the aim of further weakening the position of the Sultan, another principality was created at his expense in 1813, in favor of Prince Paku Alam, who has his official residence at Djocjakarta.

All this serves not only as an introduction to the exploits of Dipo Negoro in the first part of the nineteenth century, to which we will give our attention presently, but also as an explanation of the rather involved situation which one finds at present at Surakarta and Djocjakarta. Each is the residence of two semi-independent Javanese ruling houses. Foreigners especially have difficulty in understanding the position. An American consular officer, for instance, who had been in Java a considerable time, was under the impression that the Mangku Negoro was the crown prince of Surakarta and had him listed as such in the consular "Who's Who."

Upon the return of the colonies to the Dutch in 1816, the

semi-independent princes of Mid-Java entered into the same relations with the Netherlands Indian Government as had existed before the advent of the English. Unfortunately the more or less liberal colonial policy of the English Lieutenant-Governor Raffles was followed by a rather reactionary policy on the part of the new Dutch officials, who had little experience of dealing with native princes. This led, of course, to friction. The loss of territory by the Javanese rulers in the course of time and the consequent reduction in the number of their subjects, made them lose a considerable part of their legitimate income from taxes also.

The obvious result was abuses and corruption at the expense of the mass of the population. The inexperienced Dutch officials made matters worse by their interference and their lack of appreciation of the position of the Javanese nobles, and when the Government tried to intervene in the manner of land tenure in the semi-independent states, dissatisfaction became general. Matters would soon have to come to a head. We may mention incidentally that the basis of the government scheme to remove the abuses inherent in the land tenure was to order the return of the lands rented under contract to Europeans by the Javanese princes, but the latter had to reimburse the former. To say the least, such a scheme appears to have been both hypocritical and stupid. Actually, the reforms which the Government considered imperative, were to be carried out at the expense of the Javanese princes, who, in no way were to blame for the existing abuses. Only a spark was now required to turn the smoldering fire into flame.

Against this background of seething discontent and threatening rebellion, Prince Diponegoro appeared upon the scene.

Diponegoro, born about 1785, was the oldest natural son of a former Sultan of Djocjakarta, Mangku Buwono III, and was because of his birth not eligible to the throne. During the English occupation of Java, however, difficulties arose regarding the succession at Djocjakarta, and the English offered to make Diponegoro Crown Prince upon the ascent of the lawful heir of the Sultan to the throne, which would have opened the way for him ultimately to reach the Sultanate. Diponegoro declined to enter into these proposals

because he did not wish to violate the age-old customs of his house and country. There is further evidence that Diponegoro did not contemplate a worldly career, for when his half-brother, the young Sultan Djarot, who ruled under the guardianship of Prince Paku Alam, proved a weak and vain man, whom he tried to influence for the better, in the interest of the oppressed common people, without any results, he turned entirely to spiritual affairs. He wandered through the domains of the Sultan as a pilgrim and fervent follower of Islam. In his dreams he was visited by the spirits of the dead and the celestial angels and he became convinced of his mission as an opponent of the Western rulers, whom he despised, and as the savior of Islam. It is alleged that in his spiritual broodings Diponegoro was influenced strongly by a fanatical Mohammedan teacher, a certain Kiai Modjo, who stood in great repute with the population as a holy man.

While his hostility to the Dutch and his disgust with the corruption and debauch at the Court, can not be doubted, there is no evidence that he contemplated any seditious action. After once having been slighted by the Dutch resident when he appeared at Court, he avoided all intercourse with the Javanese aristocrats and the Dutch officials, but this, it appears, made him only the more suspect.

Sultan Djarot died in 1822 and the succession problem presented itself again. It was to be the turning point in Diponegoro's career. There is no doubt in respect to his attitude toward the succession: he took no interest in it whatever; he had forsaken the material world for a life of spiritual attainment; his mind was set on another, let us hope, a better world, and he passed his days in mystical dreams and contemplation.

The Dutch officials, instead of realizing this and leaving the Prince to himself, dragged him into the succession problem: a son of Sultan Djarot, a mere child, was raised to the throne as Mangku Buwono V, and Diponegoro, his uncle, Mangku Bumi, and a few others were appointed his guardians. It is recorded that these proceedings threw Diponegoro into a furious rage. He considered it a premeditated insult that he, who had been opened the way to the throne by the English, which he had declined, and whose

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Casistry?

By Aurelio Alvero

THEY say you'd hurt me with disdain
 And hurt me with your words—
 How can a body numb with bleeding
 Be hurt by little swords?

The grass, mown down from living,
 Though trampled, feels no more—
 Thus, you can not hurt me
 Though stab be to the core.

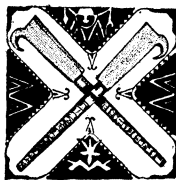
You may have hurt by word or gesture,
 But you've looked with love-filled eyes,
 And all that men can say about you
 Are slanderous lies.

"Samoan Black Saturday"

By Marc T. Greene and F. Tuitogamaatoe

I

Rome, January 7, 1936.



The Editor
Philippine Magazine

Dear Sir:

I AM afraid I shall have to make a comment on your article on Samoa.* You know perhaps that I have been in those islands a great deal, written much about them, and taken a prominent part in the controversies. I am probably as familiar with the position as anyone. What this person who has written the article says about the lack of tact, or even common sense shown by the New Zealand administration during the governorships of Logan, Allen, and Richardson is true enough, and I myself have said plenty of that. Indeed, I was at Geneva only a few weeks ago, where I went to tell the Mandates Commission a few things about Samoa that they did not know. In fact, what they really *do* know about it is no more than one-half of one per cent more than nothing at all.

But the description of the affair of the shooting of Tamasese and two others, and the murder by the Samoans of a white New Zealand police officer (which she does not mention and which more or less started the shooting) is a distressfully long way from according with the facts. The New Zealand police did not "open fire on a defenseless procession." Nothing of the sort! What happened was that Mata'a, a chief who has since died, was in the procession and he was wanted by the police on some sort of charge. They broke up the procession by arresting him; an incredibly stupid thing to do, but ordered by an incredibly stupid man, Allen, then Governor of Western Samoa. The Samoans naturally got excited for they are a fighting race anyway, and if you were to look up the records of the German occupation you would see what a time the Germans had with them; they rather fight than not at any time, like the Irish. As a matter of fact, they have been called the "Irish of the South Seas." Much as I love all the Polynesian people, but more particularly the Hawaiians and Tahitians, it certainly makes me smile to hear the Samoans described as "peace-loving." And as for crime among themselves, bless us, you should see the record of the past four or five years. In the old days, as reported by the great missionary John Williams, their custom after battle between tribes was to confine their prisoners in a high stockade and burn them to death.

However, as I was saying as to the shooting affair, the Samoans stampeded, armed themselves with rocks, and started for the Police Headquarters in the Court House. On the way they cornered the New Zealand officer in an alley and smashed his head up with stones. As they approached the court-house the New Zealand police commenced to fire machine-gun volleys over their heads and into the sea, in the hope of stopping them. This not availing, they turned the volleys into the road in front of the

II

Manila, Philippines, March 3, 1936

The Editor
Philippine Magazine

Dear Sir:

I REGRET very deeply that your judgment has been questioned by your friend Mr. Marc T. Greene in having published an article written by myself for your October issue, in which he alleges many facts were inaccurately and imaginatively stated.

I should be glad to know how many years Mr. Greene spent in Samoa studying the situation, and in what controversies he took "a prominent part" while there. It is singular that although I have lived in Samoa the greater part of my life, I cannot recall an incident of importance, or unimportance, in which he has figured with sufficient prominence to leave a trace of recognition in my mind. It would naturally depend upon how long Mr. Greene lived in Samoa to justify his claim of being "as familiar with the position as anyone."

I must maintain that my description of the shooting of Tamasese and fifty others (not two others) was mild compared to the atrocity it really was. I saw the procession file by from the Tauese Store. From what point of vantage, since he speaks thereof with such finality, did Mr. Greene witness it? Let me say that it consisted of not more than 500 persons—not 2,000 as claimed—and they were entirely unarmed. Natives are not allowed to own or possess any arms. The arrest of the chief Mata'u was used merely as an excuse for the attack, for certainly it would not require five or six completely armed men to effect the arrest of a single man—one known to be a scholar and musician, the son of a clergyman who had been brought up and educated by the London Missionary Society, and who had for years enjoyed a responsible position at Malua headquarters. This man was "wanted" for no more terrible offense than non-payment of the poll tax. The New Zealand riflemen and machine gunners could scarcely have been intimidated by a "howling mob of islanders armed with large stones" when one considers that the road is asphalted and that stones of a dimension to do great injury could hardly be found so readily at hand. It is true that the New Zealand private, to whom Mr. Greene refers as an officer, was killed by a stone from the hand of a boy who had just seen his father and his brother shot to death by this same private. Would Mr. Greene have remained calm at such a moment?

I notice that he locates police headquarters in the courthouse of Apia. Though it may seem an irrelevant point, the fact that Mr. Greene seems unfamiliar with the location of the principal buildings of such a very small village, might lead one to believe that his knowledge of local affairs could be similarly unreliable.

I was present at the inquest held after the affray. Not once did the Judge reprimand the Chief of Police, Braisby, Sergeant Waterous, or any of the other Government wit-

*See *Philippine Magazine*, October, 1935.

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Little Nita

By Vicente G. Ericta

THREE-YEAR old Nita had been spanked by her father. She wanted the banana in the cupboard but her mother would not give it to her.

"You wouldn't have anything more to take with your rice," Nana Ancis, her mother, said.

But little Nita was stubborn. She rolled on the floor, kicked her legs in the air, and cried. Tata Perto got angry, and *pak!* his open palm landed on the buttock of the child.

Nita crawled down the bamboo ladder to the ground. The warm sunshine that touched her face could not dry the tears that kept rolling down her cheeks. She did not feel the soft wind that blew about her. She did not notice the big butterfly that almost brushed her face with its gay-colored wings.

Where could little Nita go? She did not want to go back to Nana Ancis. She could not bury her tearful face between the soft folds of her mother's dress. Father and Mother both were her enemies.

In the yard there was a big acacia tree. The sunshine that filtered through the leaves cast white patterns on the ground. When the wind stirred the leaves, the white patterns danced like pop-corn in a black pot. Nita sat down on a big, partly exposed root of the acacia, watching the shadows. She dug a hole in the ground before her. There were dragon-flies flitting from one fallen leaf to another. She threw a small stone at a motionless dragon-fly that had maintained its poise for a long time. Soon she had stopped crying. She had forgotten all about her cruel Father and selfish Mother.

But a sob that suddenly shook her little frame reminded her of the spanking, and then she began to cry again. Father and Mother must not see her in the yard. She must go away. She must never return.

Getting to her feet, she walked out to the street. Her steps were slow and hesitant but she would not turn back. There was Lakay Ponso, who scared away small children with his huge, growling voice. There was the policeman, who put people into prison. There was Calotit, the crazy woman who wandered from place to place carrying her dirty pillow rolled up in a torn mat. There was wild Olla, who danced and shouted "Nana Bado! Nana Bado!"



in the streets. But little Nita was not afraid. There was defiance in the way she kicked at the pebbles before her. Dust had settled all over her small feet. . . .

Before long, Tata Perto and Nana Ancis were looking for Nita. They had gone around the neighboring blocks many times, but no Nita. Tata Perto had gone to little Petra's house. There was no Nita there. Nana Ancis called out "Nita! Nita!" as she hurried along the streets. But no Nita answered.

The neighbors joined in the search. The bustle of hurrying feet and the excited voices of women filled the neighborhood. Nana Ancis gave herself to tears, and blamed Tata Perto, calling him names.

Nana Bebang, the old spinster in the neighborhood, watched from the window. She saw the excited neighbors all around. She saw Tata Perto near the fence with clenched fists and rumped hair. She saw Nana Ancis weeping on the rung of their bamboo ladder. She saw she had had enough of the joke.

"Here is Nita!" she cried, bringing Nita back to the parents.

Nana Ancis ran to meet the little girl. Apo Sima mumbled a toothless prayer of thanks, and made the sign of the cross over the child. Soon the good neighbors had gathered around kissing the little head, laughing now over the excitement, and where did Nana Bebang find little Nita?

When Nana Bebang had told how Nita had hidden herself in her house, they laughed.

"You foolish child," said Tata Perto raising his hand in a pretense to strike. But it only landed caressingly on the small head.

"Foolish child," everybody was saying.

Tata Perto had gone to the house, but in a short while he was back with a big banana.

"Here, take your banana, my dear Nita," he said.

* * *

The next day little Nita was "lost" again. This time father had refused her a centavo to buy Mickey Mouse chewing gum.

Night Message

By Guillermo V. Sison

NIGHT flashes its secret message
Through a shimmering star;
The earth answers with
A million flowers, trembling
In the dew-drenched dark.

Nicanor Abelardo, A Sketch

By Pilar S. Gramonte

IT is national belief that every individual born on Philippine soil is or has something of the musician in him. The idea is not only native but even foreign. Born, therefore, in a land where music is a sort of passion and of parents whose ancestry can be traced back to a long line of music-lovers, with certain musicians among them, Nicanor Abelardo took to music naturally.

He was born on the 7th of February, 1893, at San Miguel de Mayumo, Bulacan, and was there baptized in that faith from which he never deviated. He was the oldest son of poor parents and his legacy, besides a love for music, was the pride they took in honesty. His father, Valentin Abelardo, is a photographer by profession, and was for some time a councilor of the Municipality of Sibul. He had picked up the rudiments of music from a study of the *Solfeo* by Eslava, which he later transmitted to his son, Nicanor, and his other children. He also played the violin and so taught this art to his son. The custom of teaching the children the *a, b, c's* of music is common in Filipino homes where it is thought that they must know at least how to play the guitar or bandurria or whatever instrument is available in the house.

Nicanor's mother, Plácida Sta. Ana, was a church singer. She had a natural voice quite unusual in quality, and this voice was so often the inspiration of the violin-player, that the church loft was the original setting of the romance between a pair who were to be the parents of a genius. Plácida Sta. Ana is a woman of great fortitude and this strength transmitted formed later the mainstay of her son in the difficulties of his life.

Valentin Abelardo and his wife were born at a time when education for the poor was utterly neglected, but they got enough to be able to teach their children the fundamentals. Nicanor was the first pupil of the mother. The other children received similar maternal attention, but there were wide spans between their ages, and Nicanor as the oldest child and only son was not only the favorite of the mother but also her constant companion, and, in later years, the chief support of the family. There was always a deep understanding, a friendship, between the mother and the son.

When barely seven months old, according to the father, Nicanor evinced a peculiarity that supports my assertion of the natural inheritance of music in him. The baby did not like the monotonous reading of the *pasion* for a lullaby, but would stop crying only when rocked to the tune of some gay martial air.

In his childhood he displayed a remarkable precocity. In his fifth year he could play a bandurria expressly made to a size suitable for him. He was already enrolled as a first grade pupil in the public school. At six he could play the overture to *William Tell* on the guitar and thereby became an object of admiration in his home town. When



he was seven years old, his father began teaching him to play on the violin.

Even as a child he was of a retiring nature. He mingled little with other boys of his age. But he loved to go with the *haranas*, the young men who with their guitars go out serenading their ladies.

The native *kundiman* and *kumintang* was the earliest music he became acquainted with. It was perhaps this atmosphere in which he was so early steeped, which heightened the romanticism in his nature. He ever held women in high regard, and his spiritual passion for them inspired many of his compositions.

His academic education constantly suffered undesirable checks owing to financial reverses in the family. At the age of nine, having completed the work in the second grade of the prescribed primary course in the American system of education, his parents decided to let him continue his studies in the city. The year before he had composed his first piece of music, to which he gave the title "*Ang Unang Buko*". It was a waltz and was dedicated to his grandmother. We are not informed as to whether the name he gave to the piece was significant of the career he intended to follow or was a mere childish caprice.

In Manila he studied in a school established by Pablo Paguia under the Spanish régime and which therefore followed the tedious Castilian system of education. He completed the *primera enseñanza* course and after that entered the Liceo de Manila where he took the *segunda enseñanza*, finishing up to the third year. This is according to the records of the father, but another record refers to his having graduated in 1905 at the Quiapo Elementary School. He must have taken both the Spanish and English courses either simultaneously or alternately.

It was during this period that he learned to play the piano. He lived with an uncle whose daughter, Virginia, was studying the piano. Nicanor would watch his cousin at her lessons, and after the teacher was gone, would take her place at the keys. Thus largely by self-study he acquired a knowledge by which he profited much in later years.

For a time he was engaged by Francisco Buencamino to play the piano in a saloon at Aceiteros for thirty centavos a night. It was during this period also that he composed a two-step that was a further indication of where his talents lay.

But it seemed that he would never attain the desire of his young heart, for he was recalled to the province by his parents. Back in San Miguel, he enrolled in the intermediate school. This was in 1907. In 1908, after having finished the sixth grade, he was offered a position as teacher in the barrio of San Ildefonso, Sibul Springs, Bulacan, at a salary of eighteen pesos a month. He went with a glad heart. Friday evenings he would take the train back home, and return to the barrio again the next Monday. For five years he followed this monotonous routine, but he never forgot his music, and composing became an obsession with

him. During the first year of his teaching he composed a march, "*Banaag at Lakas*", which he dedicated to the *Confederación Bulakeña*. It was his first published composition.

This early accomplishment aroused the admiration not only of a few of his acquaintances of good standing in the town, but a number of others among whom was the Commandant Sartou. The village priest's attention was also drawn to the boy and developed into such an interest that he wanted to send him to Spain to study. But the youth's strong love for his parents and his desire not to leave them, led him to turn away from that early opportunity.

At eighteen he began to suffer from a visual defect which was an after-effect of an attack of small-pox when he was barely four years old, and was forced to make use of eye-glasses.

In 1912 he was practically the only support of the family, and he determined not to marry until his sisters—Marina, Victoria, and Vivencia—who were then studying in the Philippine Normal School, should have finished their studies. The cares prematurely cast upon his young shoulders, did not in any way embitter him, however, and his amiability and modesty endeared him to many young men of his own age.

In 1916 he decided to enter the Conservatory of Music of the University of the Philippines. This was the first serious study of music he had ever undertaken. To support himself and the family while studying, he worked in saloons and showhouses, making use of his chance knowledge of piano-playing. He played in a show-house on Principe street at sixty pesos a month, later at various other cinematograph and vaudeville theaters, and finally at the Empire Theater on Echague (now the Plaza). Sixta Naguiat, of Sta. Rita, Pampanga, a ticket-seller at the theater, opened the eyes of the pianist to a new interest, and it was not long before he, having fulfilled his duties to his mother and sisters, married her.

In the meantime, he made remarkable progress in his musical education. His professors, Guy Harrison and Dr. Robert Schofield, soon recognized his ability, and in the third year of his stay in the Conservatory (1918) he was appointed assistant instructor in harmony.

He wanted to know something of everything in music, and even took up voice culture under maestro Capozzi,

and later under maestro Victorino Carrion¹, who himself had been a pupil of Capozzi. He also studied the bandurria with José Silos, the violin with Bonifacio Abdon, and the piano with José Estella.

He received his teacher's certificate in musical science and composition from the Conservatory of Music in 1921, and took up the post-graduate course, offered in the Conservatory in 1922, completing the work the following year.

From 1921 on, when he composed no less than thirteen songs and piano pieces, several quartets, and a sonata in four movements, he began writing music in earnest. He was never very particular with regard to the external conditions under which he worked. Whether he composed at mid-day or at mid-night, it was all the same to him. Noises did not bother him. Amidst all the pandemonium that can be created by children, and in his case by his own children, he could calmly concentrate on his bars.

In 1925 he took charge of the Sta. Ana Cabaret orchestra. This employment caused no little trouble for him in the Conservatory with which he was still connected as an instructor, for Alexander Lippay, the Director, would not have him engage in an occupation outside the University derogatory to the name of the institution. But he felt it necessary for him to think first of the needs of his family, and he tendered his resignation, which was, however, not accepted.

During all this time, he had in mind one thing,—he wanted to study abroad. The public recognition of him, far from making him content with his achievements, spurred him on the greater effort. He wanted to do many things, great things. Not that he sought personal exaltation; his desire was most unselfish; he sought to glorify not his name but his country.

His work at the Sta. Ana Cabaret and later at the Manila Hotel brought him quite a fair remuneration, but what he was able to save from his earnings was not enough to enable him to carry out his intention of studying in America. He therefore wrote to the President of the University of the Philippines through Dr. Francisco Santiago, who had become Director of the Conservatory, asking for a fellowship. The request was approved by the Board of Regents of the University, and, with various letters of introduction and recommendation, he left his native land in pursuance of his greatest aspiration.

¹Note:—See "Maestro Victorino Carrion," *Philippine Magazine*, November, 1935.
(Continued on page 138)

At Sunset

By Winnifred Lewis

I am so glad that now no more I bear
That old blood wound that once drained out my heart;
That I can think of you and yet not flinch,
Can even speak of you and lightly smile;
So wholly have I learned forgetting's grace,
So tranquilly my days pass, each on each.

But sometimes when I see a child at play,
And sunshine lighting up his thatch of curls,
I see your burnished hair reflecting back

Its shafts of light into my dazzled eyes.
And sometimes, when a bow of molten gold
Is drawn in music o'er a singing cloud,
The same mad flame will thrill my leaping heart
As that I knew with you in other days.

I could not long endure such throbbing light
Without recurring midnight, blind with pain;
And I am glad that God in kindness draws
The curtain of his night o'er sky and sea.

"History"—as Sometimes Written

(With apologies to Leandro H. Fernandez, author of "A Brief History of the Philippines")

By Leon Ma. Guerrero, Jr.

AFTER the Cabuyao massacre in 1872 the agitation for reforms stopped for some time. The summary arrests and executions which had immediately followed the abortive Sakdal revolt filled the Filipinos with terror, and for a while nobody dared raise against authority. The confidence between the Spaniards and the Filipinos daily grew less, and the mutual distrust increased. The country had peace, but it was a peace maintained by force of arms. Beneath the outward calm, the Filipinos began to prepare for an uprising such as the country had never known before.

To do this, organization was necessary. Open organization was impossible, for organizations for any kind of reform were forbidden. Therefore a secret society was formed, called the Most High and Most Venerable Association of the Sons of Sweat, but popularly known as the *Anak Pawis*. It was organized in July, 1892, in a small town in the Sierra Madre region, San Antonio, in the province of La Laguna.

The founder of the *Anak Pawis* was Teodoro Asedillo. This patriot was born in San Antonio, on the thirtieth of November, 1863. His family was poor. As a student in one of the small parochial schools, he proved himself to be a leader and organizer of sorts. Later he became a school teacher, first in Longos, later in San Antonio. He devoted his spare hours to reading. His favorite subject was the French Revolution. It was from his reading so much about this period of French history that he came to think of establishing the *Anak Pawis*.

As early as September, 1885, Teodoro Asedillo began attracting attention. He harangued a crowd of cigar strikers but disappeared when the *guardia civil* arrived to disperse the mob. Asedillo had previously promised: "If the present strike should fail, I will return to my mountain home in Laguna and turn revolutionist". He kept his promise by founding the *Anak Pawis*.

The Governor-General of the Philippines at this time was Manuel Quezon, a stern and determined man. When he heard of the revolutionary organization founded by Asedillo, he announced an immediate and intensive campaign for its extermination. He ordered a detachment of one hundred *guardias civiles* to proceed to San Antonio and capture Asedillo dead or alive. A price was put on the hero's head.

Meantime a new leader had appeared to take his place at Asedillo's side. This was Nicolas Encallado, an old bandit of the Sierra Madre, commonly known as Kapitan Kulas. Kapitan Kulas was converted to the ideals of the *Anak Pawis* by Asedillo.

Encallado was born in Barrio Banot in the town of Mauban, Tayabas, in March, 1843. Because of his ability and extraordinary force of character, he soon rose to local prominence and was made municipal captain of his town. But he became dissatisfied with existing conditions and, after an unfortunate clash with the *guardia civil*, fled to the mountains.



When the rebellion began, he was among the first to take up arms. His bravery and determination won the admiration of his comrades and he soon became their recognized commander together with Asedillo. The revolt gradually spread until it involved nearly the entire island of Luzon.

But death was near for Asedillo. In the morning of December 31, 1896, a detachment of *guardias civiles* surrounded his lonely hut in the Sierra Madre. They had been led there by a spy. Asedillo had only three men with him. While his companions were preparing breakfast, the hero was writing a poem called "My Last Farewell". It seems that a premonition had come to him of his approaching doom.

Treacherously, without giving warning, the Spaniards fired from all sides into the small hut. Rushing out, the revolutionists were shot down without pity. Afterwards, the body of Asedillo was carried into the town and crucified in the market place.

As a result of the death of Asedillo, the revolutionists became more determined than ever to carry on the fight. Even the distant provinces took up arms. The forces of the *Anak Pawis* were now under the sole command of Encallado.

Early in 1897 Governor-General Quezon, at the head of 28,000 men, took the field against the insurrectionists. He tried to put down the rebellion in La Laguna, Morong, and Tayabas. He fought a number of pitched battles, and defeated Encallado with heavy loss.

But Spain was beginning to feel the drain of war, for a widespread rebellion had broken out in Cuba a year before the uprising in the Philippines. The Governor tried to make peace. He offered pardon to all who would lay down their arms. Although many Filipinos took advantage of this amnesty, many more chose to continue the struggle.

Both sides, however, were beginning to feel the exhaustion of the war. The Spaniards had made overtures for peace, but without success. In the latter part of January of 1897, Aurelia Encallado, a daughter of Kapitan Kulas, offered her services as a mediator. She was permitted to pass through the Spanish cordon and interview her father. Her efforts were successful, and a few days later, she obtained an agreement which is now called the Pact of Sitio Apugan, from the place where the revolutionists surrendered.

Little is known regarding this agreement. Governor-General Quezon denied that he had made any promises for reforms or that he had promised immunity to the rebels. However, there is no doubt that the Filipino leaders agreed to lay down their arms believing that Spain had agreed to their demands, which were as follows:

1. A haircut for Encallado.
2. A trip to Malacañan for Encallado and also a triumphal return to Mauban.
3. Better food in jail.

The Filipinos fulfilled their part of the Pact of Sitio

(Continued on page 137)

The Dance as Expression

By Gladys Traynor

DANCING satisfies a primitive instinct, the first and most natural urge to self-expression. Developed into an art, it can, like music, give pleasure to everyone. Conceptions of art have changed greatly through the years, and from Realism through Impressionism, we have finally come to Expressionism. Whatever quarrels painters and musicians may have with this latest school, those interested in creative dancing have welcomed the new development.

In his book, "Expressionism in Art", Sheldon Cheney quotes Benedetto Croce's definition: "Art is what everybody knows it is." We have heard a great deal about art being beauty, "that which gives pleasure in a special way", or "that which affords aesthetic enjoyment", but these are evasions. Mr. Cheney's definition is an attempt to get away from these empty phrases. He further explains Croce: "Art is the formal expression of a conceived image", or the alternative, "Art is the formal expression of an imagined conception".

Taking this definition apart we find that the word "formal" carries the implication of order, plan, or rhythm in the expression. One might use the term "ordered expression". "Conceived" suggests directness of creation, and overtones of emotion, lyricism, ecstasy, as opposed to the merely imitative. "Image" denotes a product of the imagination given form.

In application to dancing this definition is perfect. The "image" a dancer "conceives" necessarily suggests moods, fluid and changing, but there is nevertheless an ordered expression and a definite conception. As Mr. Cheney points out, there must be rhythm in all art, but it is more easily understood, recognized, and felt in dancing than in any other form. The movement of the earth and the planets, our whole existence, in the universe—microcosm and macrocosm—is rhythmic. Nature-loving man expresses in the dance his mental impressions and emotions—to the rhythm of his blood. Joyfully he lifts his arms toward heaven; leaping, swaying, stooping—he expresses his joy or pain. This is the first urge to dance—an expression of the natural man.

With the development of a social system, other types of dances came into existence. For example, the folk dance. In these dances one may see conventionalized customs, and abandonment, naturalness, and artlessness, many of which characteristics were lost in the later development of the dance, as typified by the ballet—an artificial and stilted form of dancing which reflected the shallow, literal, and imitative atmosphere of the Victorian era.

Today the modern dance returns to free, natural, and harmonious movement. Creative dancing as an art expresses the individual's life and thought in rhythm. Its aim is to release the natural man, uninhibited. Artistic dancing, calisthenics, gymnastics, athletics, and sports have come to be accepted as among the chief features of modern



education and are truly among the most vital and important activities of our age.

Our life and times (referred to slightly at the beginning of this era as "these pagan times", now used in a complimentary sense) are frequently compared to the best periods of the classic Greek civilization. Interest in sports, school and national athletics, Olympic tournaments, is reminiscent of old Greece when it was the center of Western culture. But even today, when we compare our modern athletes with some of the beautiful Greek statues, we say the sculptors of those times "idealized" the human figure. Symmetry and harmony of figure no longer seem "natural" to us. We are, however, becoming increasingly better informed about body culture, nudist colonies focussing attention on the ugliness of the average untrained figure. We are realizing that it is possible for everyone, through proper training and diet, to possess a beautiful, well-proportioned figure. When that time comes everyone will dance as naturally and joyfully as those few of whom we now say, "he is especially gifted". Joy in dancing, is the rightful heritage of every human being, and not only of the fortunate few who have attained the freedom of unself-consciousness.

Mention of the term "Greek dancing" may bring a smile at the recollection of the earnest young women with artistic yearnings who a few years ago draped themselves in transparent veils which failed to conceal awkward and untrained bodies. Their "art" was ridiculous, but the effort was admirable. Because of the courage of artists like Isadora Duncan there are many more people today who are able to express these natural yearnings. Isadora Duncan made an important contribution to the dance in attempting to bring back Greek forms, but she was tremendously handicapped by Victorian restrictions and false conceptions of modesty. In her day it was not possible to acquire a well-trained body. After years of struggle, she appeared before her audiences, no longer young, and her unattractive figure provoked laughter. Only those who understood her "conceived image" enjoyed her dancing. Because she failed in the "ordered expression", she had no popular appeal. But, today, now that others have developed her ideas and caught her inspiration, she is recognized as the great artist she was.

If "Art is what everybody knows it is", then art must have a popular appeal. But just as it is necessary to hear and study music as a prerequisite to an understanding and appreciation of the art, so also is it essential to have some background for the appreciation of dancing. The dance should reproduce the soul's experiences, physically. The body must be under complete and perfect control, trained to express every shade of emotion. Systematic, practical body culture is therefore the foundation of all schools of

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The Nineteen Martyrs of Aklan

By Beato A. de la Cruz

WHEN a fierce revolution swept over this country during the last decade of the nineteenth century, it claimed the lives of several thousand men. Aklan, a section of Capiz, played its part, offering the lives of some hundreds of its sons. In memory of those Akleños who fell in the night, the town of Kalibo, in Aklan, Capiz, has erected a modest mausoleum to contain their remains. To their first leader to fall, General Francisco Castillo, an equestrian statue has been raised in a plaza of this thriving town.



dreds strong, the *Insurrectos*, as they were called, reached the town before sun-up. They stopped and gathered in front of the massively built residence of the *Capitán Municipal*.

This building was the biggest building in the town then. Surrounded by a high stone wall, there were no means to gain entrance except through two big doors. But the Capitán Municipal, Juan Azcarraga, had anticipated the coming of these men, and had a number of *guardias civiles* detailed to defend his home in case of an attack.

Hostilities began in Aklan just after the death of José Rizal in Manila on December 30, 1896. As early as the first days of January, 1897, the people began to band themselves together in the barrios of Ochando, Kawayan, Kuntang, and Tambak of the municipality of Batang, and in the barrios of Nalook and Mabilo of Kalibo. Under the leadership of a handful of Katipunan members who arrived from Manila, the local chapter was organized. The *Sandugo* or blood-compact, a part of the initiation ceremonies to the Katipunan, immediately started. The arm was bled and the blood used in signing a pledge to support and defend the Katipunan to the death.

Supremo Francisco Castillo came forward on a prancing white horse. He looked up at the closed windows of the house and called out aloud for an audience with the Capitán, but before he could pronounce the last word, a shower of bullets answered his demand. Brave, though foolhardy, he shouted "*Aumenta más, amigo! Otro tiro más, amigo!*" The Mauser rifles again spat fire and death. One bullet found a fatal place near the throat of the fearless leader, and he dropped dead from his horse. The others, poorly armed with only their bolos and a few spears, fled.

Within a few days, the existence of the Katipunan in Aklan was rumored. In Kalibo, Lezo, Malinao, Banga, Balete, Jimeno (now Altavas), and Batang, towns of Aklan, the Spanish officials felt decidedly uneasy. It was said that local Katipunan had enrolled a great many members in only a few weeks' time. In February, the central headquarters of the Katipunan was established in Mabilo, a barrio of Kalibo, and the society began an open campaign for membership. Young men and old streamed in from every direction ready for a call to arms.

A few days later, a Spanish ship dropped anchor at Dumagit, Batang. Here, Colonel Ricardo Monet, *Comandante General* of the Bisayas, landed together with a company of *guardias civiles* and soldiers from the *Infanteria de Marina*.

Francisco Castillo was the head of the society and was called the *Supremo*. Assisting him in every way were Candido Iban (his money bought the printing press for the Katipunan in Manila founded by Andres Bonifacio), Albino Rabaria, Cornelio Delfin, Teodorico Motus, Pedro Pamati-an, Isidoro Jimenez, Isidoro Madayag, Canuto Segovia, Gabino Sukgang, Roman Aguirre, and many others.

When they arrived in Kalibo, Colonel Monet proclaimed amnesty to all Katipunan members in all the towns of Aklan and also to those who had taken part with General Castillo, but this general pardon would not be in effect for any person concerned who did not present himself in person to the Colonel.

Supremo Castillo, together with Albino Rabaria and Candido Iban, owned a small fishing boat called *The Jolly Trinity*, used for pearling or gathering oysters on the fishing banks of Batang and Sapián. Word came to the Supremo, then in Banga on a visit to friends, that the boat had been towed away by a Spanish ship from the barrio of Kuntang, its mooring place.

Of the many men who presented themselves from March 19 to March 22, Colonel Monet picked a number whom he suspected of being the organizers of the Katipunan in Aklan and the leaders in the local disturbances, and threw them into prison. For several days they were starved, lashed, pounded by the butts of guns, and spat upon.

The Supremo immediately left Banga for Tigayon, a small barrio halfway between Kalibo and Banga. Here he found the local members of the Katipunan gathered and ready. Together with the other contingent in Mabilo, they planned to march to Kalibo at the same time. It should be mentioned that the road from Tigayon to Kalibo to the south and the road from Mabilo to the east were like the arms of a compass, with Kalibo as the pivot.

These Nineteen Men, weak from hunger and thirst and racked with rain, were bound together and forced into a black hole of a stone cell on Amadeo Street (now Nineteen Martyrs Street) in Kalibo. Here their hands were manacled and a long bamboo pole was passed through their locked arms across their mangled backs. Then they were strung high up against the wall of the cell, with their backs to the firing line, and during the first hours of March 23, they were shot to death. The few who did not die instantly were bayoneted.

That was a night of darkness and terror in Kalibo. The town awoke to hear the sharply ringing rifle shots and the cries and groans of farewell of these Nineteen Martyrs of Aklan.

The wholesale massacre did not serve the purpose of sup-

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Suggestions on Getting a Job

By Frank Lewis-Minton

JOB-HUNTERS!

All day long an aimless procession plods along our business thoroughfares . . . looking for work. Here and there an individual pauses, buttonholes an acquaintance, enters a store or office building. It is a depressing, a heart-breaking parade. Most of the faces are pleading, some furtive, some hopeless, and some rebellious in expression. Occasionally one steps out more briskly than the rest . . . can still manage a smile.

But the requests are stereotyped: "I would like a job" . . . "Can you use a boy in your office?" . . . "I would like to be a salesman, sir" . . . Or, (from an utter stranger), "Will you give me a recommendation for a job with Smith, Jones & Company?" Hundreds of these jobless persons describe themselves as typists. Typists who can not write a single sentence correctly from dictation, who would be content to sit copying letters day after day, at fifteen pesos the month. Many of them are ex-government employees who fell under the axe during the recent reorganization of bureaus. Many held political sinecures. Many more are merely graduates of law or business colleges. Many are just nondescripts who have fallen into step with the job-hunters, obviously hungry, but lacking the initiative to get out of the procession.

In my tiny office an average of three persons daily ask me for work, or help in getting work; for somehow the word has got about that I can occasionally find jobs. . . that at least I will lend a sympathetic ear. "What can you do?" I ask. Usually the answer is: "Anything, sir", or some variation of it, such as "I will take any kind of a steady job." Some weeks ago a young man called upon me who stated that he was a bookkeeper. "I can do any kind of accounting", he said. It developed that he had graduated from a "business college".

Ridiculous? Yes, if it were less pitiful. True, those applicants did not mean literally that they could "do anything." They meant that they were willing to accept any kind of work, no matter how casual, how menial. . . regardless of whether or not they were fitted for it. They meant that they wanted an income. A steady job? There is no such thing in the world of business, at least not in these times of commercial and industrial change. The steadiness of a job depends largely upon the ability, energy, and tact of the job-holder. . . upon his all-round suitability for the position. There are exceptions to this rule, but they are exceptions. As to the statement of the bookkeeper—that was, of course, just a revelation of gross ignorance. Men who can do *any* kind of accounting, if such there be, are not looking for jobs. Their services are in constant demand—in government, finance, commerce, and industry.

Mr. Job-hunter, get out of the procession! Look about you and try to determine just what line of endeavor offers the best opportunity to one of your qualifications, what industries, commercial lines, professions, are least overcrowded. Consider the fact that, if no city job offers,



there is always the soil and the sea which are the sources of all commerce and industry. . . of all wealth; then ask yourself what you are best qualified to do.

There are vacancies in the Philippines—both in Manila and the provinces—awaiting the right men to fill them. Even during the worst of our depression, executives have told me that they were looking for men . . . men with certain qualifications. Not infrequently, during the past three years, I have been asked: "Do you know a man who would be competent to . . . etc.?" "Do you know a man whom I can trust to do this or that?" And although job-hunters were in my office almost daily, I could not recall one sufficiently capable, tactful, trustworthy. . . could not recall one who had clearly and convincingly stated his qualifications, nor what he wished to do, other than to get a job "in an office" or "as a salesman".

Mr. Job-hunter, have you ever tried self-analysis? Have you ever made an honest effort to discover just what sort of work you are best fitted to do? Have you ever talked the matter over seriously with more experienced men of your acquaintance? Have you made any definite plans concerning what your life work is to be? Try it. Before you go out looking for work again, ask yourself the following questions, and propound such others as may seem pertinent in your particular case:

What do you consider the most important thing in life?

What is your true ambition?

What is your favorite occupation?

Are you particularly interested in some special kind of work?

Just what do you know about this kind of work?

Do you most enjoy the society of men engaged in this kind of work?

Do you want the job, or merely the salary?

If you had an income sufficient for your needs, would you still continue with your work?

Have you any definite plans for the future?

Have you answered the foregoing questions truthfully?

Let us assume that you have answered the questions as truthfully as possible, for he who deceives himself is utterly deceived. Let us also assume that you have decided what you consider the most important thing in life, for this is bound to affect your perspective. It may be that your ideas along this line will change within a decade, but for the time being it is sufficient that you have ambition, a definite objective, an ideal.

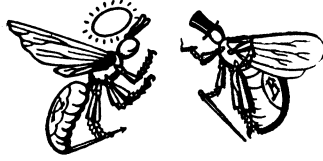
Now a few suggestions on getting a job. Probably you have, if you are jobless, tried the commonly accepted method of calling upon executives, with your credentials. Possibly you have carried those letters about in your pocket until they have become soiled and frayed. Recommendations are all right. References are better. But if this method has not brought the desired result, try some other.

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With Charity To All

By Putakte and Bubuyog

PIETY: Justifying the ways of men to God. Highly valued by minds that, like points, have position but no extension. (Not derived from pie, although piety earns pies, and too much pie induces indigestion and consequently piety.)



Adulterated: As used by a promising freshman in a local university: "Unlike our modern girls the Maria Clara type is faithful to her husband and is not adulterated."

Gentleman: What Mayor Posadas wants every policeman to be. This might lead to a wholesale paralysis of the police force, as gentlemen never interfere with other people's wrong doings, being wholly occupied with their own.

Polyglot: One who speaks languages marvelously unlike a native, or one who can read the local editorials.

Culture: In this world center of learning, (or word center—it does not matter which) found only in test tubes and Petri dishes.

Isolation: "The action of isolating, the fact or condition of being isolated or standing alone." (Oxford Dictionary) Woman is among the few organisms that have not yet been isolated. "To realize her true talent, a woman should be isolated", says Erskine. Unfortunately, while an isolated man becomes a saint, an isolated woman degenerates into a female.

Love: "That disposition or state of feeling with regard to a person which manifests itself in solicitude for the welfare" of oneself and incidentally of the person. "Christian love" has been cried up as a "welding influence". We know, however, that profane love does much better welding.

Photography: De Goncourt wrote: "The day that a God shall be photographed, civilization shall have reached its heights". While we now have photographs of goddesses and near-goddesses in such printed matter as has been appropriated by the Bureau of Customs according to its dark custom, the fact remains that de Goncourt's condition is still unfulfilled. Perhaps the trouble lies in the fact that photographers, who are very simple men, do not recognize a god when they see one, although they are not so stupid as not to recognize a goddess. As Voltaire ought to have said, "If a goddess did not exist, it would be necessary to invent one." Or *more*. The more the merrier.

Harakiri: Instigating underdogs to do away with one's enemies and afterwards allowing them to do away with themselves.

Jueteng: A game highly profitable to wives of provincial officials, but extremely dangerous for policemen who would not accept bribes.

Sweepstakes: Arguments against the abolition:

1 It will encourage more dangerous forms of gambling such as poker, monte, and marriage.

2 It will diminish the number of future plutocrats.

3 It will give this country a reputation for virtue which will make her unpopular among nations.

Arguments for the abolition:

1 It will swell the ranks of the Sakdals.

2 It will decrease the number of people who live by politics alone.

3 The system of holding sweepstakes twice a year does not do the country sufficient good. Daily sweepstakes would be more to the point. The new system would enable the Government to raise, at a conservative estimate, 146,345,875 pesos 29 centavos a year (excluding leap years, when the amount will naturally *leap*.) This should be enough to purchase a sufficient number of destroyers, Sakdals, submarines, boloes, and Ethiopians who will substitute for our able-bodied men in the training camps so that the latter could be free to join the "Youth" organizations, the National Volunteers, the Puericulture Centers, the Veteranos de la Revolucion, the Philippine Culture Association, and the Women's Clubs.

Side-shows: We see by the papers that some of the side-shows in the Carnival city have been closed by Director Luz on the recommendation of a special Committee. Now, we have nothing against that Committee (But why did Mr. Luz forget us?) nor its recommendations. Everybody knows that the much-advertised *risque* side-shows in the Carnival invariably turn out to be frauds—there is nothing really *risque* about them. We can therefore well understand the moral indignation of the Committee.

Take the "Naked Truth in the Dark Room". We understand that in this show there was far more darkness than nakedness; and as we are not scholastic philosophers and therefore are unaccustomed to darkness, we fully sympathize with Director Luz who, like ourselves, would not be imposed upon.

The closing of these side-shows, however, has suggested to us the possibility of closing other side-shows not within the Carnival grounds, such as for instance the Municipal Board and the Oil Investigations and the opening to the general public of such side-shows as the Carnival Auditorium and the private office of Mr. Luz.

Contrasts

By Severino Lonoza

THE sun-kissed blade and the dull, red rust,
Sweet love, and hate that mars;
Low under our feet the smallest dust,
And over our heads the stars.

The Pencil Inverted

Anonymous

"CAN we possibly pass Pedro? Poor fellow, you know he failed last year." The Principal swung back in his swivel chair and addressed a group of teachers before him. The teachers shook their heads slowly, one after another.

"He has made nothing but D's in my class," said the economics teacher.

"He has learned nothing in my class," said the history teacher.

"He appears never to have heard of Newton's law of gravitation," hazarded the physics teacher.

"What is the matter? Doesn't he work?" countered the Principal.

"Yes, he works hard, and is attentive in the class; but he seems not to understand anything." The other teachers agreed reluctantly. "He is a good boy," some one added.

"Where is Baoan?" the physics teacher inquired looking at Pedro's permanent record. "I never heard of it."

"It is a little barrio back in the hills about twenty kilometers from the nearest road," explained the oldest teacher, "I don't suppose the boy has had much chance."

"But we can hardly graduate him because he has had no chance." The Principal poised his pencil over the column marked "Final Action," and as nobody said anything, wrote the word "Failed", and went on to the next.

The English teacher slipped out of the room, and returned with a theme book in her hand. "I want to read you something," she said, "please be patient, I shall not take long. For the first formal theme this year I asked the class to write an actual vacation experience—you know—the old stock assignment. This is what Pedro wrote.

"My Vacation

"When school closed last year I tried to look for job to support my studies for the coming year; otherwise I could not continue my studies. I had a burning desire to continue my studies because no person in our barrio had ever yet graduate from the Provincial High School. When I



do not graduate last 1933, my father said to me, 'See, you are a fool like all the others; how can you graduate?' But I answer to my father, 'If I do not succeed at first I must try try again.' So I try again to look for job to support my studies.

"At the first I find nothing, and my father she say again many times, 'See, you are a fool'. But because of my strong determination I keep on. Later I find for job with the road gang. My hands are very soft in the inside, and my blisters are very painful. We build the provincial road under the heat of the sun. Sometimes my head is very dizzy. For several times I vomit, and once I faint so that I lay under the shade of the tree. My companions say, 'Better you go home now,' but I do not like. At night we sleep in the camp because our barrio is very far.

"We sleep in the camp and there are many mosquitoes because we have no nets. Many of my companions are sick of malaria, and I also am sick. But my homesickness is worst. I think I am going to die. Shall I never see the face of my mother again? The provincial doctor inject me with injection medicine, and the place is very painful that I cannot sit down any more. I feel like die, only that I have a strong desire to go home.

"My employer pay me my money, and oh! it is not enough for my matriculation fee and buy my books. I am very sad. When school begin I go to school, and find to my great joy that students are permitted to rent for books. So my money is enough, and that I buy a pair of shoes with what remains. I am very happy because I shall study hard and graduate in the Provincial High School."

The voice of the English teacher ceased; the room was very quiet. Deliberately the principal inverted his pencil and poised the eraser above the entry he had made in the column marked "Final Action."

"Do it!" urged the history teacher.

"Yes, do it!" seconded every other teacher in the room. And the Principal did.

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—John Wanamaker.

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Getting a Job

(Continued from page 131)

Try letter writing. The follow-up method. Get a city directory and make a list of the firms engaged in the business or industry you are interested in. Select ten concerns from this list, and write to them. Address the letters to the managers. Unless you are an excellent long hand writer, type your letters. In any event, keep duplicates.

Be specific. Be brief. Do not write more than one page, double spaced. Usually three paragraphs are sufficient. Tell the manager what you want to do. Do not over-state your ability. Ask for an interview. Always make up your own letter. Ask advice, if you like, on what to say, but always say it in your own words. If someone writes an excellent letter for you, and you disappoint the prospective employer in the interview, your chance is lost. (Type or print your name and address at the bottom of the letter, sign your name clearly; and if you do not receive a reply within one week, telephone the manager and ask if he has received your letter.)

When you secure an interview, be prompt. Be courteous but not servile in your responses. Don't fidget. Don't writhe about in your seat. Don't drum on the chair arms with your fingers. Don't wiggle your feet. Don't crack your finger joints. Don't smoke unless you are invited to do so. Don't laugh too much, unless you are amused. A smile is all right, but forced laughter arouses suspicion, not to say annoyance. If you are nervous, don't show it.

Never say: "I will take anything". It is permissible to say: "I am willing to take a lower position for the time being", or: "The salary is not of first consideration". If you have no experience, say that you wish to begin at the bottom of the ladder, but do not let your prospective employer forget that you are ambitious. Never appear too anxious. Never "grab" the job the instant it is offered. The manager is "sizing you up", trying to form an estimate of your capabilities. Try to form an estimate of him. Sometimes it is best to say that you will consider the matter overnight. If you grasp too eagerly for the job, you lower your prospective employer's opinion of your business ability.

Last of all, if you get the job, remember that "steady" work does not mean steady advancement. It is easier to get a position than to get a promotion. Ability... energy... tact... perseverance. A job is merely an opportunity to develop these qualities, to make yourself a permanently useful member of society.

The Nineteen Martyrs

(Continued from page 130)

pressing the revolt. Rather it flared up anew as rage and hatred of the Spanish misrule swept the region.

The Nineteen Martyrs who gave their lives for the Fatherland on March 23, 1897, in Kalibo, Aklan, Capiz, were:

Roman Aguirre
Tomas Briones
Domingo de la Cruz
Valeriano Dalida
Claro Delgado
Angelo Fernandez
Benito Iban

Candido Iban
Simon Inocencio
Isidoro Jimenez
Catalino Mangat
Lamberto Mangat
Valeriano Masinda
Maximo Mationg
Simplicio Reyes
Canuto Segovia
Gabino Sukgang
Francisco Villoriente
Gabino Yonsal

The Dance

(Continued from page 129)

dancing. A student begins with exercises in correct breathing, in rhythmical reflexes of the muscular system, and other exercises which enable him so to control his body that he may express his inner feelings in completely harmonious movement.

Only for such a perfectly trained body is it possible to execute properly the artistic dance. The dance is body culture developed to the highest degree rather than that mere wiggling or series of dead and senseless movements too generally understood to be "dancing". Only through serious, systematic, and thorough training does one acquire the real technique of the dance. In addition, a richness of emotional experience must be acquired. Dancing teachers are endeavoring more and more to awaken the creative forces in their pupils and the desire to express their own feelings.

The two groups of dancers, whose photographs accompany this article, are students of Mrs. Kaethe Hauser, formerly a professor at the University of Vienna. These dancers have studied for two years, the running, jumping, leaping, and swinging exercises which must precede true artistic dancing. The poses caught by the camera are natural movements in dances worked out by Mrs. Hauser and her pupils together. They illustrate the modern type of dancing, and are proof that any one can dance. With one exception, all are beginners in the art.

Dancing can and should be a universal culture factor, a connecting link between the body and the soul, and rightfully demands a large place in the educational process.

"History"

(Continued from page 128)

Apugan, with the expectation that Spain would do the same. But they were disappointed in this. Only the first two conditions were fulfilled.

Naturally the Filipinos felt that the pledges made by Spain could not be relied upon. So they prepared to renew the war.

It was at this point that the United States declared war on Spain. Commodore George Dewey, who was at Hongkong, was ordered to "proceed to the Philippine Islands; commence operations at once against the Spanish fleet; capture vessels or destroy."

Encallado was released from jail by the Americans. He immediately issued a proclamation to the Filipinos, calling them to arms

Nicanor Abelardo

(Continued from page 127)

He returned on the 15th of August, 1932, coming home without a diploma because he had been unable to submit the required academic credits. He later completed the necessary work at the National Institute, however, and was able to pay the necessary diploma fee through a contribution from the Constabulary Band.

After his return from the United States, his health suffered a gradual decline. Early in the month of December of 1933, he began to show symptoms of the illness which was the cause of his sudden and lamentable death. He refused at first to follow the advice of his family that he consult a doctor. His ascetical symptoms plus a complication of the liver proved a great hindrance to his work, and was no doubt the reason that he left so many unfinished works.

By February he had to admit that his case required medical treatment, and decided he would enter the hospital after the closing of the classes a month thence. By the end of February, however, he decided to sever connections with the Conservatory, probably both for reasons of his health and because of his desire to dedicate his time more fully to his own work.

But he grew rapidly worse, and during his last days deplored his idleness and uselessness, fighting death, not because of fear but because of his desire still to accomplish something more worthy than anything he had thus far achieved. To his way of thinking he had not accomplished anything.

On the evening of March 19, 1934, he was taken to the hospital and the next day at 2:00 a. m. he expired of a hemorrhage of the intestines, leaving behind him his beloved wife and children.

The oldest of his six children—three boys and three girls

—is a fourth year high school student and is also taking courses at the Manila Conservatory of Music. Mr. Antonino Buenaventura states that Abelardo Jr. is a very promising music student. Arturo is a second-year high school student; Aurora, a seventh grade pupil; Nilda, fifth grade; Cresencio Tristan, first grade. Cecilia is the youngest.

Nicanor Abelardo was a musical luminary in our own world and time. He made of the kundiman a veritable classic through his "*Nasaan Ka Irog*" and numerous other works. He combined within himself an unrestrained Germanic passion and an utter disregard for what the world might say, with a Polish languour and romanticism that touched the heart of many. Wagner, Beethoven, Chopin were his masters, his models, his inspiration—and yet he never lost the native in him.

COMPLETE LIST OF THE WORKS OF NICANOR ABELARDO (Arranged in Chronological Order)

- 1901—"Ang Unang Buko", a waltz dedicated to his grandmother.
1908—"Banaag at Lakas", a march. (His first published composition.)
1917—U. P. (University of the Philippines) Beloved, a hymn. (Prize-winning piece in an open musical composition contest.)
1921—1. First Quartette in F-major, Op. 1, No. 1.
2. Sonata in four Movements—Allegro, Andante alla Minuet, Rondo, Allegro Moderato.
3. Mountain Suite (Tone Pictures)
I. "Ang Liwayway" (The Dawn) and Dance of the "Diwatas" (Nymphs).
II. "Ang Matanda sa Punso" (The Old man of the Hill).
III. "Ang Mga Ita" (The Negritos) Dance.
(The material of this Suite is taken from the zarzuela "Akibat" the score of which was written by Abelardo himself.)
4. Fughetta in C on a theme by Mozart, a quartette for strings.
5. Ave Maria, a song solo for tenor or soprano with violin obligato.
6. Academic Overture, a composition for orchestra.
7. An Old Love Song, a song solo for contralto or baritone.
(Adapted from Dowland's Song Book.)

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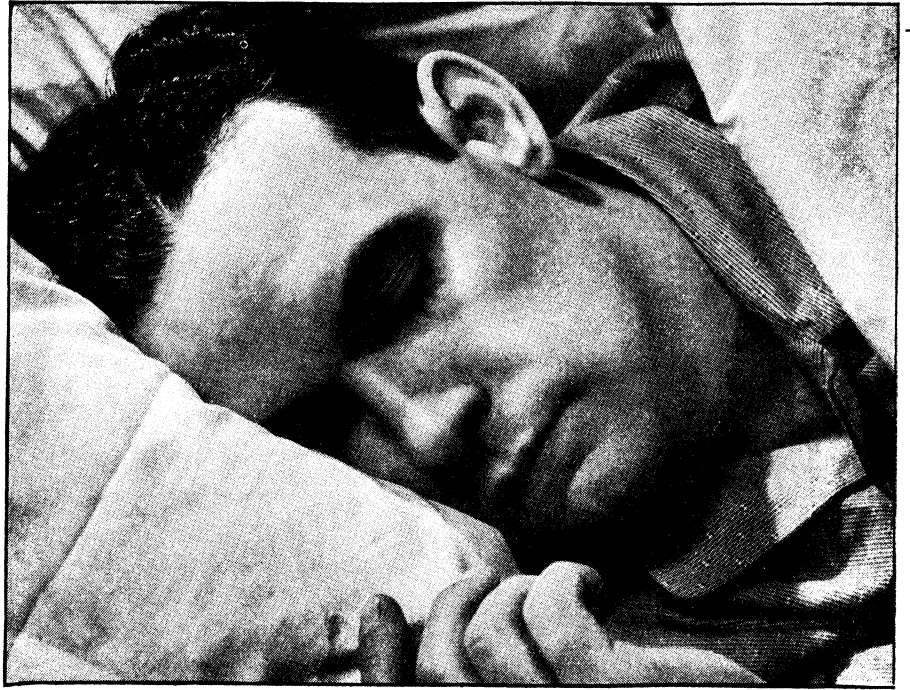
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 13. Sonata in C-major, for piano solo.
- 1922—1. Serenade, for 'cello and piano.
2. "Ang Aking Bayan", a patriotic song, with words written by Abelardo.
 3. "Paraluman", waltz-song.
 4. Valse in D flat, Op. 11, for piano solo.
 5. An Offertory to St. Cecilia, for voice and piano, or organ.
 6. "Kung Hindi Man", transcribed from the original, for voice, violin, 'cello, and piano.
 7. An Historical Pageant, staged in the auditorium of the Philippine Carnival for 1922.
- 1923—1. "Nasaan Ka Irog", a "kundiman".
2. "Kundiman", for violin and piano.
 3. Capriccio Espagnole, Op. 15, for violin and piano.
 4. Fantasia-Impromptu, for piano solo.
 5. Processional March, a march. (Prize-winning piece in a contest in Naga.)
 6. Concerto in B flat Minor, Op. 12, for piano and orchestra, the first concerto ever written in the Philippines.
 7. Pearl of the Orient, a march.
- 1924—1. "Ultimo Adios", composed on the poem of Dr. José Rizal.
2. Meditation, for harmonium solo.
 3. Petite-Serenade, for violin and piano.
 4. "Kundiman Ng Luha" ("Pang Hating Gabi".)
 5. Wedding March, a march. (Prize-winning piece in a contest held to commemorate the golden-wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Marcelo Adonay.
- 1925—1. "Mag-balik Ka, Hirang", a song for mezzo-soprano with violin obligato and piano accompaniment.
2. "Pahimakas!" ("Awit Ng Naghihinaló") (Song of a dying person) (Still unpublished).
 3. "Canto del Viajero", another composition on a poem by Dr. Rizal.
- 1926—1. Health Service Hymn, a hymn. (Prize-winning piece in a contest conducted by the Philippine Health Service.)
2. "Mutya Ng Pasig", a "kumintang".
- 1927—A Trio for violin, 'cello and piano.
- 1928—1. "Himutuk", a "kundiman", with words by Abelardo himself.
2. Valse Extase, a concert waltz for saxophone and piano.
 3. National Heroes' Day, a hymn. (Prize-winning piece in a contest held for the celebration of the occasion.)
- 1929—1. Into Your Eyes, a ballad.
2. "Balitaw", with Tagalog words by Abelardo himself.
 3. "Pahiwatig", a ballad.
 4. Reverie, for violin and piano.
 5. Another prize-winning piece. (Title not given by the source of information.)
- 1930—1. "Kumintang Ng Bayan", with words by the composer.
2. "Kung Ako'y Umibig", a vernacular lyric by the composer.
 3. "Himno Masónico", a hymn. (Prize-winning piece in a contest held by the Grand Lodge of Manila.)
 4. "Halika... Magandang Mestiza", a serenade for tenor with words by the composer.
- 1931—1. Intermezzo. (Prize-winning piece at the Philippine Carnival under the pseudonym "Batong-buhay", Manila, Jan. 10, 1931.)
2. Valse Elegante. (Another prize-winning piece at the Philippine Carnival in the same year under the pseudonym "Araw", Manila, 1931.)
 3. Waltz Ballad. (Chicago, June 5, 1931.)
 4. The Flower and the Bird, a caprice for flute and violin with piano accompaniment. (Chicago, June 28, 1931.)
 5. A Summer Idyll, for violin and clarinet B flat with piano accompaniment. (Chicago, July 5, 1931.)
 6. The Naughty Nymph, a characteristic Polka for flute and piano. (Chicago, July 22, 1931.)
 7. Fifes and Castagnettes, a bolero for flute and piano. (Chicago, July 28, 1931.)
 8. Sonata, for violin. (Chicago, July 25, 1931.)
9. Cinderella, an overture, which won for Abelardo the La Violette Scholarship. (Chicago, 1931.)
- 1932—1. Second Fugue, for string quartette. (Chicago, Jan. 8 1932.)
2. A Study in "Kumintang". (Manila, Oct. 7, 1932.)
- 1933—Spirit of '96, a tone poem, intended for the Bicentennial celebration of the town of Baliwag, Bulacan.
- 1934—1. "Sa Iyong Kanduñgan", with a vernacular lyric by Abelardo himself.
2. Unfinished Symphony, the piece on which he was still working when he died.

MUSICAL COMPOSITIONS BEARING NO DATE:

1. Zarzuelas, unpublished but have been performed. One of them is "Akibat".
2. Salve Regina Mater, a solo for soprano or baritone with violin obligato and piano or organ accompaniment.
3. "Libertador", with lyric in Spanish by the famous Filipino poet, Manuel Bernabé.

LITERARY COMPOSITIONS BY NICANOR ABELARDO

1. Music Appreciation, an essay published in the *Graphic*, August 24, 1932.
2. On Psycho-Analysis of Music, an essay, published in *The Music Magazine*, February, 1934.
3. On Conducting, an essay. (Unpublished.)
4. On the Different Stages of Music Development, an unfinished essay, representative of his philosophy. (Unpublished.)
5. A Treatise on Modern Harmony (unfinished), a delineation of the harmony of modern music, written in the question-and-answer form.
6. "Ang Tatlong Pag-ibig"—an unfinished lyric poem in the vernacular, expressing his thoughts on death. (It was apparently intended for a song.)

Samoan Black Saturday

(Continued from page 124)

nesses. The hearing was entirely one-sided. No defense witnesses could attend, they having either been jailed and unnotified, or suffering in hospitals from the wounds of the dum-dum bullets used by the New Zealanders. The only available lawyer had been retained by the Court. If Mr. Greene read the judgment given by Judge Luxford, then he must also have read the condemnation therein of *the rifle fire* indulged in from the Court House balcony by snipers as having *been unnecessary*. More than 50 policemen were on duty, having ready two Lewis machine guns, and fifty more police could be called from barracks a few blocks away. Mr. Greene's picture of a few panic-stricken white men stormed by two thousand rock-throwing natives would seem to me amusing were the memory of the whole affair not so tragic. To be called the "Irish of the South Seas" is, I aver, a compliment. May I at this point, as a proof of the fierceness and inflammatory nature of the Samoan people, recall the incident of the hurricane in 1899 when they at the risk of their own lives swam to and rescued the crews of the very warships which had on the previous day bombarded their villages? Although the incident brought recognition from Germany, America, and England, Mr. Greene has apparently forgotten it.

When he requests that you "look up the records of the German occupation to see what a time the Germans had" with the Samoan people, I am completely at a loss. I know of no unruliness during the German occupation, with the possible exception of one incident when the Chiefs of Savaii



Manila, 22 de Febrero de 1936

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became dissatisfied with public expenditure and attempted to discredit Governor Solf—whom they later learned to love and respect. The German occupation of Samoa was one of development, prosperity, and peace. Millions of marks were invested; the future of Samoa seemed assured. Germans and Samoans alike look back with pride and longing to those happy years.

Why, if the Samoans are not peace-loving and law abiding, has there been no evidence of barbarity and outbreak in American Samoa?

Non-payment of taxes is the most prevalent crime which can be found decorating the pages of any criminal record which can be produced. As for burning prisoners in stockades, as claimed by Mr. Greene to have been told by John Williams, has Mr. Greene ever heard that the French once erected a guillotine? I feel sure that if the kindly John Williams could know that Mr. Greene quoted him on this point he would be grieved, for he received nought but the greatest kindness and consideration from the Samoan people and many thousands of pounds sterling in contributions to carry on his Mission.

I can not, likewise, leave the Honorable O. F. Nelson in so unfair a light as focussed on him by Mr. Greene. This man is half-caste, yes; but I aver that he is not and never has been a troublemaker. He has never pressed the Samoans for money at any time, all subscriptions for his trip to Geneva having been voluntary. He traveled with his daughter and with one secretary, a Mr. Pleasants, of New Zealand; not in the company of two secretaries,

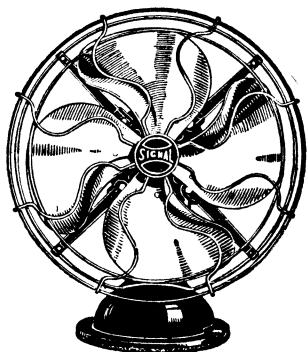
three lawyers, and others. The large dinner given by him on board ship was paid for from his own resources, he being a man worth in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million pounds. Amongst the Samoans he bears the title "Taisi", that of a chief, inherited from his mother's family. It is difficult to subscribe to Mr. Greene's insinuation that a man of Mr. Nelson's wealth should be self-seeking, or that he was twice deported for proving unruly. Why, then, in his absence of five years from the Islands—the term of his first exile—were the New Zealanders not able to manage all Samoan affairs peacefully? Why have they not been able to correct the misgovernment which gives rise to the hatred and contempt of the entire population? Let me reiterate that nothing of the sort is encountered by America in her government on the island of Tutuila.

I wish to request that you thank Mr. Greene on my behalf for whatever enlightenment he furnished the Mandates Commission recently on the Samoan question. But I deplore the obvious fact that Mr. Greene may, in this case, be allying himself with the vast fraternity of journalists who after a short residence in a country find themselves in a position to expound with authority concerning the character and instincts of the people. Clever journalism may not always escape unchallenged when the privilege of juggling facts to embellish a story, to shield a nation, to justify a wrong, or even the lesser reason of satisfying personal conceit, is palpably employed.

Faithfully yours,

F. TUITOGAMAATOE.

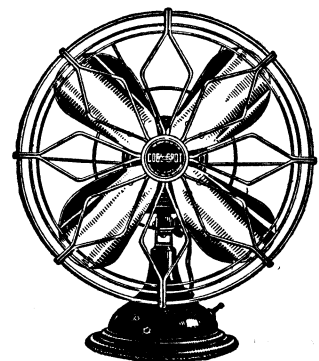
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Samoan Black Saturday

(Continued from page 124)

advancing Samoans, of whom there were more than two thousand. The police in the courthouse numbered only eighteen or twenty.

At that point, whether the volleys were turned upon the crowd deliberately or just what happened has never after long investigation by many people been definitely determined. Tamasese, a brave man, hoping to check the mob, ran in front of them holding up his arms and shouting that they should go back. Not improbably the police on the balcony thought he was exhorting them to some quite different effect. Anyway, he and two or three others by his side were hit and died from their wounds. Your correspondent's vivid picture of the dead and wounded all over the place, the sanguinary scenes, etc., is rather imaginative. Nothing like that happened. The worst sight, indeed, was that of the New Zealand officer with the smashed head.

In the inquest which followed, the New Zealand judge severely reprimanded the sergeant of police for using the machine-guns; but the white men were of course in a state approaching panic, which is not to be wondered at when a howling mob of islanders armed with large stones was coming at them on the run. They thought they were in for it, no doubt of that. As for the charge that the Samoans were deliberately killed, "sniped", that has repeatedly been

made by the enemies of the New Zealand Administration. It is quite baseless.

The position in the islands now is quieter, for General Hart, recently retired, did good work in reconciling the people. He was greatly hampered, as all the governors have been, by the man, Nelson, a self-seeking half-caste, twice deported by New Zealand and now apt to be allowed to go back and make more trouble as a result of the Labor victory in the New Zealand elections. He is the man referred to by your correspondent as having gone to Geneva to "lay the Samoan case before the League." He was not heard, for he had no standing that entitled him to be heard. It is true that his expedition cost 5,000 pounds, which the Samoans paid. His tour, junket more accurately, is still a legend in the islands. He traveled on the *Mauretania* in her most expensive suites, with two secretaries, three lawyers, and others, and on the way he spent ₱1500 on a "Samoan dinner" which he gave the first-class passengers— which the Samoans, poor as rats anyway, paid for too.

Sorry I have bored you with all this. I didn't think I was going to drag it out so long. But frankly, the accuracy of your articles being so generally beyond doubt, I am rather sorry you published the garbled account of the riot at Apia.

Best wishes,

MARC T. GREENE.

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Dipo Negoro

(Continued from page 123)

efforts to combat the corruption and abuses during the reign of his half-brother, Sultan Djarot, had all been frustrated, was now again dragged into the court intrigues by the Dutch officials to act as the mere guardian of a child. He refused to attach his seal to the Act by which the Sultan was raised to the throne and only after the most pressing entreaties of his uncle and co-guardian, the Prince Manku Bumi, did he finally hand over his seal to do with as the Prince liked.

Meanwhile discontent being rife through the land, the country people, heavily burdened with taxes, stirred; the conservative Javanese nobles looked to Dipo Negoro, the champion of Islam, as a probable leader in an insurrection against the Dutch, and rumors circulated that the Dutch were designing against him. Nevertheless, Dipo Negoro did not move, and there is no evidence that he considered any attempt to seize the throne. A trivial matter forced Dipo Negoro's hand. By order of the Sultan (equivalent to the order of the Dutch resident), a road was projected which ran through the domain of Dipo Negoro at Tegal Redjo, and traversed a part of it where several of his ancestors had been buried. When poles were set out to mark the course of the road he had them pulled out by his farmers and replaced by lances, an obvious warning. This game continued for several days and meanwhile followers flocked to the Prince's abode and the farmers prepared to put up armed resistance to the men sent by the Sultan.

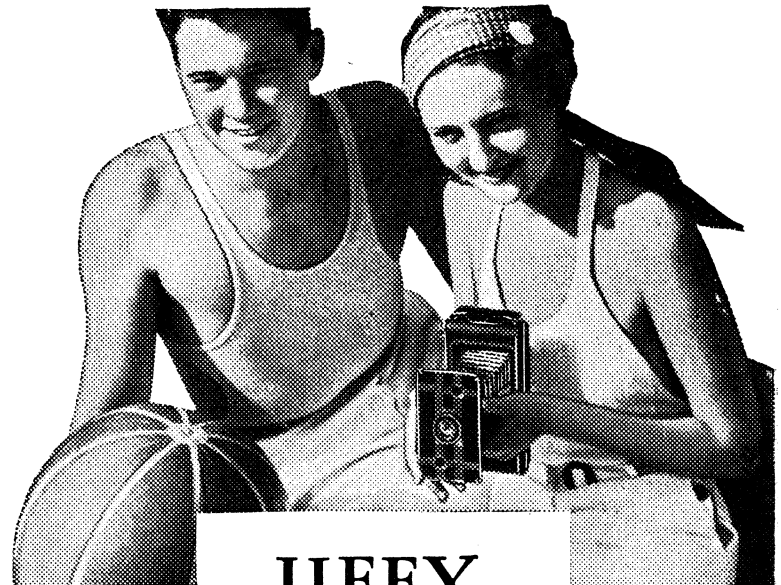
A summons addressed to Dipo Negoro to appear at Djocja before the Sultan remained unheeded and neither did the entreaties of his uncle, Mangku Bumi, make Dipo Negoro give up his passive attitude. Next a cavalry force, accompanied by the Dutch civil officer Chevallier, was despatched to effect the Prince's arrest, but it met with armed resistance from the country people. Dipo Negoro, with whom his uncle, Mangku Bumi, was staying at the time, was entirely ignorant of the design to arrest him, and both had barely time to make their escape across the rice-fields with the force of hussars in hot pursuit of them. Two hussars were wounded and one sergeant killed and when the pursuers had to give up the chase they wreaked vengeance on the property of the Prince by setting it afire.

There was no return for Dipo Negoro now and with the state that the country was in, a general rebellion was inevitable. The number of his followers increased rapidly, his uncle, as well as a large number of the conservative Javanese nobles espoused his cause, and the common people, incited by Kiai Modo, flocked to his standard. They saw in him not only the Saint of Islam but also the Prince who had tried to plead their cause against the rapacious demands of the late Sultan. Dipo Negoro, once the man of contemplation and spiritual exercises, devoid of worldly aspirations, now claimed the title of Sultan and Defender of the Faith and was hailed as such by his followers. A period of five years of ferocious intestine war, known in Dutch colonial history as the Java War, from 1825 until 1830, ensued. The struggle took the more cruel and desperate a character because on the side of Dipo Negoro it was waged as a holy war for Islam against the unbelievers who had usurped power in Java, as is evident from the following "ferman" or royal order, which is said

to have been composed by Kiai Modo:

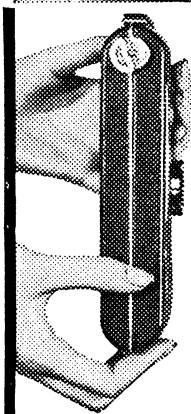
"This royal order comes from me, Prince Dipo Negoro, who has gained the power to reverse the world, on the westside of the mountain Soembing; who will fight the holy war of the Lord, to drive all unbelievers from the island of Java and confirm the faith of the Prophet, on whom the Lord's peace rests. I order all district-heads not to pay any taxes anymore but to use them as a means to drive the Christians from the islands; and also to murder all those who refuse to embrace the teachings of Mohammed. Should they wish to be converted to the true faith, then their lives shall be spared but their property shall be confiscated. Woe unto those who do not observe this order strictly. The curse of the Almighty shall strike him; but who carries out my orders shall gain fame and power and great riches, he and his descendants."

In the beginning the odds were heavily against the Sultan of Djocjakarta and the Netherland Indian Government.



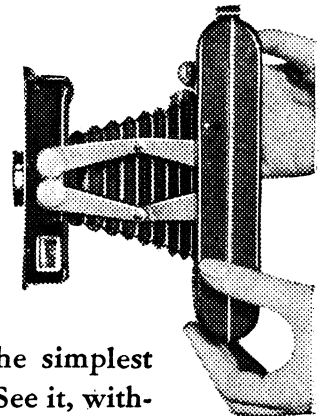
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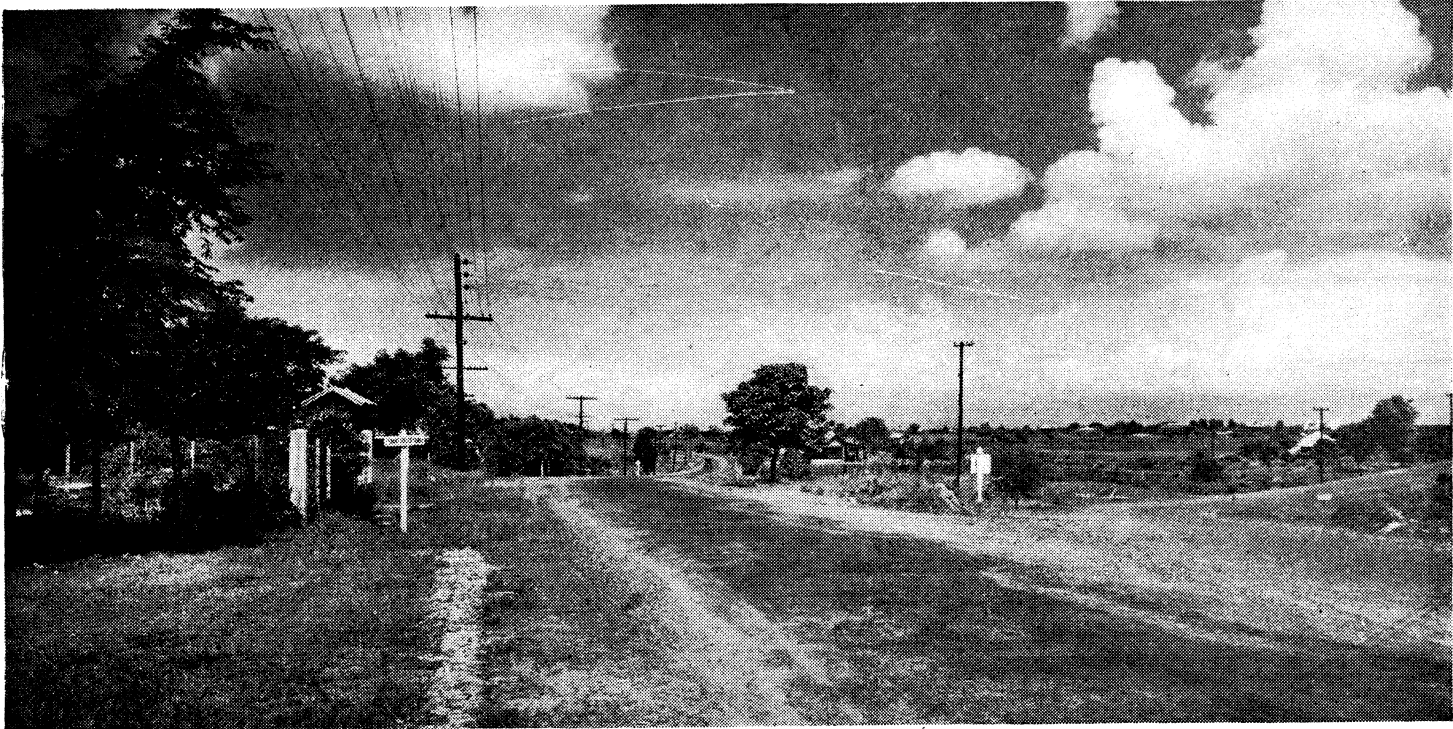
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The number of available troops was insufficient; the attitude of the Susuhunan of Surakarta was doubtful; Djocja was besieged by the forces of Dipo Negoro; Semarang threatened; the country was laid waste by marauding bands and the Dutch troops retaliated by burning Javanese villages.

Assisted by able chieftains, such as the military leader Sentot, Danuredjo, and other able captains, Dipo Negoro's own lack of initiative was partly compensated for, and Dutch rule in Java was severely tried. The Commander of the Dutch forces, Lieutenant-General Baron de Kock, was furthermore severely hampered by the controversies on the part of the Dutch respecting the policy to be pursued against the Javanese guerilla warfare, but gradually the scales of fortune turned and the Dutch regained the upper hand. Dipo Negoro's followers dwindled away, some of his military captains forsook his cause and submitted to the Dutch, and in the beginning of 1830 Dipo Negoro had apparently come to the end of his resources. With a force of only a few hundred, he roamed the mountains near Magelang but continued to be successful in evading all attempts by the Dutch troops to surprise him.

In January, 1830, the Dutch troops had lost all contact with him and his bands, but when one of the Prince's chiefs offered his submission to Colonel Cleerens at Magelang, it was learned that Dipo Negoro and a band of a few hundred followers, reduced to a state of destitution, were wandering in the mountains north of the village Pandjer. Attempts were made to establish contact with the Prince and to induce him to enter into negotiations or offer his submission. From the very first Dipo Negoro refused to even consider submission to the enemy, but he finally assented to enter into negotiations with Colonel Cleerens with a view to arranging a meeting with the Dutch Commander, Lieutenant-General De Kock. It was stipulated that, should the negotiations with the latter fail, Dipo Negoro was to have a free conduct to return to his hiding place in the mountains.

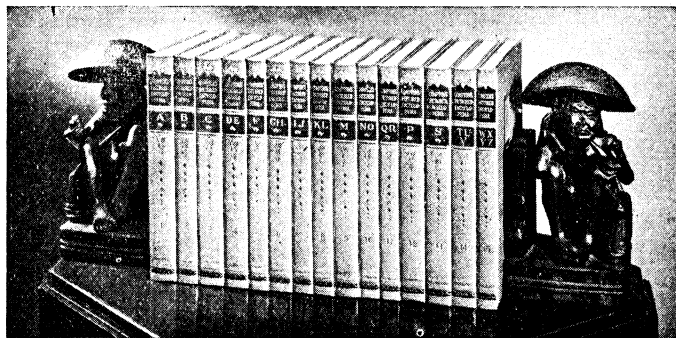
The first interview between Dipo Negoro and Colonel Cleerens took place on February 18, 1830, at the village of Rome Kawal and it was decided finally that the Prince would proceed to Magelang to meet General De Kock. He arrived at Magelang shortly before the beginning of the Fast preceding the so-called Javanese New Year, and it was stipulated that during the Fast no negotiations would be conducted, it not being fitting that during this period matters of business be discussed.

It was obvious that the arrival of the once respected and feared and still venerated saint and leader, would cause a revival of popular interest, and again followers flocked to his banner. Soon his band of some five hundred men had increased to a thousand and more. Historians have tried to discredit Dipo Negoro for this, accusing him of bad faith because one of the conditions of what we may call the armistice was that he should refrain from making any propaganda for his cause and strengthen his forces. However, there is no evidence that he conducted any propaganda to this end at all.

On the other hand there is no denying the fact that several Dutch officials were strongly in favor of arresting the Prince and banishing him from Java, regardless of any conditions made. In witness whereof may be mentioned a letter to that effect from the Resident of Kedu, the Hon. F. G.

Falck, to the Governor-General. In fairness it must be said also that others opposed such a course strongly, and in a report by the Baron Lawick van Pabst to the Governor-General it is pointed out that Dipo Negoro had entered into the negotiations of his own free will, that up to that time he had never been defeated by the Dutch forces nor been made a prisoner, and that he therefore should be dealt with leniently. At that time General De Kock refused to lend a hand to the treachery and waited for the Fast to end.

It is the custom that immediately after the Fast the Javanese princes call on the representative of the Netherland Indian Government. Several Javanese nobles did so on March 27, 1830, but Dipo Negoro excused himself, being indisposed. Apparently he changed his mind, however, because before General De Kock could carry out his design to call on the Prince, Dipo Negoro sent word that he would call the next morning. To be prepared for all eventualities, the troops were called to arms and kept in readiness, and there is no denying the fact that General De Kock intended to arrest Dipo Negoro if he should deem this



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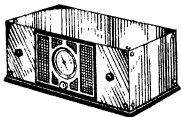
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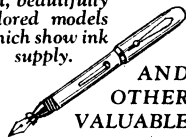
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expedient, notwithstanding the safe conduct guaranteed to the Prince.

Dipo Negoro and a few of his children, several chiefs, and some hundred armed followers, arrived on horseback at the Residency at 7:30 a. m. on March 28, 1830. General De Kock and a few aides and other officers were waiting for him in the study, whence he was shown with his sons and a few chiefs by the Resident. After the exchange of the usual courtesies, General De Kock urged the Prince to state his conditions because matters could not remain in suspense any longer. At first Dipo Negoro demurred, but when pressed for an immediate reply he stated as his conditions that he was to retain the title of Sultan and be recognized as the spiritual head of Islam in his country. All further details he left to the Netherland Indian Government.

In the light of history the course then taken by General De Kock must be considered, to say the least, unfortunate. Orders were passed to the troops to move up to the Residency and Dipo Negoro was informed that his reply proved his bad faith, as the Prince should have known that these demands could not even be considered by the Government. The Sultan of Djocjakarta and the Susuhunan of Surakarta were both the spiritual heads of Islam in their own domains and these extravagant demands left only one course open to the Government: to arrest the Prince.

A tense moment of suspense ensued when Dipo Negoro protested vehemently against this breach of faith, claiming his right to a free conduct, and appealing to his relatives and chiefs whether they would allow him to be arrested in

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this infamous manner. However, no resistance was shown and in the course of the same morning the Prince was conveyed to Semarang by carriage and taken aboard a ship for Batavia. After having been detained for a short time at Batavia he was banished to Menado and afterwards to Macassar, where he died on February 8, 1855, about seventy years old.

Notwithstanding the effort on the part of some colonial writers to prove that the arrest of Dipo Negoro at Magelang was justified, there is no denying the fact that he fell a victim to treachery. The only extenuating circumstances which may be advanced are the tremendous loss of life the Java war had already cost and the impossibility of establishing lasting peace in Mid-Java as long as Dipo Negoro remained at large. We do not think that more need be said about it, because words will never make what is crooked straight. Dipo Negoro met the same fate at the hands of the Dutch as Abd del Kader met at the hands of the French in Algiers, and both had undoubtedly deserved a better faith considering their loyalty to their country's cause, their lofty ideals seen in the light of the Faith they professed, and the disinterestedness of their motives. That the Java War ended in this rather inglorious way is the more to be regretted because its outbreak was largely due to the misrule of the Sultans, who were supported by the then Netherland Indian Government, the blunders of the European officials, and the selfish policy pursued by the Government in its dealings with the semi-independent princes of Mid-Java.

We will refrain from an attempt to enter upon a character study of this Javanese prince, and mention only that a Dutch historian rather aptly calls him a Javanese Hamlet, a man more of the spiritual world than of the world of reality, and, although a fanatical Mohammedan, with much in his nature which reminds us of the eternal dreamer, such as Hamlet was. In many instances he did not react spontaneously when a decision should have been made, but preferred to follow the road pointed out to him by his captains, or left everything to fate.

A question which for the present, is of more practical interest is in how far the memory of Dipo Negoro and his exploits against the Dutch have still a hold on the mind of the people. That to the Indonesian Nationalist and intellectuals he is the national hero, whose effigy adorns the walls of their meeting halls, is in itself a reply to this question. They are familiar with his history and before their mind's eye he is a living personality. These Nationalists and intellectuals, however, are not the people, and therefore the answer is not complete. As to the mass of the people, it may be said that in West-Java, with its Sundanese population, the name Dipo Negoro means nothing, but in Mid-Java and East-Java the matter is quite the reverse. There he lives in the mind of the people, not, of course, as a legendary personality in the Western sense, but as a legendary hero, champion of Javanese nationalism and the Mohammedan faith. This applies to no less a degree to the more immediate ultra-Javanese entourage of the Kratons (the palaces and adjacent buildings and quarters of the Susuhunan and Sultan), and indicative of this is the fact that it was only some ten years ago that the Government permitted the descendants of the banished Prince, who continued to reside at Macassar, to return at last to their native land.

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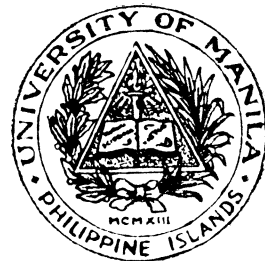
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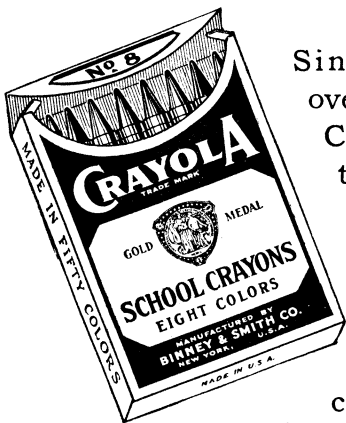
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In writing the above short account of Dipo Negoro's career, we have not shrunk from calling matters by their true name and have refrained from any attempts to exonerate those who effected the arrest of Dipo Negoro. On the other hand we will not refrain from mentioning either that the most authentic source of information on the Java War and the rôle played by Dipo Negoro, written by two Dutch military authors, P. J. F. Louw and E. S. de Klerck, and entitled "The Java War", is conspicuous for its fairness and absence of prejudice in its appreciation of Dipo Negoro's actions and character, as such doing credit to its authors as well as to the nation which did not fear its publication. It is to be regretted, however, that in historical works of the second and third plane, and especially in textbooks for use in the schools, the facts are so often distorted. But we are convinced that anyone who consults the standard historical work mentioned, will reach with us the conclusion that the Indonesian Nationalists as well as the Javanese people have in Dipo Negoro a national hero who ranks as an equal with the national idols of the nations of the West.

Lucia

(Continued from page 121)

One day he appeared before her dressed in new clothes. He had on overalls, a cheap cotton shirt, and canvas shoes. His hair was combed and his face was somewhat clean. All the time that he had been seeing her, he had been working in a cigar factory. His work was to remove the stems from the tobacco leaves. He earned only fifteen centavos a day, yet from his wages he had managed to acquire the

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clothes he now wore and to discard his rags. When he was not very tired he went earlier to her and they sometimes sat talking on the edge of the deck with their feet dangling over the water and munching *mani* or sometimes cracking *butong pacuan*.

"What's this? Is it for me?" she asked wonderingly as she looked confusedly at the small box she was fingering. Her smile asked a question.

"Yes, it's a gift. But don't open it now . . . open it when I'm gone," he added, as he saw her slump down on the deck preparatory to opening the box. Then he sat down beside her.

"In that case I'll have to hide it in my bed now. The temptation is very great when it's in my hands." She laughed a little, and he smiled too, and soon they were not afraid to show and did not dissimulate their liveliness.

"But mind you, don't open it!"

She prepared to stand up, but her dress was somewhat tight for her, so that she had to place her fingers on his shoulders to support her.

He cried "Ouch" as her weight grew on her supporting fingers.

"What's the matter? Does it hurt you on your shoulder?"

"No, it is nothing."

"Nothing? Please let me see it. Something's the matter with you!"

"It's nothing. Only a big welt," and he unbuttoned his shirt around the neck, and slipped the cloth from his right shoulder where there was a dark, red spot. "I got it

today when I tried to carry the tobacco bales, because I think the work is for a man,—not like my former occupation of picking the leaves. But the bamboo yoke cut into my shoulder. That's because I'm not used to carrying such a load on my shoulder. But later, when I get used to it, I'll not feel it."

"Now, you don't have to exert yourself too much. You're still too young to try to work like an older laboring man."

"But I'm old enough," said he in the tone in which they bantered one another.

"Old enough? Not with your sixteen years, perhaps...."

"You can never be sure about my age. I even don't know it."

And when he bid her good night half an hour later, she stood on the deck and looked over the embankment where he had gone on his way. Then as if struck with sudden



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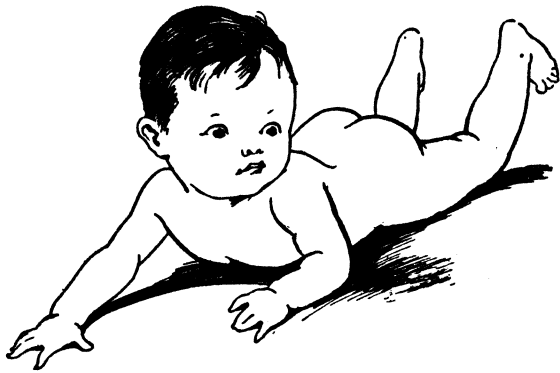
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inspiration, she turned about and dived into the hold of the barge to open the box he had given her.

Three weeks passed by and she saw nothing of him. She wondered and grew anxious about him. Surely no harm had befallen him. Three weeks, and he had not come to see her even for a few moments. She missed his merry tales and his good-natured smile and was filled with loneliness, and now the monotony of her existence palled on her more than ever.

One evening, while still quite early, she had been buying something in the Chinese *sari-sari* store near the river and on her way homewards, she was overtaken by him.

"Where on earth have you been? You haven't been to see me for three whole weeks," she cried overjoyed.

"I couldn't help it. The *amo* is a very strict man."

"Why? Where are you working now?"

"In a *panciteria*. I help the cook, split the wood, serve at the tables with two chattering women, wash the dishes, do other things, such as sweeping and mopping the floors and walls. . . Free board and lodging and five pesos a month! How'd you like that? I've got plenty to eat there . . . see, I've grown plumper . . ." The hollowness of his cheeks had disappeared and the dark blotches on his face had gone too. He was dressed better than in all his life and he looked handsomer now that he was getting developed in body. "And what've you been doing, yourself?"

"Oh, nothing; just the same as I do from day to day."

"I missed you very much," he added reflectively.

"I too."

"But I couldn't get away even for a minute. We open up before five in the morning and close after midnight. But now, I've asked permission. If he hadn't granted it, I'd have come just the same."

And he'd have reprimanded you. . . ."

"No. I'm getting on well now among the people of the *panciteria*. At first they made it very hard for me, but now they're getting used to me. I'm a very obnoxious fellow, you know," he added with levity. She looked at him and smiled.

"What've you got there?"

"A package of cigarettes. . . ." After a moment, she said suddenly, "You know, I've got to thank you for that gift. And even then I can not fully express my joy. It was very beautiful. . . ."

"Oh, don't mention it. . . . Say, what's going on in your barge?" he asked, to change the conversation. They were nearing the embankment, and from the *Lucia* could be heard cheery voices and laughter.

"Brother is making merry with his friends and father has just joined them. They're drinking a little. . . ."

By the pale light of a kerosene lamp, he saw some four or five figures moving on the deck near the helm. The men swayed as they sat on the wooden boards and talked noisily.

"I'm going to get married next Sunday?" she said artlessly.

"Married?" he asked startled; and somewhat feebly, he continued: "To whom?" He stared dazedly at her smiling, happy countenance.

"To *mang* Vito. He's there with father."

"Who is he?"

"Don't you remember? You saw him about a month ago and he came to ask father for me then."

"That old man? Why, he couldn't be a year or two younger than your father."

"Yes, but father tells me that his kind makes better partners in life. He works on the S. S. Sorsogon, and after we are married he will take me to his farm in his home province. I'll live with his mother and sister." She could not know what pain she was causing him.

"You'll be married," he added softly, as if talking only to himself. "I thought we could go on like this forever. We talk, laugh, sit on deck with our feet above the water, and eat apples or peanuts. And now you're going to get married. . . . I. . . . I like you. . . that is, I like to sit and talk with you. . . . I thought we could always go on like that."

"But father said to me: 'You're now old enough to marry. Vito has asked me for your hand. He is not rich, but he is not very poor like us, and he is old enough to know how to treat you.' I think it's all for the best. . . . But I like you too. . . . I love to sit and talk with you," she continued reflectively in a changed voice.

"And do you. . . do you like him as much as you like. . . me?"

"I think I like him a little. But I'll perhaps grow to like him more when we're married," she said without any shade of dissimulation.

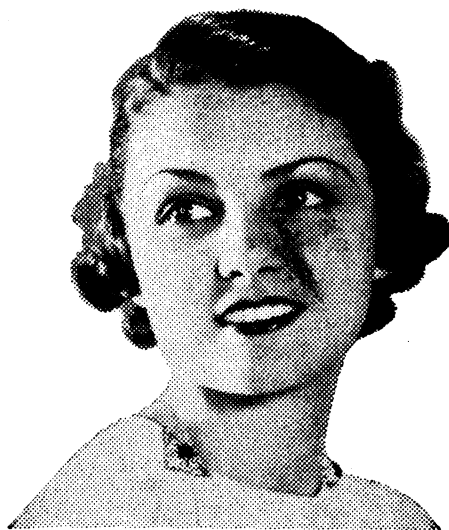
"When you are already married, I'll never see you again, perhaps."

"No, maybe I'll never come back here. . . . Won't you come down with me to the boat?"

"No, I guess I'll better be going. Goodbye," and he abruptly turned his back. After a dozen steps, he looked back at her. She was standing where he had left her, looking at him. Then she waved her right hand and said, "Goodbye." Despondently he went on his way.

He had never told her that he cared for her because he had never been in love before. She was more than a mother and sister to him. But she, also, had never been loved before, and in her simple heart had not divined what he had never put in words.

From that evening on, he was never seen again in the place where he had worked, nor did he return to the barge. Perhaps he loitered in the vicinity of the river, but she did not see him again.



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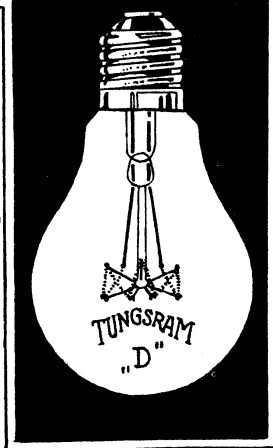
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Dado went out after them a few minutes later. The newly-married couple got into a car and sped away. The forlorn-looking man, his clothes in tatters and his whole appearance one of neglect, with disordered hair and dirty, haggard face, raised his palm to shade his eyes from the last rays of the setting sun, and for a very long time he stood there, even after the dust raised by the speeding car had settled once more.

Freedom of Thought and Instruction

(Continued from 119)

been basic to our system of education, by imposing restrictions and taboos, borrowed directly from the repressive systems of dictatorial regimentation abroad.

Freedom of Thought and Instruction

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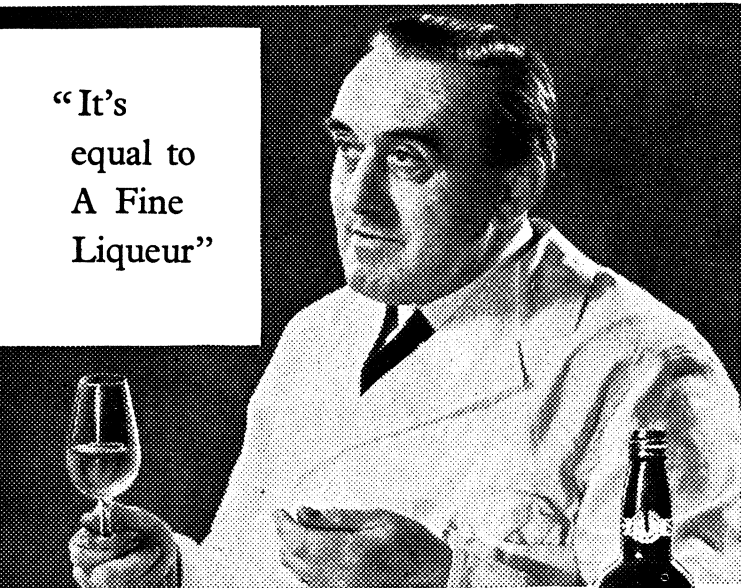
I think it highly proper that I should state, as one who has been active in school administration for more than twenty years, that I know of no other body of citizens in public or private service more devoted to the principles of democracy, and more conscientious in the discharge of their duties and responsibilities than teachers. Out of a million teachers in our schools there may be a few, unfaithful to this high calling, who use their positions to plead for principles contrary to our ideals of freedom, self-government, equality of opportunity, and justice for all. I have not met them. We who live in the educational world certainly can testify that the number of such teachers is infinitesimal.

If any criticism properly may be leveled against a few in our profession whose purposes are pernicious or whose methods are undemocratic, it is not because the schools have encouraged teachers to "preach" or "advocate" social doctrines in the classroom. On the contrary, the criticism might more legitimately be made that in the caution which has been exercised to avoid the pitfalls of propaganda, we have neglected to provide adequate opportunities for students to come to grips with the important social and economic issues of the day. We have failed to contribute the degree of social understanding which our people must have to enable them to preserve and improve democracy.

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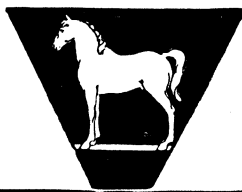


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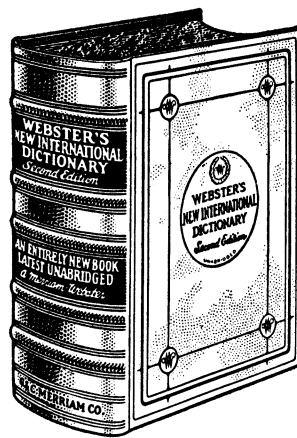


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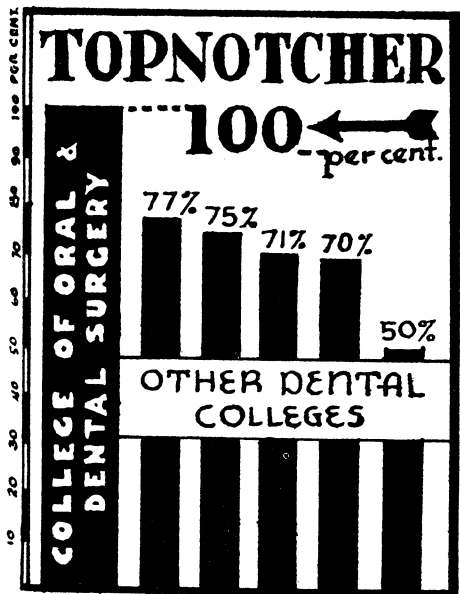
We have a long way to go in the scientific management of this unfolding process of discovery and learning, which we call education. We will do well in protecting the freedom of instruction to pay special attention to the problem of organizing our curriculum so that complex problems are opened up to the students when they are really prepared to cope with them intelligently. One reason why we have forced so much of the social studies subject matter into the

early stages of the process is that we knew that for most people there would probably be little or no chance later to get a glimpse of such problems. This stuffing of the school curriculum will be rendered unnecessary in the future as we develop adult education to the point where the masses of American citizens expect to go on with the organized learning process throughout life.

Also, we have need of examining our techniques of teaching social studies in the secondary schools to see that the teaching is really training young minds for critical analysis, and not simply retailing information. The discussion method, the guided research program, and the use of widely selected reading will contribute to assuring an unbiased presentation.

More than this, we need to arrive at a clear view of what we as educators mean by academic freedom and by that little word "teach", and to make our position understood by the citizens in our communities. The assumption is so frequently made in this whole discussion of freedom of instruction that the word "teach" is synonymous with the word "indoctrinate" and "advocate." Therefore, it must be made clear, somehow, that true teaching seeks to produce an understanding of ideas, principles, and theories, leaving the individual free to choose for himself.

What people seem to fear, when they, perhaps unwittingly, subscribe to alien and undemocratic proposals to interfere with freedom of instruction, is that teachers will use their



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positions to "preach" and advocate social philosophies necessarily included in certain courses. For this reason it is highly important that we make it crystal clear by our classroom deeds as well as by our professional pronouncements, that when we seek the right to teach and the inalienable and essential American right of the learner to learn, we are not asking for the right to "preach" or "advocate."

Freedom of Speech, Press, Assembly, and Teaching Go Hand in Hand

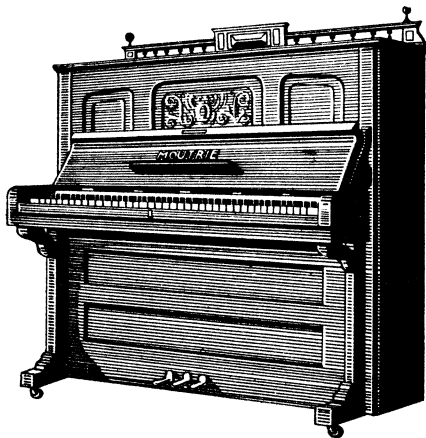
At the same time, we must make it clear that, having avoided the rôle of the propagandist, we are not responsible if students accept unpopular ideas as a result of discovering them in this process of free inquiry. The only way to be sure that students will not accept ideas contrary to the accepted ones, is to go the whole way as in the case of foreign dictatorships, and impose strict censorship to prevent the expression of these opposing ideas by speech or printed word. And even then as the history of autocracy so clearly reveals, such ideas are circulated by an underground movement, which in itself vests them with particular interest for youth.

In reality, when we ask for freedom of thought and instruction for the American schools, for so-called "academic freedom," we are not asking for something for ourselves but for the students and for the preservation of American democracy. Freedom of speech, of press, of assembly, and of teaching, go hand in hand. These freedoms are not primarily for the protection of the individual rights of speakers, or publishers, or organizers of meetings, or of teachers. They are fundamental to democracy because they protect the masses of people in their essential right to hear, to read, to assemble and discuss, and to learn. Once any one of these freedoms is successfully suppressed, we are in danger of losing all of them. We are thereby put on the road toward an authoritarian society, in which the people may be regimented by control over and restriction of the opportunities to get at the alternatives from which they may choose. It is as much the function of citizenship to reject proposals as to accept them. Therefore, it must be a fundamental right in a democracy that people have free access to knowledge about any and all proposals in order that they may be intelligent in their rejections as well as in their acceptances.

If we fear that people who are free to hear and discuss every idea, plan, or proposal, will choose the wrong idea, a bad plan, or a vicious proposal, the only answer to that fear must be some kind of authoritarian dictation permitting the consideration of certain ideas, and prohibiting the mention or discussion of others.

Certain European countries have finally come to that system of censorship. If our profession believes in democracy it must do its part in safeguarding our schools from the beginnings of dictatorship. To me, that means vigorous and united effort on the part of teachers and patriotic American citizens, not only to thwart specific threats to academic freedom but to improve our educational personnel, our techniques, and our whole program of education, so that we may more adequately and competently meet the heavy demands which democracy makes upon its citizens for intelligent action.

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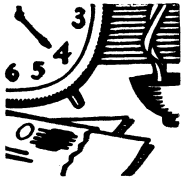
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Bouffard Hermanos

Four O'clock In the Editor's Office



THE cover is again by Gavino Reyes Congson, as was last month's. We hope to publish a number of these delightful sketches of the motley life on Manila streets.

The biographical sketch by the Dutch journalist, G. G. Van der Kop, of the Javanese national hero, Dipo Negoro, little known out-

side his own country, is to me most interesting because he was such a different man from our own national hero, José Rizal, and nothing so well illustrates the profound psychological difference that the centuries have created between the Filipinos and their close kinsmen to the south. A man like this Javanese Prince could never have won a large, if any, following here. Both the Dutch rulers and the people of the East Indies are still paying in mutual misunderstanding for the indifference the former showed to bringing the people into the currents of modern life and thought, and the latter to entering these currents that are carrying most of the rest of the world forward. From their recent interest in the social, economic, and political progress of the Philippines, however, it appears that the people of the Netherlands Indies are awakening to the realities of modern life.

J. W. Studebaker is United States Commissioner of Education. In publishing his article, "Freedom of Thought and Instruction", I have broken a standing rule of mine to publish only original material in the Philippine Magazine. The article is taken from the December, 1935, *School Life*, official organ of the Office of Education, United States Department of the Interior. There seems to be so much confusion of thought in the Philippines just now as to the meaning and importance of freedom of instruction that for once I set the rule aside. A more authoritative, more thoughtful, and clearer statement as to the fundamental issues involved could not be presented.

We have already published a number of outstanding short stories

by Delfin Fresnosa, who contributes "Lucia" to this issue of the Magazine. He wrote me that his life has recently taken another turn and that he is now studying in the Philippine Normal School, "primarily in an instinctive desire to herd".

Vicente G. Erieta, author of the short story, "Little Nita", was born in Laoag, Ilocos Norte, in 1916, and is a law student. "Little Nita" is his first published story.

Leon Ma. Guerrero, Jr., author of the satirical write-up of recent events in the Philippines in the "historical style", and almost in the exact words of a chapter of Dr. Leonardo H. Fernandez's, "A Brief History of the Philippines", is a well-known contributor to the *Philippines Free Press*. In a note to me, he said: "After writing the enclosed story, I knew there was only one magazine to send it to. . . . I hope that you will agree with me. . . . I have always preferred writing for the non-literary popular magazines for the simple reason that I early adopted for a motto Fitzgerald's line: 'Take the cash and let the credit go'. Now that I am what might be termed a successful young hack, I am tormented with the desire to show myself off as not a too confirmed hack. . . ." I might say that some of the work Mr. Guerrero has done for the *Free Press*, notably his weekly "The Times in Rhymes", is far from hackwork. Mr. Guerrero belongs to the family that has given the Philippines a number of notable men.

Beato A. de la Cruz, already well known to readers of the Philippine Magazine, wrote me that XIX Martyrs Day is regularly celebrated in Aklan every 23rd of March, and that he wrote the article in memory of his maternal grandfather, Roman Aguirre, one of the nineteen. He obtained some of his information from his mother and the rest from an article published some years ago in the now defunct weekly, *The Announcer*, and its former editor, José Tansinko Manyas.

"The Pencil Inverted" was written by an American school teacher who desired to remain anonymous for obvious reasons.



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Severino Lonoza, author of the poem, "Contrasts", was born in Manila in 1911 and is a graduate of the College of Education, University of the Philippines. He is at present connected with the Bureau of Plant Industry. He wrote me, "For almost four years now, I have found pleasure in reading the Philippine Magazine".

Inocencio V. Ferrer wrote: "Congratulations on 'Blessed are the Meek'. I liked it very much and hope you will publish more stories of that type. Lopez' article was something to think about. I liked that, too."

D. H. Fernandez wrote to say he didn't like the Lopez article, stating that it is "full of bitterness". "I can not help being amused at his idea of the effect of a study of philosophy before the age of twenty. . . . I was reading philosophy at the age of eighteen. . . . If I am a lover of God and believe in Him it is not as a reaction against an early study of philosophy. . . ."

Richard C. McGregor, formerly of the Bureau of Science, and now Chief of the Division of Publications, wrote me during the month: "I was interested in reading Captain Burdett's story in the January Philippine Magazine, as I was with Ferguson on Camiguin at the time he mentions. As a field party from the Bureau of Science, we were transported to Batan Island by General Wood and taken off by Governor General Smith, who left us on Camiguin. We were on Camiguin from June 19 to July 21, 1907—not 'three months'—and you could call it being 'marooned' as a joke, but we were glad to be there and picked up a sailing banca that took us to Aparri. Meyler was of considerable help to us. I believe this was Ferguson's first field trip in the Islands and he took it rather hard. I do not recall anything about it more difficult than several other trips I have made. We were limited to the little chow we took with us and the few birds we shot and the fish we caught at the door of our camarin. The drinking water was poor as is often the case on small islands. For me the trip was very much worth while. . . . I like your February issue even better than the January. . . ."

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A number of readers and friends of the Magazine have expressed their satisfaction with the reduction in the subscription rate from ₱3.00 to ₱2.00. J. Scott McCormick, Chief of the Academic Division of the Bureau of Education, who has subscribed for the Magazine for many of his friends, wrote: "I was agreeably surprised to learn that you could reduce the subscription to two pesos and foreign subscriptions to four pesos. I can now afford some foreign subscription gifts where before I hesitated to do so." I had never noticed any hesitation on Mr. McCormick's part in this respect.

The Rev. V. H. Gowen, of Besao, Mountain Province, in sending in two subscriptions, wrote: "... In conclusion, I must say how highly indebted we are for the excellent and stimulating quality of your magazine. Please do not accept these words in a conventional sense. When I returned from leave nearly two years ago, one of my most interesting occupations was to read over the files which had accumulated during my absence; and I have found every succeeding issue readable from cover to cover and well worth frequent reference. The Philippine Magazine was a bargain at the old price; it is a gift at your present price..." I thank Father Gowen. No one could say more. It is such spontaneous and sincere expressions of appreciation that make up for the many difficulties in the way of an editor in the Philippines and that strengthen him in the belief that he is doing something more than just running a business and trying to keep from losing money. I might say that the reduction in the price of the Magazine was decided upon not because we were making too much money at the old price (!)

but in the hope of more rapidly increasing the number of subscribers and making collections easier.

Representative Leo Kocialkowski, Chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, took the trouble to write me that he found the Magazine exceedingly interesting and "enjoyed it to the limit".

Governor Fugate of Sulu wrote me, "I have always read the Magazine... but it is just too good for popularity here..."

The first and second issues of *Africa*, December, 1935, and January, 1936, have come to hand—the new publication edited by Aleko E. Lilius in Johannesburg, South Africa. It's a very interesting magazine and looks something like the old *Philippine Touring Topics* which he published in Manila. He and his associates deserve credit for the daring venture of entering, as strangers, a new country, and immediately setting out on the publication of a magazine. I admit I doubted that it could be done, but Lilius and the others seem to be "getting away with it."

A few weeks ago I received the prospectus of what must have been a magnificent exhibition of travel sketches by Carl Werntz at the American Museum of Natural History, New York. Mr. Werntz, while in the Philippines, made a number of drawings for the Philippine Magazine. The prospectus lists a total of 522 drawings made all over the world, including Ethiopia. Eight were Manila sketches, nine were made in Baguio, four in Zamboanga, five in Sulu, and five in other provinces.

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News Summary

(Continued from page 111)

Feb. 12.—Scripps-Howard newspapers denounce Pittman's "jingoism" and urge President Roosevelt had the State Department to repudiate his speech.

A member of the Senate foreign relations committee states that "none should interpret our neutrality legislation as an indication that the United States will abandon its trade treaty rights in any part of the world. We insist on those rights, but will exercise our own judgment as to when to fight to enforce them."

Paredes states in Washington that he hopes when political ties are finally severed, friendship between two countries may be continued and they may remain bound by their commercial relations. "It would be ruinous to sever the trade ties between the United States and the Philippines."

Feb. 13.—Paredes presents his credentials to President Roosevelt. He was accompanied by Secretary of War George Dern and Gen. C. F. Cox, chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs.

Other Countries

Jan. 12.—It is stated by naval circles in London that Britain will immediately start building two super-dreadnaughts to cost £7,500,000 each.

Jan. 13.—The Italians are reported to have withdrawn from Makale as rainy season sets in, recognizing the advantage would be on the side of the light-armed Ethiopians rather than the Italians encumbered with trucks, tanks and other heavy equipment. It is reported that both Italy and Ethiopia desire the dispatch by the League of Nations of a neutral inquiry commission into East Africa. Hostilities have come to a stalemate because of the rains. Meanwhile there is increasing evidence of Anglo-French military and naval cooperation.

Foreign Minister Koki Hirota telegraphs Admiral Osami Nagano to attempt to avoid an abrupt collapse of the parleys at the London naval conference, but he is not authorized, it is reported, to make any concessions whatever on Japan's demand for equality and the common upper limit principle. He is to stress Japan's desire to abolish or drastically limit offensive types of warships, such as capital ships and aircraft carriers. The Japanese delegates state that their withdrawal is inevitable on the basis of instructions received from Tokyo. The American and British delegates reject the Japanese assertion that the naval pourparlers could not legally be continued following Japan's withdrawal. The Japanese are preparing a statement which will be delivered at the next meeting, after which they will leave for Tokyo. As a result of the withdrawal, British naval experts envision that Britain will seek a general understanding with the United States particularly regarding the Pacific and the Orient where Britain hopes to obtain American support in curbing Japan's expansionist. They also believe that the military domination of Japan will be intensified and that Japan will hasten its program of domination in China.

Jan. 14.—A Japanese spokesman at London states that while Japan insists on a fleet equal to that of Great Britain or America, it "does not want or does not mean to build up to the level of Britain and the United States although the present American program of building up to existing treaty limits causes uneasiness in Japan.

Jan. 15.—Admiral Osami Nagano, head of the Japanese delegation, again demands fleet parity and hints that the United States is not entitled to equality with Britain because the British empire has

greater defense needs. Norman Davis, chief of the American delegation, replies implying that Japan is seeking a navy greater than needed for defense purposes and therefore suited for other use. "It would be most difficult even in normal times and under conditions of greater mutual confidence to agree upon such a radical readjustment of relative strength as would be involved. . . . In the face of the present world instability, such readjustment, quite aside from the question of principle, is impossible. Bearing in mind the situations in the Far East, Europe, and Africa, the United States is not willing to consent to any change which would lessen its relative security, particularly in the absence of greater assurance than we now have that to do so would promote peace and establish a régime of non-menace and non-aggression." Lord Monsell states that "naval strength could not be measured in terms of numbers of fighting ships without reference to other factors. . . . A power with world-wide responsibilities like Britain must devote its naval forces to the protection of sea communications and must therefore possess forces in excess of powers able to maintain their whole naval force in or near home waters. The Japanese proposal applied universally would mean that every country, however slender its resources and however small its responsibilities, would not only have the right to build up its naval strength to equality with its neighbors, but might actually go ahead and do so. Thus the plan might well furnish an incentive for a general increase in building among the powers at present possessing small navies. The British government and people yield nothing to Japan in their desire to see a general reduction of naval armaments, but such a reduction would have to be achieved by methods which are fair to all, impairing the security of none". The Japanese formally withdraw stating that "as the other delegations had made it clear they can not accept our proposal of a common upper limit, there is no choice for us but to leave the conference. We desire to declare emphatically that we are far from entertaining the slightest wish to embark on an armament race." Matsuzo Nagai, a conference delegate, has been instructed to remain in London indefinitely to observe the anticipated continuance of the conference. Admiral Nagano is expected to return to Japan shortly by way of the United States. A Japanese navy office spokesman says: "Why do some Japanese fear that we will be internationally isolated? It would be folly for Japan to continue to wait on the pleasure of other nations, and be bound by absurd treaties. There is no reason why one should regret the new situation. We made a reasonable effort to agree on a new naval treaty, but America and Britain prevented it."

Jan. 16.—Foreign Minister Koki Hirota states that Japan "will continue to adhere to the spirit of disarmament and non-aggression" despite the collapse of the conference. "Japan does not desire to create a naval building race and will continue to seek international peace and naval reduction." An intensive publicity campaign is launched to allay public fears of increased financial burdens if a naval building race, especially with America, should develop. Vice Admiral S. Takahashi, Commander of the battle fleet, asserts: "If the Japanese navy is called upon to fight the combined powers of America and Britain, I am confident we will win even if the ratio is ten to one." Writers in the Japanese newspapers point out that in the event of a building race, Japan is in a far better position now than at the time of the Washington conference as industry has expanded and the general wealth increased, while the United States has suffered a serious depression, thus equalizing the building ability of each. The United States, Bri-

tain, France, and Italy constitute themselves a four-power naval limitation conference. It is stated that they plan to invite Germany and Russia to join the deliberation. They also invite the Japanese observers to attend the general discussions although banning them from the sessions of the technical committee at which construction plans are discussed.

General Chiang Kai-shek, before a conference of students and university heads at Nanking, explaining his policy, states "China's internal organization and military preparedness are ethereal, thus she can not open war now." He stresses Japan's determination for the past thirty years to conroach on the Asiatic continent and says his government will not sign any treaties selling the country.

Forty mutineers are killed and many arrested at the Changchow garrison, west of Amoy, in a flare-up of the "autonomy" agitation in the province fanned for a considerable time by Formosan Japanese agents.

The Russian government announces its army now numbers 1,300,000 men, the largest standing army in the world. The 1936 military budget will total 14,800,000,000 rubles, more than twice that of 1935.

The Italians claim important advances on the southern front and say 4,000 Ethiopians were killed in a battle that began Sunday.

Jan. 17.—The British government, replying to a German inquiry, states that during the negotiation of the mutual assistance agreements between Britain and France, the eastern frontier of France was not mentioned and that the technical arrangements relate purely to the present situation in the Mediterranean.

Jan. 18.—Rome spokesman issues an unusually conciliatory statement: "Italy remained in the League of Nations because it desired to adhere to the principle of collective security and foster European peace. It is eager to continue contributions through collaboration for peace. The program in East Africa is absolutely necessary, since the Italian colonies are constantly threatened and menaced. The matter is entirely a colonial one. Once security in the colonies is established, Italy will devote its full energies in increased measure to advancing European peace." The statement coincides with reports of the virtual annihilation of Ras Desta Demtu's army in the south, estimated at 20,000 troops; 5000 were reported killed and 6000 wounded in the drive along the Dolo sector. Italy has formally protested to the League against the alleged torturing and mutilation of Italian prisoners by Ethiopian tribesmen.

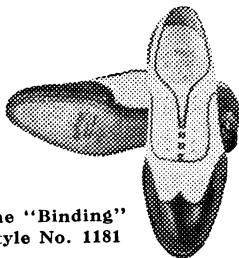
Rudyard Kipling, famed poet, dies in London. He was born in Bombay of British parents in 1865.

Jan. 19.—A telegram is received at Peiping from Prince Teh in Changpei, announcing the establishment of the "autonomous" state of "Mengkukuo" and his determination to extend the territory to include all of Inner Mongolia.

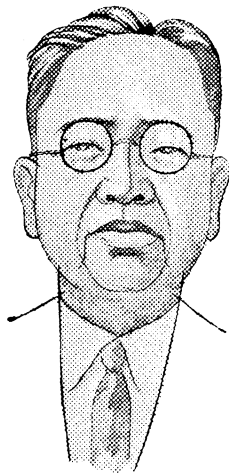
Jan. 20.—Mussolini telegraphs the International Red Cross at Geneva expressing hope that a committee will be sent to determine if and how the Red Cross conventions are being observed in Ethiopia, and denouncing Ethiopian troops for committing "horrible atrocities upon the dead and wounded Italian soldiers". He states that Italy respects the Red Cross and will do everything to prevent violation of the convention by the Italians.

Propped up in bed, King George V, ill at his palace at Sandringham, signs a document establishing a Council of State consisting of Queen Mary and her four sons, to perform the royal duties during his illness. The seventy-year old monarch has been suffering from bronchial catarrh throwing great strain on the heart, and oxygen has had to be repeatedly administered. His condition has alarmed the

Dr. Francisco Benitez, Dean, College of Education, University of the Philippines, and Technical Adviser to the Vice-President of the Commonwealth, wears Ang Tibay Shoes, too. "They're all wearing Ang Tibay Shoes now"



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empire for several days and little hope is held for his recovery. He showed the first signs of illness on Christmas Day. He dies at 11:55 P. M., a few months after celebrating his silver jubilee, marking the 25th year of his reign.

Jan. 21.—The Japanese parliament is dissolved after a resolution of non-confidence had been introduced in the lower house by the Seiyukai party. A general election is called for February 20, the government hoping to gain a friendly minority. The dissolution came after Foreign Minister Hirota had addressed the Diet covering a wide range of subjects including the "sincere hope" of the Japanese government for the "smooth progress of the newly inaugurated Commonwealth of the Philippines," this hope being based on Japan's endeavor "to cultivate peace and friendship for the sole purpose of development of trade and economic relations." He stated that the "friendly policy" of the Japanese toward the United States and Great Britain would not be changed by developments at the London naval conference, and declared that "since Japan and America are geographically so situated that they possess each a special sphere of activity of its own, it is impossible that the two nations should ever be brought into a collision." He criticized those statesmen "who seem determined to impose on others their private convictions as to how the world should be ordered and who are apt to denounce those who oppose their dictates as if they were disturbers of the peace." He urged "proper adjustment" in relations between Japan, Manchukuo, and the Soviet Union, and called attention to the "excessive military works" which he said Russia had erected in Eastern Siberia. As regards China the Japanese policy envisions halting by China of all unfriendly acts and measures; active, effective collaboration with Japan; Chinese recognition of Manchukuo; and suspension of Communist activities.

The League announces, in the form of a memorandum from Britain that mutual assistance agreements have been concluded between Britain, France, Turkey, Greece, and Yugoslavia in case of a possible act of aggression by Italy. The League sanctions committee drafts a report to the Council stating that no peace efforts to end the Italo-Ethiopian warfare appear possible at present, implying that any new move would have to come from Italy, meanwhile continuing with the present sanctions program.

Bolivia and Paraguay sign a treaty of peace officially ending the three years of warfare over possession of the Gran Chaco territory.

Jan. 22.—Edward VIII is formally proclaimed at London "by grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, and Emperor of India,"—sovereign over a quarter of earth's surface.

The French Cabinet resigns following a walk-out of six Radical-Socialist ministers.

Premier Tewfik Nessim Pasha of Egypt resigns in protest against the term of the proposed treaty with Britain.

The Chinese foreign office emphatically denies the statement of Hirota that China had concurred in his "three point" plans for China.

Jan. 23.—Gunmen hold up a bus en route to Kalgan from Changpe and kill Nemongos-Tahuseh, Mongolian political leader supposed to be friendly to Nanking, on his return from a conference with Prince Teh. The other passengers were not molested.

Jan. 24.—The Italian government protests against the British action in making mutual assistance agreements outside the League and states this has produced an atmosphere of grave disquiet that seriously endangers European peace. The Spanish delegate at Geneva announces Spain will join with other Mediterranean powers in the event the British fleet is attacked by Italy. Contradicting claims of overwhelming Italian and Ethiopian victories continue to be made at Rome and Addis Ababa.

Albert Sarraut forms a new cabinet in which the retiring Premier Pierre Laval is not included. Pierre Etienne Flandin is foreign minister, and Joseph Paul Boncour minister of state. Laval resigned because of political dissensions and because the powerful Radical-Socialist party withdrew its support from him.

Jan. 26.—It is reported from Paris that the Cabinet has discussed "very definite indications" that Germany is preparing to re-occupy the Rhineland zone, demilitarized under the Treaty of Versailles until 1968, and that this grave development will be discussed this week in London.

King George V is laid to rest in Windsor. Memorial services are held in Manila at the Cathedral of St. Mary and St. John, attended by High Commissioner Frank Murphy and President Manuel L. Quezon.

Jan. 27.—Italian sources report that Ethiopians have suffered staggering defeats on both northern and southern fronts with casualties totalling some 15,000 warriors. The Italians capture a strategic site only 75 miles from Addis Ababa. Ethiopian officials admit a retreat in the south but claim a major victory in the north.

Scores are injured in a renewed anti-Japanese rioting in Shanghai following the arrest of nineteen student soap-box orators by the Chinese police.

The French press charges that Germany has secretly built an "aerial Hindenburg line"—a chain of airports with bomb-proof underground hangars, each containing a fleet of 100 modern war planes, stretching from the North Sea to the Swiss frontiers.

Jan. 28.—Foreign Minister Flandin reported to have discussed with Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, Germany's alleged intention of re-fortifying the Rhineland demilitarized zone, while in London for King George's burial.

Jan. 29.—Flandin states that Germany has promised Britain that it will not occupy or fortify the Rhineland zone, and states he is completely satisfied with the accord between France and England. He says he bases his optimism on his conference with Eden while in London. The *Oeuvre* (Paris) states that Laval before his downfall as premier asked Mussolini what his attitude would be in the event Germany rearmend the zone, and that Mussolini had replied he would follow France.

League experts are studying measures to plug the "leaks" in the anti-Italian sanctions already imposed.

Universities and high schools are closed in Cairo following a riot in which 100 students and 20 police were injured.

Jan. 30.—Premier Sarraut in his ministerial declaration to the Chamber of Deputies states that Anglo-French cooperation is essential to European peace and also voices hopes for closer Franco-German friendship. He promises a continuance of the collective security policy of the League and pledges himself to do everything in cooperation with the League to hasten a settlement of the cruel hostilities in Ethiopia.

British officials at London show irritation at the continuation of Italian propaganda in Egypt and the Near East, described as "broad-sides of untrue statements".

The London *Daily Mail* correspondent reports that signs of potential Ethiopian revolt are a more serious threat to Emperor Haile Selassie than the Italian troops. Mussolini informs the cabinet that we will send 50,000 additional workmen to Ethiopia to improve the military communications. Geneva circles are concerned about the report that Italy has obtained sufficient oil from Rumania to fill its requirements for 1936.

According to Paris *Oeuvre*, Foreign Minister Hirota and the German Ambassador in Tokyo signed a Japanese-German "treaty of friendship" in Tokyo on January 4.

The Naval Conference agrees to a plan providing for confidential exchanges between signatories of information regarding the annual building programs with notification of full characteristics of design and modifications, construction of ships for non-signatories, etc. A safeguarding clause is expected to be incorporated providing for relief from its obligations in case a non-signatory power building program is a danger to the security of a signatory.

General George Kondyllis, former Greek Premier, dies suddenly. Later reports state poisoning is suspected.

Feb. 1.—The Ethiopians claim a sensational victory in the north of the Tembien front after gory

hand-to-hand fighting with 3,000 Italians killed, 4,000 wounded, Ethiopian losses admitted to be 1,200. Also claim to have taken 30 field guns, 174 machine guns, 18 small tanks and 2,653 rifles. It is reported that the famous Fascist Black Shirt division "October Twenty-eight" was wiped out. Other messages state the Italians are on a bombing rampage, blowing up all towns and settlements behind the war lines.

Feb. 2.—Army headquarters in Tokyo confirm reports of a mutiny a few days ago of a company of Manchukuoan soldiers who killed three Japanese officers and took refuge in Siberia where they were disarmed and interned.

Feb. 3.—Reports from Moscow show that the tension between Russia and Japan is again near the breaking point because of border incidents. On the 1st there was a clash in which one Manchukuoan was killed and on January 30, Japanese and Manchukuoan troops killed three Soviet soldiers and wounded seven. Both incidents took place in the Grodekovo region.

The Indian Legislative Assembly at New Delhi on the first sitting of the budget session unanimously adopts a resolution of condolence to the royal family and another of congratulations to King Edward, new Emperor, after which it adjourns for the day.

League experts begin a study of the practicability of an oil embargo against Italy.

The naval parley clashes over the status of Germany.

Feb. 4.—Italian circles indicate that Italy is likely to quit the League if the oil embargo is adopted despite the belief that the embargo would be futile, as Italy is already sufficiently supplied. The *Giornale d'Italia* warns that an oil embargo would be "a change from economic to military sanctions" and would precipitate a world war.

William Gustloff, chief of the German Nazis in Switzerland, is assassinated by a Jewish Yugoslav student, who is arrested and states he acted alone. It is feared the murder will result in renewed anti-Jewish measures in Germany.

The Australian Commonwealth government is considering the manufacture in Australia of fighting aircraft as part of a defense program recently announced.

Feb. 5.—League experts estimate that Italy's oil supply of from 500,000 to 700,000 tons is enough to continue the Ethiopian campaign for half a year.

China is reported threatened by revolt of thousands of Mongol tribesmen in the three northern border provinces of Chahar, Suiyuan, and Ninghsia. Japanese agents are blamed.

Lloyd George pleads in the House of Commons for a redistribution of colonial possessions in the interest of peace.

Feb. 7.—Mikhail Toukatchersky, Marshal of the Soviet Army, begins meeting with the French general staff at Paris to draft measures on military cooperation in case of German aggression.

The League sub-committee studying the oil transportation question reports that the Italian tanker fleet could, unaided, carry sufficient oil from the United States to fill its war time requirements.

The Italian and French delegates to the naval conference press for small battleships, in the face of opposition of the United States.

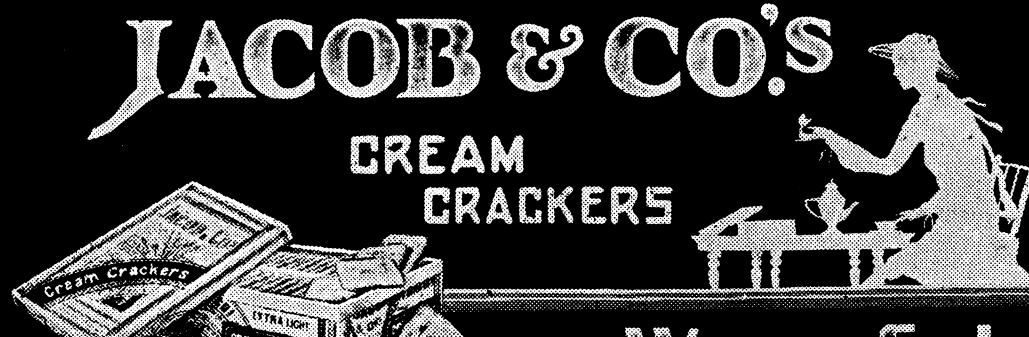
Feb. 8.—A United Press correspondent states that Paris diplomatic conversations contemplating a general European peace conference, had made it practically certain that Japan would be included. Reported that the English and the French diplomats have agreed concerning the necessity of meeting this summer to discuss international differences, including possible redistribution of colonies, making raw materials available to each power, and limiting land, air, and naval forces. Japan's attendance was regarded as "almost necessary if the redistribution of the Pacific mandates was to be discussed along with the redistribution of the mandates held by the European powers".

Feb. 9.—Reported that Great Britain is formulating a \$1,500,000,000 rearmament plan during the next three years, determined to extricate the Empire from a position in which it is open to attack by "marauding nations with colonial ambitions", and to enable it to speak effectively and act swiftly

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in cooperation with nations believing in collective security". It is understood the government has Japan and Italy in mind in this connection.

Military authorities at Singapore announce plans of tripling the strength of the military establishment there.

Feb. 10.—Ambassador Hiroshi Saito states that Japan has no intention of closing the open door in China to the United States and that war is "unthinkable". The Tokyo foreign and office spokesman expresses surprise that the chairman of the foreign relations committee of the American Senate would so severely criticize a friendly nation.

The technical committee of the naval conference agrees on limitation of all types of war vessels with the exception of battle ships.

Feb. 12.—Colonial Secretary James Thomas tells the House of Commons that the government is "not considering handing over the British colonies or mandated territories".

Astronomical Data for March, 1936 By the Weather Bureau

Sunrise and Sunset
(Upper Limb)



	Rises	Sets
Mar. 5.	6:11 a.m.	6:04 p.m.
Mar. 10.	6:08 a.m.	6:06 p.m.
Mar. 15.	6:05 a.m.	6:06 p.m.
Mar. 20.	6:01 a.m.	6:07 p.m.
Mar. 25.	5:57 a.m.	6:07 p.m.
Mar. 30.	5:54 a.m.	6:08 p.m.

Spring's Equinox on the 21st at 2:58 p.m.

Moonrise and Moonset
(Upper Limb)

	Rises	Sets
March 1.	12:09 p.m.	00:37 a.m.
March 2.	1:06 p.m.	01:33 a.m.
March 3.	2:01 p.m.	02:25 a.m.
March 4.	2:55 p.m.	03:13 a.m.
March 5.	3:46 p.m.	03:56 a.m.
March 6.	4:35 p.m.	04:36 a.m.
March 7.	5:22 p.m.	05:13 a.m.
March 8.	6:08 p.m.	05:49 a.m.
March 9.	6:55 p.m.	06:24 a.m.
March 10.	7:40 p.m.	07:00 a.m.
March 11.	8:29 p.m.	07:36 a.m.
March 12.	9:18 p.m.	08:15 a.m.
March 13.	10:08 p.m.	08:56 a.m.
March 14.	11:01 p.m.	09:41 a.m.
March 15.	11:53 p.m.	10:30 a.m.
March 16.		11:22 a.m.
March 17.	00:47 a.m.	12:18 p.m.
March 18.	01:39 a.m.	1:16 p.m.
March 19.	02:29 a.m.	2:14 p.m.
March 20.	03:18 a.m.	3:14 p.m.
March 21.	04:05 a.m.	4:13 p.m.
March 22.	04:51 a.m.	5:14 p.m.
March 23.	05:37 a.m.	6:14 p.m.
March 24.	06:25 a.m.	7:17 p.m.
March 25.	07:15 a.m.	8:21 p.m.
March 26.	08:08 a.m.	9:24 p.m.
March 27.	09:04 a.m.	10:26 p.m.
March 28.	10:01 a.m.	11:26 p.m.
March 29.	10:59 a.m.	
March 30.	11:56 a.m.	00:21 a.m.
March 31.	12:51 p.m.	01:10 a.m.

Phases of the Moon
Full Moon on the 8th at 1:14 p.m.
Last Quarter on the 16th at 4:35 p.m.

New Moon on the 23rd at 12:14 p.m.
First Quarter on the 30th at 5:22 a.m.
Apogee on the 10th at 12:18 p.m.
Perigee on the 23rd at 5:24 p.m.

The Planets for the 15th

MERCURY rises at 5:01 a. m. and sets at 4:35 p. m. Just before sunrise the planet may be found very low in the eastern sky in the constellation of Aquarius.

VENUS rises at 4:38 a. m. and sets at 4:10 p. m. The planet may be found before sunrise in the eastern sky in the constellation of Capricorn.

MARS rises at 7:21 a. m. and sets at 7:35 p. m. Just after sunset the planet may be found in the western sky in the constellation of Pisces.

JUPITER rises at 00:23 a. m. and sets at 11:33 a. m. In the early morning the planet may be found near the constellation of Sagittarius.

SATURN rises at 5:38 a. m. and sets at 5:22 p. m. Just before sunrise the planet may be found low in the eastern sky in the constellation of Aquarius.

Principal Bright Stars for 9:00 p. m.

North of the Zenith	South of the Zenith
Arcturus in Bootes	Spica in Virgo
Regulus in Leo	Procyon in Canis Minor
Castor and Pollux in Gemini	Sirius in Canis Major
Capella in Auriga	Canopus in Argo
Aldebaran in Taurus	Betelgeuse and Rigel in Orion

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Vol. XXXIII

APRIL, 1936

No. 4 (336)



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A. V. H. HARTENDORP, *Editor and Publisher*



VOL. XXXIII

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Philippine Economic Conditions

By J. Bartlett Richardson

General Résumé



EXPORTS were apparently larger than in January, with comparatively heavy sugar and copra shipments, while coconut oil and abaca were normal and showed moderate increases over the previous month. Sugar prices were firm and large sales were made at good prices in the third week of the month. With planters permitted to mill a

limited proportion of domestic allotment sugar, the price of that commodity returned to its usual position slightly under the export price.

Copra prices fluctuated, dropping sharply in the first week of the month, rising in the second and third weeks and falling again in the last week, to close the month with an easy tone. European demand was the predominant influence. Arrivals were exceptionally heavy for February, but with exports large and domestic mills active, stocks were considerably reduced. The oil market was dull. Cake was sold actively at reduced prices, but the technical position appeared better at the end of the month.

Abaca balings were surprisingly heavy, considering that production is expected to be reduced in the first half of 1936. Exports were normal but stocks increased. Exports may be expected to increase in the next few months, to anticipate the increase in freight rates which has been announced for May 1. Prices were a little easier.

Rice prices were steady. Threshing is progressing favorably but it is evident that the crop will be very short. It is estimated that imports of 3,000,000-4,000,000 sacks of rice will be needed in 1936. The Rice Commission has recommended a National Development Company subsidiary with authorized capital of P4,000,000, of which P2,000,000 would be paid-in, to help stabilize rice prices by buying during the harvesting season and selling when prices show a tendency to rise too high. The company would also manage distribution of duty-free imports in times of emergency.

Gold production climbed back over the P3,000,000 mark, though it did not reach the December record. With new mines preparing to produce, it should not be long before new monthly records again become commonplace.

Judging from the volume of collection bills, imports again fell in February, though they are greatly in excess of last year. Only a part of the imports are represented by collection bills passing through banks, however. Collections continue excellent. The value of letters of credit opened was below the January figure but ahead of last year.

Cotton textile imports from Japan were resumed in February and came in large volume in the last half of the month. They are expected to be even heavier in March. Japanese goods are moving freely and there seems to be no great accumulation of stocks. Stocks of American goods are light in most lines but demand is also light. It may improve when the Japanese quote is used up.

Motor vehicle imports were heavy, the principal importers receiving large shipments of 1936 models. Sales were also very good. There was an encouraging resumption of buying of trucks and buses by transportation companies.

Flour imports were slightly increased. Sales were good and stocks were reduced to normal proportion. Prices continued steady. Canned sardine imports were heavy, especially from the United States, anticipating a price increase. Dried codfish from Japan is apparently supplanting sardines in the diet of the poorer people. Condensed milk imports were normal and evaporated milk heavy. A substantial proportion of the condensed milk came from Australia and much of the evaporated from the Netherlands.

Consolidated bank figures show an increase in loans and discounts and in demand deposits, due to sugar movement. Debits to individual accounts fell off moderately and circulation increased. Exchange was easy, due to expectation that sugar bills would be coming out the market and to shortage of cash in Manila, following demands from the provinces. Sugar bills began to appear toward the end of the month.

Government revenue continues excellent. February revenues were slightly below January, due partly to the shorter month, but were substantially ahead of last year, both for February and for the first two months. Customs revenues are running particularly high, though this is probably due partly to duties received on goods that actually were imported in the latter part of last year.

Export cargoes continue very good and inter-island cargoes are better than last year. Railway loadings continue to increase and are running somewhat better than at this time last year, due mainly to sugar, manufactures and L.C.L. shipments.

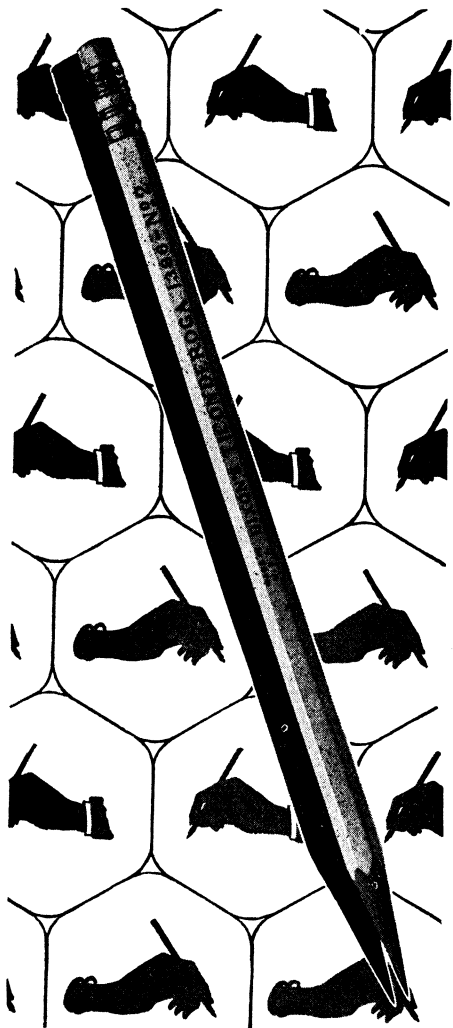
The National Economic Council, created by the first session of the National Assembly, was organized during February, with Secretary of Finance De las Alas as Chairman and Dr. Celeste of the Department of Finance as Secretary. Ex-officio members include the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce, the Chairman of the Board of the Philippine National Bank, the President of the National Development Company and the President of the

Manila Railroad Company. Non-official members are Mr. J. M. Elizalde, Mr. Ramon Fernandez, Mr. Wenceslao Trinidad, Mr. Vicente Madrigal, Mr. Ramon Soriano and Mr. Francisco Varona. The Council will advise the Government on industrial and financial questions, including the promotion of new industries, diversification of crops and problems involving the relation of tariffs and taxation to prospective and existing industries.

The Manila Carnival, held during the last half of February, is reported to have been successful from every point of view. It drew large crowds to Manila from the provinces.

Assurance was received at the end of the month that sugar benefit payments would be resumed in March. It is understood that about \$3,155,000, or P6,310,000, remains to be paid. These payments may be expected to increase circulation and improve retail sales throughout the sugar provinces and in Manila.

February real estate sales totaled P1,014,236, bringing the total for the first two months of 1936 to P2,352,312, a slight increase over the figure of P2,276,947 for the same period last year. Building permits showed a substantial increase, permits for new construction amounting to P878,900, which included about P450,000 for the Manila Hotel addition. For the first two months of 1936, permits for new construction are more than three times as great as in the same period of 1935. There is no indication that they will continue to increase at that rate, but since permits for the first two months of 1936 are nearly half as great as for the full year 1935, it may reasonably be expected that the figure for the full year will



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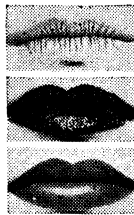


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considerably exceed that for recent years. It is largely made up of small jobs, except for the Manila Hotel permit. Building permit figures are as follows:

	February 1936	Total two months 1936	Total two months 1935
New construction	P878,900	P421,400	P1,373,600
Repairs	34,200	45,100	73,300
Total	P913,100	P466,500	P1,446,900

February power production totaled 10,310,633 KWH, a decrease of 847,510 KWH from January, due mainly to the shorter month, but an increase of 492,996 KWH over February, 1935. About two-thirds of this increase was due to the extra day in February, 1936. For the first two months of 1936, production totaled 21,468,776 KWH, compared with 19,937,321 KWH in the first two months of 1935. (Estimates for 1935 as well as for 1936 are changed by a revision of our estimate of the production of plants from which we do not receive production figures periodically. The monthly estimate is made up of known figures for plants representing in the neighborhood of 90 percent of total production, plus an arbitrary figure estimated to be the average monthly production of the others. The new figure is believed to be much more nearly accurate than the old.)

There were 438 new radio sets registered in February and 152 cancellations. For the first two months of 1936, 864 new sets were registered, with 274 cancellations.

There were only 6 stock corporations registered in February, but they were for the most part substantial ones, with an aggregate capital of P1,415,000 authorized, P454,800 subscribed and P234,966 paid-in in cash, besides P144,834 in property. Only one was a new company, however. It was incorporated by wealthy Filipinos with an authorized capital of P400,000, of which P100,000 was subscribed and P25,000 paid-in, to manufacture French-style soaps and perfumes. An expert has been brought over from France and the entire authorized capital will probably be paid-up within a few months. Of the other companies incorporated, one is a Greek industrial chemistry school, with P100,000 subscribed; one an American embroidery company with P55,000; two are Spanish merchandising companies with P150,000 and P45,000. All of these were merely incorporations of existing companies.

There were six partnerships registered, with aggregate capital of P45,000. Two were Filipino, three Chinese and one Japanese.

News Summary

The Philippines



Feb. 11.—Secretary Elpidio Quirino orders the abolition of the positions of manager, assistant manager, and auditor of the Manila Harbor Board, held by Collector of Customs Vicente Aldanese, Lawrence Benton, and Jaime Hernandez, respectively, virtually eliminating the board.

Feb. 14.—President Manuel L. Quezon announces the appointment of Miguel Unson, former Secretary of Finance, to head the Government Survey Board with Wenceslao Trinidad, former Collector of Internal Revenue, and Jose Paez as members. He also designates Secretary of Finance Antonio de las Alas acting head of the National Economic Council, with the following members: the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce, the chairman of the Board of Directors of the Philippine National Bank, the President of the National Development Company, the President of the Manila Railroad Company, Joaquin M. Elizalde, Ramon J. Fernandez, Wenceslao Trinidad, Vicente Madrigal, Francisco Varona, and Ramon Soriano. Others will be appointed later.

President Quezon states he has directed Jose Paez to make a study of the advisability of constructing a railroad in Mindanao.

Feb. 15.—A national convention of rice planters meets in Manila; they adopt a resolution pledging support to the government rice control plan.

Pedro Guevara, former Resident Commissioner, states in an address that "an alliance with Japan would mean absorption by Japan and we might then as well start modifying our system of education, our laws, and the entire national life to suit Japanese concepts." He points out that Siam, in the same geographical region as ourselves, is not really independent but split into spheres of influence and is ruled by ministers of foreign countries. He advises holding fast to the United States.

The Manila Carnival opens.

Feb. 16.—Two hundred thirty labor leaders representing thirty-two labor organizations from all parts of the Philippines meet in Manila for the inaugural convention of the National Federation of Labor. Secretary of Labor Ramon Torres, guest of honor, states in his speech that laxity of labor legislation and administration is due to indifference of the laborers themselves. The government has difficulty in dealing with labor as it has no legal representatives.

Feb. 17.—Bishop Gregorio Aglipay, defeated candidate for presidency, in a press interview praises President Quezon's administration, making special mention of the defense program, the clean-up in the judiciary, and the strict enforcement of civil service rules.

President Quezon creates a Rice Commission to study the rice question and make recommendations to insure a permanent supply at reasonable prices and appoints Assemblyman Manuel Roxas, chairman, Assemblyman Felipe Buencamino, the Director of Commerce, Vicente Singson Encarnacion, and Dr. Nicanor Jacinto, members.

Former Senator H. B. Hawes has informed the Philippine Sugar Association that American customs collectors have been advised by Washington to proceed to control of Philippine sugar exports under the Tydings-McDuffie Act on the basis of arrivals as of January 1, 1936. The quota will be 850,000 long tons or 973,000 short tons. The quota under the Jones-Costigan Act this year would have been 998,110 short tons of which 967,053 was effective.

The Philippines Gold Mining Association dissolves to prepare the way for a mining association broader in scope.

President Quezon appoints Vice-President Sergio Osmeña Secretary of Public Instruction. He has been holding the portfolio in a temporary capacity.

The appointment of Celedonio Salvador, Superintendent of Schools of Cavite as Superintendent of the City Schools is announced.

It is reported that the eight cadets dismissed from the Baguio Academy have enlisted in the Constabulary as privates.

Feb. 18.—Primitivo B. Ac-ac, municipal president of Paete, files an administrative complaint against Governor Juan Cailles of Laguna for laxity in the enforcement of law against jueteng and for abuse of authority.

Reported at Malacañan that Francisco Enaje, former judge and Floor Leader of the Assembly, has been appointed adviser to the President on judicial matters.

The Reina Regente Petroleum Company strikes oil at Toledo, Cebu.

Mercedes Montilla is elected Miss Philippines and Carnival Queen, Amparo Karagdag as Miss Luzon, Helen Bennett as Miss Visayas, and Cleofe Balingit as Miss Mindanao.

Feb. 19.—United States High Commissioner Frank Murphy receives instructions from Washington to proceed with sugar benefit payments and the allotment work. \$3,000,000 in benefit checks will be ready soon.

Upon the recommendation of Vice-President Osmeña, President Quezon creates the National Council of Education to advise the President on basic educational problems and reforms through the Secretary of Public Instruction.

Constitution Day is observed throughout the country with appropriate ceremonies.

Feb. 20.—President Quezon rules that the Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office is subject to Civil Service regulations and that the authority of the Auditor-General or his representatives must be

respected. As for a recent dismissal by the Board of Trustees, he directs that disciplinary action must follow established civil service procedure.

President Quezon issues instructions, through the Vice-President, to the Director of Education and the Superintendent of Private Schools that two teachers be sent from every elementary, high, and vocational school, to military training centers for teachers not later than April 13. Centers are to be established in every provincial capital, instruction to be given by trained military officers between April 13 and May 9, the government to bear all expenses, including transportation and subsistence allowance.

In addressing provincial governors and treasurers, President Quezon dwells on the elimination of abuses on the part of local officials, especially the police, suppression of gambling, education of the masses and efficient collection of taxes. He also announces that the June National Sweepstakes will be the last one. He states he does not pretend to be able to put a stop to all gambling but that he will go hard after regular gambling houses and professional gamblers. He states also that he will not condone land taxes, and that those provinces which reduce cedula fees to P1.00 should not expect to cover the difference through insular aid allotments.

The Board of Regents of the University of the Philippines adopts President Quezon's executive order on civil service eligibility, resolving to include all clerical and non-teaching personnel under the civil service. The Board appoints Dr. D. J. Sandoval as Director of the School of Dentistry which will open in June. He was the former director.

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CASH OR TERMS

The National Federation of Labor formed a few days ago is dissolved after a protest by influential labor organization against the election of officers. As a compromise the elected officers will constitute an organizing committee for the formation of a new organization in May. Angel Marin was elected President, Ruperto Cristobal, Vice-President, Aurelio Enteras, Secretary, and Nicolas Cruz, Treasurer. President Quezon later addresses the group at informal conference at Malacañan.

Feb. 21.—Reported that President Quezon has named former senator Jose Generoso and Teodoro Evangelista, technical assistants in the legal department of Malacañan, and that former Senator Teodoro Sandiko has been designated special investigator of agrarian problems.

J. H. Marsman is appointed member of the National Economic Council. He is a well-known mining man and a Philippine citizen.

Judge M. T. Boncan of the Manila Court of First Instance, rules that a member of the National Assembly can not represent any party in a suit against the government or its instrumentalities.

Advices are received that Antonio Correa Pomar, former general manager of the Tabacalera in the Philippines, died, aged 84.

Feb. 22.—Major General Charles E. Kilbourne leaves the Philippines.

Feb. 24.—President Quezon appoints Colonel Antonio C. Torres first Filipino Chief of Police of Manila. He is the son of the late Justice Florentino Torres and a brother of Judge Luis Torres. He is a graduate of the Ateneo de Manila and obtained a Bachelor of Laws degree in the United States. He was formerly member of the Municipal Council and President of the Municipal Board. He was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the National Guard.

High Commissioner Murphy states that Representative Dingell is a highly regarded personal friend of his but that he has "authorized no pronouncement by any person in my behalf". He states it is true he expects to go to the United States late in the spring but that the purpose is not electoral but to take up preliminary discussions of the agenda of the round table conference on Philippine-American trade relations.

Wang Ching Wei, former premier and foreign minister of China, and at present President of the Central Political Council, an attempt on whose life was made last year, arrives at Manila on his way to Europe, too ill to leave his ship. In a statement

issued, however, he congratulates both Filipino and American nations for the "magnificent gift" of independence and also speaks of friendly Philippine-Chinese relations. An official accompanying President Wang states that the charge that he is "pro-Japanese" is untrue, that he signed the Shanghai agreement in 1932 and the Tangku truce in 1933, because there was "no other way out except more suffering and humiliation for the Chinese nation," and that during his 4 years as premier he "never signed any secret document with Japan."

Feb. 25.—Mrs. Aurora Aragon de Quezon returns to Manila from a vacation trip in the East Indies. She states that the officials in the countries she visited were very attentive and did all in their power to make the trip pleasant, but that what thrilled her more than anything else was the keen interest shown by the common people in our government and the kind expressions of faith in our future. "They wanted to know all about our Commonwealth and there was something in the manner they asked their questions that made me feel they are anxiously even prayerfully watching developments here."

A. D. Williams is designated technical assistant at Malacañan and adviser to the President on public works.

It is reported that shipments of gold from the Philippines in 1935 reached an all-time high of \$15,335,000 as compared to \$12,038,000 in 1934.

Feb. 26.—President Quezon orders the reinstatement of Cornelio Balmaceda as Director of the Bureau of Commerce suspended without pay last December, having found him guilty of negligence in signing papers in connection with the importation of Saigon rice without thorough examination, but not of dishonesty. Suspension without pay for more than two and one-half months was considered sufficient punishment.

President Quezon names Insular Treasurer Salvador Lagdameo Chairman of the National Loan and Investment Board, and Director of Education Luther B. Bewley, Superintendent Moncayo of the Postal Savings Bank, and Superintendent Jose Bernardo of the San Lazaro Estate Fund, members. The Board will control P44,000,000 of public and semi-public funds. Antonio Ramos, Assistant Insular Treasurer, becomes the acting Treasurer.

President Quezon appoints Rodolfo Baltazar of San Fernando, La Union, former member of the Legislature, and a practicing lawyer in La Union and Baguio, governor of the Mountain Province to take the place of Colonel W. E. Dossor, resigned. Mr. Baltazar was at one time private secretary to the President and accompanied him to Washington on one of the independence missions.

The Department of the Interior orders the reinstatement of President Alberto Zamora of Davao, without prejudice to an investigation of his case. He was suspended by the Governor for alleged defamatory statements respecting President Quezon.

President Quezon leaves on inspection trip to Nueva Vizcaya, Isabela, and Cagayan.

Ex-Justice Norberto Romualdez, President of the Catholic Action, proposes the organization of a department of scholastic philosophy in the University of the Philippines to present the "Catholic side authoritatively and without distortion."

Feb. 27.—President Quezon investigates charges of a homesteader against the chief district land officer at Bayombong, and turns the case over to the fiscal. He finds a large amount of taxes uncollected in several towns of Nueva Vizcaya and urges prompt payment, stating the payment of taxes is one of the primary obligations of the people and a test of the capacity of the Filipinos for self-government. Governor Fortunato Bulan of Isabela denounces to the President the monopoly of the tobacco industry by big corporations.

The head of a local labor union files mandamus proceedings with the Legaspi Court of First Instance to compel municipal and provincial treasury officials and the Collector of Internal Revenue to carry out the order of the Governor reducing the cedula tax. The court gave the officials 5 days to answer the mandamus. The Governor's order was made effective January 1 by virtue of a resolution of the Provincial Board last December, and went into effect as not acted upon by the President of the Commonwealth within 30 days, as provided by law, but Treasury officials have so far refused to charge the new rate pending instructions from the Collector of Internal Revenue.

Mrs. J. Weldon Jones, wife of the financial adviser to the High Commissioner and former Insular Auditor, dies at Independence, Kansas, following an operation.

Feb. 28.—President Quezon instructs Secretary Jorge B. Vargas by telegram to instruct every municipality to create an army acceptance board.

President Quezon states he will not tolerate wrongdoing in the government and will fire every crooked official this year.

President Quezon states at Tuguegarao that the first mistake of his administration was the condonation of 20% of the delinquent taxes in Cagayan and says this was unfair to those who paid their taxes. He declares that taxes must be paid to meet the expenses and the financial obligations of the government or else the Philippines will suffer the humiliation of having the American High Commissioner confiscate the customs collections of the country. He announces he will enforce land payments and will recommend to the Assembly a law confiscating tax-delinquent property and distributing it freely to the poor. Answering criticism of the national defense program, he declares that some people never profit from experience; that the "first Filipino Army ran like hell all over the Islands"; that all must undergo military training. He says he is sorry his own son is not old enough to be the first one to enlist in the army.

The University of the Philippines Board of Citizens elects Dr. Candido Africa, noted parasitologist, and Dr. Jose P. Laurel, recently appointed to Supreme Court, as the most distinguished alumni for 1935.

Secretary Quirino informs the Albay Provincial Board that President Quezon has taken the slash in the cedula tax to mean that the province is in a position to finance its own public works, and instructs the Board that its resolution reducing the tax from P2.00 to P1.00 must be reconsidered if it desires to continue with the privilege of using Insular public works funds.

Feb. 29.—The Philippine Rice Growers Association is organized to supersede the National Rice Growers Association; Dr. Nicasio Jacinto is elected President, Eulogio Rodriguez Jr., Secretary-Treasurer, and Hilarion Silayan, Executive-Secretary.

March 1.—President Quezon returns to Manila shortly before midnight after five days of inspection; three days earlier than scheduled because of fatigue and a slight disposition.

The China Clipper arrives in Manila on its second trans-Pacific flight, completing the journey a little over seven days, having lost two days at Wake Island because of bad weather. The plane is equipped with new Pratt and Whitney motors, developing 900 horsepower, instead of the 800-horsepower motors used in the first flight.

James L. Hall, general superintendent of the Ipo Mines Company, is killed when an iron hoisting bucket in which he was riding derailed.

March 2.—High Commissioner Murphy states he has urged early calling of the proposed trade reciprocity conference in messages to Washington.

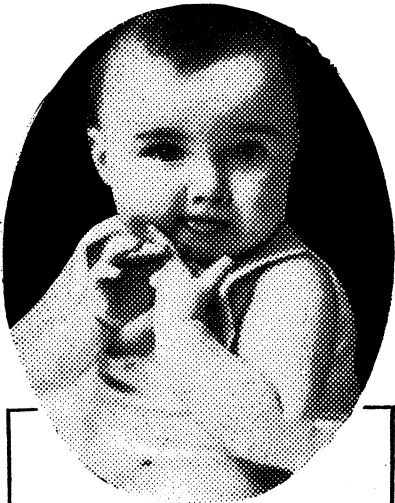
Reported that the manufacture of alpha-cellulose from which paper pulp and nitro-cellulose (a basis for the preparation of explosives) is made, will be undertaken in the Philippines. Andres Soriano and Colonel Frank Hodson are among those interested in the enterprise.

Three Sakdal leaders of San Jose del Monte, Bulacan, are found guilty of conspiring to revolt in connection with the Sakdal uprising of May 2 and are given prison terms ranging from six months to five years.

March 3.—The Albay Provincial Board adopts a resolution declining to reconsider its former resolution lowering the cedula tax to P1.00 and declaring the province is still entitled to insular aid according to law.

Speaker Gil Montilla states that the Philippine-American trade conference will probably have to be delayed because this is an election year in the United States.

March 4.—The Insular government orders the Albay district engineer to stop work on all insular public works projects at once, including the port works at Legaspi. Hundreds of laborers will be thrown out of work.



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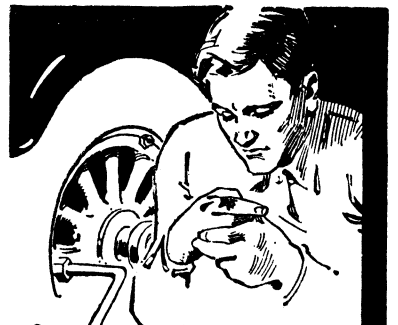
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The appointment of Dr. Manuel L. Roxas, chairman of the National Research Council, as technical adviser to the President in agricultural and scientific matters is announced. He will also take charge of the domestic sugar administration, relieving Under-Secretary Jorge Vargas.

Gregorio Anonas, manager of the Metropolitan Water District, is designated a member of the board of directors, taking the place of Samuel Gaches who resigned.

President Quezon by executive order fixes hot-season office hours between April 1 and June 16 at from 7:30 to 1:00 p. m., although office heads may require longer hours if necessary.

The *China Clipper* leaves Manila for Guam on its return journey to United States at 2:05 a. m.

Secretary Quirino summons members of the Albay Provincial Board to Manila and designates Provincial Treasurer Ceferino Diño acting Governor.

March 5.—President Quezon lifts the ban on accumulating large quantities of rice as it is now available in much more liberal quantities and the original executive order (No. 872, September 27, 1935) "disturbs the normal and orderly marketing of the new crops."

Secretary Quirino creates a board to simplify and codify the laws governing the provinces, cities, and municipalities.

March 6.—Governor Samson informs the Department of the Interior that he is ill and can not come to Manila. He wires the Director of Public Works asking him to reconsider the suspension of public works chargeable to the gasoline fund, stating that the province is legally entitled to such funds, in accordance with Acts 3992 and 3274, which correspond to the annual collection for 1935.

Alfredo L. Yateco, Collector of Internal Revenue, instructs his agent in Albay to continue collecting cedula fees at P2.00 ignoring the Provincial Board.

Having been informed that Governor Jose Imperial Samson is feigning illness, President Quezon suspends him and designates Diño acting Governor.

Secretary Quirino discloses that Albay's 1936 budget shows a deficit of P23,000. The fall in revenue from the cut in the cedula tax would be about P47,000.

In a letter to Secretary Quirino, President Quezon, commenting on the recommendation of the League of Provincial Governors that he appoint acting Governor Maximino Noble as Governor of Camarines Sur, because of the continued illness of Governor Julian Ocampo, delivers a severe rebuke to the League, stating that their recommendation "could not have been based upon full knowledge of the facts connected with the administration of Camarines Sur which would justify an expression of the League's opinion as to who is the best qualified for the position of governor of the province. I welcome recommendations for appointment, but I shall not be guided or influenced by the simple consideration as to who is behind them; recommendations will only be useful if made upon the basis of personal information relative to the qualification and fitness of those considered for appointment which would justify the Executive in giving weight to the recommendations."

Secretary Quirino fines Primitivo Ac-ac, president of Paete, 15-days pay for misconduct in office.

Governor Samson states he was ordered by his doctor not to take the night train to Manila. "I never intended to disobey the order of the Department. I will be in Manila Monday.

Upon instructions from President Quezon, Secretary Quirino orders the reinstatement of Governor Samson, his explanation being accepted as satisfactory.

The Rice Commission submits report to Malacanan recommending that a National Rice and Corn Corporation be organized as a subsidiary of the National Development Company to engage in buying and selling rice and to maintain prices at a level to be determined from time to time sufficient to cover cost plus a reasonable profit, and when necessary to import rice free of duty to be sold through regular trade channels; that the Philippine National Bank and the National Loan and Investment Board grant crop loans and other credit facilities to relieve growers from usurious practices; that to prevent overproduction the government adopt a land policy in relation to rice production and for the present withhold from occupation, except through homesteading, such public lands as are peculiarly adopted to lowland rice culture; that the government study new commercial uses for rice and its by-products; that effective next year, a tax of P.03 a cavan of palay milled in any power-driven mill be levied, payable by the miller, the proceeds to be used for the benefit of the industry and to finance exports of rice if there are unmanageable surpluses; that legislation be adopted placing owner-tenant relations on a fair and equitable basis; that a cavan of palay be standardized at 44 kilos and a cavan of rice at 57 kilos, and that official standard for different grades be adopted; and that the recommendations be applied to corn also, in case of emergency.

Reported that President Quezon has recently circularized all government-owned corporations directing them not to make new appointments at more than P5,000 a year without his knowledge and consent.

The Republican Insular Convention meets and J. W. Haussermann is elected National Committeeman, C. M. Cotterman chairman, G. H. Fairchild, Vice-Chairman, and Major P. D. Carman, Secretary-Treasurer. Messrs. K. B. Day and J. R. McFie are elected delegates from the Philippines with E. E. Elser and E. E. Wing as alternates. A resolution is adopted protesting against the omission of the Philippine delegates from the list of delegates to the National Convention to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, next June, on the grounds that the convention rules do not authorize the National Committee to change the rules, and that there has been no change in funda-

mental status of the Philippines, being still under the American flag. Another resolution condemns the Tydings-McDuffie Act "as unfair to the people of the United States and disastrous to the people of the Philippines, since behind a mask of idealism, its economic provisions, unless amended, will ruin the people of these islands, destroy their industry, trade, and commerce, advantageous both to them and to the people of the United States; bring chaos to all classes; and leave a defenseless Christian race, whom the people of the United States undertook to guide and protect, to domination and exploitation by the potential enemies of our ideals of government, religion, and standard of living." The resolution also attacks the "New Deal as undermining the foundation of our Republic by strange and fantastic theories and experiments, destructive of initiative and enterprise, by the imposition of bureaucratic controls, by prodigal expenditures resulting in the pyramiding of the public debt and the imposing of an ever-increasing burden of taxation, and by the abandonment of those sound and proven principles of government incorporated in the letter and spirit of the Constitution."

March 8.—The *Philippine Clipper* arrives at Manila on its second trip, also equipped with new motors, Captain J. H. Tilton in command.

Governor Samson and two members of Provincial Board arrive in Manila and hold conferences with Secretary Quirino and later with President Quezon.

March 9.—President Quezon appoints Antonio Ramos, acting Insular Treasurer, Insular Treasurer, succeeding Salvador Lagdamo who resigned recently and accepted the chairmanship of National Loan and Investment Board.

President Quezon states henceforth only government officials and fulltime employees of the bank will be named to the board of directors of the Philippine National Bank and that he intends to carry out the plan, as far as possible with other government firms.

Reported that Washington has informed High Commissioner Murphy that the P6,300,000 remaining obligations incurred under the AAA program in the Philippines has been certified for disbursement.

March 10.—With Secretary of Interior Antonio de las Alas, in representation of President Quezon, voting the government stock at the annual stockholder's meeting, Jose Yulo, Vicente Carmona, and Salvador Lagdamo are re-elected directors of the Philippine National Bank, Eulogio Rodriguez, Jorge B. Vargas, Guillermo Gomez, and Juan Posadas are newly elected. Dr. Victor Buencamino was elected director at a special meeting held recently. Rafael Corpus' resignation as president of the Bank submitted some time ago is accepted by the board. The following were re-elected directors of the National Development Co.: Eulogio Rodriguez, Guillermo Gomez, and Bernardo Gonzales. Juan Posadas, Dr. Victor Buencamino and Dr. Manuel L. Roxas are elected new members. The report of J. M. Elizalde, who recently resigned as president of the company, is presented and shows that the company made a profit of P268,727.40. President Quezon accepts the resignation of Mr. Corpus, stating the government loses one of the most competent officials it ever had.

President Quezon appoints the following to the National Council of Education, as recommended by Vice-President Sergio Osmeña in his capacity as Secretary of Public Instruction: Dr. Rafael Palma, chairman, Dr. Jorge Booboo, Dr. Luther B. Bewley, Norberto Romualdez, Dr. Gabriel Mañalac, Dean Francisco Benitez, President Mariano V. de los Santos of the University of Manila, Mrs. Sofia R. de Veyra, Manuel L. Carreon, and Segundo Infanado.

President Quezon requests all high government officials, including department heads and Bureau directors to make suggestions in respect to the reorganization of the government.

The Legaspi Court of 1st Instance dismisses the mandamus filed by a labor leader asking for enforcement of the one-peso cedula tax resolution of the provincial board, the court holding that it has no jurisdiction. A motion for reconsideration is filed.

March 11.—Jose Yulo, Secretary of Justice, is elected chairman of the board of directors of the Philippine National Bank and Vicente Carmona, Under Secretary of Finance, is elected Vice-chairman and President of the Bank. In a message to the Bank, President Quezon states that "the Bank should fit in at this time with the work of economic reconstruction, and within conservative bounds and the limitations necessary to all banking transactions, should lend its full cooperation to the economic progress of the government. It is necessary

that the bank provide itself with proper technical personnel to study the financing of new enterprises. . . a careful study should be made of the feasibility of establishing credit facilities for small merchants and small farmers, especially to those tenants who depend exclusively on their landlords for money advances. The Bank will be rendering a great service if by such credit facilities, the social conditions of these tenants are improved and the evils of usury are eradicated in our rural communities. . . It is not meant that the Bank should depart from sound banking practice. . . The bank must never indulge in any form of speculation. . . In considering assistance to new enterprises, however, aside from the purely business end of the matter, consideration should be given to the amount of good that may result from the transaction considering the economic problems of the country as a whole."

Brig.-Gen. Frank McIntyre (ret.), Trade Commissioner of the Philippines in the United States, has submitted his resignation to President Quezon through Resident Commissioner Paredes.



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March 14.—Paredes states in Washington that President Quezon has assured him that repatriated Filipinos will be welcomed back to their homeland. Exploiters of cheap labor have been carrying on a campaign to confuse and deceive Filipino laborers in the United States in order to keep them there.

President Quezon appoints Mrs. Asuncion A. Perez, ex-Secretary of the Associated Charities of Manila, to make survey of social welfare work in U. S. Governor Dionisio Gutierrez of Cotabato is suspended by the Secretary Quirino.

The Chamber of Mines of the Philippines is incorporated by J. W. Haussermann, J. H. Marsman, Andres Soriano, P. H. Meyer, and Ramon J. Fernandez.

United States

Feb. 14.—The *China Clipper* delayed several days, hops off on her second trans-Pacific flight to the Philippines from Alameda, California, but returns to Alameda because of shortage of fuel after battling strong winds on the way to Honolulu.

Commissioner Quintin Paredes takes the oath of office as member of House of Representatives. The House passes the \$1,376,866,333 army appropriation bill.

Feb. 15.—Secretary of War George Dern states that the situation in Europe was largely responsible for the large national defense appropriation.

The Senate passes the farm measure substitute for the A.A.A., providing for voluntary crop control through benefit payments to farmers under the soil conservation program, by a vote of 56 to 20.

Under-Secretary William Philips states the United States will not meddle in foreign political affairs not concerning it. "We neither wish to dictate nor have

we any thought of any action of aggression against any nation. We shall avoid entanglements in political affairs which do not concern this government. The fulfillment of existing treaties relating to the Far East will go far in maintaining justice. Peace and war are largely dependent on economic developments and nations whose trade opportunities are frustrated are the greatest menaces to world peace. If the world's economic affairs could be made to prosper by wise domestic management and beneficial trade interchange, mistrust would diminish and people would hearken less to leaders who call on them to vindicate themselves in wars."

Feb. 17.—The Supreme Court hands down a decision favorable to the Tennessee Valley Authority in approving the sale of power generated by the Wilson Dam. The decision states that the government has the same right to sell surplus power as it has to dispose of minerals on public lands. Justice J. C. McReynolds dissented. Some 2,000,000 persons living in the 40,000 square miles of territory affected are jubilant and celebrate in the streets.

The House passes the measure extending the Neutrality Act to May 1, 1937.

Feb. 18.—The Senate passes the appropriation bill carrying \$2,609,751,905 including \$1,730,000,000 to pay the soldiers bonus.

Feb. 19.—Brig.-Gen. William Mitchell dies, aged 57.

Judge T. W. Trenchard re-sentences Bruno Richard Hauptmann to be executed during week beginning March 30.

Feb. 21.—The House passes farm bill, 267 to 27.

Representative J. D. Dingell introduces a bill providing for the admittance of 50 Filipinos to the American military and naval academies of West Point and Annapolis. "The United States has a moral obligation to do everything possible to insure the success of the Philippine government. This measure will help to provide expertly trained officers for the Philippine defense forces." He declares it is not a War Department measure and is his own idea.

Feb. 22.—The *China Clipper*, after a number of delays and false starts, leaves Alameda, 3:00 p. m., on its second trans-Pacific flight with Captain E. C. Musick again at the controls.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt speaking at Temple University after receiving an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws says that "True education depends upon freedom in the pursuit of truth. No group and no government can properly describe precisely what should constitute the body of knowledge. Truth is found when men are free to pursue it. This belief in the freedom of the mind has distinguished us as a nation."

Feb. 23.—Representative Dingell, Michigan democrat, states that Frank Murphy will be a candidate for the democratic nomination for governor of Michigan.

A government survey indicates that since the outlawing of the N. R. A., nearly half of 3,500 firms holding government contracts have suppressed the minimum wage and maximum hours reforms.

Rep. Karl Stefan of Nebraska, in opposing the bill of Rep. J. F. Dockweiler of California, which would exempt from the tax levy coconut oil used in non-edible products, points out that both American dairy farmers and Philippine coconut producers have benefited from the tax and that the value of coconut oil and copra imports from the Philippines has actually increased.

Feb. 24.—Eugene Talmage, Governor of Georgia, uses the militia to turn out the State Treasurer and the Comptroller-General, installing his own men as their successors, thus seizing virtual control of the State's finances. All State Treasury officials but one walk out in protest.

According to the Federal Soil Conservation Service, erosion has substantially ruined 50,000,000 acres formerly cultivated in the United States, has scarred another 50,000,000 almost as badly, has taken much of the life-giving top soil from 125,000,000, and got a "good foothold" on another 100,000,000. In 41 states, 7,000,000 acres of privately owned land and 40,000,000 of public lands are being treated. The A. A. A. substitute bill would take out of cultivation some 35,000,000 farm acres for treatment against erosion.

Maj.-Gen. Johnson Hagood, Commander of the Eighth corps Area, is ordered to relinquish his post and await further instructions. Washington is stirred by the order and Republicans charge the administration with starting a "reign of terror" as it is believed the order is due to Hagood's having urged before the House appropriation committee that Congress employ some of the "Works Progress Administration stage money" to improve army post housing facilities. He said "a vast tide of silver, I will not say gold, is spreading all over the country like mud. It will soon dry up without anything permanent to show for it. For God's sake put some of it into stone and steel."

A. C. Ritchie, former Governor of Maryland, at one time a power in the Democratic Party and of late years an outspoken critic of President Roosevelt, dies, aged 59.

Feb. 26.—The War Department publishes a memorandum to the Secretary of War from General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff, in which the latter assumes full responsibility for the recent action in relieving General Hagood from his command, and declaring that his record is marked with "repeated examples of lack of self-control, irresponsibility, and intemperate statements." The memorandum is published following the introduction of a bill in the Senate demanding an investigation of the responsibility for Hagood's relief.

Feb. 27.—Hearings are begun on the bill introduced by Sen. A. B. Adams, democrat of Colorado, which would cancel the congressional authorization of payment to the Philippines of over \$23,000,000 of the Philippines profit on the devaluation of the dollar last year.

Both houses approve the \$500,000,000 farm bill as amended in conference.

Feb. 29.—The government will subsidize the export of 333,000 barrels of Pacific Northwest flour to the Philippines. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace having invoked the authority he possesses to use 30% of customs receipts to subsidize the export of agricultural shipments. The Philippines was chosen as a trial ground as the United States supplied 83% of the Philippine market in 1930 and supplies only 10% now.

A sub-committee of the House territories committee rejects Hawaii's plea for statehood on the ground that the matter requires more study.

Hoping to overcome objections of jobless Filipinos in the United States to repatriation at the expense of the United States government, Resident Commissioner Quintin Paredes ask the Labor Department for a ruling as to whether repatriates may return to America as non-quota visitors, students, or travelers.

March 1.—The *Philippine Clipper* leaves Alameda on its second trans-Pacific flight under the command of Captain J. D. Tilton.

March 2.—In pursuance of the "good neighbor" policy, the United States agrees in a treaty, to be signed with Panama, to abandon its right of intervention there. It also provides that the United States henceforth will pay \$430,000 in devalued dollars instead of \$250,000 in gold dollars annually as Canal Zone rental.

March 3.—President Roosevelt proposes sweeping tax law changes, including a tax on undistributed corporation profits but eliminating the graduated corporation income tax, the capital stock tax, the corporation excess profits tax, and the exemption of dividends from normal tax on individual incomes. Treasury experts estimate that the new levy on undistributed corporation profits would not only replace the \$994,600,000 taxes which would be repealed but would provide additional revenue of \$620,000,000 on the basis of 1936 corporation incomes. The new plan it is estimated would yield \$1,614,000,000 annually. Wall Street unprecedentedly demonstrates a favorable first reaction to the proposal, but corporation executives criticize the suggested surplus tax on the grounds it would disable corporations for future depressions. Congress receives the message uneasily, Democrats gambling at the necessity for new taxes in an election year.

March 4.—Secretary of the Treasurer Henry Morgenthau states that the offering of \$650,000,000 2-3/4%, 12 and 15-year bonds was oversubscribed seven times and the \$600,000,000, 1-1/2%. 5-year note issue was oversubscribed 5 times, though the books were open for only one day.

March 5.—Morgenthau in a letter to the banking and currency committee states that the Adams repeal bill is "entirely a matter of determination by Congress."

The War Department issues a statement in connection with the Adams bill, favoring the credit of \$23,862,000 to the Philippines in compensation for losses on reserves in the United States when the dollar was devaluated.

March 6.—The Senate military affairs committee votes 12 to 2 against investigating the removal of General Hagood from his command, holding that while army officers should be permitted to answer legitimate questions before congressional committees without incurring disciplinary measures, freedom of speech as guaranteed by the Constitution does not mean they may use language critical of the President, Congress, or other government officials.

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Foreign

Feb. 12.—Reported that 10 Japanese and Manchurian soldiers were killed and 20 others wounded while one Mongolian was killed and 7 wounded in another border clash at Bulundersu. The Tokyo war department spokesman states that "some reinforcements seem necessary in the region." According to Soviet reports more than 500 Japanese and Mongolian troops accompanied by an airplane, several tanks and 6 trucks had invaded Outer Mongolia. They were turned back 7-1/2 miles from the border. The Mongolian government has wired the Manchurian government demanding an immediate stop of these incursions.

Feb. 14.—Vicente Villamin states his conversation with prominent Americans and Europeans in London have convinced him there will be an Anglo-American understanding in the Orient which will change the United States policy of completely withdrawing from the Philippines.

Reported that 20,000 Italian soldiers have been hemmed in in the Tembien section and are being slaughtered by the hundreds.

Newspapers in Venezuela suspend publication in preference to operating under a drastic censorship. Crowds at the presidential palace protest against the censorship and failure to restore constitutional privileges.

Feb. 15.—Karl Radok, noted Soviet political writer, states Japan militarists have "lost their minds."

Reported that the Russian government has accepted in principle Japan's suggestion of commission to settle border disputes but suggests neutral members be added, Japan proposing that it should be composed of members from the Soviet, Japan, and Manchukuo.

A six-day battle, the first major operation on the northern front since the capture of Makale, results in the Italian lines being pushed another 10 miles south

and the taking of Amba Aradam, 9,000 feet high, controlling the strategic Endererta region. Italian losses are said to be 500 dead and 1000 wounded; Ethiopia's at least 5,000 dead. Although the Ethiopians numbered 100,000 against the invaders 70,000, and showed extraordinary courage, the poorly armed defenders were no match for the Italian troops.

Feb. 17.—The Japanese government forbids newspapers to print anything pertaining to Manchukuo-Mongolian relations except official government communications.

Feb. 18.—Reported that the Sultan of Johore has made a gift of £500,000 to the British government for the defenses of Singapore.

Revolutionists led by veteran officers of the Chaco war, seize the government of Paraguay.

Feb. 19.—The Spanish Cabinet resigns, and Manuel Azana, leftist leader, again becomes Premier of Spain and forms a moderate leftist Cabinet.

Rome publishes parts of a secret report submitted by Sir John Maffey stating that British interests would not be affected by Italian aggression in Ethiopia. Reported that Britain is urging the League of Nations to consider imposition of oil sanctions against Italy at the earliest possible moment in spite of the Italian threat that this would mean war.

The French go over the heads of American delegation to the London Naval Conference and make representations direct to Washington asking that the United States limit battleships to 27,000 tons as compared with the demand of the American delegation for ships of 35,000 tons.

Feb. 20.—The State Department informs the French Ambassador, that the United States government is not disposed to talk of the matter of naval construction except through its officials at the conference.

Reported from Rome that Hitler is taking the initiative in reaching an understanding with Italy, realizing that the Franco-Soviet pact and the Franco-

British conversations have isolated Germany. The old triple alliance between Italy, Germany and Austria, obliquely excluding Hungary, seems to be shaping, though the reports are denied in Vienna and called a "Mussolini bluff" in Paris.

General elections are held in Japan. Later reports show the following results:

	New Diet	Old Diet
Minseito	205	127
Seiyukai	175	242
Showakai	21	24
Kokumin Domei	20	20
Proletarians	22	9
Right Extremists	3	—
Independents	25	5
Vacancies	—	39

The Seiyukai is the principal opposition. The government tripartite alliance is composed of the Minseito, Showakai, and Kokumin Domei. Government policies are therefore expected to continue with little change. Some 13,000,000 votes were cast.

A farmer in Bavaria is sentenced to 16 months imprisonment for making "uncomplimentary remarks" about Hitler. Another Bavarian man is sentenced to 4 months for having "advanced untrue opinions" and his wife to 6 months for "adding stubborn denial to her crime."

Feb. 21.—President Niceto Alcala Zamora signs a bill granting amnesty to 30,000 political prisoners in an effort to half widespread rioting resulting from the elections in which radical elements obtained control. Azaña takes steps to halt outbreaks of violence, celebrating leftists burning churches, convents, and rightist centers, storming jails, etc. Martial law is declared in a number of places.

Reported in London, that the confidential Maffey document was improperly obtained by Italy. It is stated that the document proves the disinterested-

(Continued on page 219)

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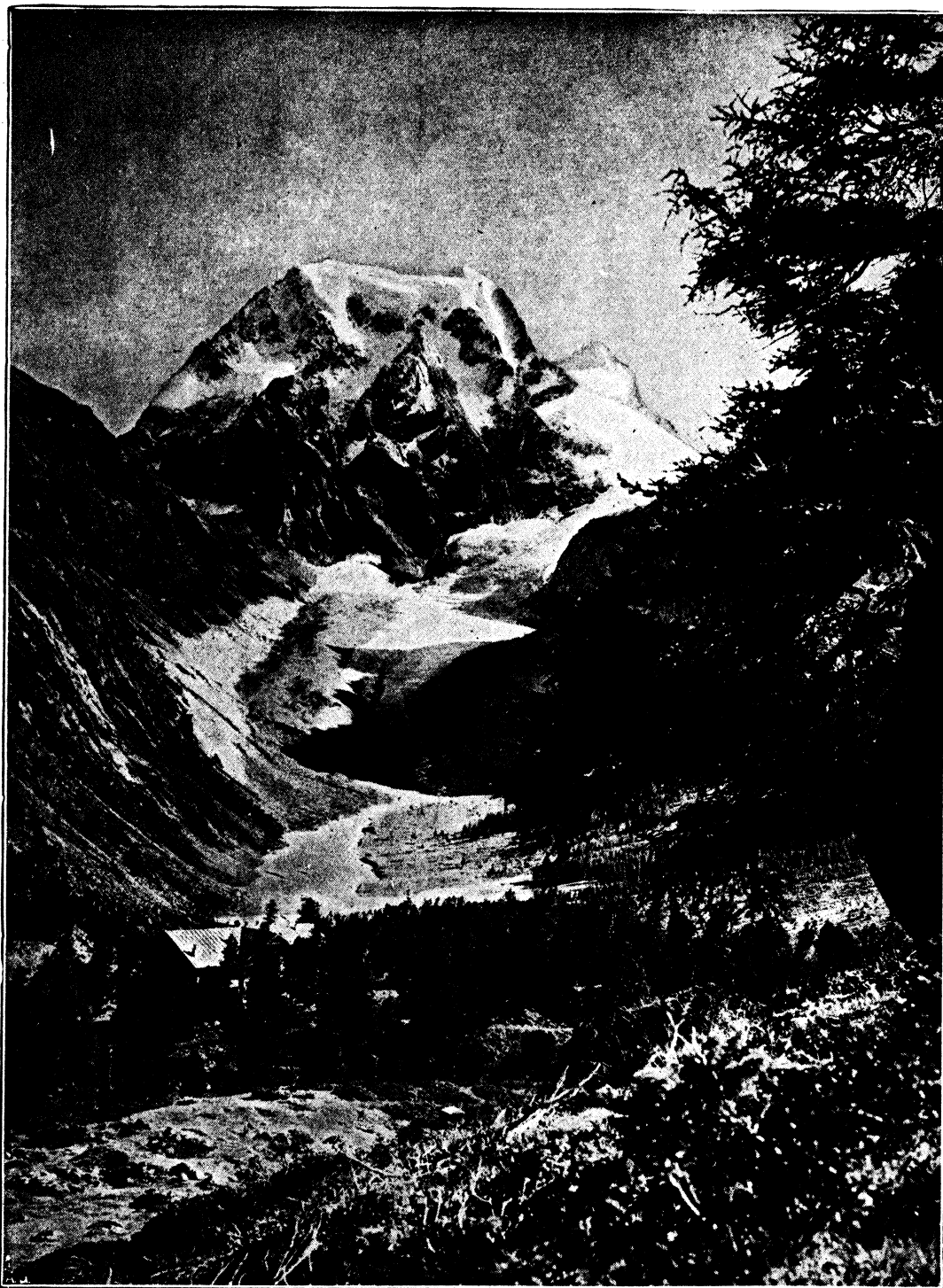
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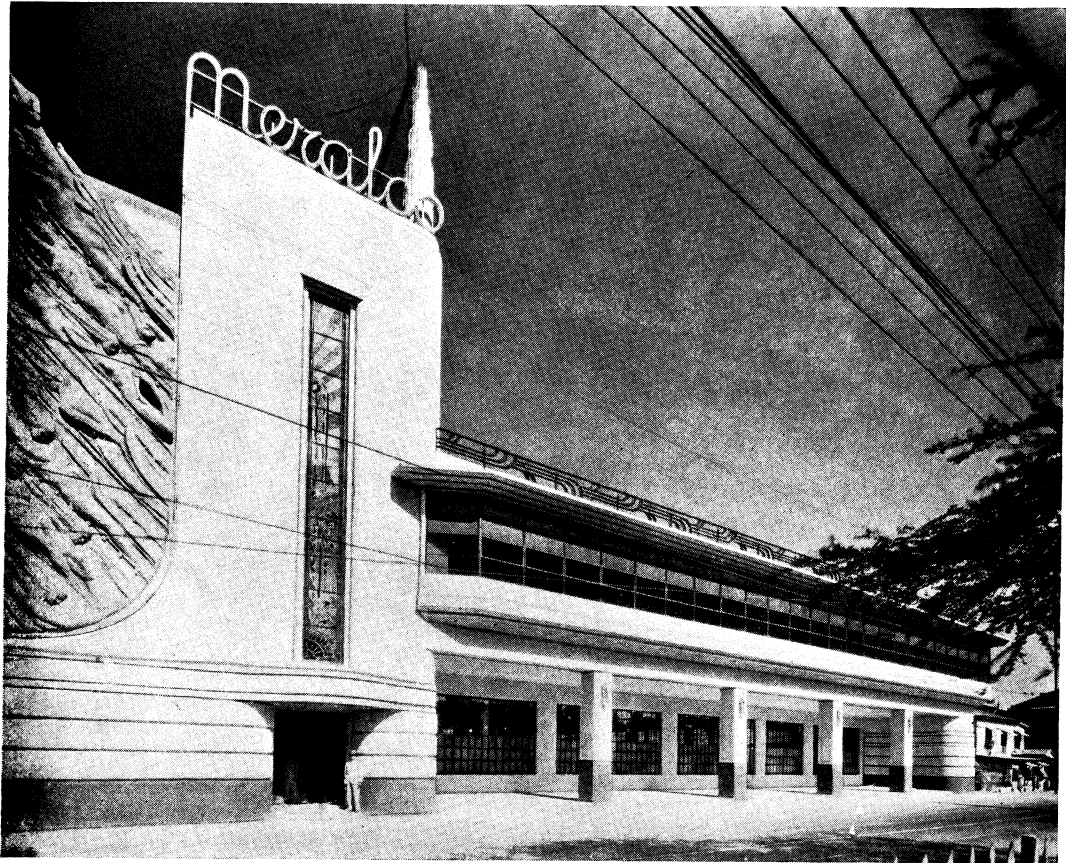
APRIL, 1936

No. 4 (336)



From a photograph by M. Arallano

General Douglas MacArthur, Military Adviser to the Commonwealth of the Philippines.



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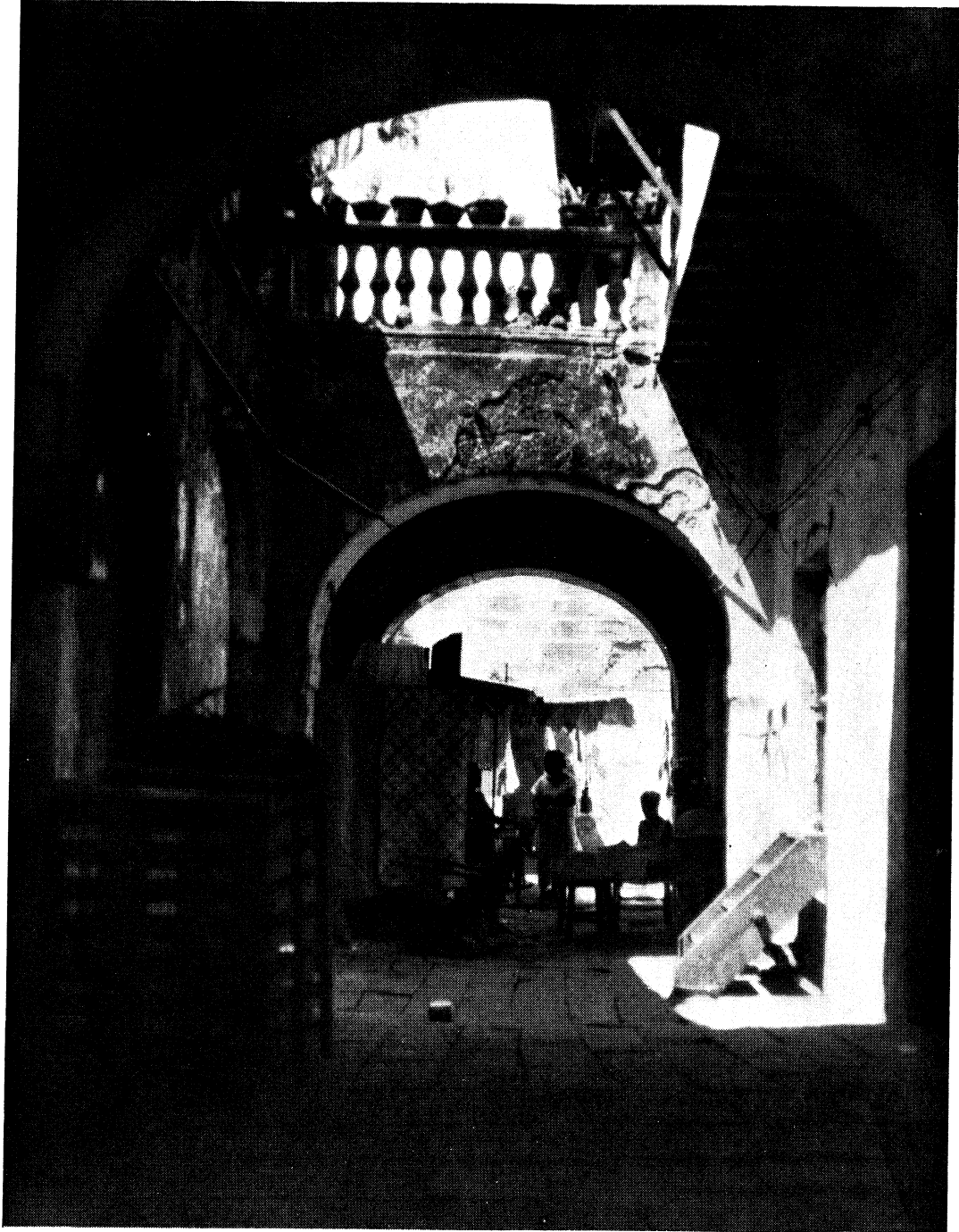
A typical Bukidnon house. The man holding the book is the author of the accompanying article.



A Bukidnon family.



The Bukidnon usually wears a shirt and a *labaque* or loin cloth, but he often takes the shirt off.



A camera study by Manuel Arellano

An Eighteenth Century entrance to a Walled City patio

Editorials

The newspapers, which have been featuring reported opposition to the national defense program, such as that indicated by a number of Lanao Moros who stated naively that they do not need military training as



they already know how to fight and just need guns, have failed to duly note the rapid progress made in the carrying out of the provisions of the National Defense Act during the few months it has been in force. This law, drawn up after a year of study by the noted military authority, General Douglas MacArthur, for five years Chief of Staff of the United States Army, is recognized by experts as one of the most remarkable pieces of legislation of its kind in the world, of a sort that military men have only been able to dream about in other countries, and which will, with able leadership and willing cooperation on the part of the people, institute here one of the most efficient, economic, and democratic of national defense systems. It will go far to free the Philippines from its dependence upon the United States for defense and to free the United States from that responsibility. It will not only provide relative security from aggression, but will develop the national spirit, build up our youth physically and morally, and stimulate the morale of the entire country as nothing else could.

Security, of course, is a relative term. The greatest nations in the world, with the largest military establishments, do not always feel themselves secure, and a much larger and stronger power could defeat a smaller nation, no matter how well organized for defense, if no other elements entered into the situation. Nevertheless, no marauding nation is likely to undertake the conquest of another country if it is well defended and would meet with long and stubborn resistance. Japan would probably never have invaded Manchuria and taken other provinces of North China if this would have meant years of costly and bloody warfare. Mussolini would probably not have entered upon his Ethiopian adventure if the Ethiopians had been better prepared to offer him real opposition. If a country is geographically of such great strategic importance that it might be said the cost of taking it would not be the deciding factor, then the very fact of its strategic importance would

bring it allies, and a people able to defend themselves successfully for a considerable period of time would be more readily aided than a people that permit themselves to be over-run without more than diplomatic protests. According to military experts, the Philippines can in ten years build up a defense system according to present plans that might cost a half million men in casualties and many billion dollars in treasure to destroy. Such an adventure would not be lightly undertaken by even the most aggressive power.

The Philippine defense plan is categorically based on the proposition that "the preservation of the State is the obligation of every citizen", and "all citizens, without distinction of age or sex, and all resources", will be employed to that end (Sec. 2). "Military service shall be obligatory for all citizens of the Philippines" (Sec. 3). During a national mobilization, which "shall be ordered in any case of threatened or actual aggression" (Sec. 2), the government "shall have the right to secure . . . all such resources, tangible and intangible, and all such services and all other assets or possessions, public or private, as may be necessary for national defense" (Sec. 5). "No profit incident to war shall accrue to any individual, corporation, association, or partnership." (Sec. 2)

The spirit of this, the very language, is magnificent.

Yet "the civil authority shall always be supreme (Sec. 2). "A national mobilization shall be decreed by the President of the Philippines", (Sec. 14), as "the Commander-in-chief of all military forces" (Sec. 2)' but "on approval of the National Assembly" (Sec. 14), and "whenever the safety of the Philippines is endangered, the President may decree a partial mobilization" in which case "he shall promptly summon and report to the National Assembly the cause for and extent of it," and the Assembly shall determine whether or not the partial mobilization as decreed shall be annulled (Sec. 5). "The mobilization plans of financial, industrial, economic, social, intellectual, and moral forces and resources of the Philippines shall conform to the provisions of the Constitution of the Philippines" (Sec. 2). "The registration of citizens for military service shall be a civil function carried out by the civil authorities under the supervision of the Provost Marshal General"—the officer who, under the direction of the Chief of Staff, is responsible for the performance of all duties heretofore devolving upon the Chief of the Philippine Constabulary (Sec. 24).

"The Army of the Philippines shall consist of the Regular Force and the Reserve Force" (Sec. 17), and the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the former "shall be drawn from all provinces of the Philippines". "All appointments and promotions shall be made by the President, but the appointments and promotions in the Army from the rank of colonel shall be made with the consent of the Commission on Appointments of the National Assembly". "The number of officers commissioned above the grade of colonel shall at no time exceed 1.2

per cent of the authorized strength of the officer corps; above the grade of lieutenant colonel . . . 2.6 per cent; above the grade of captain . . . 14.9 per cent; above the grade of first lieutenant . . . 54.2 per cent” (Sec. 22).

“Any male citizen of the Philippines between eighteen and thirty years of age, able-bodied, free from disease, of good moral character and habits, of average intelligence, and possessed of such educational attainments as may be prescribed, may be enlisted in the Regular Force” under certain restrictions, and “enlistment shall be for a term of three years”. “Unmarried minors between eighteen and twenty-one years of age may be enlisted only on the written and duly attested consent of the father, the mother when she is the only surviving parent, or the publicly known guardian”, and, “in so far as practicable, enlistment . . . shall be apportioned among the various provinces of the Philippines” (Sec. 27).

Candidates for admission to the Philippine Military Academy “shall be single, in good physical condition, not less than seventeen nor more than twenty-two years of age, and shall be nominated by the Members of the National Assembly. . . . A quota of three members of the Cadet Corps shall be allotted to each Assembly district”, certain minimum ratings in the entrance examinations, however, being required (Sec. 31).

Every line of the Act shows the intention to prevent possible abuses, the development of “militarism” in the bad sense, caste, and sectionalism.

The Reserve Force, which will constitute the bulk of the Army of the Philippines will in time be composed of “all Filipinos”. “All Filipinos are liable to military service” (Sec. 51). “The obligations to undergo military training shall begin with youth in school, commencing at the age of ten years, and shall extend through his schooling until he shall reach the age of eighteen years. At this age he shall enter the *Junior Reserve* to which he shall be assigned until he is twenty-one years of age when he shall become subject to service with the colors and thereafter with the Reserve Force until he shall reach fifty years of age. . . . All school girls shall receive such instruction and training as the Chief of Staff may deem necessary for auxiliary service.” “All able-bodied male citizens between the ages of twenty years and fifty years, both inclusive, except those specifically exempted, shall be classified as follows: *Trainees*—those between the ages of twenty and twenty-two who have been selected to receive military training; *First Reserve*—Those between the ages of twenty-two and thirty years; *Second Reserve*—Those between the ages of thirty-one and forty years; *Third Reserve*—Those between the ages of forty-one years and fifty. . . .” (Sec. 52).

“Young men shall be required to register for military training in the Army in the calendar year in which they will become twenty years of age. . . . Except for those trainees selected for duty with elements of the Regular Force, the period of trainee instruction shall not exceed five and one-half months. In no case shall the period of trainee instruction be extended beyond twelve months except with the specific consent of the trainee.” (Sec. 53). “Registration shall take place in suitable registration places . . . between the date of April first and seventh. Annual registration shall be held during the same period in succeeding years” (Sec. 54). “On May fifteenth of each year, the Provost Marshal General shall conduct a drawing which shall determine those registrants who are to be called for trainee instruction in the next calendar year. He shall cause immediate and thorough publication to be given to the names of those who shall have been drawn. Provincial Governors shall be responsible that each young man in their province who shall have been drawn is notified at once of this fact” (Sec. 56). “Any person failing to register for military service . . . shall, upon conviction, be sentenced to serve not more than one year in prison or to pay a fine of not to exceed two thousand pesos or both . . . and conviction for this offense shall not exempt the person convicted from the military service herein required” (Sec. 60). Acceptance Boards in various municipalities and municipal districts, consisting of five members appointed by the President for three years, two of whom shall be physicians, and two of whom shall be, when practicable, officers of the Army, shall determine fitness for service, and may grant deferments “for those who are indispensable for the support of their dependent families, for agricultural reasons, and for certain key men in industry, commerce, or agriculture; provided that such deferments

shall not exceed one year” (Sec. 65). Decisions of the local acceptance Board may be appealed to the Central Review Board in Manila, a body composed of five citizens appointed by the President for five years after original appointments of from one to five years, the Chairman, after the original member so designated, to be the member having the longest service. They are not eligible for reappointment (Sec. 72). “The decision of the Board shall be rendered without unnecessary delay and shall be final” (Sec. 74).

“Where dependency was the cause for deferment and that condition continues after the continuation of the period of deferment, the young man shall be liable to trainee instruction, and if drawn therefor he shall enter such instruction. During the period of his absence undergoing instruction, an allowance for the partial support of his dependent or dependents, who have no other means of support, shall be made by the Philippine Government. The corresponding acceptance board shall determine the dependent or dependents entitled to this allowance, which shall be fixed by executive order” (Sec. 69).

“The following registrants are exempted from trainee instruction: (a) ecclesiastics regularly ordained and serving as a member of the clergy, and seminary students of a recognized church or sect; (b) physicians properly certified and practising as such; (c) superintendents of penitentiaries, corrective prisons, and insane asylums; (d) the personnel of the coast guard revenue cutter and lighthouse inspection services; (e) pilots, navigators and marine superintendents; (f) such others as may hereafter be exempted by law” (Sec. 59). “The following, during the period of their employment or functions, may have their trainee instruction deferred for not to exceed three years: (a) such officers and employees of the insular, provincial, municipal, and municipal district governments as the President may designate in executive orders; (b) officials and agents of organized police forces; (c) officials of land, air, and marine transport. The persons above mentioned shall be exempted from all military service except for active service in a national emergency, expressly declared by the National Assembly, when they shall be liable for military service or special assignment as directed by the President” (Sec. 64).

“Upon completion of the prescribed course of trainee instruction, and unless the soldier shall enlist in the Regular Force or shall be selected for further training to qualify him as a commissioned or non commissioned officer, he shall be transferred to the Reserve Force and assigned to an organization thereof by the Adjutant General” (Sec. 77). “He shall continue to serve in the First Reserve until he shall reach thirty years of age. . . . On January first of the year in which he shall become thirty-one years of age, he shall be transferred to the Second Reserve . . . until he shall become forty years of age. On January first of the year in which he shall become forty-one years of age, he shall be transferred to the Third Reserve” where he remains until he is fifty” (Sec. 78). “Periods of active duty training in the Reserve Force shall be as prescribed by the Chief of Staff. In so far as may be practicable, the active duty periods for the three echelons shall be as follows: First Reserves, annually, not less than ten days; Second Reserves, annually, not less than five days; and Third Reserves, every third year, not less than seven days. . . . Except with his own consent, no enlisted reservist may be required in time of peace to serve more than thirty days on active duty in any calendar year” (Sec. 47).

“Young men undergoing trainee instruction shall receive five centavos per day, in addition to meals and barrack accommodations, medical attention, clothing, and transportation where the distance from home to the place of training is in excess of twenty kilometers, or where water transportation is required” (Sec. 91). “Reserve officers and enlisted members of the Reserve Force on annual active duty training shall receive no pay. They shall be furnished subsistence and suitable quarters while engaged on such duty” and transportation or reimbursement therefor if the distance from their homes to the place of duty is more than forty kilometers” (Sec. 94).

The preceding outlines the basis upon which a citizen army is being organized in which every man, young and old, will do his part. To give an initial five and a half months’ time or even a year to training and thereafter to give annually from ten days a year down to seven days in every third year, is not to require too much from any Philippine citizen. The instruction the trainee will undergo for a little

less than half a year will be amply worth while from a purely educational and health point of view, and the annual week or so of service while in the reserves may be looked upon as a pleasant vacation, if nothing higher. In time, an army of several millions will be built up, of men who have learned army discipline, army hardihood, men who will know the use of arms and how to fight. The period of training, though brief, is long enough. Experts say that if a man can not be well enough trained in five or six months, he can not be trained at all. A few years from now, a call to arms in the Philippines will mean that the whole nation will leap to arms.

The Regular Force will be small, as President Quezon has said, "strong enough only to insure the instruction of and necessary leadership for this citizen army". "In this way", he declared in his address before University students last February, "the plan minimizes cost, while avoiding all danger of building up a powerful military caste that might conceivably strive to abandon its legitimate position of servant and defender of the people in the hope of making itself the master".

Countries that have suffered from army revolutions, such as many in Central and South America, have so suffered because their armies were purely professional armies, often top-heavy with high officers with political ambitions. The Regular Force of the Philippine Army will number only 19,000 according to present plans, of which some 10,000 will be men drafted for training and 8,000 will be serving three-year enlistments, leaving only about a thousand officers as constituting the really permanent establishment. With hundreds of thousands of citizens trained to arms, such a small body of professional soldiers could never be a menace to the State.

Monthly base pay for enlisted men of the Regular Force ranges from fourteen pesos a month in the lowest grade to forty-two pesos and fifty centavos in the first grade (Sec. 89). Officers' salaries "shall be as may be prescribed by the President in executive orders", and pending their issue "the rates of pay and allowances now prescribed for officers of the Constabulary shall apply to the officers designated in this section" (Sec. 90).

This pay is not high. The entire cost of the Philippine defense system will be by far the lowest in the world.






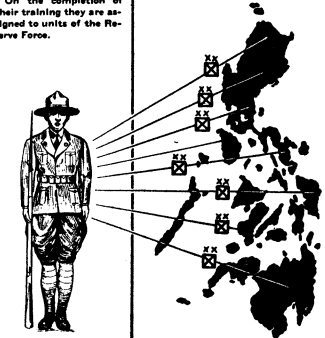

A ratio obtained by dividing the appropriations for military purposes by the total population, and giving the Philippines the index figure of 1, would give Siam, in about the same geographical position as the Philippines, and of approximately the same size and population, an index figure of about 2. On this scale the United States would have an index figure of about 17 and other great powers considerably more.

The extreme economy of the Philippine system is evident and is being achieved not only by keeping the Regular Force down to the barest minimum, and at moderate rates of pay, but by building up a reserve which will draw practically no pay at all, a reserve of men who will do their duty in this respect purely from patriotic motives. Throughout the Philippines, it is stated at Army Headquarters, the people are demonstrating their interest by donating lands for barracks and fields, and in some cases even building materials. The creation of the Army of the Philippines is truly a cooperative endeavor, inspired by the devoted spirit of the leader, President Manuel L. Quezon.

The American Government and the American Army in the Philippines are cooperating in every possible way. One of America's greatest soldiers is here as Military Adviser to the Commonwealth. Filipino officers are being trained, though at the Commonwealth Government's expense, with various units of the United States Army here.

What is being done in the Philippines today in building up a defense system within ten years that will probably be adequate to any call made upon it, is amazing perhaps, but not unbelievable. The Filipinos have made very rapid strides in other respects. Yet they have never set out upon anything either more spectacular or of greater fundamental importance. More than anything else, the ability of a people to protect themselves from aggression is the test of nationhood. But fourteen million people, trained to meet attack, ready for rapid mobilization, and imbued with the idea of maintaining their patrimony, can not be lightly regarded by piratically inclined powers. According to Article I, Section 2, of the National Defense Act, "*Forces and resources shall be employed so as to secure unity and continuity of effort until the threatened or actual aggression to the Philippines has been overcome.*" Surrender is not contemplated.

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE ARMY
SEVEN STEPS OF MILITARY SERVICE

	I REGISTRATION	II CALL TO THE COLORS	III SELECTION	IV EXAMINATION AND CLASSIFICATION	V ASSIGNMENT	VI TRAINING	VII TRANSFER TO RESERVE FORCE	
<p>In all the Philippines approximately 109,000 young men annually reach the age of 20.</p> 	<p>They are registered for Military Service in the municipality or township in which they reside.</p> <p style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">109,000</p> 	<p>Of these, the Chief of Staff may call for trainee instruction in the next calendar year.</p> <p style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">40,000</p>  <p>These are then apportioned among the different provinces.</p>	<p>On May 15th, those who will be called for trainee instruction are drawn by lot, the number so drawn being double that allotted to the different provinces to provide substitutes for cases of exemption, deferment and evasion.</p> <p style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">80,000</p> 	<p>They report to acceptance boards in each province and are physically examined and classified.</p> <p style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">80,000</p>  <p>One-half of these or about 40,000 are assigned for Military service.</p>	<p>These 40,000 are divided into A and B groups. Each group numbers about 20,000.</p> <p>They are then assigned for training as follows:</p> <p>8,300 to units of the Regular Force at their garrisons. Initially these garrisons will be at Manila, Cebu and Mindanao at Camp Kethley.</p> <p>11,700 to Training Cadre located generally at Camp Kethley.</p> <p>The remaining 69,000 are assigned to the Reserve force and returned to civil life.</p>	<p>Those assigned to the units of the Regular Force are under arms for 11 months.</p> <p>Those assigned to the training cadre for 5 1/2 months.</p> <p>Men who train for 11 months in the Regular Force are eligible for appointment to Non Commissioned Officers grade in the Reserve Units.</p> <p>Men who train for 5 1/2 months in training cadre are assigned to Reserve units as privates.</p>	<p>On the completion of their training they are assigned to units of the Reserve Force.</p>  	

A Philippine Army Poster.

It is a platitude that there are two sides to every question, but that this is not always true, even in "politics", was triumphantly demonstrated in Manila during the past month. It is as significant, as it must be interesting and even amusing to those not directly affected, that while local Republicans at the Republican Insular Convention last month adopted a resolution condemning the Tydings-McDuffie "Independence" Act as "unfair to the people of the United States and disastrous to the people of the Philippines", and, two weeks later, the Democrats at the Democratic Territorial Convention adopted a resolution declaring that "as Americans we are proud of our country in thus redeeming its promises", both agreed that the law should be amended.

The Republican resolution stated in part that the Act is "unfair to the people of the United States and disastrous to the people of the Philippines, since behind a mask of idealism, its economic provisions, *unless amended*, will ruin the people of these Islands, destroy their industry, trade, and commerce, bring chaos to all classes, and leave a defenseless Christian race, whom the people of the United States undertook to guide and protect, to domination and exploitation by the potential enemies of our ideals of government, religion, and standard of living."

The Democratic resolutions stated in part: "In the year 1934, the Congress enacted and the President approved the Tydings-McDuffie Law establishing the Philippine Commonwealth as the last step prior to Philippine independence. The American people have thus honorably fulfilled their promise, and for the first time in history, a subject nation will soon attain its freedom by peaceful means. As Americans we are proud of our country for thus redeeming its promises, and for the assurance given by the leaders of the present administration that generous consideration will be given the Philippine Commonwealth should the economic provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Law prove unduly harmful to the stability of this new Commonwealth." That the framers of the resolution had little doubt that the economic provisions would prove harmful is apparent in the immediately succeeding sentences in the resolution: "We urge that these assurances be reiterated in the platform of the Democratic Party. The same principle of reciprocal benefits which has characterized recent American trade agreements with foreign countries should inevitably apply to the Philippine Commonwealth whilst it remains a dependency and under the complete sovereignty of the United States. The Philippine economic structure has been built during thirty-eight years upon a design dictated by the United States Government. This structure should not be ruthlessly demolished in the expectation that another, of entirely new design, can be erected in the short term of ten years."

These partisan statements both support the attitude taken from the beginning by the Philippine Magazine with respect to the Tydings-McDuffie Act and its precursor, the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Act—that politically there was much good in them, that the granting of greater rights of self-government was justifiable, that the establishment of a commonwealth form of government was desirable,

but that the economic provisions were so damaging that, unless amended, they would wreck the entire scheme and the Philippines as well, not to mention the enormous damage that would be inflicted on continental American interests and American prestige. That this view is now gaining general recognition is a hopeful sign, and justifies those Philippine statesmen who accepted the Act, with reservations, in the belief that the truly insane policy, fathered by stupidity and mothered by spite, of wrecking a mutually valuable economic relationship would and could never really be carried out by the United States.

Traffic conditions in Manila, long difficult, are now rapidly becoming impossible. Traffic is constantly obstructed, halted, and blocked,



and in the aggregate millions of working hours are being wasted by the thousands of people cooped up in vehicles while waiting for traffic jams to dissolve. With a city of over half a million population, intersected by a river spanned by only three vehicular bridges, not to mention numerous canals; with, in many places, narrow, medieval streets; with the largest number of motor vehicles of any city in the Far East, and besides thousands of horse-drawn vehicles and lumbering ox and carabao carts,—traffic police are almost helpless. And not only is the city still rapidly growing and business and therefore traffic constantly on the increase, but we face the problem of making gang-way for the hundreds of thousand of visitors expected to attend the International Eucharistic Congress here next year. Unless something is done, the streets will be so clogged that it is conceivable that street-cars, automobiles, carabao carts, trucks, taxis, auto calesas, bicycles, motorcycles, tricycles, calesa buses, carromatas, calesas, and push carts will get so solidly stuck together in the heart of the city that people will have to abandon them and crawl around and under them to get back to their homes.

We need several more bridges and certain streets must be widened, but this will take time. In the meanwhile the city should be entirely motorized as rapidly as possible and the taxie and autobus companies, especially the Meralco, given every encouragement. Horse-drawn vehicles and carabao carts should be excluded from the downtown section immediately and eventually kept outside the city limits entirely. Those men now making a living driving carromatas should be given an opportunity to learn to drive taxis. The Municipal Board might better demonstrate its well-known love for the *cocheros* by opening free night schools for them where they could receive instruction in the driving and care of motor vehicles, than in "protecting" them and their out-dated means of transportation, by which they now make only a very poor living anyway, and which is one of the chief causes of our traffic troubles.

A Mortal Queries an Immortal

By Frank G. Haughwout

MANY years ago, before the writer had even dreamed of settling down to a lifetime of work in the Far East, he was "induced" to read Joseph Conrad's matchless storm story "Typhoon." He was then new to Conrad whose works he was reading with the same degree of appreciation of their splendid craftsmanship that he found in Kipling, and when he reached "Typhoon" he began slowly to realize that he was attaining a new state of being, or personal atmosphere, that was different in texture from that in which he had heretofore lived. He was feeling the reactions that come with the dawning of a consciousness of the Orient and the lives of the men and women who are part of it. He had, in other words, achieved the first step towards the assimilation of the work of these two great delineators. With the reading of "Typhoon" he made the acquaintance of the most magnificent element in that romantic congeries of beauty, mystery, and terror that composes what we lightly speak of as "The Orient" or "The Far East."

There the matter likely would have ended had not events shaped themselves to the end that I found myself journeying towards that very part of the world under whose spell I had already subconsciously fallen. I was still wondering how much of real truth there was in that story of the storm through which stolid old MacWhirr blundered the *Nan-Shan*, or how much

of it merely was marvellously effective writing, when the small steamer on which I was traveling between Shanghai and Hongkong passed through the chord of a typhoon a few hours out of Hongkong. We cleared the vortex of the storm by a safe margin, but we caught enough of wind and wave to convince me that Conrad had not exaggerated. Subsequent experiences on land and sea and a fairly wide study of the literature, meteorological, and navigational, bearing on these storms has led me to the belief that out of the many fine accounts I have read, Conrad has given us what probably is the finest description of the passage of a ship through a typhoon, that exists in fictional literature. Moreover, I have found nothing to match it, so far as it goes, in the scientific literature. This tribute means more than the average reader would believe,

for the purely meteorological accounts of typhoons are rich in romance. I have read some very thrilling passages in meteorological studies. It has seemed impossible for any of the meteorologists, be they austere Jesuit Fathers or prosaic laymen, to touch pen to paper on the subject of typhoons without occasional lapses into the romantic side of them.

As I grew into the life on sea and land in the Far East I discovered other truths in Conrad. I learned, for I found them, that one may still encounter MacWhirrs, Jukeses, and Solomon Routs sailing in ships on the Eastern Seas if

only one finds the right ships and gets aboard them under conditions where he may subordinate his landsmanship to the purposes and joys of association with these men. Then, one begins to cultivate what Conrad speaks of as that "consistent unity of outlook covering the mingled subjects of civilization and wilderness of land life and life on the sea."

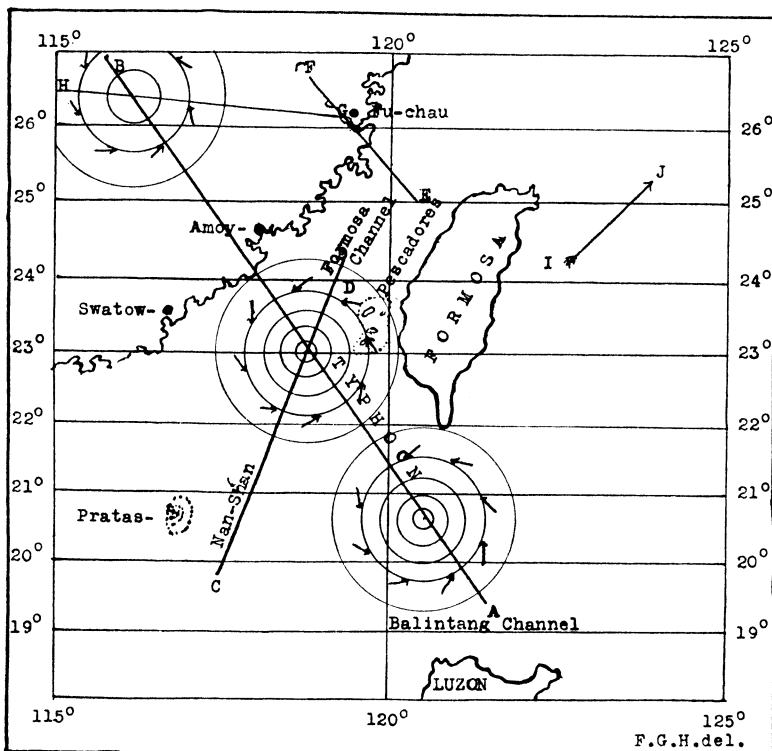
Of this great story Conrad, himself, has said that it deals with "the support given by a stolid courage which confronts the unmeasurable force of an elemental fury simply as a thing that has got to be met and lived through with professional constancy." And again—"There is no denying that in the typhoon that is being wrestled with by Captain MacWhirr, it is the typhoon that takes on almost a symbolic figure."

Frequently I have heard the questions raised: "Could it have happened?" "Is it scientifically accurate?" "Whereabouts, in the expanse of the China Sea did MacWhirr pit his brave and obstinate personality against the inanimate impersonality of the typhoon?"

In his preface to the volume, "The Shorter Tales of Joseph Conrad"¹, that author has met the general issue thus:

Finally let me say that with the exception of "Youth" none of these stories are records of experience in the absolute sense of the word. As I have said before in another preface, they are all authentic because they are the product of twenty years of life—my own life. Deliberate invention had little to do with their existence—if they do exist. In each there lurks more than one intention. The facts gleaned from hearsay or experience in the various parts of the globe were but opportunities offered to the writer. What he has done with them is matter for a verdict which must be left to the individual consciences of the readers.

(Continued on page 210)



Probable path of the storm described by Joseph Conrad in his famous story "Typhoon".

A-B, calculated track of typhoon; C-D, North-northeast course of the *Nan-Shan*; E-F, Southeast wind on Min river at Fu-chau; G-H, 12-point bearing to locate center of typhoon over the continent west-northwest of Fu-chau; I-J, Northeast compass bearing.

I Stood in the Doorway

By Olimpio S. Villasin

THE room was already crowded so I just stood in the doorway. I was tall and could see what was going on in the room.

At one side of a little, white-mantled table, my cousin Gisi sat. She was facing me. Her face was pale but composed. She looked in my direction more than once but seemed not to notice me.

On her right sat the groom. I don't know him, I said to myself; I don't know even his name. He seemed younger than Gisi and his face was paler. But his eyes were very restless; looking here, there, as if trying to find the answer to a question no one was asking.

Why do they not look at each other? I thought.

The whole room and its occupants became meaningless to me. I was thinking of Adela, my fiancée. At this moment, I silently soliloquized, Ading might be scolding her noisy class of barrio children. Or is she thinking of me? I wish she were here. We would have looked at the wedding pair, then at each other. And we should have smiled.

I was smiling as I returned to the actualities.

"Let *Kabisang* Mine pass!" a middle-aged, pale-lipped woman said commandingly. "Go in, *Kabisa*, the justice of the peace is waiting for you."

I moved into the room also. I wanted to watch the marriage ceremony. Judge Lavides was there and so were the sponsors. The betrothed had stood up and were looking intently at the judge. But I could not hear a word of what the official was saying for the room was very noisy.

Somewhat disappointed, I returned to my position in the doorway.

Suddenly, the baby a woman in front of me was holding in her arms began to cry. I smiled meaningly at her as she turned to look at me apologetically. Why don't you make it stop? I asked the mother with my eyes.

She was pale and dressed in faded black. I recognized her: Rosa, Rufo's wife. She was wearing a worn pair of slippers. Rufo's parents had not liked her, but she had nevertheless gone with Rufo. They were now living with Rufo's parents, I heard. Because the baby would not stop, she carried it out.

I looked at the pair being married. They were looking at the judge. I shifted my glance and caught Nena looking at me. Conny was watching the marriage procedure attentively. Perhaps these girls were envying the two who were being married. Two little girls were giggling repressedly, only half-aware of what was going on. There were my men-friends, watching the ceremony interestedly. Angel, Iko, Solomon. . . .

Solomon is my cousin. I remembered I was still in short pants when he was already a full-grown young man. He must be twenty-seven or twenty-eight years old now, I thought. Did he not envy our cousin, Gisi? He was smiling carelessly—as if the happening were a thing totally



meaningless to him. Perhaps he did not want to marry—or no one wanted to marry him, I unjustly suggested to myself.

The watching crowd dispersed into little groups to talk. The wedding ceremony was over. The brand-new husband passed near where I stood. I noticed he wore a pair of plain black buckskin shoes. His suit was of simple white drill. I remembered the wedding attire of my friend, Benjamin.

When Adela and I get to this, I dreamily thought, my shoes will be black glaze; and I will wear black woollen trousers, a white *tsaleko*, a white shirt, an open collar, and a butterfly bow tie. How swell I will be! Adela will wear white, too—well, I shall ask some one who knows.

Slowly, I realized I was standing alone in the doorway. So I edged my way to where Nena, Conny, Angel, and others were talking.

"Yes, they say you are going to marry soon," Pepe was saying to Nena.

"Oh, is that true?" I interrupted; "Then who is the lucky man?"

I wanted her to speak. I wanted her to answer,—but not about herself. I wanted her to return the joke and say that I would be the one who would marry soon. Had she said she always sees Adela and me walking alone of evenings, or that Adela's neighborhood knows something about our being on the way to marriage,—how thrilled I would have been! But Nena did not speak. She just looked at me momentarily and then smilingly gazed into the distance. Was she thinking of a beautiful afternoon when I boldly kissed her virgin cheeks? Nena. . . .

"Hoy, ladies, come," broke a voice into our conversation.

I thought of my empty stomach.

"Here's where women beat us," I said to my friends.

The dinner was already on. I noted twelve courses served. Twelve courses—that is some money, I thought. Were these newlyweds not spending their money this way, they could have bought many things with it. Perhaps, a carabao, a horse, or say an iron plow. Or they could have gone somewhere for their honeymoon. Should Adela and I get married, I will not have this feasting—if her parents don't insist on it. But I doubt that they will not. They will reason that it is only once in a lifetime.

The dinner lasted till two o'clock in the afternoon. After I had my fill, I stood among my friends again. But somehow I felt a dreariness. Perhaps it was due to the fatty foods or to the seemingly dull topics of conversation. Or lovers really feel this way when their beloved are not with them at a gathering like this. I vaguely decided to go home.

Leisurely I made for the door. Strange, but I could not resist the temptation to stand once again in the doorway. I leaned against the door jamb. I will stay for some minutes more, I said to myself.

(Continued on page 209)

Rota Days

By H. G. Hornbostel

I SAT one afternoon at my drawing table and before me were a number of Caroline islanders enjoying their oversized quids of strong Navy Plug Cut chewing tobacco which I had given them in return for the privilege of allowing me to make sketches of their intricate tattoo marks, as requested by the Museum. One of the old chiefs told me that he wished to be excused in order to get a betel nut for, said he, the pleasure of chewing tobacco mixed with betel nut would warm his old bones. When the old fellow returned he had added betel nut to his tobacco and further heightened his bliss by taking a swig, uninvited, of my whiskey, all of which should have sufficiently turned on the heat to give his old body a synthetic glow of youth. Gregorio Sablan entered the room and I could see that he had something on his mind. Sure enough, my versatile host soon told me that he had planned with some of his neighbors to go robber-crab hunting and invited me to come along. As there is nothing that I like better than to feast on the solid flesh and rich fat of this crab, I told him to count on me as one of the party. I am not alone in considering this crab as a delicacy fit for the gods, as I have the word of many people of various races that my taste for it is by no means a personal peculiarity. The coconut-crab of Saipan is an extremely unobtrusive fellow, having been hunted by man for so many years that he has become scarce and extremely wary and is only found in almost inaccessible sections of the island. In other South Sea islands which are sparsely inhabited and where other food is plentiful, the robber-crab is bold and voracious, having been known to kill the young fledglings of sea birds notwithstanding the courageous attempts of the parent birds to save their young.

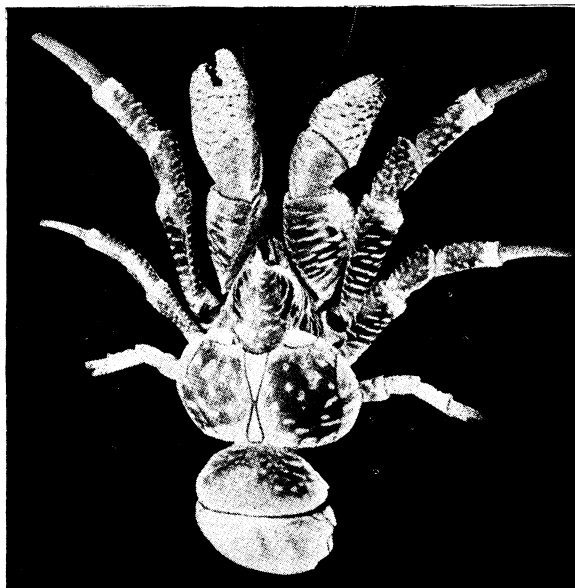
Before describing our hunt and the method used in capturing these curious and immensely powerful crabs, I should like to say a little in general regarding them. The coconut- or robber-crab is a most remarkable beastie belonging to the land hermit-crab family. The land hermit-crabs are those little fellows an inch and a half or less from stem to stern who have, in the process of evolution, left the sea and live their entire adult state on dry land. Their gills have become modified lungs, and finding their abdominal section too soft and unprotected from insect enemies and the hot sun, they borrow the shells left by dead sea- and land-snails by the simple method of sticking their abdomens into them in the same manner that their older brothers, the sea hermit-crabs, do. To see a hermit-crab fitting itself with a new shell is an interesting sight. The creature takes the shell among its feet, twirls it about with wonderful rap-



idity, balances it as if to try its weight, probes it with its long antennae, and perhaps throws it away. When it is satisfied, it whisks into its home with such speed that the eye can scarcely follow its movements. As the animal grows it must leave its snail shell and find a larger one, for its home, and in its life-span it must change its house many times. During many years of evolution the head, legs, and claws, became so modified in shape that the whole crab can slide into this borrowed armored house with ease, and seal the entrance with its claws so snugly that it is safe from any attack.

Here I would like to relate a most remarkable and laughable discovery I made in Guam regarding hermit-crabs. The United States Marine's station in Guam had constructed a pistol range on the beach. Discarded pistol shells (caliber 42) were scattered in firing the automatic pistols so that in a year's time a great many of these empty shells were to be found around this section of the strand. The hermit-crabs then discarded their time-honored snail shells and adopted empty pistol shells in their stead. This is remarkable when you consider the fact that it took unknown years for these animals to adapt their bodies to snail shells. The change to brass-bound houses, marked "USA", overnight, should stump any philosopher or biologist for a good reason. These new houses did not fit the body of the hermit-crabs as well as did the snail shells nor could they seal the circular entrances with their claws. They could, however, travel faster, for the smooth cartridge shells were easier to drag over the ground than the snail shells, but, on the other hand, if the crabs became alarmed and withdrew quickly into the cartridge house, they would, if they happened to be on inclined ground, commence rolling downhill, which I should imagine would not be pleasing to the occupants. Then why, after all these years of nature's infinite wisdom, did these fellows move out

of their adopted homes and take upon themselves new and apparently poorer abodes? Not being an authority on the habits of crabs, sea-, land-, or hermit-, it nevertheless intrigued me, and I determined to find out why this change of residence had taken place. Needing a rest, or imagining the need of it, I seated myself under a tree along that section of the beach inhabited by brass-bound hermit-crabs and, indeed, found the possible answer. 'Twas love that was at the bottom of this mystery, it occurred to me, for as I sat and watched, two males approached a female. One of them had a cartridge shell as a house and the other a snail



The Robber-Crab himself

(Continued on page 207)

Forecast of Economic Conditions in 1946

By J. H. Marsman

IN the recorded history of all peoples at all periods the time in which the principal characters played their part was considered by them the most important in world history. But without exaggeration I can safely assert that the period covered by the lives of the young men and young women who are preparing to translate their school training into the practice of gainful occupations has been the most momentous in history.



The war beginning in 1914 involved practically all nations and all races of the world. In all history it was the most destructive of life and wealth; and it has cast a shadow over young people's lives extending far into the future.

The Treaty of Versailles did not bring peace to the world but instead laid the foundation for future wars. This treaty, too, carved out of old empires new nations built on a patriotic desire for independence rather than on any secure economic foundation. Consequently, at the conclusion of military and naval operations began relentless economic warfare which has never ceased. Each of these new small nations surrounded itself with high tariffs, disturbing to the normal flow of business, with the result that the economic depression which began in Europe as the war closed has extended to all parts of the world.

Great Britain, whose prosperity as a manufacturer and world distributor had been securely founded on free trade, was obliged to adopt a protective tariff and later to form an economic coalition with its dominions. This is most significant, for Great Britain, forced by grinding necessity, reversed a policy which had been synonymous with her success as a great commercial and industrial nation.

Japan, unscathed by the world war, has inaugurated a combination of production, transportation, and finance with government assistance which further upsets economic conditions in the countries to which its products are admitted. This attack by production based on low standards of living can only be met by a tariff wall sufficiently high to keep out such products.

Preceding the war and developing from the growth of modern science, there was a widespread breaking down of accepted beliefs. This movement was greatly accelerated by the antagonism of the millions of young men who took part in the war to all accepted authority. They discarded as obsolete theories of government, philosophic beliefs, economic systems... in fact, practically all beliefs that were handed down to them by their elders. As a result of this thinking, which was shared by many besides the youth of the period, old forms of government were discarded and new ones adopted. Old economic theories were scrapped and many new systems were tried out.

During recent years, too, a new régime has been inaugurated by Soviet Russia of which the outcome is problematical, although it is evident that a powerful competitive force in world commerce will be one result.

These world conditions are briefly summarized, for they complicate and obscure any forecast of economic conditions that can be made relative to the Philippines. It is impos-

sible to predict what wars, what new alignments of nations, what new economic conflicts will take place during the next ten years.

A further complication, one much nearer home, is the impossibility of estimating the policies of the United States during this ten-year period. Government policy now so dominates economic conditions that the natural laws carefully elaborated by the classicists in political economy no longer have free play.

It is not known what platforms will be adopted this year by the major political parties in the United States; nor is it known how many new parties will seek to establish their doctrines; and it is difficult to predict the outcome of the election. If it is difficult to foretell the results of the 1936 election, who can say, with the slightest degree of authority, what effect the 1940 and 1944 elections will have on the economic conditions of the Philippines?

During a relatively short period of time so many new factors have influenced world conditions, that the countries and the peoples who used to be considered remote have now been made close neighbors. In 1914, wireless, as it was then called, was in its experimental stage with very limited range. In 1923 was the first national hookup in the United States which rightly was considered one of the world's new wonders. Today the voice of one man, if it were not for the bar of language, could dominate the thought of the world. Radio, in addition to cable service, brings the news of the day from the most obscure places to the front pages of newspapers in every part of the world. Newsreels supplement by a visual impression world news understandable by all people. Transportation by motor, rail, ship and air has been so accelerated that all parts of the world have been brought close together.

With world political and economic conditions as they are and as they are likely to be during the next ten years, it is idle in my opinion to rest much hope of gaining access to any market for Philippine products except that of the United States.

And by the terms of the Tydings-McDuffie Act that market will be gradually closed to our products. It is well to face these facts exactly as they are; and to prepare our national program in accordance with them.

Briefly, the future of Philippine economy is mapped out in three periods:

1. The first five years of the Commonwealth ... the period in which we find ourselves at this moment;
2. The second five years of the Commonwealth ... which we are approaching;
3. The years of national independence beginning in 1946.

The economic problems of each of these periods differ and each, successively, present problems of increasing gravity.

Taking the first period, our basic position is good with one exception. Primarily, the Tydings-McDuffie Act limitations of the first five years of the Commonwealth do not

(Continued on page 203)

Halad

By Rafael A. Bautista

ONE of the oldest and queerest Holy Week observances in Cebu city is the *halad*, observed with fervor and piety, by the old and young, in all walks of life, who have some *panaad* or vow to fulfill.



The *halad* starts on the midnight of Holy Thursday when the devotees, numbering up to several hundreds, leave their homes and trek to the mountains of Busay and Mabolo, kilometers away from the city, to get some small trees and bring them down to the Cathedral. Under the personal direction of the church sexton, these young trees are carefully arranged about the main altar.

Devotees eagerly await the end of the mass on Good Friday. Hardly is the mass over when the people race to the altar, and there frenziedly detach or pull away as many of the young trees as they can get hold of to bring home, for these simple-minded people believe that the trees have been made holy and will remain so until the Holy Week of the following year.

The people use the leaves and branches as charms to protect them from evil and for medicinal purposes. They also use the wood for fuel, but not ordinary fuel. It is said that food cooked over this holy wood is not only very delicious but of the greatest spiritual value.

There is romance in the *halad* too. Young men and women go together to the mountains to bring down the *tugdon-banog*, *tugas*, *kawayan*, and other leafy, tapering young trees in the vicinity. They take with them all

sorts of home-made delicacies such as *maroyang sagging*, *budbud*, *puto*, *putomaya*, and *bibingka*, and some, who have a taste for modern foods, bring raisin bread and butter, cookies, sandwiches, and soft drinks. To make the occasion even more

lively, although contrary to the spirit of the week, young swains bring their ukuleles and guitars along, which they twang now and then on the way as they sing the latest song "hits" from the movies.

The place where the trees grow is quite a distance from the city of Cebu, and the journey, which must be made on foot, according to tradition, is quite taxing. Upon arriving at the place, the devotees build a fire to keep them warm, and tell stories and sing. The old folks tell tales of past *halads*. Some go to sleep under the starry sky until the morning which is the time for them to cut down the trees.

On their way back to the city, hospitable country folks along the way invite them heartily to stop to rest or to feast on steaming *painit* served with home-produced coffee or chocolate, gratis et amore. For some of the people who have a *panaad* to fulfill, do so by playing hospitable hosts or hostesses to these *maghalads* who, in most cases, manifest unusual appetites.

This old Holy Week custom in Cebu began centuries ago, and nobody seems to know how it began and who originated it. There was an occasion when the ecclesiastical authorities tried to discourage the practice, but the people wouldn't listen, and continue to carry the tradition on.

Q. E. D., Mr. Einstein

By R. A. Duckworth-Ford

DRIPPING and drear is the Mountain Town,
The wet wind moans and whines,
Bleak and black is the storm-torn night
And drooping the sodden pines;
The rain roars down on my cabin roof,
It roars like an angry sea,
While I muse and dream, and smoke my pipe,
And dally with memory.

I smoke, and ponder, and muse, and dream,
And my dreams fly high and far,
Over the mountains and over the seas,
To the land where the rainbows are;
I muse of women, and wine, and war,
And of Time and Eternity,
And ponder on love and laughter and life,
Their moonshine and mystery.

As I smoke and list to the ruthless storm
That torments land and sea,
I remember ten thousand yesterdays
And wonder where they be;

In the endless realms of Time and Space,
Oh, what are love and life
But sparks from the flash of a meteor
And flickers of joy and strife?

So, what is youth and what is age,
And what are life and death
But shadows of a pixie's dream
That fade with a pixie's breath?
Tomorrows come and whirl away
In a mocking witches' dance,
With their foolish griefs and fickle joys,
Borne off on the wings of Chance.

So I smoke my pipe, nor heed the storm
That ravages land and sea,
While I woo the wraiths of vanished years
And dally with memory;
I dream of youth, and war, and love,
And my dreams fly high and far
Over the mountains and over the plains
To the land where the rainbows are.

Walls and Worlds

By Alfredo F. Benitez

I AM not sorry that we have chosen the country as our home, for in this sequestered place—not unlike a retreat, with shady trees all around—a convalescent like me may find many quiet hours for contemplation, and thus learn of the ineffable joys of solitude.



If it were not for the moss-covered stone walls that partly inclose our lot, I might see here from the garden the few people who pass by and the road they take, which, when seen from our house, is very picturesque—trailing slowly down the hill and turning and curving until it connects with the main road. Often have I followed with my eyes that meandering road, wondering what romantic places lie beyond it—other worlds different from this, my own.

Turning to the house, I see the rooms where I was confined for such a long time, and also the dark canvas curtains that were lowered in the daytime to hide the glare from my eyes. In those rooms I lived for years, confined to bed and a wheel-chair. However, today I am able to come out here in the garden and walk under its shady trees for the first time in many, many months.

This morning when I woke up, I felt refreshed and in good spirits. I stretched and yawned and tried to feel as if there were no luxury like getting up from sleep feeling fresh and fit; then I sang a few bars of a popular melody just for the thrill of being able to sing and in anticipation of this afternoon when I would go out into the garden. When I wake up in the morning, able to get up by myself and sing like that, a recollection of those days when I could hardly move in bed sobers my gaiety.

But many months ago I accepted my affliction as a part of life, and in me there is no deep regret for the time I lost. I am surprised myself to find what greater zest for life I have gained since my prolonged illness. When I was helpless in bed I found out that even my drab room had its hidden beauty—that life, even when we view it from bed, is not without interest, and that physical handicaps are not without compensations.

Before, during the many unoccupied hours of waiting for health to return, I thought of these very same trees and of this lawn bordered with flowers. Through all those days there was always that longing in me for a place like this where I might stand straight and lift my eyes and see

nothing but the sky above; for a day when I might walk again barefooted in the grass; for a time when, after all that confinement, bearable though it was, I would be able to come here alone and unaided and lie under a tree, to dream or sketch as I once used to do.

Walking slowly under these verdant trees, stopping now and then to lean on my cane and look around, listen, and wonder, I have the feeling of being in a land of unreality, in a place where dreams begin. “This can not be true”, I say to myself; “I must be dreaming.” Only yesterday, it seems, I was unable to move in bed in those rooms, and now, lo!—here I am out-doors!

I can still feel those wearisome hours when, as the days passed and my fever remained unabated, I had to be wrapped up in a water compress; still remember those long nights when I could not sleep; and that internal, burning heat that left me utterly spent, that peeled the skin on my lips and kept my eyes red and smarting. That picture of my darkened stuffy room is clear before me. I could hear only the creaking of the ice-cap on my chest; every minute the walls of my room seemed to come closer and closer; the towels around my body slowly constricted me until to breathe made me pant, and the bedposts appeared to reel and dance.

There were days when it was painful to think that outside those lowered curtains was the sunlight, and that in the evening, sweeping the green rice-fields, was the cool wind from distant mountains. I have not forgotten those rare nights when, on awakening, I would find the moonlight on my bed, the mellow silvery light cascading through the window bars and my mosquito net! How lovely that pale

(Continued on page 200)

Star Out of Suffering

By Aurelio Alvero

To F. L.

THE soul of sound is silence,
Of light, the dark:
See, see or hark
When the world is blackness
Or when the world is mute;
Then when the dawn shall glimmer
Through the leaves that shimmer
In the bosom of Night,
Or when you hear the lute
Of the wingéd fairies
Wake the folk of the prairies,—

You shall understand
Both sound and light. . . .
Come, give me your hand—
Let me look in your eyes,
In the light of your eyes!
Come: why have we contended long?
Let me listen to your song!
We, who into the depths dared go
To the sages say
In our bright new day:
“We know. . . we know. . . .”

Ina-ing or Buri Palm Flour

By Aurino F. Paraso

INA-ING (ina-ing) is buri palm flour, usually made into one of the most delicious of Philippine cakes, the cake itself being known by that name, too. It is also made into toasted and salted *sinañgag* to take the place of rice in case of a shortage of that cereal.



It is made of the fibers of the interior of the trunk of the buri palm tree, is grayish-white in color, and as fine as the best flour that is sold in the market. It bakes more quickly than wheat-flour and is absolutely free from the odor of the palm.

In the making of ina-ing, as it is done today in the interior barrios of several towns of Tarlac, many old customs and traditions are preserved with it. Buri palm trees are usually found in the lowlands on the border of the forests, and the available trees are first inspected to determine which is the most suitable. This is usually done by one who is expert at measuring a standing tree without actually climbing it, for it should be known how many men have to come out to haul away the trunk, allowing lengths of about one-and-a-half meters for each of the men.

Next day, the whole party ranging in number from twelve to twenty men in accordance with the height of the tree, start out to get it. Each one of these men provides himself with a carabao, a yoke, and two stout ropes looped at both ends. In addition to this equipment each man brings two pieces of bamboo *palpál* about one-and-a-half feet in length, sharpened at one end.

Tradition has it that all of the men who join the party should be friends and of one mind in the belief that the sacrificial trunk will yield much flour, otherwise the yield is certain to be poor. According to one story a man insulted his brother on such an expedition and there was almost no ina-ing produced from a big buri palm.

The blades used for cutting the buri down should be only those which have no scabbards or whose scabbards are not made of leather. Blades kept in leather scabbards are supposed to make the trunk as tough as if it were leather itself when pounded. Once a young man who was disgruntled with the father of his fiancée played the trick of using the wrong kind of bolo and it took about five times as long as usual to finish the work!

While the tree is being felled the members of the party should be as silent as possible. When the tree falls to the ground let no man shout! It is still worse to sit on it smoking a pipe. The ina-ing becomes as black as coal!

When once felled, the party begins to cut the trunk crosswise into sections about one and one-half meters long, one for each man, who then takes his two pieces of bamboo and drives them into the ends of cylinder to provide a sort of axle, around which the loops of the stout rope are thrown and connected with the yoke of the carabao. In this way, the section of buri palm trunk becomes a roller (*pagulóng*)

easily pulled by one carabao. The members of the party going home one after the other, each mounted on his own beast of burden, come back into the barrio in single file like so many people rolling a new road.

Once in the barrio the actual work of cleaning and splitting the sections begins. Each piece is stood up on end, and the outer portion of the bark, about four inches in thickness all around, is cut off with a bolo. This is usually utilized as fuel. What remains of the trunk is cut into lengthwise strips, about four inches wide and an inch in thickness.

These strips are bound together five in a bundle, and put in a camarin, placed side by side on racks (*cáring-cáring*) about two feet above the ground to dry. Underneath the racks a slow fire is built. Every day the bundles are shifted so that they are uniformly dried, a process that requires about three days.

After drying, the strips are ready for pounding (*báyo*). The strips are carefully placed in a pounding boat (*balotó*) side by side so as to cover the entire bottom. The pounders (*bumabáyo*), armed with pestles, stand side by side very close together along both sides of the boat. Each one has to strike at a fixed, particular spot. And all of them together pound, pound, pound! Pound, pound, pound! Pound, pound, pound! At a distance the noise produced by the pounding sounds like the beating of drums, one, two, three! one, two, three! in quick succession. Tong, tong, tong! Tong, tong, tong! Tong, tong, tong! The noise stops every now and then and continues for about eight hours.

No one is allowed to pound the ina-ing unless he assures his companions that he has not had any sexual intercourse the night before. This rule includes both sexes. The young men and women are not allowed to pound because they might tease one another in the manner of lovers. Usually, therefore, only married people aided by the younger children take part in this work. It is firmly believed that if one of the participants has indulged in lascivious conduct immediately prior, no ina-ing will be produced.

Once the pounding is finished, the winnowing (*panág-yakayak*) is in order. A big basket about one meter square at the bottom and about two meters high is used for this purpose. At the bottom of the big basket a wide-mouthed container (*bigá-o*) is placed for receiving the flour that passes through a sieve-cloth (*sagátan*). Above the sieve-cloth a blanket is suspended from its center, the ends resting on the bottom of the basket. This blanket keeps the ina-ing particles from flying out as the winnower shakes the smaller winnowing basket inside the big basket, two arm-holes being provided in one side of the large basket to enable him to do this.

A coarse winnowing basket is first used, and the chaff (*ta-ép*) discarded. Next a finer winnowing basket is used, and the chaff again put away. All of this is done within the big basket already described.

(Continued on page 198)

We Arrive

By Arlyne Lopez

THE first few days in a strange place are always the most confusing. To be pulled up as if by the roots, dumped on strange ground—it takes some time before we take root again and the rawness and strangeness wears off.

We had gotten off the close, yellow-lighted steamer on to a raggedy wharf. The usual loafers were standing around. No offer of money could induce any of them to carry our bags and boxes, but they all stared curiously at our family,—three little boys, a squalling baby girl, two middle sized girls, my grown-up sister who was always passing the baby on to me, and my high-school brother who talks American slang.

We called two *tartanillas*, box-like affairs, unlike the Manila *carromatas*. One gets in at the back and the seats face each other. With or without passengers the *tartanilla* slopes steeply backward, so that the passengers must support themselves with their hands on the seat, otherwise they will all slide down in a heap together.

My father had wired beforehand to one of the clerks in his office to look for a likely house, and to meet us at the wharf. We did not see this person, but we asked around and drove down to his house. We found him sprawled in a rattan chair on his porch, clad in pajamas. He conducted us to the house which he had taken for us. By this time it was past six o'clock, and getting dark. One of the first discouraging discoveries we made was that the town did not have any electric lights.

The house as I saw it in the gathering darkness was a large, rickety structure of unpainted wood (I don't remember now that any house in this town was painted). The sawali ceiling would be gone in places, I thought, revealing ugly beams through masses of cobwebs, and there would be cockroaches, and mice perhaps. I shuddered.

So we walked up the front stairs, the two little boys whooping, and the third little one quiet. I led him by the hand and asked him what the matter was, as he looked ill. He said nothing, and I didn't persist because any tenderness with him always brought on tears.

From the long, dusty porch we came into the biggest *sala* I've ever seen. It must have been twenty meters or more long, and a little less, wide. The bareness was terrifying. There were other rooms, a seemingly endless vista of wide, red floor boards, doors, walls with cracks between the planks, all half-lost in the gloom.

Mr. A—, my father's clerk, had lent us an Alladin lamp. This our boy placed in the middle of the *sala*. Its rays barely reached the walls. After that first awed silence of contemplating the place supposed to be our future home, confusion set in. Everyone seemed to be hungry at once. The boys were especially clamorous. They had begun to rage and ravage around the tin vessels in which my mother had put some food—"just in case," she had said; to which my father had replied, "Where do you think we are going, to the wilds?"

My mother would not let our maid do any sweeping, as the old people say that it brings bad luck to sweep at night. So we spread two mats. We would have fallen down on



them then and there, but even at such times my father is still a stickler for formalities. Plates and spoons were passed around, and we were careful, under the eye of my father, not to mess up the place more than was absolutely necessary. Our boy

ate on top of a suitcase, and my bigger brother enjoyed himself sitting on a bundle of dirty clothes, eating even more than his usual forbidding share, and making smart remarks.

Candles were lighted, and the women began to unpack, giving the place a still more disordered, wild, and uncomfortable aspect. My little brother who had looked ill was now feeling better, and the other children joked him about being a sea-sick little baby, which he hotly denied. All the little ones had enjoyed the sea trip heartily, clinging to the rails and pointing excitedly whenever a porpoise or some fish was to be seen. They had been intensely interested in the water as it was churned by the propeller which left a lengthening foamy "V" in our wake. And my dignified lady sister had watched them from the depths of her despair, that is, from a deck chair, from which she would spring up at irregular intervals, dash to the rail, and "give it" to Neptune.

Well, anyway, we did the best we could in settling ourselves for the night in that big, dim *sala*, pitching our mosquito nets, as it were, in the very middle. Our beds were still in the hold of the ship. With our lone Alladin lamp and some flickering candles, we made a bright spot in the surrounding gloom.

It must have been past ten o'clock before our fatigue forced us to sleep. My eager thoughts became more and more confused, even when I tried hard to think—of the new home, and what the morrow would bring—until I slid off into unconsciousness. The last thing I have any recollection of that night was the soft booming of the sea. In the confusion of arrival we had not noticed the nearness of the sea; it was only when everybody was quiet and I was on the brink of dropping into tired slumber, that I heard the voice of the sea. Then I realized, with a start of delight, the endless days of fun opening ahead.

The following morning was bright, and every one of us was in an adventurous spirit. We found out that the building once housed the post office. No wonder it was so huge. One could drop into the sea from the back balcony.

My father did not go to his office that day, but inquired around for a better house. He and Mamma found one, a chalet, also near the sea. It looked almost like a picture house. There was a little lawn in front, slender bushes at the gate, and clumps of thorny sampaguita. The children were all over the place at once, climbing the frail-looking guava trees and even tramping over the low roof.

Ah! the long, long days of childhood. Especially when school is out, the days are fair and smiling, and the blue sea beckons.

We lived in that pleasant house for some years until my father again received orders to go to some other province. The time all merges now into one bright memory—of days unmarred by cloud or rain, of the shining sea, and of occasional black nights when baby typhoons raged over the town.

The Bukidnons of Negros Oriental

By Edilberto K. Tiempo

NOT including the Negritos, there are two known non-Christian tribes, the Magahats and the Bukidnons, living in the mountainous interior of Negros Oriental. The Bukidnons are concentrated at Amio, in the southeastern part of the island. Going northeastward from Tolong, a coastal town near the southern end, it takes around seven hours on a raft and more than one and a half days on foot to reach the place. Amio is a hilly country with small but fertile valleys. There are some four hundred people there, but only around twenty are paying the cedula tax. A little over a hundred of them are nominal Christians; the rest are pagans. Of the Christian inhabitants fifteen are Protestants.

The Bukidnons still have something of the nomad about them, although every family has a house. They do not have permanent clearings; after working one place for two or three years, and when the cogon grass begins to bother them, they move to another tract of virgin forest land. In the new clearing they build a shed and this is converted into a dwelling if the new clearing happens to be far from the older home.

Their needs are not many. They have no forms of luxury, but indispensable to them are *buyo* and betelnut which grow abundantly in the region, tobacco which they raise, and *guhang*, a drink similar to *tuba* which is extracted from the *ibyok*, a species of palm. They lay in only rice and corn for the months after the harvest. They do save up money, for they seem to have no need of it. Most of their belongings, like their bolos, spears, pots, a few pieces of clothing, etc., are obtained by bartering rattan and other produce with the people of the lowlands and the coastal towns.

The people wake up early in the morning and go to work until about nine. Somebody, usually the wife or the eldest daughter, is left in the house to prepare the first meal, of which they have only two a day. After their morning meal, they smoke and rest a little, then go back to work. Their second meal takes place late in the afternoon when



they stop working. They gather around the *guhang* contained in short bamboo tubes, talking as they drink, and their day is over. They do not work the year around. Their busy days come during the *kaingin*, planting, and harvest seasons. Except during the busy seasons, when the people help each other, every family is practically independent of the other, because each is more or less economically self-sufficient.

There is nothing very attractive about a Bukidnon house. It stands desolate and lonely as the hills. The floor is a meter or so above the ground, allowing space for a few pigs and chickens, and for one or two huge baskets for storing grain and a pile of firewood.

A narrow ladder leads into the house. It is somewhat dark inside, for the two little windows that the house has are closed or half-closed. There is only one room, used as the living, dining, sleeping, and store-room, and often-times also for cooking. Sometimes an extra room for storing purposes is constructed by means of extending the roof on one side of the house.

The one-room house is a veritable museum to the stranger. In one corner is the stove around which are a bamboo tube which contains water, a wooden basin, a can, and one or two pots. Nearby are a mortar and several pestles. (In some houses a stone corn mill takes the place of the mortar.) In another corner one or two cocks are tied; in another there is a mat or two and some dark-colored pillows. On one side of the room is a bamboo bench to sit on; there are no chairs. Here and there are home-made baskets and shrimp and chicken traps hung on the bamboo posts. Strung across the room are brown tobacco leaves left to dry. On the walls hang a spear, one or two bolos, a *pana* (a device to catch shrimps and fish with), and a sickle. Hanging on the beams are bamboo tubes containing rice, and a bunch or two of ears of corn. Set safely on the beams under the unceilinged roof are chicken baskets, and occasionally a hen peeps over the rim of one of these.

(Continued on page 194)

After the Elizabethan

By Noe Ra. Crisostomo

YOUR beauty is in fruitful prime,
How ripe as all that's riped by time!
How many youths would vow the true
Love that from love alone can grow!

Your perfume floats upon the air,
I smell your fragrance everywhere,
I seek you as some bees seek flowers
That grow in some strange, secret bowers.

I would be words for you to speak,
Where are the sweet lips which they seek?

Secrets of the Barrio Stockraiser

By Maximo Ramos

LET not my reader be misled by the term "stockraiser" in my title and suppose that the ordinary inhabitant of the barrio owns a ranch. He does not. I call him a stockraiser, but he is one in only the very limited sense that, incidental to his farming, he raises two or three carabaos or horses or both; a few hogs, and some chickens, besides which he probably has a dog and a cat.



an edible fresh-water snail abounding in his rice paddies. Burning bisocol shells when the chicks are around will give them the pox, he believes.

The barrio farmer is acquainted with certain scientific measures for raising animals. For instance, he knows the value of good feed to his fowls and the wisdom of selecting the breeders—things he has come to discover by himself. But in addition to this, the barrio farmer, as a result of his natural tendency to seek solutions to problems in the world of magic, possesses a stock of magic practices in which he thoroughly believes. These practices I propose to acquaint you with.

The Chicken

Although the barrio farmer knows that certain kinds of chickens are better layers than others, he also believes that a fowl will give more eggs when she is properly aided. Accordingly, as soon as his earliest-maturing rice plants ripen, he gets a few heads of the new grain and feeds them to the chickens. This increases the capacity of the birds to lay, he believes.

He does not let the newly hatched chicks out of the nest before the sun is fairly up in the east. He is sure that letting them out for the first time while it is still dark would be causing them to be easily stolen by the crow, a black bird.

Chicks hatched from eggs shaken by an earthquake during the period of incubation, he thinks, will die of a certain disease marked by a constant trembling—unless the effect of the quake is neutralized. So, before letting the chicks touch the ground, he first shakes them in a winnowing basket. This is supposed to immunize the young birds against the disease.

If none of the chicks is to die or be stolen by birds of prey, on first letting them out he wears his hat and closes his eyes. And he does not burn the empty shells, as that would cause the chick's eyes to swell. Instead he strings the shells on a strip of bamboo and hangs them in a conspicuous part of the chicken-shed. This, he says, will prevent the chicks from scattering, and will make them come home in the evening, undiminished in number.

Once he has let the new chicks out of their nest, he runs around on a mock-pinching spree. He pinches everyone he meets, who will in their turn knowingly pretend to flee from him. With this, the mother hen will be very fierce in protecting her brood.

The day he let the chicks out, he does not take a bath or allow himself to get wet, for otherwise the young birds will all be attacked by the same disease which descends upon chicks hatched during an earthquake. And if the young chicks are in his yard, he does not burn shells of the *bisocol*,

On his way home with a young pig that he has just bought from the owner of a litter, the barrio stockraiser does not look back, for he knows that if he does so his pet will always be breaking loose and going back to the keeper of the sow. And he does not crawl under or climb over any fences, knowing that otherwise the pig will later be a breaker-through-fences.

The Pig

As soon as he gets home he tethers the animal by piercing its ears and inserting a piece of rope through the holes. That done, he gets the small one-joint bamboo tube which he uses in kindling the embers in his stove, and through it blow at the belly of the pig. He must blow so hard that his cheeks puff out. That will cause his pet to be such a good feeder as always to have a full stomach.

When he has done that, he goes up into the house, swallows a lump of sugar, throws himself upon the floor just above the pig, and keeps very still. Whereupon another member of the family, well knowing the trick, comes to scratch his back. That will make the pig very tame.

Next, he goes to the place where the cooking is done and eats as many bananas as he can and as rapidly as possible, after which he drinks much water at a single gulp. This is another measure to give the pig a good appetite.

The whole of that day he does not smoke, for that would cause the bigger pigs to bite his little pet. Neither does he go beyond the limits of his yard, or else the pig will always be going astray. And he eats no meat, because if he does so, the pig will become a chicken-thief and be very susceptible to disease, besides. On the other hand, he eats plenty of vegetable and drinks plenty of broth. At meal-time he eats as fast as he can. That day he has the privilege of stealing the viands of the other members of the family,—a privilege of which he takes full advantage.

When the newly acquired pig has eaten its first feed, the owner upsets the trough, for otherwise the animal will not eat up everything given it. If it has no appetite, he is sure that it has worms. So he strikes it three times with a piece of *alagat* (a kind of forest vine) and throws the whip away without looking. With that the worms will go away—so he thinks.

The Carabao and the Horse

The barrio stockraiser does not buy a carabao that has cowlicks in front of its navel, as such an animal will easily take sick; nor one with a cowlick near its "armpit", for that animal will easily be struck by lightning!

In buying a carabao or a horse, he always throws away the old halter and uses a new one, believing that should he

(Continued on page 192)

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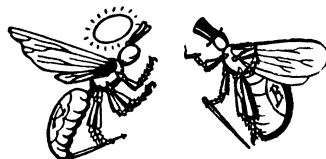
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With Charity To All

By Putakte and Bubuyog

Commencement Address

MR. President, Members of the Faculty and other Eternal Sophomores:



The easiest way to begin this disagreeable business is to quote the opening words of a great speech of a greater speaker, adding only such *Clarifications* and *Rectifications* as may be necessary: "Let my opening words," said the Mellifluous Doctor, "convey my sincere and profound gratitude to this institution of learning and to its distinguished President and Faculty for their benevolence in conferring upon me this singular distinction without pausing to consider the obscurity of my name or the meagreness of my attainments."

While the honorable gentleman did not obviously mean what he said about the obscurity of his name and the meagreness of his attainments, we ourselves *do* mean it—as applied to ourselves—for our attainments are exactly nil and even our names are not our own.

We are told in the same speech that "A dip into the future would make us realize, with a pang of premonition, the grave and deplorable consequences resulting from such acts, to our national honor, sovereignty, the control of our sources of wealth, and our territorial integrity." Here, we confess, we can no longer in all conscience follow the Mellifluous Doctor. We are not prophets enough to speak with any confidence about the future nor divine the meaning of this kind of language, and so we cannot *dip into the future*. Besides, we prefer to do our dipping elsewhere. Right now Pasay is very inviting. Moreover, as we stated publicly sometime ago, the only way to settle the Davao problem is to end the Filipino peril in Davaokuo.

About a year ago we received a call from on high urging us to run. As we did have many things on our conscience including the abominable practice of birth control which we now repent of and sincerely regret because of our want of success, we got our ambulatorial department in readiness. It turned out, however, that the running that we were called upon to do was of a political nature, although to us at the time running away from the police and running for a political office were indistinguishable felonies.

The voice insisted, and we chose to run for President and Vice-President respectively and vice versa. What happened is now history or a mystery, to be more exact. We are glad to note, however, that many of the suggestions contained in our platform are now being conscientiously followed.

One of the planks of our platform was, as you will remember, the protection of our native industries (Nipa). You can therefore imagine our pleasure on seeing such various entities as Dean Calderon, Colonel Torres, and the *Philippines Herald* so solicitous about the maintenance and promotion of our **INFANT INDUSTRY**. This, ladies and gentlemen, is a very encouraging sign and augurs well for the future of the Commonwealth.

You will also remember that it was our plan to develop the morale of the Commonwealth Army by having each company, regiment, and brigade elect a sponsor in accordance with the practice of our model army, the U. P. Cadets. The General Staff

of the Philippine Army has even gone us one better by employing ladies to recruit patriots for the Army. Just look at the recruiting posters! In this connection we do not mind telling you that we expect another call soon (this time not from on high) to recruit army sponsors. We are ready to perform this task for love of the Commonwealth.

Although our plan of establishing a Bureau of Uncivil Service has not yet been formally acted upon, we hear with pleasure that there are at least two high government officials who seem to be training intensively for the directorship.

Ladies and gentlemen, we hope you will pardon us this long digression, for what else can we do? When people are invited to inspire sophomores, the only intelligent thing they can do is either to indignantly refuse the invitation or to talk about something else. . . .

A few months ago we became interested in Culture and the Higher Life. But we found the chilly altitudes uncomfortable (Mr. Pedro de la Llana had pawned the warm tuxedo which he had borrowed from Putakte to sport at some gala affair, while Bubuyog, for his part, couldn't get over his penchant for 'chili' attitudes), and so we soon gave up climbing. With reference to Culture we offer you the inspiring words of one of its local exponents: "Ahead still lies the foot of the rainbow. And that of the wide and still mostly virgin fields in music in our country, so lush with potentialities, it has, so to speak, only broken up the sod. That there is still much more to be done. Acres upon acres to be upturned. Seeds—good seeds—to be strewn." This may sound too much like **AGRI**culture but it is good enough for you.

You have undoubtedly heard that there are such things as foreign languages. In the name of Culture we exhort you to take up their study quite seriously. Our magnificent work along linguistic lines may well serve as an example to you. The now celebrated researches in the the Calabrian and the Gamaramisch languages not to speak of the Esenubirt and the Esedlarih which we have recently been conducting have enabled us to read the local editorials. This is an advantage, though a doubtful one. It is our boast that only we can compass the meaning of the following excerpts from local dailies:

"This is explainable in the fact that the possession of culture is selective"

"The denouement can be only a striking agreement for the common good."

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No manuscripts will be returned. The prize-winning essays will be announced in the June, 1936, Philippine Magazine, and will be the property of the Magazine publisher.

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PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

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Ladies and gentlemen, before concluding we propose to do something rash. We hasten to add that we shall do this against our will, because only the Lord knows whether you have the intelligence or the courage to turn our indiscretion to your advantage. You will pardon this outspokenness. We believe it is high time that you realize the fact that in this country God is always on the side of those who have strong political connections and know how to make use of them. Therefore seek ye first political connections and everything shall be added unto you. But do not forget that appearance of honesty is the best policy. Think honestly in private, but profess scholastic philosophy in public. Always have the courage of the convictions of your superiors. Religion is good; nowadays it is even an asset. Always bear this in mind. If you chance to be somewhere downtown, do not miss the Round Table

session at Tom's. The Metropolitan high ball does not cost a cent and attendance at these sessions is a part of the education of the future rulers of the country. Acquire the art of backslapping and do not shy at flattering fools, for fools are not without honor and influence in this country. Flattery, like the Metropolitan high ball, does not cost a cent. The advantages of love properly conducted are beyond numbering. "So live that when thy summons come to join the innumerable caravan that moves to that mysterious realm" called the altar, thou goest not with an impecunious partner. Love is good, but do not overlook the more solid and satisfying things—*Wein, Weib, und Gesang*. . . .

We believe we have said enough. "Verbum sap" as Calabrius Politer wisely said. Now, ladies and gentlemen, you may go chase yourselves.

Secrets of the Barrio Stockraiser

(Continued from page 188)

use the original halter, the beast will frequently break loose and go back to the place where it came from.

On days that he is free from work, he usually turns his animal loose to graze. If he needs the animal next day, he has to go and look for it the preceding afternoon. However, he can avoid the trouble: As he leaves for home with the newly purchased animal, he must pick up unobserved a pebble in the corral of the man he bought it from and place it in his pocket. Then, as soon as he arrives at his own yard, he must bury the pebble at the foot of the stake to which he intends to tie his animal every evening. After that the beast will come home at night of its own accord.

So that it will be a rapid eater, on the day he buys the animal the barrio stockraiser eats his food with exceptional haste; and he eats nothing but rice and vegetables so that it won't be an animal with an annoyingly indiscriminating palate.

Usually a carabao or horse has a favorite pasture, to

which it goes whenever it gets loose. In bringing a new carabao or horse to a field, the farmer himself does not leave the place on that day, so that his animal will make the field its favorite. But if it already had such a favorite feeding place before he bought it, and he considers the region inconvenient for him, he gets a stone from the old place and drops it where he wants the animal to make its new feeding ground.

As in buying a pig, in order that his beast of burden will not be a breaker-through-fences, the barrio stockraiser does not pass through fences the day he acquires possession of it, for it would surely imitate him.

To make his horse tame to no one but himself, he also has a secret: on first going to bathe the animal in the river, he wears his oldest pair of pants. Then, when he reaches the water, he removes them, wets them, and rubs the body of the horse with them. From that time on, no one but he will be able to ride the horse.

(Continued on page 194)

To a White Rose

By Sebastian Abella

LITTLE milk-white rose,
Whose petals mirror the day,
Did the light kiss you
Before it passed away?

In the silent hour
Of some balmy night,
Did a star lend you
The purity of its light?

Fair, sweet, little rose,
Gazing at the sky,
Do you ever dream
Of white angels on high?

I hate to think that,
Like the light of day,
Your beauty will soon
Wither away. . . .

Pearl-Diver

By Maximo Ramos

SUN-browned,
I dare the blue-green mysteries
Of the sea
In quest of the rarest pearls
For your hair,
Beloved.



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Secrets of the Barrio Stockraiser

(Continued from page 192)

The Cat and the Dog

The barrio inhabitant does not drive away the puppy or kitten that comes to his home unbidden. A stray puppy, according to him, will grow into an excellent bird dog, and a stray kitten will become an expert catcher of rats and mice.

To him, a dog is no dog if it shows signs of activity only at mealtimes. A dog must be fierce. Hence, while it is still a pup, he feeds it with either of several things. He may give it the larvae of the *ampipit*, a small kind of wasp with a formidable sting, or some fresh carabao's milk. Or he scrapes with his bolo the third lowest stave of his bamboo ladder, mixes some of the thin scrapings with a little amount of match powder, and sprinkles the mixture over the first feed for the dog. The dog that will eat this concoction will be very fierce; it will not be satisfied with merely growling or barking at intruders; it will jump and bite them without warning.

Another method he employs to make his dog fierce is to run around and pinch people on the day he acquires it as a puppy. The dog will grow as fierce as its master appears to be on its first day in his home.

A cat, on the other hand, must be very meek, at table especially. She must not eat what is not given her and must not steal food. So, on her first day in the home, the person to whom she is to be a pet sits very politely when eating, never asking for food and never taking anything unless it is given to him, for a pet will always imitate its master. A favorite joke the father often plays is to let one of his family buy a pet pig and make another get a kitten, both on the same day; then he buys good food for himself.

The Bukidnons

(Continued from page 187)

Not any of the materials of a Bukidnon house are purchased. No nails are used; the whole house is fastened together with strips of rattan. The posts are either of wood or bamboo; the walls are made of woven strips of the *bagakay* or *bulo*, which are species of bamboo; the flooring is of *bahi*, a thick bark of a certain palm tree; the roof is of cogon or bark stripped from large trees.

The Bukidnons do not use matches to build a fire. They use the *santikan*, the native word for flint. The *patikan* is a very combustible material scraped from the feathery base of the *pugahan*, a palm tree. Charcoal made of coconut husk is mixed with the *patikan* to make it take fire more easily, the people say. The *patikan* is placed around the *santikan* to receive the spark produced by striking the flint with a hard stone.

The Bukidnons do not have any kerosene lamps. They get their light from the *salong*, the name of a tree from which a sticky sap is extracted. Cuts are made in the trunk of the tree, and a thick, white liquid flows out. After six days the sap hardens and is chopped into little bits; these are placed in a hollow container made from the buri leaf.

The *handacag* is the lampstand. It is made from the root of a tree and usually has four posts. The lampstand has four holes in the base in which the *salong* containers

are inserted. Ordinarily, only one *salong* (for the container is named so) is lighted. Sometimes the *handacag* is a hewn rock in the top of which a hole for the *salong* has been bored. *Salong* gives a soft, faint light like candle light.

For traveling purposes at night, the people use *bulo*, a species of a bamboo. A dry *bulo*, three or four joints long, repeatedly split to a point about six inches from one end; then the strips are bound with rattan to keep them in place. *Bulo* gives a stronger light than *salong*.

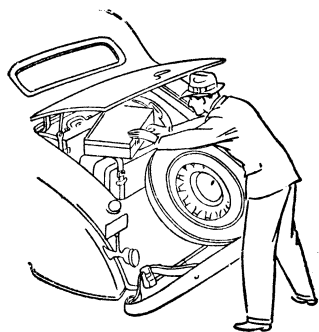
The typical dress of the men and boys is the *bahaque* which is a piece of cloth to cover the loins, and a *camisa* which is cut like the ordinary shirt, except that it is collarless and has only very short sleeves. The women wear the dress of the lowlanders: a *camisa*, similar to the men's but shorter, and a grey or dyed *patadyong*. When working the women wear a turban-like piece of cloth wound around their faces to protect them from the heat of the sun. The people wear no ornaments, except a few of the women and girls who wear cheap rings and ear-rings obtained from the lowlanders by barter.

Generally, hired labor does not exist, but the people do exchange labor. During the kaingin and planting seasons, the owner of a clearing holds a *dagyao*, which is a sort of feast, and asks the people in the village to help him with his work. As many as ten clearing owners, each with his wife and children, may come to help on such an occasion. Those who have no clearings, and these are mostly young people, get the worth of their labor in meals specially prepared during the *dagyao*.

Courtship is not a Bukidnon indulgence. When the parents of a young man think that their son is marriageable and able to shoulder parental responsibility, they arrange his marriage with the parents of the girl whom they want for his wife. The boy and the girl are not consulted in the matter. The parents agree on the amount of the *bugay*, or dowry, and the date of the wedding. The men marry about the age of twenty; the girls at from fourteen to eighteen.

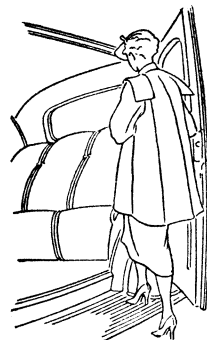
The amount of the dowry depends upon the standing of the girl in the community. Personal appearance is not taken into account, as utility is the one big factor by which the men judge their women. The dowry usually amounts to between fifty and one hundred pesos. This may be brought together in the form of money, spears, bolos, *agongs*, a house, or a combination of these. The dowry goes to the parents and relatives of the girl; no provision is made for the newly married couple. Sometimes the dowry is not paid in full at the time of the marriage, and the balance is paid in "installments". At every payment a feast is given by the man's party.

The dowry is presented on the day set for the marriage, just before the wedding feast begins. The girl's parents and relatives prepare miniature spears, bolos, *agongs*, and little sticks, each about an inch long. These represent the dowry which has been agreed upon. The miniature objects are to be exchanged with the real articles which they represent; e. g., for a miniature spear, a real hunting spear is presented. Each object roughly represents one peso in value even if the corresponding article costs more or less than that amount. The little sticks also represent a peso each and are to be paid for in cash. Not many sticks



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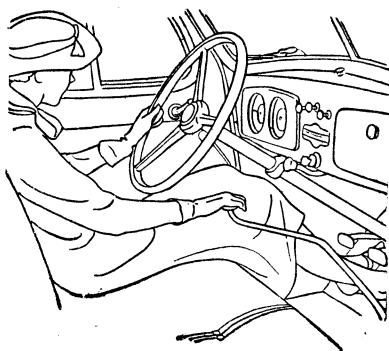
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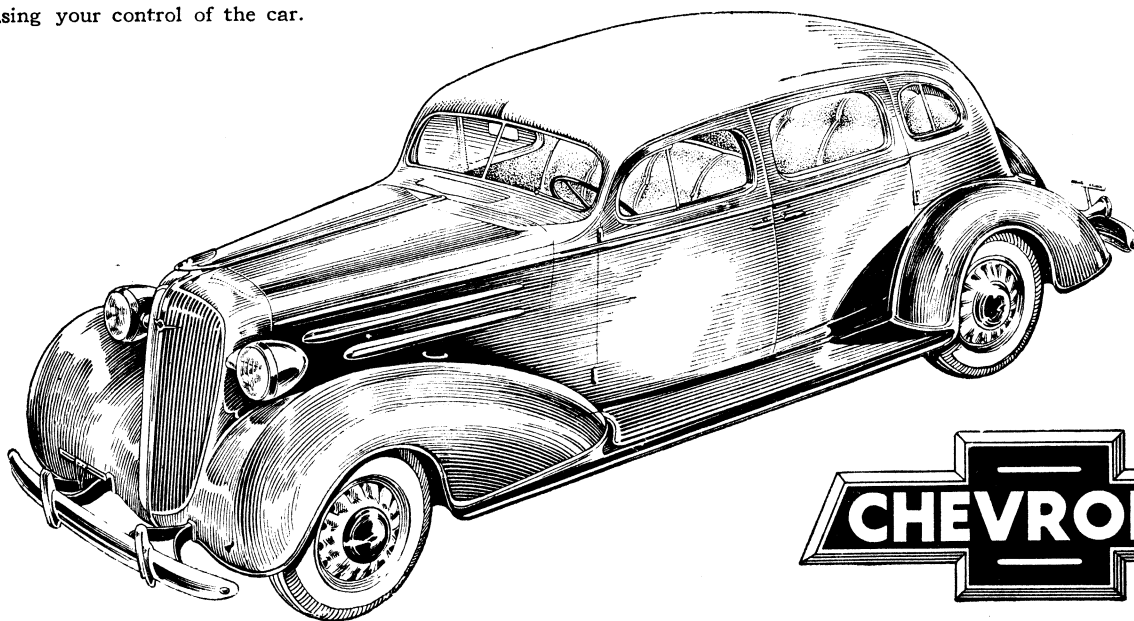
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are usually presented, as these mountain people care less for money than they do for the tools and implements which they need.

The miniature objects are bundled together and wrapped in a piece of cloth; then the bundle is placed in a little basket. A near relative of the boy gives fifty centavos to the girl's father for the privilege of opening the basket. Fifty centavos more is paid for the right to open the bundle. Then one by one the miniature objects are exchanged for the real spears, bolos, agongs, etc., which the parents and relatives of the boy have brought with them, each article going to the person who owns the miniature.

The Bukidnons do not observe any religious marital ceremony although the celebration of the wedding feast after the presentation of the dowry makes the marriage as binding in their estimation as any Christian wedlock. The feast is held at the home of the girl, the boy's parents and relatives bearing all the expenses. It is a regular community festival, as the people from the neighboring hills and many from the lowlands leave their work to attend the affair. The people begin gathering at the house of the bride about noon, some helping in the preparation of the feast. About four o'clock in the afternoon the festivity commences.

Food consists chiefly of rice and pork. Rice is placed upon fresh banana leaves spread on the floor or on improvised bamboo tables. Soup and meat boiled with mountain spices and jackfruit are served in coconut shells or in tin plates and bowls. Other courses prepared from the internal organs of a pig or a goat are also served. *Guhang*, the native wine, is indispensable. It is contained in a big bamboo tube placed in the middle of the table and is drunk from a common glass, which is usually thick and scarred, or from a bamboo joint about a foot long.

After the people have partaken of the repast, a number of old and young people are selected to dance the *inagong*, the Bukidnon dance. A woman and a male partner, who carries a spear, dance to the monotonous thrumming of a home-made guitar and the rhythmic beating of the agong. In most cases several pairs dance at a time.

The wedding feast is also an occasion for gambling. Cockfighting is the most common game; sometimes cards games are also played. Most of the players are visitors coming from the lowlands; not infrequently Bukidnons who have been influenced by the lowlanders participate in these games. As many as twenty fighting cocks may be brought along for the occasion, sometimes even relatives of the bridal parties themselves betting.

The wedding feast usually lasts for two days, during which time eating and drinking are the main activities. The visitors may not go home until they have eaten up everything that has been prepared. Those who live far away sleep under the bride's house or in temporary sheds built for the purpose.

After the general festivity, the couple go to live with the boy's parents until they are in a position to establish themselves independently in their own clearing.

There is not much social contact between the Bukidnons as they live far apart. The nearest neighbor may live a hill or two away. Yet despite this, they are friendly to each other. They come together only during the clearing, planting, and harvest seasons, and for the marriage and burial feasts and during the celebration of the *diwata*,

which is a feast offered to the evil spirit that is believed to be the cause of sickness.

Polygamy is practised by the Bukidnons. A man may have as many wives as he wishes if he can pay the dowry and can support his "harem". For every marriage, the husband gives the customary wedding feast. It is considered a blessing to have many daughters, for the father virtually sells them.

Divorce is not practised. If a girl does not like her husband, which not uncommonly occurs because of the absence of mutual consent in the marriage, she has to remain with him regardless. A man who does not like his wife, can not return the woman to her parents either.

The Bukidnons observe several strange customs in burying their dead. In some places the corpse is placed in a coffin made by cutting a log lengthwise and hollowing out each part like a small fishing boat. The corpse is placed in between the two parts which are then tied together with rattan, and hung in a tree for six days. At the close of the sixth day, the coffin is buried in the ground. A feast is held after the burial. In the region of the upper Bayawan river, food is placed near the coffin as an offering to the spirit of the dead. In some places the corpse is placed in an *andas* which is an improvised coffin made from four boards fastened together. Only the corpse is buried; with it are buried rice, meat, money, and tobacco.

The Bukidnons are pagans. Some of the people around Amio have accepted the rite of Christian baptism, for when a child is sick and the parents find their own medicine and their pagan ceremonies futile, they take the child to the town to be baptized.

The religion of the Bukidnons is one of fear, fear of evil spirits that live in their midst: in the trees they cut, on the land they till, in the rivers, in caves and stones. This fear of an evil power over-ruling nearly everything they do affects their ways of thinking and living.

Before clearing a piece of land, the *harang* is performed. Rice, chicken, and guhang are offered to the evil spirit that might inhabit the land. The person who performs the ceremony, not the one who is going to clear the land, addresses the spirit thus: "Partake of this food we are offering to you. Eat, drink, and be happy; then leave this land for someone will work on it."

The food is eaten by those who attend the ceremony when they think that the spirit has already partaken of it.

When a person is seriously ill, the family of the sick person kills a pig as a sacrifice. The pig, together with guhang, tobacco, and betelnut and buyo, are offered to the evil spirit that is supposed to cause the illness; then the spirit is invoked to restore the health of the sick person. After the ceremony the people who gather during the performance of the ceremony make a little feast of the offered sacrifice. A bamboo cross, with a colored ribbon fastened to each tip, is then raised about a meter and a half above the roof of the house of the sick person, as a sign that the *diwata* has been performed in that house.

The *pamlang* is an ointment made from coconut oil and the pulverized roots of certain herbs and trees. The ointment is placed in a little bottle and is usually carried along by a person as a preventive against any harm from evil spirits. Sometimes the bottle is hung in a corner of the house for its antidotal power.

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The *hinagdong* is a ceremony performed before cutting down a *dalaquit*, or balete tree, which may happen to stand in a forest which is to be cleared. (It is a common belief in the Philippines that fairies live in the balete tree.) A bamboo tube filled with water and the trunk of a young *hinagdong* tree are placed against the trunk of the *dalaquit*. Then a prayer is offered, asking the evil spirit to go away and not harm the cutter. A cut or cuts, the number depending upon the day the *dalaquit* is to be felled, are made on the *hinagdong* trunk; one cut signifies that one day after the celebration of the rite the balete is to be felled. The cutter never fails to cut down the tree on the appointed day for fear of punishment which might come in the form of sickness or very poor crops.

Signs and Omens

Signs and omens play an important part in the life of the Bukidnons.

When a man who has just begun cutting down a tree in a new clearing hears some one else chopping, he stops his work and leaves the place for fear that some mishap might befall a member of his family if he continued his cutting. He resumes his work the following day if he hears no more of the sound of cutting somewhere else.

If going anywhere a man hears an *alimokon* (a species of dove) singing, he returns home for fear that if he proceeded, he might meet with an unfortunate accident.

The sound of somebody sneezing while a person is on a journey or climbing a tree is a bad omen. The song of the dove is also a warning to a man to come down if he is climbing a tree.

When a man goes out to hunt and his dog sees a turtle or a monkey on the way, the hunter might as well go home, for he will not sight game.

Superstitions

When a woman is pregnant, the ladle is not placed across the mouth of a pot because doing so would create difficulty in delivery.

If the handle of a bolo comes off, the owner asks some one else to put it back because if he does the work himself, he will endanger his wife in her childbirth.

A person who sees a white stone on a path does not make any comment on the object because if he did, he would contract the *bulao*, a sickness of the eyes. The Bukidnons believe that the spirit in the stone is angered by any comment or remark.

Wild chickens scratching up seeds in a clearing are not driven away because if they were, more chickens would come to scratch up the seeds. Monkeys and birds doing harm to plants are treated in the same manner.

Mongo seeds are left in the pod, rice grains on the stalk, and corn in the husk, if they are intended for planting because if this is not done, the planted grains would be at the mercy of the rats.

The people do not cut down bamboo until the passing of the full moon because if they do, the *bochoc* (small beetles which eat and destroy wood) would do the bamboo much damage.

Buri Palm Flour

(Continued from page 185)

Enough water is added to the substance thus obtained to mold it into balls (*gamay*).

These balls are then dropped into a long bamboo tube, placed at a slight angle, the smaller end nearest the ground, and at the upper and larger end of which water is allowed to drip from some reservoir. Slowly the balls in the upper end of the bamboo (*pagayúsan*) are dissolved. The dirt and chaff runs down to the lower end of the long bamboo tube, while the real *ina-ing* is left sticking to the inside of the upper end. This sticky substance is taken out and dried in the sun. At last, the real table delicacy—*INA-ING!*

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Walls and Worlds

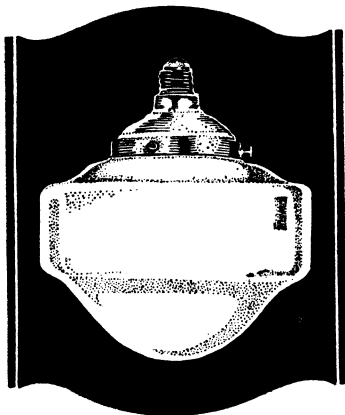
(Continued from page 184)

patch of silver was to me then, how touching the memory of this lawn and the reflection of the moon on the rice-paddies!

* * *

I remember well that night I dreamed I was out at sea, and how with the wind against me I stood boldly in the open boat, which rose and fell with the slow undulation of the waves. I imbibed deeply of the exhilarating air, shouted in glorious exultation as I felt the power of the sea flowing through my limbs, sharing with me some of its tremendous strength, making me feel for the first time what it was to be alive.

When I awakened from that dream I lost concern over the swiftly passing days and my debility. Inside me, I found, there was an impalpable something beyond bodily infirmities, a world of infinite magnitude where I might live heedless of the pouring sand in the glass of time. I could be invincible if I would just set my mind to it. Disease



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could only render my body weak. The flesh may be defeated, but the spirit triumphs—nothing may touch it.

"This confinement," I would often say to myself, "might be just what I need as a start for a better manhood. It is not brave of anyone to wish for death because he is afraid of an arduous future. He must have the courage to face whatever is before him, for who knows if in not fleeing from life he may come upon great rewards which will compensate for the pain of the struggle." So fortified and solaced I could calmly wait for my body to heal.

I discovered with something akin to excitement the other creatures living in my room; the spiders weaving their webs untiringly, the lizards pouncing upon their insect-prey, the moths coming at night from the fields to circle around and around the light.

By the side of my bed was a small aquarium which held a few mosquito-fishes and some graceful water plants. With renewed interest I watched the fishes, and at night I would have a lamp placed behind the glass container and observe through the clear, greenish water their easy movements; watch them for many hours, nipping the young stems of the mossy plants, rising to the surface to breathe, and gliding to the bottom to eat again, all with an artless grace that reminded me of accomplished dancers on a lighted stage.

That life could be adequate, fascinating, adventurous in the small space of a room, it was my happiness to find out. No longer needed I to be oppressed with the unfulfilled desire to travel, for within my room, within the reach of my imagination, were worlds of unsurpassed beauty and interest.

About a mile from our place is a Carmelite convent. Many times before my illness I had gone there to hear mass. In the small chapel scarcely bigger than an average bedroom, the people would gather and listen to the priest intone the rites in a soft melodious voice, and to the nuns sing so beautifully from the other side of the separating wall. I would often think of them living in such a cloister and wonder what joy their life held, little knowing that seclusion need not mean unhappiness.

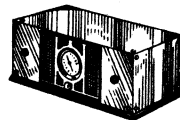
For as I view this part of the garden, it becomes more evident that not only they but we too are living within walls—veritable worlds of our own. A while ago I could not see this garden because of the walls of the house; now it is this stone fence that precludes the sight of people passing on the street. But there is a wall created by my mind that is as real as this moss-covered one, as confining, if not more so. Yes; even life itself is bounded by a wall—I can not possibly know what is beyond it, as I can not what is beyond my mind.

However, the wall of my mind is to some extent of my own making, and it is in me to extend or limit it. The scope of my mind can not be confined by physical barriers; its range depends only on me. Thus, should I be satisfied with a narrow world, then circumscribed it remains; though, if I should only wish it, the universe might just as well be my own, for the stars can be as near in the imagination as the electric bulb in the room. With such an outlook, confinement in a hospital room or a prison cell ceases to be a terror; because, for the wishing, the entire world—all that the mind can compass—is at one's disposal.



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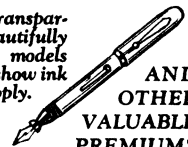
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Under the shade of the giant callos tree I sit hidden. The many trees that were planted when we first came to this place have grown much since last I walked here in the garden. And as I see them now, I scarcely can comprehend—however much I try—how this magic of growth has changed them so, just as I fail to understand this miracle that has been wrought in me.

I stand up and walk about slowly. This delicious feeling of soft grass under my once more useful feet, this consciousness of the silent pulsation of life, this awe in beholding the wondrous work of divine hands—oh! how I thrill to it all, to having such goodness happen to me! What joy to come out in the open, after all those days and months spent within the narrow confines of rooms, and stroll once more on this path with everything so changed and fresh to the eyes!

I never knew until now that this inclosed patch of land could be so satisfying, that it could be enough to make me thankful for this new lease of life. I have come to realize why the sight of the sunlight sifting through the trees, of flowers blossoming, of grain ripening in the fields, is so affecting: it is because I know now they all stand for something dear to me. Not that I have become over-sentimental, but because I have learned to value life in general; I have learned the inner worth of things.

What is this inner worth of things? It is simple to answer. The value of anything is in ourselves. This garden, my room, our books, they are all without worth to me as long as I consider them so. Their appraising, therefore, depends on me. It is but for me to appreciate—and

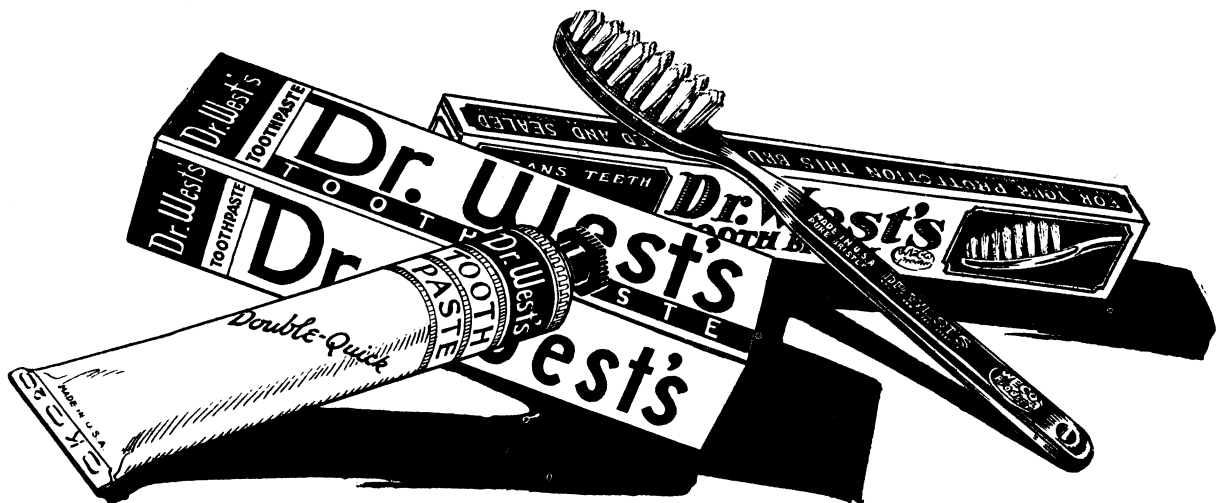
use my imagination!—and in the plain things around me I find new wealth. Here, then, in myself is a sesame to untold riches; within me is the secret to an illimitable world.

To be able of mornings to walk out upon our porch, to let the sun warm my body and to feel the soft wind on my face, to watch the people working in the fields—that I know is not much to talk about, but what pleasure it holds for me! There is a conscious enjoyment in everything I do, so that each little minute, whether I be reclining in an arm-chair or reading or painting, is spent in delight. I don't get bored, neither do I complain of having nothing to do. There is always something to do.

* * *

There was a story I once read of a young man who would plant his legs firmly on the ground and raise his arms to the sky so that the sap of earth might flow through him up into the air. Something of this mysterious power that sends the grass growing has healed and made me strong. I don't know how this happened; I can only feel myself getting stronger.

I can not, however, go farther than this yard; although this I can do, just as I have done before: I can be satisfied. Moreover I am free to roam whereso I wish—in my imagination. And as a blind man said, "I do not have to be blind in the brain, too. . . . My idea, hidden deeply within myself, is that I can see enough at any rate to keep me intensely interested in living." Thus, in not being discomfited by my inability to move around much, taking rather a pleasurable interest in knowing more of myself,



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I have plucked from my ailment much of its pain. So there is victory, too, in passivity and patience.

It dawns upon me that I have formed or adapted a philosophy—though out of my meager knowledge and experience—that has become useful, that has brightened my days, that has kept me looking to the morrow and given each day the tang of adventure. Illness and physical handicaps have not turned life unpleasant in my mouth; they have only increased my appetite.

Someday, perhaps, this garden will have lost much of its charm; I shall be longing to open these gates and go farther. By then I may be stronger, but now I am content. Let me be happy in this life, then, as I am in this garden, and as I was when my world was my room and I could not walk. Let death be just like those closed gates, the promise of a road to wider horizons. And someday when I am ready, let them open for me to follow gladly that road on to new worlds—perhaps to where sky and earth meet.

So living, life will be a joy and death an anticipation.

Forecast of Economic Conditions

(Continued from page 182)

pinch very hard. Sugar is limited to the level of our third largest annual production which in the light of world surpluses is roughly fair and just; our coconut oil was limited at a point considerably over the quantity exported to the United States in any but one year; our cordage was badly treated; but copra and other commodities were left without limits. But, the ink on the Tydings-McDuffie Act was scarcely dry before Congress began tampering with it. The Jones-Costigan sugar act superseded the sugar provisions, but admittedly in a manner which, coupled with control of other areas, resulted in a net improvement. Later the Tydings cordage act doubled the effective cordage limits under terms which while open to some criticism apparently are generally acceptable. But, an excise tax of 75% ad valorem was placed on our coconut oil and our copra which we had not expected and which threatens the eventual extinction of the American market for these items. This was done ostensibly to protect the American dairy farmer from competition in fats used in the manufacture of edible products in the United States. But under normal conditions the United States has to import from many countries fats for soap. There appears no advantage to any one on either side, least of all the American farmer in taxing our coconut oil and copra when used for soap or other non-edible products. Seeing this, Congressman Dockweiler has entered a bill to exempt from the excise tax such of our oil and copra as is eventually used for making soap. If enough authority can be brought out in support of this bill, and if the Jones-Costigan sugar act is extended (it terminates in 1937), we shall have obtained a pretty fair working basis for the first period . . . one that will permit us to continue present standards and perhaps improve on them a little. If, however, we do not straighten out the coconut oil and copra excise tax, we shall probably run into serious difficulties during the next few years. Also, we must be vigilant to sustain the protection and preferences granted by the Tydings-McDuffie Act during the first period. We must stand rigid against further tampering and further un-

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favorable revision of the act. An implied promise not to levy tariff duties against copra is of no value if an excise tax is levied against the oil extracted from it.

Turning to the second period, the last five years of the Commonwealth, the problem looms in its true proportions: graduated year by year, we are to pay 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 per cent of American customs duties on the products we export to the United States. The first two years sugar will continue and if Jones-Costigan control continues and no further duty rebates are extended to Cuba, sugar may hold up during the entire second five-year period but with greatly lessened profits and probably lower wages both to clerks and laborers. However, tobacco and cigars, coconut oils, buttons, hats, embroideries, and most of our minor industries will find their principal market snuffed out in the early years of the second period and our national income may be reduced by 25 per cent as a result of this.

There is, as I see it, only one immediate remedy. The President of the United States has agreed to a Joint Trade Conference probably some time this year. That conference should press for a rationalization of trade conditions during the second period with great energy as well as lay plans for the relations after independence.

Now we approach the third period, beginning 1946, when immediately our sugar and all other products, as things stand now, must pay 100 per cent of United States foreign tariff duties . . . jumping up suddenly from 25 per cent in the previous year. With this stipulation, sugar goes by the boards entirely, and our economic position, weakened

in the second period becomes impossible at the outset of the third period. Here again our main hope lies in the Joint Trade Conference. We must make the strongest bid of our lives for a preferential position of our key commodities in the United States market. No argument or concession within reason must be overlooked.

One thing is sure: we must rearrange our own tariffs as soon as possible in order to do four things:

1. Make this an effectively protected market for United States key commodities. This will demonstrate our good will and our real value to the United States farmers and manufacturers. Then we can offer to continue a real effective preference to the United States in exchange for a real effective preference from them to us.
2. Protect our own infant industries and lay down the necessary protection for those industries whose establishment we have a right, from a review of our resources and volume of consumption, to anticipate.
3. Increase customs revenue of the Philippines by increasing the duty on luxury goods from foreign countries to but just under the point where they would cease to come from foreign countries and would switch to the United States as source of supply. In this I am speaking of commodities which have never come in important volume from the United States.
4. Our tariffs should be arranged in two columns, a high column and a moderate column along the pattern of the Spanish tariffs. Then we could arrange to give the lower column by treaty with any countries which will grant lower

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rates on the goods we export to them. We might even carry this policy frankly to the extreme of granting free trade or nearly free trade to any country which had provided us with a favorable visible balance of trade during the five previous years.

There is a school of thought opposed to tariffs and trade barriers and I am naturally inclined to join them. But it is much like defense and armaments. When all the nations around us are following a certain policy, we have to do likewise in self-defense. We have to erect our barriers and then tear them down brick by brick as the other fellow tears his down. Otherwise we will be the victims.

On the bright side of our economic situation is the expansion of the gold mining industry which is quite unaffected by the Tydings-McDuffie Act. In the last several years the development of gold-bearing properties has been rapid; and I expect that the production in the next ten years will probably be doubled . . . or about ₱80,000,000.00 in 1946.

Several chromite properties are being developed and with the increased utilization of this metal, I expect that this industry will have an important future.

At present, a large quantity of iron ore is being exported to Japan. There are other properties awaiting capital and development, so that before long these exports should increase considerably.

There are several known coal-bearing properties the development of which has not been sufficiently completed to form a definite opinion of their extent. However, it is my belief that coal can be mined here in sufficient quantities to supply the local demand for many years.

Much has been written and spoken during the inaugural of the Commonwealth about what the United States has done for the Philippines; and the speakers and writers uniformly expressed their appreciation. Very little has ever been written about the opposite side of the picture . . . what the Philippines has done for the United States.

In 1898 it was a young nation, only a little over one hundred years old. It was struggling out of the panic of 1893. Its industrial, commercial, and financial structures had been badly demoralized. It was a debtor nation for it had borrowed extensively for the construction of the trans-continental railways built to open up the great empire of the West and it had also borrowed foreign money for many of its industrial activities. Interest had been concentrated on industrial, commercial, and agricultural development. American shipping since the decline of the clippers had disappeared from the seas; and there was practically no export trade. Government policies were based on national, state, and local problems.

When Commodore Dewey won the Battle of Manila Bay, the United States, over one night, became a world power. The imagination of the American businessmen, manufacturer, and banker was stimulated by new trade openings in the Orient made possible by a base in the Philippines. The responsibility for the Hawaiian Islands, which had twice been declined, was accepted. These new factors, in addition to the discovery of gold in the Klondyke and in the Nome districts, opened up a thirty-year period of indus-

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trial expansion and of commercial activity which had never been known before in the history of the world.

During the world war, the United States became a creditor nation. After the war, investments by the billions were made by American capitalists in Europe, South America, and other parts of the world, except the Philippines.

With very few exceptions, American capital has not been invested in the Philippines. During the early days of American occupation, American investors had too many opportunities close at home to be interested in outside investments. When after the world war American capitalists had funds available for long-distance investments, the uncertainty of the tenure of the Philippines acted as a bar to any interest they might have in making investments in these Islands.

Most American money that is invested in the Philippines is the accumulation from small beginnings of successful businessmen who came to the Islands in either the army or navy or as civilian employees of the insular government.

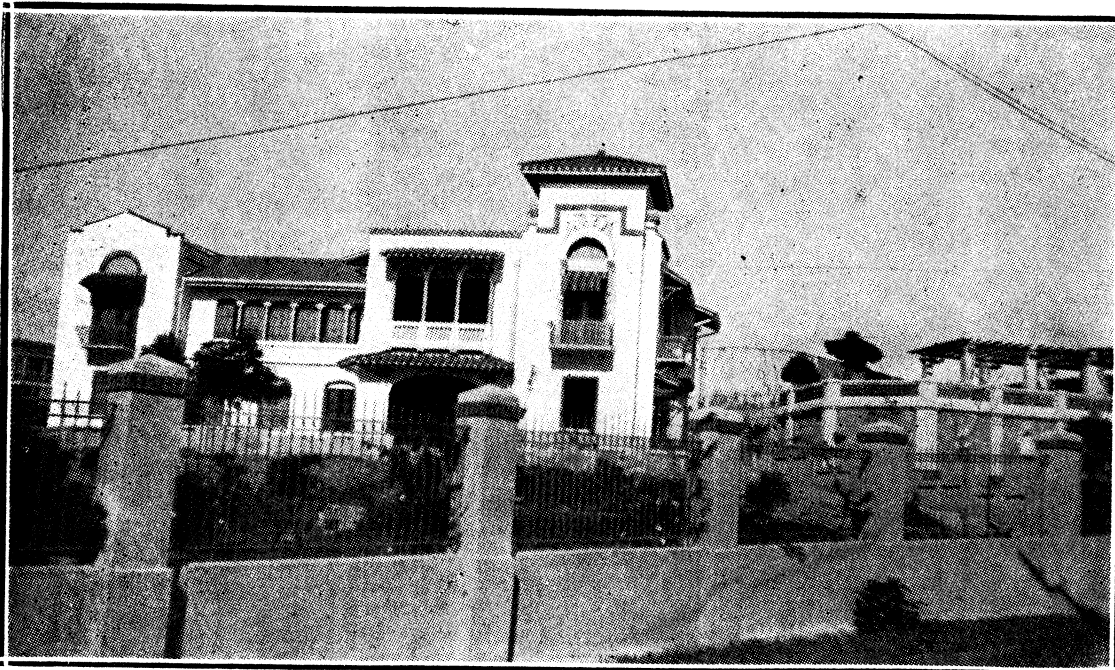
To a considerable extent the lack of understanding on the part of the American public of Philippine problems is due to the fact that there have been no considerable sums of American capital invested in the Philippines which would cause the stockholders of these business enterprises to study conditions here.

From the very beginning, there has been little comprehension by the American people of the part these Islands play economically or geographically in the Orient. This may sound like an extreme statement, but I make it with all sincerity. Most of those who have familiarized themselves with conditions in the Philippines have not been their

friends but rather their enemies. From the outset the anti-imperialists, among whom were strong able men, were absolutely opposed to the retention of the Islands, not in the interest of their people but as a matter of government policy. In recent years, those who have taken an active part in the United States in favor of Philippine independence were "scuttling" congressmen who wanted to get out at all cost; labor representatives; and officials of trade organizations, who were fearful or resentful of Philippine competition.

It is my earnest recommendation that, in connection with the presentation of arguments seeking to readjust the injustice of the economic provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Act, effort be made by the responsible officials of the government to enlist the support of American investors in the development of the vast undeveloped agricultural and industrial resources of the Philippines. Such a program, in my opinion, will appeal to a large number of the people of the United States who have in their control huge sums of idle money. But to be effective, such a program must be preceded by definite assurances by the government that such prospective investments will be fully protected by the Commonwealth and by such government as may follow it.

It should also be made clear to American businessmen that with the advent of trans-Pacific aviation, Manila is in unique position to serve their interests as a distributing center for the entire Orient. From Manila will radiate air lines throughout the Archipelago, to Netherland India, to China, and to Singapore with connections to all parts of Asia. Manila as the traffic center of this air service will have inestimable advantages in the development of American



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trade in the Orient. The importance of aviation to the future relation of the Philippines with the United States can not be overstated.

In conclusion it is my belief that our economic future falls in these alternatives:

1. Absolute dependence on the home market for our agricultural and industrial products. This would drastically curtail government revenue, making impossible adequate appropriations for education, road building, and the many other government activities to which our people have been accustomed during the past years. It would also entail lowering the standards of living; and the limitation of opportunities for advancement and culture. But even the home market can not be retained for our manufactured products unless surrounded by a high tariff wall; or

2. Continuance of trade relations with the United States on a basis that will maintain our agricultural and other industries as the supports of our economic system.

This will insure our present standards of living which should be advanced as our material prosperity increases with the development of our resources.

The upbuilding of the resources of the Philippines, if it can proceed under an enlightened policy of close coöperation between the United States and the Commonwealth, will make unlimited opportunities for the graduates of our schools and colleges and other young men and women who have prepared themselves to take part in the development of their country.

Rota Days

(Continued from page 181)

shell. Both lovers slowly approached their love-object, waving their beautiful right claws in such a manner as to reflect the glorious tropical sun, thereby attracting the female. It seems that in order to make love, the male hermit-crab must leave the shelter of his home temporarily, and therefore these rivals were ready to leave theirs. The fellow in the old-fashioned snail-shell home found it extremely slow work to free his body from the intricate spiral snail shell, while the modern brass-bound hermit-crab shot out of his cartridge shell, embraced the object of his desire, and soon nonchalantly returned to cover, while his rival of the snail shell was still in the painful process of extracting himself from his snail shell. Whether this adequately answers the question, I am not prepared to swear. If by chance a biologist who is personally acquainted with the habits of land-crabs should happen to read this, he might say that my theory is all wrong; that a land-crab when he finds himself growing too large for his shell, leaves it in search for a larger one, and that any old object that is movable and has a hole in it will serve his purpose. Personally I believe that the Guam brass-bound hermit-crabs, notwithstanding certain amorous advantages, will only be able to remain in their new habitations long enough for the busy and inquisitive ants to find them out, and when this happens, the old-fashioned lover will again reign supreme.

The coconut-crab (*pagurus bernhardus*) is a relative of the hermit-crab and, as mentioned, the abdominal portion of the hermit-crab is quite soft and unprotected. In

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the case of the coconut-crab, this abdominal portion during the process of evolution has added, due to the discarding of the snail shell house (the discarding of which became necessary because of the great size of the crab), a protective covering. But the ventral or lower side has remained soft and is liable to attack by his enemies. Here in the coconut-crab we see a curious case of evolution, for his ancestors were hermit-crabs who later adopted snail shells as part of their scheme of life, and then later discarded the snail shell and started life all over again along the lines of his remote ancestors.

Like all members of the crab family which have adopted the dry land as their habitat, they must return to their former home, the sea, to propagate their kind. Here they lay their eggs, and in their larval stage the sea is their home. After several stages of growth they return to the land as full-fledged, but small, land-crabs, which in their earlier stages of land existence follow the methods of their relatives, the hermit-crabs, by placing their abdomens into large snail shells, or the shells of dry, spherical seeds of plants such as the *circas circinalis*.

The coconut-crab is widely spread throughout the Pacific, the East Indian Archipelago, and the tropical shores of Asia, but in many localities within this area they are not found. On the other hand, they are very numerous in some localities.

The crab's principal food is the coconut, but he will also eat the flesh of fish and birds.

This crustacean, in spite of often expressed doubts, is a tree climber, and in various museums photographs can be found showing the robber-crab actually ascending and descending the trunks of coconut palms. I myself have taken photographs of him doing just this. It was long disbelieved that it was possible for these crabs to live largely on coconuts, the hard shells of which are covered with thick fibrous husks. The powerful crab, however, tears away the husks, fiber by fiber, and exposes the eye holes of the nut proper, into which he forces the point of his claw, breaking off small pieces until a large enough opening is effected. Anyone acquainted with the structure of a coconut can appreciate what great strength this crab has in his powerful claws. I have heard of cases of captured crabs biting off the fingers of their captors who handled their catch carelessly. As to size—I have seen them eighteen inches in length and larger specimens probably exist. His abdomen is generally carried curled up under the upper part of the body so as to protect the soft under portion, but even so, it is often pounced upon by ants who make short work of this soft and unprotected lower body. In the Marianas Islands the crabs are fattened after capture by being tied to the rafters of the house so that they hang in mid-air in such a way as to leave them unable to cut the Banyan root string, and fed on coconut meat until, like the fatted and penned geese of Strassburg, they attain a prime condition and are fit for the enjoyment of epicures.

Sablan explained to me that in a few days the nights would be dark (in the dark of the moon), and that on the morning of the day set for this hunt the hunters would go to the sites frequented by the crabs, with coconuts in which small openings had been cut through the husk and shell to expose the meat, and secure them firmly to pegs fastened to the ground, using a part of the husk of each nut for this purpose.

The morning of the hunt came. The bait was placed, and as evening approached we started out, each carrying a torch made from the dry blossom sheaths of the coconut flower cluster, closely bound.

The crab unfortunately has become rather rare in Saipan, as well as in the other inhabited islands of this group, so that the places where the bait had been placed was only along the base of towering limestone cliffs the sides of which were studded with crevices which the crabs used as hide-outs. In order to reach this locality we had to travel along narrow trails, through jungle strewn with sharp coral outcroppings and crossed by innumerable vines, many of which were thorny. Approaching the first baited locality, the torches were lit and we climbed over boulders and under fallen trees, very stealthily, for if much noise is made the Saipan coconut-crabs will scuttle into their deep burrows and remain there safely hidden until all danger is past.

As soon as we entered the cave or crevice, all the crabs immediately threw up their claws on the defensive. All food is dropped in such cases, and they face the torches in alarm, blinded and unable to ward off attack. This enabled the men to catch them easily. The torches were stuck in holes in the ground which had been prepared for the purpose, or they were handed to one or another of the party to hold in front of the crabs while others reached for the crabs from behind and deftly whisked them off the ground to deprive them of leverage for fighting, binding them quickly with banyan root fibers and taking care to tie the powerful claws tightly to the body so that they could not bite the men who transported them home.

Later, upon our arrival at home, they were re-tied so that both claws and legs hung free in the air which enabled them to hold the half of a coconut from which they fed. They were fed thus for a whole month and one could see the abdomen swell visibly from day to day. It is claimed by the natives that these crabs can live for three months without any food whatsoever when the abdomen is well stored with fat.

We came home very tired with a catch of twenty-two good-sized crabs. And so to bed to dream of the joys of a table set with fatted crabs, which in days of yore was only for the aristocrats, no commoners daring to touch this delicacy.

I Stood in the Doorway

(Continued from page 180)

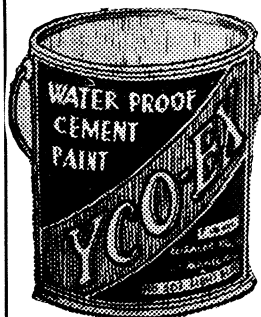
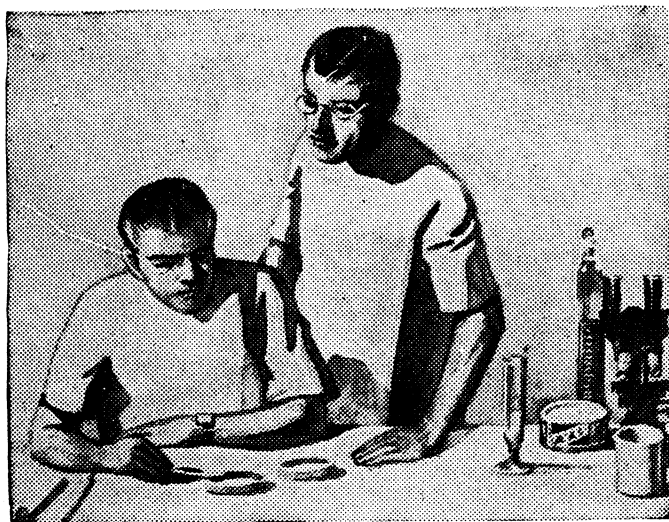
Again I looked at the people in the room. Nena, some children, a middle-aged woman haranguing a group of her age—the atmosphere seemed really dull. Then I noticed the newlyweds on one side of the room.

They were sitting side by side conversing. Now and then they would smile. What were they feeling as they probed the depths of each other's eyes? I thrilled in a dream of happiness as I thought of myself looking into Adela's eyes.

My eyes gradually lowered. I thought of Fernando. Fernando was my friend—a writer who married a taxi dancer. The day before, I had heard that the woman had left him. And now Fernando had also left—very much distracted, so they said,—in search of her. Poor man! I had unknowingly shaken my head.

"Lim, why?"—a voice shattered my reverie. It was

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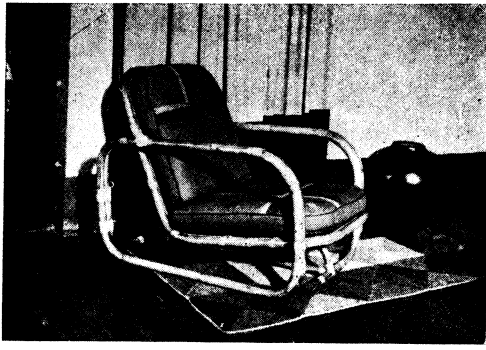
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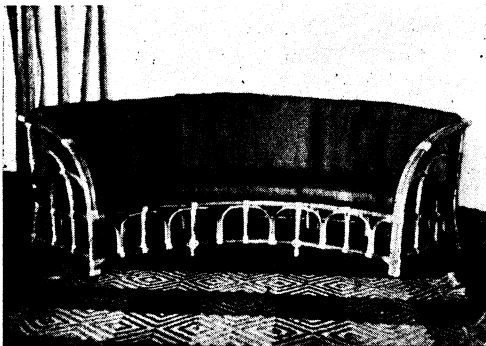


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Kang Tikong, a close cousin. "Why don't you join them? You have been standing here too long."

"Oh, never mind. . ." I looked away and smiled faintly as a thought struck my mind. The thought was: I stood in the doorway.

A Mortal Queries an Immortal

(Continued from page 179)

This, of course, only partially meets our questions. Accordingly, I am about to embark on a venturesome voyage of my own—an enterprise that I approach with great diffidence, for the cold-blooded dissection of such a work involves an affront to the artistry of the man that might easily meet with censure from those who would misunderstand the spirit in which I approach the task. I am going to try to show by data gleaned from a painstaking study of the story, that it *could* have happened; that the story *is* laid on a scientific basis, and, finally, I shall try to show just in what part of the China Sea, Conrad chose to stage his drama. In doing this I would bid the reader be mindful of the fact that natural phenomena frequently are susceptible of more than one interpretation. The interpretations in this article are my own, based on many years observation of these storms and study of the works of the men who have made important contributions to our knowledge of typhoons and the Laws of Storms. Moreover, Conrad has chosen to precede the onset of his storm by a dead calm which lasted up to the moment when his ship finally buried herself deep in the advancing semicircle of the tempest and the rending battle was on. Thus, we lose some evidence we might have gained from veering or backing winds—cyclonic circulation. However, there is other evidence which will answer our purpose, though there still are difficulties such as the total absence of barometer readings aside from the statement that they were exceedingly low. Nevertheless, the story yields many "hints"—chance remarks by the characters in it—which I have found usable in weaving the facts together to demonstrate that there was nothing haphazard in the way in which storm and ship converged until they met, probably just south of the southerly entrance to Formosa Strait.

An interjection by Captain MacWhirr as to the length of time it would take him to recover 300 miles lost by turning out of his course to avoid the storm, enabled me to compute the probable speed of the *Nan-Shan* in good weather as about twelve knots per hour. A study of the angle set by the stated course of the ship and the set of the only swells that could have reached her so constantly in direction, enabled me to plot the probable path of the storm from Balintang Channel up to the mouth of Formosa Strait, and later bearings from Fu-chau enabled me to carry the storm inland at approximately the same angle—giving me at least a mean track. A passing remark in the narrative that the smoke from the *Nan-Shan's* funnel was driven straight ahead of the ship as she entered Fu-chau harbor gave me the bearing from which I could infer the probable presence of the storm centre, at that time, over the continent west-northwest of Fu-chau. That indicated that the typhoon had gone inland between Swatow and Amoy. Jukes' comment in a letter to a friend that the *Nan-Shan* was about fifteen hours out of Fu-chau the day after the

on every yard of the selvedge

INDIAN HEAD

Look for the name

storm, led to the conclusion that ship and storm parted company about 180 miles south of Fu-chau, or just south of the Pescadores. From this data, reckoned with the probable area of the storm, it became possible to estimate the position of the ship, when Captain MacWhirr first noted the marked fall of the barometer, as being a short distance southeast of Pratas (Doongsha Shoal), that is to say—about 20°N latitude and 117° 30' E longitude. She appears to have been pursuing a north-northeast course.

At this time the atmosphere was hot and oppressive, and there was a "queer misty patch in the sky like a halo of the sun," which I think we are justified in interpreting as the forming cirrus-stratus cloud veil so characteristic of approaching typhoons. There was the dead calm that persisted up to the moment the *Nan-Shan* found herself in the midst of a blinding northeast squall that ushered in the tumult of the storm.

As the day wore on, a northeasterly swell "from the direction of Formosa Channel" gradually gained in volume until the ship, which was taking it on her starboard bow and beam, was rolling with great violence and becoming a matter of concern to Jukes, who was the *Nan-Shan's* first mate. It became increasingly evident that there was bad weather about.

The severity of this swell is an index of Conrad's effort to show right in the beginning that this was a storm of exceptional intensity. As a matter of fact the swell gave the evidence upon which MacWhirr might have acted to avoid the storm altogether by the simple expedient of following the prime rule of the Law of Storms—heaving to and waiting for developments; but, as Conrad says in his narrative:

The wisdom of his country had pronounced by means of an Act of Parliament that before he should be considered fit to take charge of a ship, he should be able to answer certain simple questions on the subject of circular storms such as hurricanes, cyclones, and typhoons; and apparently he had answered them since he was now in command of the *Nan-Shan* in the season of typhoons. But if he had answered he remembered nothing of it.

Let no one think for an instant that MacWhirr was peculiar in this respect or in the utter disregard of the Laws of Storms he later showed as he deliberately drove his ship into the heart of the storm. In that day many sea captains were unconvinced of the validity of the Laws of Storms that had been worked out by Redfield, Reid, Piddington, and other pioneers in the study of cyclones. I have in my possession extracts from the log of the British steamer *Elgin*, Captain Miller, en route from Saigon to Hongkong the latter part of May, 1881, which show how Captain Miller also kept his ship on a north-northeast course in the face of persistently northerly winds until he brought the *Elgin* into the midst of a typhoon that had previously caused great destruction in Manila, and finally wrecked her on Bombay Reef in the Paracels. I also have a copy of the findings of the marine court that sat in judgment in Singapore on Captain Miller and rebuked him for his failure to follow the Laws of Storms. Captain MacWhirr got off easier.

The *Nan-Shan* had the left or navigable semicircle of the storm on her starboard. Accordingly, the swells she was getting were nothing to what she would have suffered had she been ahead of the storm where she would have received the full effect of the terrific swells that originate in the right rear quadrant of the storm and drive through



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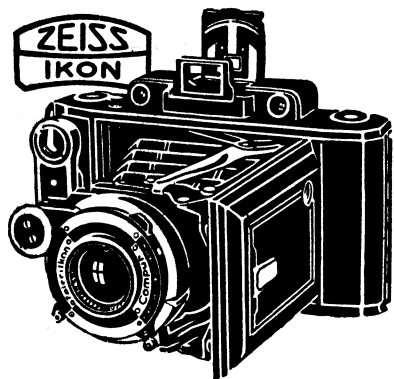
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the anterior quadrant of the right or dangerous semicircle, surging forward sometimes at the rate of thirty or forty miles per hour, not infrequently to make themselves felt a thousand or more miles in advance of the storm body. Much of this one may follow on the chart on which I have traced the successive positions of ship and storm as I have worked them out from the data at hand.

At sunset there could be no doubt. There was a dense and ugly bank of clouds to the north and east—the bar of the typhoon—and the *Nan-Shan* was laboring her way, straight on her charted north-northeast course. At 8 o'clock Jukes, more troubled than ever, struggling to keep his feet while he wrote up the log, finally sought his captain in the chart-room. The ship was taking tremendous seas over the side and Jukes was sorry for the 200 Chinese “passengers” who had been battened below the No. 2 hatch some time before to keep them from being swept off the deck. Jukes wanted the captain to head the ship fifty degrees to the eastward to meet the swell, ease the ship, and make things more comfortable for the wretched Chinamen below. That would have been the traditional “putting her head to the sea” and it might have helped even at that late hour, for it probably would have carried the *Nan-Shan* into the rear quadrant of the left semicircle from which she stood a chance to emerge from the tail of the storm as it passed northwestward.

Captain MacWhirr listened to his mate's proposal. Then he spoke:

“To the eastward?” he repeated with dawning astonishment. “To the . . . Where do you think we are bound to? You want me to haul a full-powered steamship four points off her course to make the Chinamen comfortable! Now, I've heard more than enough of mad things done in the world—but this . . . If I didn't know you, Jukes, I would think you were in liquor. Steer four points off. . . . And what afterwards? Steer four points over the other way, I suppose, to make the course good. What put it into your head that I would start to tack a steamer as if she were a sailing ship?”

Captain MacWhirr had been reading a book when Jukes entered. He still held it in his hand.

“Now here's this book,” he continued with deliberation, slapping his thigh with the closed volume. “I've been reading the chapter on the storms there.”

This was true. He had been reading the chapter on the storms. When he entered the chart room, it was with no intention of taking the book down. Some influence in the air—the same influence, probably, that caused the steward to bring without orders the Captain's sea-boots and oilskin coat up to the chart-room—had as it were guided his hand to the shelf; and without taking the time to sit down he had waded with a conscious effort into the terminology of the subject. He lost himself amongst advancing semicircles, left- and right-hand quadrants, the curves of the tracks, and the probable bearing of the centre, the shifts of wind and the readings of the barometer. He tried to bring all these things into a definite relation with himself, and ended by becoming contemptuously angry with such a lot of words and with so much advice, all headwork and supposition without a glimmer of certitude.

“It's the damndest thing, Jukes,” he said. “If a fellow was to believe all that's in there, he would be running most of his time all over the sea trying to get behind the weather.”

Again he slapped his leg with the book; and Jukes opened his mouth, but said nothing.

“Running to get behind the weather! Do you understand that, Mr. Jukes? It's the maddest thing!” ejaculated Captain MacWhirr, with pauses, gazing at the floor profoundly. “You would think an old woman had been writing this. It passes me. If that thing means anything useful, it means that I should at once alter the course away, away to the devil somewhere, and come booming down on Fu-chau from the northward at the tail of this dirty weather that's supposed to be knocking about in our way. From the north! Do you understand, Mr. Jukes? Three hundred extra miles to the distance and a pretty coal bill to show. I couldn't bring myself to do that if every word in there was gospel truth, Mr. Jukes. Don't you expect me. . . .”

And Jukes, silent, marvelled at this display of feeling and loquacity.

"But the truth is that you don't know if the fellow is right, anyhow. How can you tell what a gale is made of till you get it. He isn't aboard here, is he? Very well. Here he says that the centre of them things bears eight points off the wind; but we haven't got any wind, for all the barometer falling. Where's his centre now?"

"We will get the wind presently," mumbled Jukes.

"Let it come, then," said Captain MacWhirr, with dignified indignation. "It's only to let you see, Mr. Jukes, that you don't find everything in books. All these rules for dodging breezes and circumventing the winds of heaven, Mr. Jukes seem to me the maddest thing, when you come to look at it sensibly."

And so the *Nan-Shan* ploughed on her tortured way, straight for the grim storm bar ahead of her while her starboard side was battered harder and harder by that relentless, never-ending northeast swell. The course was not changed. Indeed, at 1:30 a. m. when the Captain fought his way into the wheelhouse after the ship had been battling with the storm for hours, the fagged-out steersman was still doing his best to keep the ship on the north-northeast course the Captain had set early in the day. Parenthetically, I might remark that the ship's log shows that Captain Miller did exactly the same thing with the *Elgin*.

It seems likely that the *Nan-Shan* entered the real body of the storm about 10 p. m. Wind and sea came from dead

ahead which gives us the final check of the direction the storm was traveling. She met the centre about 2 o'clock the next morning and from a letter the Captain wrote his wife it would appear that the greatest violence of the storm was experienced between 4 and 6 o'clock that morning.

The *Nan-Shan* appears to have been in the storm area a matter of some ten hours. As ship and storm seem to have traveled towards their meeting place at about the same rate of speed, this would indicate that Conrad chose for his story one of those typhoons of violent intensity, but relatively small area that bob up not infrequently in the China Sea. Sometimes they bud off as secondary centres to larger storms traveling northward. So small are some of these storms, that ships may have scarcely any warning before the storm is on them. This storm could have been of dimensions similar to the storm of September 19, 1895, which followed a parallel but slightly more northerly course than the storm I have postulated for the *Nan-Shan*, and which was described by Rev. Fr. Froc of Zi-ka-wei Observatory.² At one stage Father Froc's storm had a north-west-southeast diameter of 320 miles and a northeast-southwest diameter of 160 miles, which would just about fit in with the Conrad ship-storm schedule.

When it was all over, the *Nan-Shan* is described as steaming in to Fu-chau with her smoke carried swiftly dead ahead. The bearing of the ship as she went up the Min river would have been to the northwest. The wind, accordingly, would be coming from the southeast. Carrying the wind bearing twelve points (135°) to the right would place the storm centre to the west-northwest of Fu-chau which one will see, on consulting the chart, indicates that the storm entered the continent between Swatow and Amoy. The possibility of deflection of the wind by the Min river gorges must be borne in mind, but it would seem quite evident that Conrad intended to show that the wind was from the second (east to south) quadrant, and this fits neatly into the general picture. As the story tells of the efforts of the Captain to bring his ship around to meet the change of wind while he was in the centre, it is to be supposed that he was expecting southerly gales when the *Nan-Shan* passed out of the centre and into the rear of the storm. She must later have been followed by easterly to southerly winds as she limped up the channel towards Fu-chau. All in all, a very pretty and consistent picture.

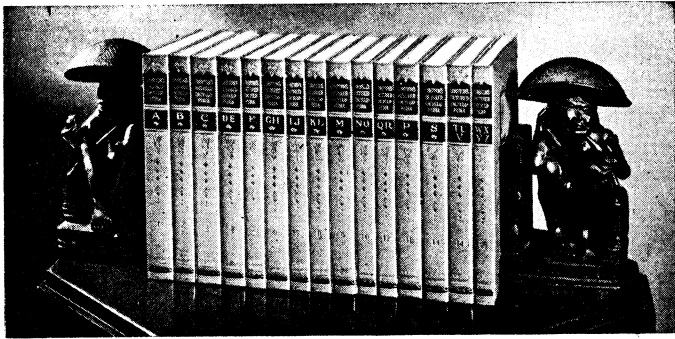
At this point, however, I am compelled to introduce a discordant element. It will be recalled that we have spoken of Captain MacWhirr as "in command of the *Nan-Shan* in the season of typhoons." Any Far Easterner will tell you that by "season of typhoons" he comprehends the months of July, August, September, and October, though acknowledging that typhoons can and do occur in any month.

So, now that we have the *Nan-Shan* safely moored at Fu-chau and the typhoon filling up over the continent, let us turn to a letter which Captain MacWhirr wrote to his wife, and which she is reading in her home in England.

It did not occur to her to turn back overleaf to look. She would have found it recorded there that between 4 and 6 a. m. on December 25th, Captain MacWhirr did actually think that his ship could not possibly live another hour in such a sea and that he would never see his wife and children again.

December 25th!

There goes our whole card house—flat on the table and most of the cards blown out the window!



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It could have happened in September (or, in August or October), but most certainly not in December. The whole scheme of weather over the northern part of Asia would have had to be suddenly and completely converted to summer conditions, for in December there is an impenetrable barrier of high atmospheric pressure that keeps typhoons east of Formosa and south of Hainan. Also, there is a powerful monsoon that sweeps down the China coast from the northeast which at times attains hurricane force.

Moreover, it is bitterly cold along the China coast in December.

I have studied the typhoon tracks that have been recorded over a period of fifty years and have failed to discover a storm that had succeeded in passing those December barriers.

Now, Joseph Conrad knew all these things perfectly well. He knew that December is *not* a "typhoon month." Father Froc, in his atlas of 620 typhoons in the Pacific-China Sea area in the period of twenty-six years from 1895 to 1918³ records only thirty-four December typhoons, for the entire period. That is an average of a little more than one December typhoon a year. The greater number of these thirty-four storms passed up the Pacific and past Japan, while a few crossed the Visayas and passed into Indo-China. The entire China coast remained free from them. Only one got as far as Hainan where it filled up and passed out of existence.

In short, we are confronted with a most interesting question: Did Joseph Conrad, with the idea of adding a "Christmas touch" to the story, bring his typhoon into Christmas morning; or did he, in some quizzical mood and with no obvious reason, set to work deliberately to hoax his readers? Did he intentionally inject an element which consisted of just one word of eight letters and thus destroy the probability of a story that bears every earmark of having been laid down with the utmost attention to details?

The lovers of Joseph Conrad and his works—and one can not love the one without loving the other—will indignantly repudiate this. They will point out, and I will join my voice to their's, that he was too constantly a sincere artist in his work to stoop to anything mawkish—and that "Christmas touch" would have been mawkish. Moreover, he never stooped to cheap jesting or trifling with his readers. His characters and events spoke for themselves without any paltry juggling of words. Lastly, he was too accomplished a sailor—and I may say we *know* that from his biography—to commit such a glaring error as to drag a typhoon across the southern end of Formosa Channel and into the continent late in the month of December or, indeed, later than the latter part of September. Those who would like fuller information on this point are advised to consult Father Froc's monograph on typhoons of that locality.²

Have we, then, come up with a printer's error? Did some careless typesetter read "December" for "September" in Conrad's original manuscript, and did some hurried proof-reader pass the error on? It would be interesting to know. Probably Conrad's original manuscript is the only document that could furnish the answer to our question, for later editions of a work are not usually set from the original copy. Conrad probably was no more immune to the *lapsus calami* than any other author, and what is one to do if the compositor or proof-reader do not query.

And so I leave it with the reader. The text of the story gives every evidence that the journey up the Formosa Channel to Fu-chau was made in warm weather; there is no hint of a northeast monsoon. In short, the story yields no evidence of December weather.

What is the answer?

1 New York: 1924. Doubleday, Page. 1c.
2 Froc, Louis: Typhoon Highways in the Far East. No. 1—Across the South End of Formosa Strait. Shanghai: 1896. Catholic Mission Press.
3 Froc, Louis: Atlas of the Tracks of 620 Typhoons: 1893-1918. Shanghai: 1920. Imp. de l'Orph. de T'ou-sè-wè.

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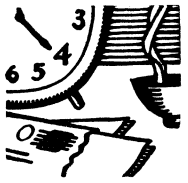
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Four O'clock In the Editor's Office



PROF. Frank G. Haughwout, formerly a member of the faculty of the College of Medicine, University of the Philippines, and later of the staff of the Bureau of Science, has recently returned from several years' stay in Shanghai. Although professionally a biologist, specializing in parasitology, the study of meteorology has long been a hobby of his.

Mr. J. H. Marsman, whose "Forecast of Economic Conditions in 1946", appears in this issue, is President of Marsman & Co., Inc., and one of the leading mining men of the country. President Quezon recently appointed him to the National Economic Council. A Hollander by birth, Mr. Marsman is a naturalized Philippine citizen. The article is a revision of an address he delivered at the annual convocation of the Jose Rizal College in Manila last month.

Mr. H. G. Hornbostel, formerly on the field staff of the Bishop Museum of Honolulu, continues his series of articles on Rota, of which this is the seventh. He recently received a letter from former Governor-General Francis Burton Harrison, now an advisor to President Quezon, stating that he spent a pleasant Sunday afternoon in reading the Rota articles that had so far appeared. "Curiously enough," wrote Mr. Harrison, "I landed on Guam on the day the Naval Governor 'passed' the law against whistling in the streets which you mention in one of your articles, and he considered this the greatest legislative achievement in the history of the Colony. You have kindly asked my opinion concerning your articles: I should publish them in book form without hesitation, and without change—except that you will need, I suppose, double the material. Personally I should have relished greatly descriptions of your archaeological finds and your deductions from them. . . ."

Alfredo F. Benitez, who is happily recovering from a long illness, is a son of Dean Conrado Benitez of the University of the Philippines, himself a valued contributor to the Magazine. We published an essay by Benitez the younger in the April, 1935, issue. After I had written him a letter accepting "Walls and Worlds", he wrote me: "I should like to let you into a secret. No one here in our house knows you have accepted this second essay of mine. Some time ago, my brother, in his teasing, much-like-a-brother way, remarked that you accepted my first essay because my father was the one who brought it to you, and that to prove his contention all I had to do was to send another anonymously or without the benefit of 'Pa's influence'. Well, I have not told him of my sending my essays to you or your acceptance of this one; everything has been done secretly, although you can imagine the fun I derive from it. I am not going to mention anything about your acceptance, but will just let my brother and the rest of the family discover for themselves my name in your magazine. So will you kindly refrain from divulging my secret if you should chance to meet my father?"

Aurino F. Paraso, author of the article, "Ina-ing", was born in Paniqui, Tarlac, in 1907, and now practices law in the capital of the province. He graduated from the College of Law, University of the Philippines, in 1932. So far, he wrote me, he had seen nothing printed under his name except law briefs.

Edilberto K. Tiempo, author of "The Bukidnons of Negros Oriental", is not a member of the faculty of Silliman University, Dumaguete, as I erroneously stated in a previous note in this column in connection with his short story, "Call of the Agong", which also dealt with these people—but a student. A party composed of three Silliman professors—Robert B. Silliman, head of the History Department, Roy H. Bell, head of the Physics Department, and Aquilino Layague, of the History Department, which Mr. Tiempo was asked to join as recorder, spent some time among the Bukidnons, the first so far to make a study of the life of these people.

Arlene Lopez, author of the sketch, "We Arrive", was born in Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya, in 1915, and is a graduate of the University of the Philippines. "We Arrive", she states in a letter, was the first thing she has ever submitted to the "tender mercies of any editor".

Maximo Ramos has written a number of articles on common superstitions for the Magazine. "Secrets of the Barrio Fisherman" appeared in the August, 1935, issue, and "Secrets of the Barrio Farmer", in the January, 1934, issue.

Noe Ra. Crisostomo, author of the poem, "After the Elizabethan", was born at San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte, in 1916, and is a senior in the University of the Philippines. He has written for a number of Manila publications, but this is his first appearance in the Philippine Magazine.

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Dr. Cecilio Lopez, head of the Department of Oriental Languages, University of the Philippines, sent copies of the pamphlet by Leopoldo Y. Yabes, "The Ilocano Epic—A Critical Study of the 'Life of Lamang'", the greater part of which was first published in the Philippine Magazine, to a number of noted linguists. In return he received the following letter from Dr. H. C. R. Brandstetter of Lucerne: "Dear Colleague,—I have received your interesting gift, 'The Ilocano Epic' and thank you most heartily for it. It is a very valuable publication and will be of great use to me. I would like to request you also to extend my compliments to Messrs. Yabes and Bantug. I shall be very grateful if you would always remember me when henceforth anything is published about the linguistic and literary treasures of the Philippines... Please greet for me Prof. O. Scheerer. . . ." R. Kern, of Leiden, Holland, wrote him: "Some time ago I received a copy of the 'Ilocano Epic' by Mr. Leopoldo Yabes. I want to thank you most heartily for it, and hope that you will also convey my thanks to the author. The poem is presented as if it were written by a master. But it seems to me that the poet borrowed his material from extant popular and folk poetry, and that he juxtaposed two separate themes, namely, the narrative of the conflict with the Igorots and that of the marriage of Ines Kannoyan. Be that as it may, Mr. Yabes has certainly made a very commendable start. Perhaps Mr. Yabes could also gather folk-tales, proverbs, and other 'Volksdichtung' among his people, which certainly would be of great interest. I suppose that among the old literature of the Philippines, which is as rich as that of Celebes, there still remains much unexplored. Dr. Rizal, in his time, wrote about the tale of the monkey and the crocodile which is well-known all over the Philippines. There must be much more of a similar kind, and this will be a rich field for young investigators. . . ." Mr. Yabes' pamphlet has been approved as a library book for secondary schools by Dr. Luther B. Bewley, Director of Education.

I received a letter from José Garcia Villa during the month—his address is still Apt. 1-A, 549 Riverside Drive, New York City—which would seem to indicate that he is changing muses. He states: "I have been painting a great deal. . . . Very few know that painting is my first love—and that all my life I have been wanting to paint, but wrote instead. Now I am painting, and what a joy it is to my spirit. I am proud of my painting! I am even thinking of giving up literature to devote myself completely to painting. But of course"—he adds characteristically—"my painting is not for the incompetents that compose the faculty of the U. P. School of Fine Arts. Did you ever see a more helpless lot!"

Had a letter from Tom Inglis Moore, who is still "leader" (editorial) writer on the *Sydney Morning Herald*. He complained about a number of issues of the Philippine Magazine not having reached him. "I was very interested to learn how the country is faring under the new régime. Was very amused to see that up country here at a branch meeting of one of our political parties, a chap who had been in the Islands suggested that the Philippines might now, in lieu of the U. S. A., enter the British Commonwealth of Nations as a spare Dominion and that the Filipinos would probably be agreeable! This is a new slant on Philippine politics, eh?" (Apparently, Mr. Moore did not read Roy Howard's famous dispatch declaring that some Filipinos were considering the possibility of just that.) "Just got the news yesterday that German troops had marched into the Rhineland and Hitler was laying down the law *re* Locarno, etc. Somehow I think that all the talk and fear of war is helping to put it off, as with the air forces no one dares to make the first move, fearing that retaliation from the air would be the inevitable reply and no people want their cities bombed to pieces. Still, all the tinder is there, pretty dry, and the spark might have set it off even before this letter reaches you. 'It's a mad world, my masters!'. . . . Sold some verse of young Amador Daguió's to a Sydney magazine and so I am sending a small postal note and letter for him care of you. I suppose you know his address and wouldn't mind forwarding it. . . . Had a couple of letters from Carl Taylor, first from New Mexico where he was in the relief administration; then a later letter saying he had lost the job but was making a decent crust by his pen and that Scribner's are publishing a book of his on the Islands." (Mr. Moore had not yet heard of Taylor's lamentable death)". I haven't got an English or American publisher for "The Half Way Sun" (Kalatong) yet, but I feel that Kalatong will get over. The reviews have been excellent as you may see. I feel you would be genuinely interested in seeing your own judgment thus confirmed by a wide range of reviewers. I shall never forget the inspiration of your liking and admiration for the story as well as the practical help of its first publication, serially, in the 'Magazine'. You might use some of the review extracts—they are a compliment to the Magazine and your judgment. . . . I forgot to tell you that Tomholt"



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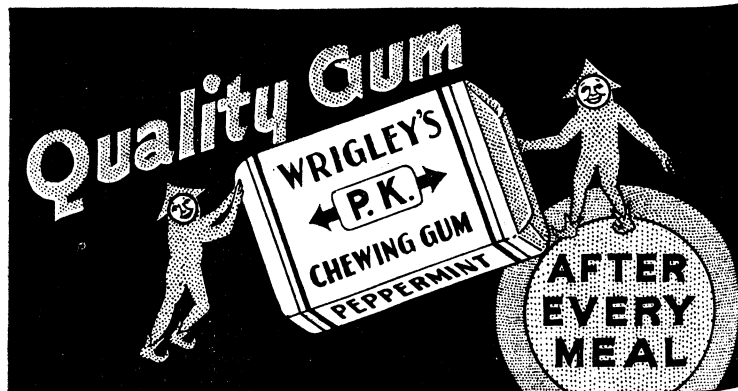
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(another contributor to the Magazine now in Australia) "secured a job with a broadcasting station here as script writer of radio plays. . . ."

To show what a fine novel the Philippine Magazine once was the first to publish, I am reprinting a few of the reviewers' statements about it ("The Half Way Sun—A Tale of the Philippine Islands" (Kalatong), Angus & Robertson, Ltd., Sydney, Australia, 324 pp.)

Sydney Morning Herald: "The Half Way Sun' successfully strikes a new and distinctive note. . . . Kalatong is a genuinely noble as well as picturesque figure, and his final fate stirs our emotions with an angry sense of irreparable loss. . . ."

Sydney Bulletin: "Mr. Moore has mastered the story-teller's art. His style is clean, simple, and direct; his human sympathies are warm. . . ."

New Nation Magazine (Sydney): "An epic story of savage love, loyalty, and fearless courage . . . a deeply interesting novel. . . ."

Oceania (Sydney): "A beautifully written and enthralling story the interest of which never flags . . . has a special value for students of anthropology."

Brisbane Sunday Mail: "The story is so well told, the customs and outlook of these primitive tribes so interestingly presented, the characterization so bold, and the language so lucid and graceful, that 'The Half Way Sun' is a novel one finds it difficult to put down once its opening pages have been read. . . . Kalatong has been made by Mr. Moore into a new character in fiction. His is an entirely original treatment of a primitive hero."

Brisbane Courier-Mail: "'The Half Way Sun' is a most unusual novel, and of considerable historical and anthropological interest."

Geelong Advertiser (Victoria): "Few recent Australian books can be credited with higher literary attainment than T. Inglis Moore's 'The Half Way Sun'. . . . It is new and arresting, a vital tale of love and war."

Book News and Views (Victoria): ". . . a tale of thrilling adventure . . . a charming romance. . . . Kalatong's wooing of Intannap is another Hiawatha."

New Zealand Press: "An unusual and fascinating story . . . Kalatong's tragic end is a splendid climax."

New Zealand Dominion: "Vivid glimpses of ceremonial feasts, clanging of gongs, wild orgies and killing. . . . The song translations are one of the most fascinating features."

Tasmania Mercury: "A most admirable work whose reality is strong. . . . For about the first time someone has considered the Philippine Islands as the subject of a novel worth reading. But that someone is a person specially equipped to handle the subject. . . . There is a vivid freshness in his writing and a use of English that is a constant delight to read, apart from the merit of the story, which is of strong interest throughout. . . . The author shows a supreme sympathy and complete understanding of his subject. I feel that I can not speak too well of a good book. . . ."

Fiji Times and Herald: "A remarkable story of the Philippine Islands . . . bears the imprint of authenticity. It gives the reading world a tale of a comparatively little known part of the earth and a little known people. . . . The story is one of extraordinary strength and has an attraction all its own."

Natal Advertiser (Durban, South Africa): "T. Inglis Moore is an Australian writer with a considerable reputation in the Sister Dominion. . . . The dramatic story of a great natural leader of man, a Filipino head-hunter, no less. The author

has succeeded well in his task. 'The Half Way Sun' stirs the blood. . . . In this book Mr. Moore has done for the tribesmen of Luzon what Rider Haggard did for the Zulus."

Melbourne Weekly Times: "There are many books which are entertaining for a few hours and then can be easily put aside for ever. There are few books which must be possessed and treasured, for these have eternal interest and permanent values. In this select class is 'The Half Way Sun'. . . . I have no hesitation in regarding it as a classic. As an anthropological novel it can compare with the best in the class. It should become famous. . . . This hero of a savage tribe will live long in memory. The story has epic strength."

After all these eulogies, the readers of the Philippine Magazine may be interested in what I said in the announcement I wrote for the novel after I had read the manuscript and decided on serial publication. It appeared in the June, 1931, issue: "Kalatong is a work of genius not only in its literary power but in its sympathetic understanding of the spirit as well as the life of these remarkable people (the Bontoks and Ifugaos) who during thousands of years of fiercely-preserved isolation developed their unique culture. . . . The appearance of this novel is the greatest literary event in the Philippines since the appearance of Rizal's 'Noli Me Tangere' ". But of course, though I appreciate Mr. Moore's remarks about my critical acumen, no one of any competence at all could go wrong on a manuscript like that. I hope only that this epic Philippine story will not much longer be overlooked by American publishers.

Without You By Sebastian Abella

I
N the silence of the night
My heart aches with the sadness
Of a tune.

My fancy seeks delight
In the barren singleness
Of a moon.

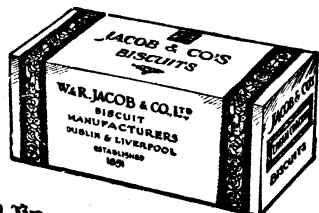
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Hoarding, empty-hearted,
A lonesome tune. . . .

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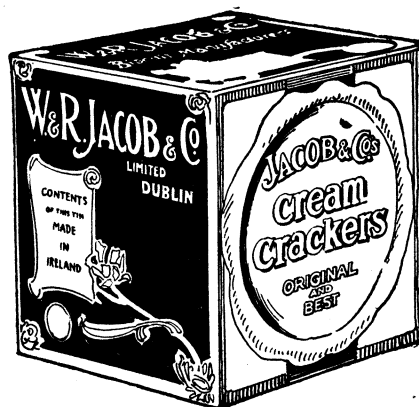
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News Summary

(Continued from page 169)

ness of the course of the British government.

A "hit and run" driver in Russia is sentenced to death by the firing squad for striking a farm wagon, and killing five persons and injuring three. He was in the government transport service and had been warned five times for reckless driving.

Feb. 23.—Reported that Italian factories are turning out 5 new planes a day and that at least 1500 warplanes will have been constructed by the end of year, giving Italy a total of 5,500 war planes of which at least 3,000 can be classed as now and with modern equipment. Most of them will be bombers capable of a speed of 248 miles an hour while carrying 3 tons of bombs. Some pursuit planes are being built capable of a speed of 400 miles.

Feb. 24.—Italy tells Britain it does not intend to enter a naval agreement until League sanctions are abandoned and British fleet reinforcements are withdrawn from the Mediterranean.

Captain Anthony Eden, British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, states before the House of Commons that the League's record is remarkable for rapidity rather dilatoriness and that the sanctions are proving effective and are continuous and cumulative. He states the experts' report on oil sanctions would be discussed at Geneva on March 2 and that "the sooner a decision is reached, the better". There can be neither weakness nor wavering until peace is signed. He suggests the revival of the League Committee of Five to undertake finding a solution. He states the British government is willing at any time to examine the question of colonial raw materials, but said this could not be made a touchstone for all ills. He declares a system of collecting security should be truly collective and so powerful as to deter any would-be aggressor, and that Britain should be strong and determined enough in policy and arms to play its full part.

Feb. 25.—Reported that Britain has proposed a naval agreement among Britain, United States, and Germany, supposed to anticipate the failure of the present naval conference.

Reported that Germany would welcome a tripartite naval accord, and that the French are alarmed at the British suggestion.

Feb. 26.—Embittered by the liberal trend of the elections, officers of the Tokyo military garrison are reported to have assassinated Premier Keisuke Okada, Finance Minister Korekiyo Takahashi, Admiral Viscount Makoto Saito, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, Gen. Jotano Watanabe, General Soroku Suzuki, and Count Mokuoki, privy counsellor. Others, including Prince Kinmochi Sainji, last of the Genro and one of the most venerated statesmen, escaped. All were attacked in their homes. After period of strict censorship, the government issues a statement: "Peace and order are maintained throughout

the Empire. The situation is quiet". Four Tokyo afternoon newspapers published today but did not mention the "biggest news" of the day. The several hundred officers involved said they wished "to remove corrupt influences around the throne".

Feb. 27.—The Fascists let it be known that they will sign no naval agreement unless the League sanctions policy is reversed.

The London Times states of the Japanese mutineering officers that "in their educated spirit of narrow, arrogant chauvinism, without knowledge of the outside world in which they have little contact, they are fervently convinced that nothing should be allowed to stand in the way of Japan's mission to dominate the Far East". Tokyo is still under martial law, with the officers and men who took part in military coup still holding a part of the city. They were beginning to return to their barracks after reaching a compromise with loyal army officers, their punishment to be decided later. Surviving ministers of the government remain in the palace with the Emperor in a series of conferences. Japan newspapers publish only official communiques giving no details whatever. The Home Minister Fumio Goto, failing in his efforts to create a government, tendered his resignation as acting premier. Later reports state that the militarists sent forces to seven different parts of the city at midnight, surrounded the homes of the men they had marked for death, called the victims to their doors, pressed guns against their bodies, and killed them. Countess Saito was wounded about the hands when she attempted to defend her husband. In some cases houses were first riddled by machine gun bullets. Prince Saionji fled in an automobile and sought refuge in the house of the Chief of Police. Others killed include some policemen, body guards, and servants of the murdered statesmen. Traffic was suspended and all buildings were closed. The uprising was confined to portions of two regiments of the First Division which was in the point of leaving for Manchukuo. The highest officials among the rebels are captains, who said that their purpose was to protect the national policy and fulfill their duties to the throne. The army did almost nothing to control matters during the first twenty-four hours, and rebels were fed by the government while negotiating a compromise.

The French, stirred by the Italian rejection of a naval pact, urge a four-power treaty among the United States, Britain, Germany, and France. Germany's Ambassador tells Eden that Germany is ready to enter a separate naval agreement with Britain, excluding France and Italy.

Ivan Pavloff, famous physiologist, dies in Moscow, aged 87.

Feb. 28.—The Italian government announces the taking of Amba Aragi, scene of bitter Italian reverses in 1896 and an obstacle to the advance upon Addis Ababa.

Reported from Tokyo that the army rebels have refused to evacuate buildings they still occupy.

Some 900 men and officers are concerned although the men are said to face no penalties, as they merely obeyed the orders of their superiors. Later in the day communications with Japan are again totally broken.

The French Chamber of Deputies ratifies the Franco-Soviet mutual assistance treaty.

Antonio Scotti, famous operatic baritone, dies at Naples, aged 70.

Feb. 29.—Officially announced at Tokyo that not Premier Admiral Keisuke Okada was shot Wednesday morning, but his brother-in-law, who was mistaken for him by the assassins. He was received by the Emperor on Friday night, who instructed him to resume his duties. The mutinous troops surrender and are disarmed. It is reported that some of the officers, having been granted imperial permission to commit suicide, committed harikari.

The Spanish Cabinet decides that all Catholic priests and nuns employed as teachers in the schools be replaced by lay teachers this year.

March 1.—Reported that Italians have won a smashing victory, capturing Abbi Addi and clearing out the Tembien region and shattering all Ethiopian resistance on the northern front. Ten thousand Ethiopians are reported slain and thousands more wounded. Ras Kassa's and Ras Seyoum's armies are in full flight.

The Chinese government orders the suspension of twenty-four magazines which advocated a more vigorous policy toward Japan.

March 2.—Reported from Rome that if the League extends the sanctions program, Mussolini is prepared to formulate a new foreign policy, envisaging possible withdrawal from the League and repudiation of the Locarno pact. The League Committee of 18 meets to consider further sanctions against Italy and Eden electrifies the meeting by announcing Britain's readiness to apply an oil embargo regardless of the attitude of the United States. The Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, and Iraq also favor the embargo. French Foreign Minister Pierre Etienne Flandin proposing that the League Committee of 13 (the League Council minus Italy) convene tomorrow to initiate fresh peace proposals. Eden supports him, but insists there should be no undue delay—not more than forty-eight hours.

According to Rome dispatches, Ras Kassa, Ethiopian commander, has committed suicide. Some reports are to effect that casualties in his army reached 40,000.

Reported that the Emperor conferred high posthumous decorations on the late Finance Minister Takahashi and the late former Premier Saito, among those assassinated on "Bloody Wednesday."

March 3.—Seven of Japan's highest ranking generals ask permission to resign from the Supreme War Council because they feel they are indirectly responsible for the recent military revolt.

Isolated uprisings increasingly occurring throughout Fukien province, are attributed by Amoy author-

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ities as inspired by Japanese activity, and arms and ammunitions are reported to come from Formosa.

French representatives accept the proposal to limit battleships to 35,000 tons and guns to 14 inches, thus removing the final technical obstruction to the tentative Anglo-Franco-American naval treaty which would permit the building of an unlimited number of ships within the tonnage and calibre limits until the end of 1940.

The League Committee of Thirteen adopts a resolution asking Italy and Ethiopia to make peace within the framework of the League and agrees to reconvene March 10, thus allowing Italy and Ethiopia one week to accept. The Italian forces in a three-day battle defeat 30,000 Ethiopians under command of Ras Imeru, governor of Gajjam province, smashing the last complete Ethiopian army on the northern front.

March 4.—Switzerland informally warns the League that if the imposition of oil sanctions causes Italy to quit the League, Switzerland might be obliged to follow.

Prince Fuminaro Konoye, President of House of Peers, declines the premiership offered by the Emperor because of his "poor health". He is 42 years old and would have been the youngest premier in history of Japan. Emperor Hirohito commands Foreign Minister Koki Hirota to form a new Cabinet. He is "deeply imbued with the orthodox, semi-religious Japanese brand of patriotism and closely allied with reactionary 'patriotic' organizations," and his appointment meets with the approval of the dominant military clique.

The Chinese government presents a blunt protest to the Japanese embassy at Nanking against illegal flights of Japanese airplanes over China, warning that in the absence of satisfaction, China is prepared to take suitable measures to deal with the situation.

Warsaw University is closed indefinitely after anti-Semitic rioting in which 18 Jewish students, including 2 girls, were severely beaten.

March 5.—According to a dispatch by Roy W. Howard from Moscow, the Soviet Union is prepared to go to war with Japan to protect the independence of a mutual political ally, the Mongolian People's Republic of Outer Mongolia.

The Japanese foreign office spokesman states that Soviet influence in Mongolia is slight, that the people are indifferent to the Soviet, and that it is his personal opinion that Stalin's remarks are largely bluff.

The Fascist press receives the League appeal with derision although Italian officials state Italy will accept the peace proposal. Italians bomb a British field hospital near Quoram and kill 19 persons, including some women and children and a British Red Cross officer, though two miles away from nearest Ethiopian camp. Rome states it is an "unfortunate incident". The League receives Emperor Haile Selassie's acceptance of the Committee's plea for peace in Africa, but he insists that any settlement must come within the framework of the League as set forth in the Committee's resolution. The *Osservatore Romano*, Vatican organ, urges immediate peace because the "announced losses of human life in recent battles is frightening."

Count Juichi Terauchi, designated war minister, declares he will not join the cabinet of Koki Hirota unless its "liberal complexion" is altered or moderated.

March 6.—The Japanese Ambassador to Moscow tells Foreign Commissioner Maxim Litvinov that Japan's "Bloody Wednesday" will not affect Russo-Japanese relations and that Japan is striving to consolidate the situation in Tokyo and would as soon as possible seek a solution of all Russo-Japan disputes. Litvinov expresses extreme satisfaction.

An Ethiopian spokesman at Addis Ababa says Ethiopia is still undefeated and can fight for years, and that it will not cede territory to Italy to obtain peace.

March 7.—Inviting representatives of the Locarno

signatories and other ambassadors to the Chancellery, Chancellor Adolf Hitler informs them that the German army had occupied the demilitarized Rhineland zone, offering to create a new demilitarized zone and to sign a 25-year non-aggression pact, an air pact, and a non-aggression pact with Lithuania if France and Belgium similarly demilitarize their territory, and offering to rejoin the League of Nations if Germany's colonial equality and freedom from the Versailles Treaty are recognized. Several battalions of the Reichwehr entered the zone at 12 noon, thus violating the Locarno and Versailles Treaties. The populace is jubilant. The sudden move is followed by a swift series of conferences in Paris and London. League of Nation officials state Hitler's action precipitates a grave political crisis, making the Ethiopian situation comparatively insignificant. In his address to the Reichstag, Hitler states that the Locarno pact ceased to exist because of France's new military alliance with Russia which may have "unpredictable consequences" as "it is not impossible that Bolshevism may triumph in France tomorrow." He pleads for friendship with France and details what he said were his constant efforts at rapprochement. The French foreign office spokesman states that France will oppose the militarization of the Rhineland, behind which Germany is preparing an imperialistic campaign pointed at central and eastern Europe. France can ask military assistance from the co-signers of the Locarno pact and will ask them and the League to apply economic and financial sanctions plus measures of a military character. All army leaves of absence have been cancelled and reinforcements are sent to border fortifications. Washington officials state that the United States will remain aloof in the renewed European controversy since the German-American peace treaty omitted section III of the Versailles Treaty concerning European political arrangements.

Italy accepts the latest peace proposals in principle. It is stated at Rome in informed quarters that Mussolini wants the sanctions against Italy lifted before peace negotiations are inaugurated and that he has also demanded all conquered Ethiopian territory as well as zones of influence in other sections.

March 8.—Reported that Italy has assured France its views on Germany's denunciation of the Locarno Treaty are the same as those of France and that Italy is prepared to aid France in a military way in event of war provided the League adopts a "sensible" attitude in connection with the Ethiopian situation. The news as reported to result in a stiffening of the British attitude toward Germany. Poland will stand shoulder to shoulder with France it is reported from Warsaw. The news is taken calmly in Britain. The League Council is summoned to a session on March 13 to consider France's appeal for action against the remilitarization of the Rhineland.

The British Admiralty takes over the Singapore naval base from the contractors who have completed 7 years of work. The Admiralty's engineers will require 3 more years to finish secret fortifications and machinery.

March 9.—Eden states before House of Commons that there is no reason to suppose that the German action implies threatened hostilities, but the warns Germany that any attack on France or Belgium in violation of the Locarno Treaty would force Britain to come to their assistance. He states that Hitler's counter proposals should be examined in the hope they might contribute toward peace, although "Germany's course has profoundly shaken confidence in any engagement into which Germany might enter in the future." French officials declare that war with Germany is impossible and that Britain's "apparent sympathy with Hitler's peace offers" blocks French demands for "justice". Soviet official commentators say that the German march on the Rhine is "to prepare political and strategical positions for war against Europe", and that unless western Europe

stands up to face the Nazi menace, war will start more likely sooner than later". Alarmed by French troop movements, Britain is reported to be taking a more serious view than first believed, but officials doubt that sanctions will prove feasible due to the difficulty of applying them to two great power simultaneously. The German foreign office spokesman states Germany will send no representative to the League meeting Friday, as invited, or even an observer. The Japanese spokesman refuses to comment on the European situation, but states regarding the Franco-Soviet mutual assistance but that he understands it is limited in its application to Europe and is therefore a matter between France and Russia in which Japan is not concerned.

Following Italy's acceptance of the League peace proposal, the Italian high command decides to obtain for the present from all offensive action, according to authentic reports, but later a Rome spokesman states that reports that Italy has ordered temporary cessation of hostilities is untrue; the statement is interpreted as indicating a sudden change in Italy's attitude.

Hirota succeeds in forming a new Cabinet with himself as Premier and Foreign Minister. Admiral Osami Nagano, who recently headed Japan's delegation to London naval conference, is Minister of the Navy. Hirota pledges "peaceably to seek a positive independent readjustment of foreign relations." The militarists pledge enforcement of discipline and reforms in military education designed to eradicate direct actionist ideas.

March 10.—Eden succeeds in obtaining a French promise to take no military action against Germany and to waive the demand for withdrawal of German troops from Rhine on condition that Germany pledge not to rebuild its fortifications. The League Council will meet at London Saturday instead of at Geneva Friday, and representatives of the Locarno signatories will meet again in London in Thursday. Premier Albert Sarraut declares "France can not negotiate under a régime of violence and under renunciation of signatures freely exchanged. "Who can maintain the least faith in a treaty if the strongest will suffices to destroy it. . . . In that case we must return resolutely to military alliances and super-armaments, and, let us admit it, we must return to war begun by the strongest party at the most favorable moment. France poses the problem of the national value of treaties, the general guaranters of the League Covenant, and the fidelity of members to their commitments. The anguishing question of force, of justice. . . . We declare to Hitler solemnly that we never wished and do not wish to injure either his liberty or his honor. We agree with the German government that the French people have nothing to gain from German misery. We now ask Hitler how reoccupation of the Rhineland helps solve the problems we face? The future of Europe is at stake!" The Russian ambassadors tell London and Paris governments that Russian is resolutely opposed to negotiate with Germany and is ready

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actively to participate in any action the League Council may recommend. It is feared Russia's strong support may neutralize British conciliation efforts. Hitler states to the press that the German government will do nothing more on its side to alter the existing situation. "We have reestablished the sovereignty of the Reich and have brought back one of the oldest parts of Germany under the protection of the entire nation."

The Committee of Thirteen meeting to consider the Ethiopian matter is postponed. League circles are shocked by reports that Turkey would demand right again to fortify the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus if Germany is allowed to continue the Rhineland occupation, and indications are that Hungary may also seek freedom from its World War treaty restraints.

Italy resumes the offensive on all limits.

Scheduled arrival of additional British troops at Singapore is announced that will treble the strength of the garrison, and also plans for a third Royal Air Force airdrome.

Manchukuo troops numbering 3,000 have occupied Pailingmiao, capital of Chinese Inner Mongolia.

Earl Beatty, former Admiral of British Fleet, dies aged 65.

March 11.—A high French spokesman declares that France will quit the League unless Britain backs its demand that Hitler withdraw his troops. . . Another spokesman states, "We know that war is coming in the next two years, anyhow, and we might as well have it now while we are prepared."

March 12.—The French Senate votes 231 to 52 in favor of ratification of Franco-Soviet mutual assistance treaty.

Air Minister Herman Goering states "Our occupation is a fact, not disputable. A military tramp to Berlin is no longer possible—whether on land or in the air. We are strong enough to resist successfully any attack."

Astronomical Data for April, 1936 By the Weather Bureau



Sunrise and Sunset (Upper Limb)

	Rises	Sets
April 5.	05:49 a.m.	6:09 p.m.
April 10.	05:46 a.m.	6:09 p.m.
April 15.	05:43 a.m.	6:10 p.m.
April 20.	05:40 a.m.	6:11 p.m.
April 25.	5:37 a.m.	6:12 p.m.
April 30.	5:34 a.m.	6:12 p.m.

Moonrise and Moonset (Upper Limb)

	Rises	Sets
April 1.	1:43 p.m.	01:55 a.m.
April 2.	2:42 p.m.	02:36 a.m.
April 3.	3:20 p.m.	03:14 a.m.
April 4.	4:06 p.m.	03:50 a.m.
April 5.	4:52 p.m.	04:25 a.m.
April 6.	5:38 p.m.	05:00 a.m.
April 7.	6:25 p.m.	05:36 a.m.
April 8.	7:14 p.m.	06:15 a.m.
April 9.	8:04 p.m.	06:56 a.m.
April 10.	8:55 p.m.	07:39 a.m.
April 11.	9:49 p.m.	08:26 a.m.
April 12.	10:41 p.m.	09:17 a.m.
April 13.	11:32 p.m.	10:11 a.m.
April 14.		11:06 a.m.
April 15.	00:22 a.m.	12:03 p.m.
April 16.	01:09 a.m.	1:00 p.m.
April 17.	01:55 a.m.	1:57 p.m.
April 18.	02:40 a.m.	2:55 p.m.
April 19.	03:25 a.m.	3:54 p.m.
April 20.	04:11 a.m.	4:55 p.m.
April 21.	05:00 a.m.	5:58 p.m.
April 22.	05:52 a.m.	7:03 p.m.
April 23.	06:47 a.m.	8:08 p.m.
April 24.	07:46 a.m.	9:10 p.m.

April 25.	08:46 a.m.	10:09 p.m.
April 26.	09:45 a.m.	11:03 p.m.
April 27.	10:42 a.m.	11:51 p.m.
April 28.	11:37 a.m.	
April 29.	12:28 p.m.	00:34 a.m.
April 30.	1:17 p.m.	01:14 a.m.

Phases of the Moon

Full Moon on the	7th at 6:46 a.m.
Last Quarter on the	15th at 5:21 a.m.
New Moon on the	21st at 8:32 p.m.
First Quarter on the	28th at 7:16 p.m.
Apogee on the	6th at 1:36 p.m.
Perigee on the	21st at 4:12 a.m.

The Planets for the 15th

MERCURY rises at 6:04 a. m. and sets at 6:28 p. m. The planet is too close to the sun for observation.

VENUS rises at 4:44 a. m. and sets at 4:46 p. m. Just before sunrise the planet may be found in the western sky in the constellation of Pisces.

MARS rises at 6:37 a. m. and sets at 7:09 p. m. Just after sunset the planet may be found low in the western sky.

JUPITER rises at 10:26 p. m. April 14th and sets at 9:36 a. m. The planet may be found low in the eastern sky at midnight in the constellation of Ophiuchi.

SATURN rises at 3:49 a. m. and sets at 3:35 p.m. Just before sunrise the planet may be found low in the eastern sky in the constellation of Aquarius.

Principal Bright Stars for 9:00 p.m.

North of the Zenith	South of the Zenith
Arcturus in Bootes	Alpha and Beta Centauri
Regulus in Leo	Spica in Virgo
Castor and Pollu in Gemini	Alpha Crucis (in the Southern Cross)
Capella in Auriga	Procyon in Canis Minor
Aldebaran in Taurus	Canopus in Argo
	Sirius in Canis Major
	Betelgeuse and Rigel in Orion

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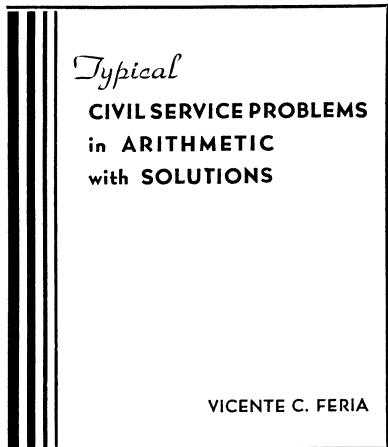
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No. 5 (337)

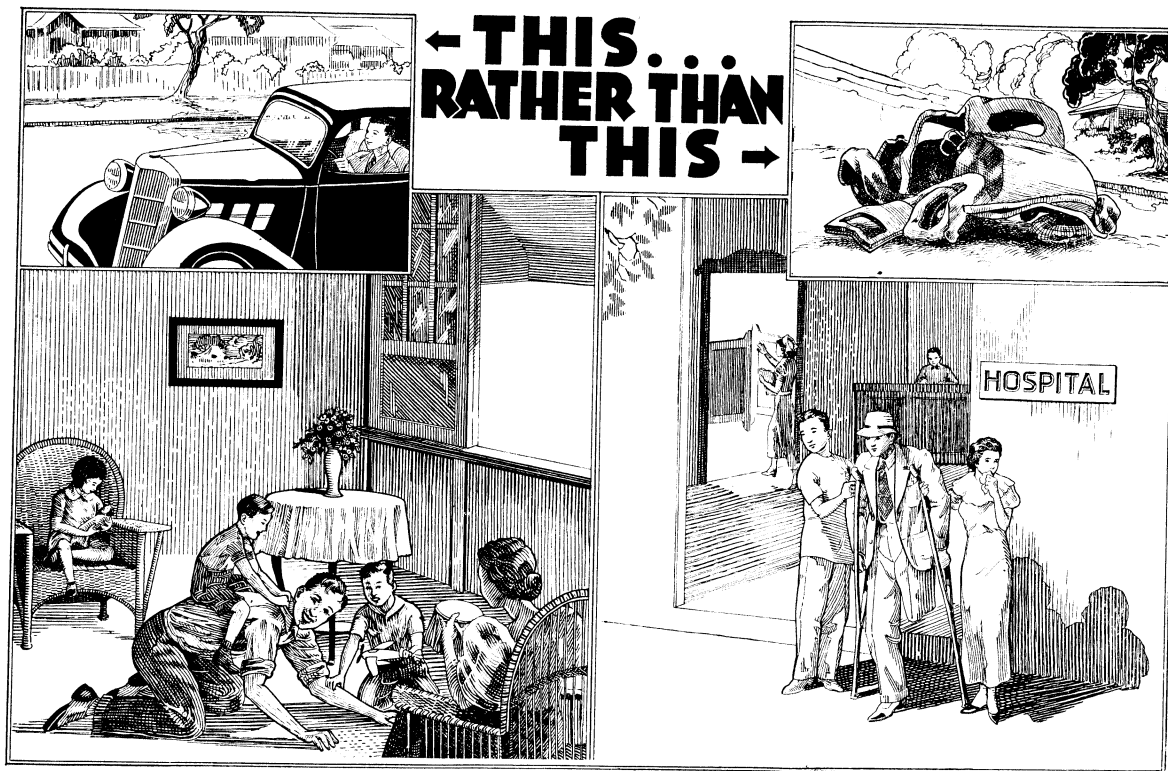
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PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

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VOL. XXXIII

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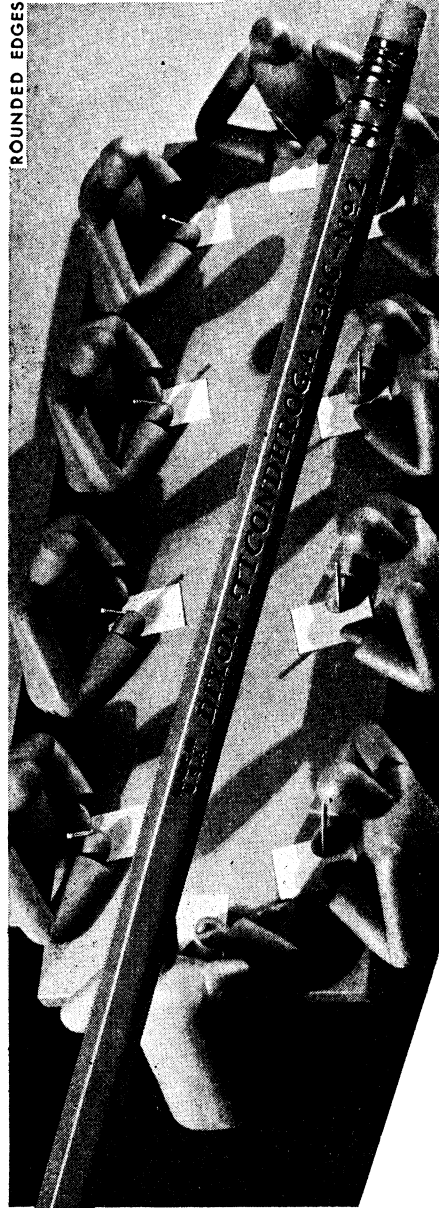
H. G. HORNBOSTEL,

Advertising and Circulation Manager

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Philippine Economic Conditions

By J. Bartlett Richards
American Trade Commissioner

General Résumé



Exports were apparently a little above February. Sugar shipments were very slightly less. A decrease in copra shipments was more than offset by an increase in coconut oil. Abaca shipments were considerably up. Cigar shipments improved. Leaf tobacco exports were negligible, but a large shipment to Spain, made the last day of February, will probably be included in the March statistics.

Export sugar prices were firm, while the domestic market was quiet. There remains about 500,000 long tons to be shipped under the Tydings-McDuffie duty-free quota. At present prices, and taking into consideration the ₱6,300,000 of benefit payments to be made in 1936, it appears likely that the value of 1936 exports will be little if any less than the value of the much greater volume of exports in 1934. Value of total Philippine exports in 1936, including gold, may, therefore, be expected to exceed the 1934 figure by a good margin.

Copra prices were firm throughout the month, with European demand again the predominant factor. Italy was an active purchaser. Arrivals in Manila and Cebu fell off seasonally, but substantially exceeded the March average. The oil market was dull but heavy exports reduced stocks. The cake market was quiet but prices were a little better.

Abaca balings continued heavy and stocks increased, despite increased shipments. Demand was quiet in all foreign markets and prices were easy, but holders were generally unwilling to sell at the reduced prices.

Rice prices continued firm. The National Rice and Corn Corporation was organized, with ₱2,000,000 capital paid-in.

Gold production reached a new record and it seems reasonable to expect a total production for the year approaching ₱40,000,000.

Import collection bills increased. For the first quarter they are one-third over the figure for the same quarter last year. Value of letters of credit opened is, for the same period, about four percent over last year. Import collections continue excellent and domestic collections are better than they were a year ago.

Imports of Japanese cotton textiles were below the February figure, but there was a heavy increase in arrivals of Chinese goods. Imports of Japanese rayon were particularly heavy. All these goods appear to be moving freely and there is no heavy accumulation of stocks. Imports of American cotton textiles increased moderately but dealers appear reluctant to place orders.

Flour imports were large and stocks are heavy. Stock prices on American flour were reduced on the announcement of the subsidy but remained steady thereafter. Canadian prices were easy but Australian and Japanese prices were steady throughout the month. Imports of canned sardines were also heavy and stocks appear larger than necessary. Condensed milk imports were normal and evaporated heavy.

Consolidated bank figures show an increase in demand deposits, offset by increases in cash and loans. The cash increase was the larger, reflecting the continued lack of good loans and the tendency of sugar exporters to sell telegraphic transfers rather than 60 day bills. Circulation and debits increased substantially, the latter due partly to increased activity in the stock market. There was an active speculative demand for shares of some of the gold mining companies, at rising prices.

Government revenues continue excellent, exceeding both last year's figures and budget estimates by a good margin.

Export cargoes continue very good and inter-island cargoes are exceptionally good, particularly from Manila to out-ports. Inter-island passenger traffic is excellent, as is outgoing traffic to Orient ports. Trans-Pacific passenger traffic is running somewhat behind last year. Railway carloadings fell sharply in March, sugar and rice harvesting having been nearly completed. Manufactured goods and L. C. L. shipments keep up well.

Sugar benefit payments were resumed in March, amounting to \$1,876,121. There remains about \$1,275,000 to be paid out.

Several changes were made in the directorate of the Philippine National Bank at the annual meeting on March 10. The new board is made up entirely of government officials, the former policy of having the business community represented on the board having been changed. It is also noted that several of the Bank directors are directors of the National Development Company as well. This appears to be in conformity with President Quezon's statement, in a message to the Bank directors, that the Bank should play an important part in the execution of plans formulated for building up the national economy in preparation for independence.

The annual report of the Cebu Portland Cement Company states that 367,230 barrels of cement were sold in 1935, of which 63,616 barrels were sold to the Government. Profits totaled ₱342,745. The report points out the desirability of building a wharf at the factory and of looking closely into the possibility of developing the company's coal properties. The coal properties are actually being surveyed by a firm of engineers. A wharf would seem to be desirable from the cement company's point of view, though it would, of course, reduce the earnings of the Philippine Railway Company and thereby increase the amount which the Government is obliged to advance on account of its guarantee of interest on the Railway Company bonds.

March real estate sales totaled ₱1,251,686, bringing the total for the first quarter of 1936 to ₱3,603,998, compared with ₱3,769,487 for the first quarter of 1935. Sheriff's sales and sales in payment of debts have been much reduced in amount in recent months, indicating a healthy condition. April



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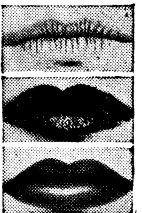
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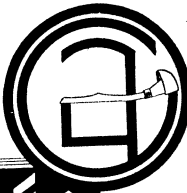


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sales are expected to increase still further. The De los Reyes building, one of the city's modern business buildings, was purchased by Andres Soriano just after the end of March for an amount reported to be in the neighborhood of P500,000. Permits for new building fell off in March to P345,040, considerably below the January and February figures. Permits for repairs increased, however. Total building permits for the first quarter of 1936 amounted to P1,850,000, or considerably over half the total of P3,240,000 for the entire year 1935.

March power production totaled 10,733,866 KWH, an increase of 423,233 KWH over February, due to the longer month, and an increase of 536,876 KWH over March, 1935. For the first quarter of 1936, production totaled 32,102,642 KWH compared with 30,885,000 KWH for the first quarter of 1935.

There were 342 new radio sets registered in March and 85 cancellations. For the first three months of 1936, 1,206 new sets were registered, with 359 cancellations.

There were 31 new corporations registered in March, with P5,703,490 authorized capital, P1,466,385 subscribed and P436,106 paid-in in cash and P473,539 in property. Filipinos were the largest investors, with P886,475 of capital subscribed, P131,181 paid-in in cash and P92,559 in property, largely in an investment company. American capital was represented by P339,210 subscribed, of which P40,960 was paid-in in cash and P225,800 in property. Most of the balance was Chinese. Mining companies played no considerable part in the total, the principal investments being in brokerage, investment and manufacturing companies. There were 11 non-stock corporations registered, including the Philippine Mining Association. There were 15 partnerships registered, with P428,000 of paid-up capital, chiefly in merchandising. All but two were Chinese.

News Summary

The Philippines



March 12.—A movement is reported among assemblymen to increase powers of the Speaker and also to obstruct the plan of the Department of Justice to convert justice of the peace courts into circuit courts; members of the Assembly Commission on Appointments state they will sanction no appointments of justices

of the peace unless made in consultation with the assemblymen of the districts where such judges are to be assigned.

President Manuel Quezon authorizes release of P971,593 of the motor vehicle fund for the repair of roads and bridges and special projects. Albay is allotted no share and the Under-Secretary of Public Works and Communications states the matter pends until the controversy over the cedula reduction in the province is settled to the satisfaction of the administration.

Lanao Moros are reported to oppose registration for military training on grounds that they are always ready to fight and if they are only given arms they will be ready for any war.

March 13.—The Provincial Board of Albay adopts resolution annulling the cedula-slash resolution of last December.

March 16.—President Quezon holds a conference with Assemblyman Justino Nuyda, chairman of the Pension Committee, concerning a general pension system for all government classified employees and officials, taking the place of the present teachers' health service, and constabulary pension funds. A subcommittee composed of Assemblyman Camilo Osias, Eusebio Orense, and Regino Veridiano are studying different pension laws now in force.

In a letter to Assemblyman Jose E. Romero, President Quezon states that the "confirmation" of the Commission on Appointments and that while he will give the views of the members of the Assembly such consideration as in his judgment they deserve in the appointment of justices of the peace, the responsibility for all appointments is his. "The Commission on Appointments has the right to reject my appointments. When the time comes for the Commission to perform its duty, I feel confident it will perform it in the same manner and spirit as I propose to perform mine." He states the Constitutional Convention wanted the chief executive to be free from political influences in making appointments, especially to the judiciary.

President Quezon accepts the resignation of Judge Luis P. Torres, Public Service Commissioner, with regret. He also approves the retirement of Judge Quirico Abeto of the court of first instance.

President Quezon appoints Judge Emilio Mapa, Fiscal Jose R. Carlos, and Director Simeon Ramos to fill vacancies in the courts of first instance. The appointment of Ramos leaves the directorship of the Bureau of Lands open.

March 17.—In view of the fact that "reports have been received of the insolvent condition of the several pension systems of the government," President Quezon creates a Committee on Pensions composed of Salvador Lagdameo, Chairman, and Antonio Ramos, Celedonio Salvador, Dr. Leoncio Lopez Rizal, Major Hipolito Garma, Dr. Emeterio Roa, and Dr. Luis R. Salvosa, to make "a survey of existing retirement, gratuity, and pension systems, and to study the advisability of continuing, modifying, amending, or abolishing any or all of the several pensions systems with due respect to the established rights of the beneficiaries, or to recommend the adoption of a general retirement plan to cover the entire public service."

Reported that National Development will organize a P4,000,000 rice corporation by direction of President Quezon.

President Quezon, accompanied by Secretary of Interior Elpidio Quirino, leaves Manila for a week's trip to Iloilo, Zamboanga, and Cotabato.

Dy Buncio, prominent Manila Chinese business man, dies.

Former Justice Thomas A. Street dies in Montgomery, Alabama, aged 64.

March 19.—President Quezon instructs Resident Commissioner Quintin Paredes to take over the office of Brig. Gen. Frank MacIntyre as Philippine Trade Commissioner in Washington.

President Quezon and Quirino probe into charges against Governor Felipe Ramos of Zamboanga.

University of the Philippines authorities cancel the scheduled lecture in the auditorium of the School of Hygiene and Public Health of Dr. Edith How-Martyn, Director of the International Birth Control Bureau of London, and the meeting is held in the home of the Rev. Samuel Staggs. Dean Calderon canceled the previously granted permit "so as not to bring added worry to President Jorge Bocobo" in view of Catholic protests. Dr. How-Martyn said that modern birth control devices are something more civilized and humane than such natural checks as famine, pestilence, war, and infanticide.

March 20.—At a meeting of Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation, Dr. Regino R. Ylanan, National Physical Director, is named head coach and Philippine delegate to the Berlin World Olympics. Dionisio Calvo (La Salle) is designated coach of the basketball team; Serafin Aquino (Bureau of Education) track and field squad coach, Prof. Candido Bartolome, (U. P.) coach of the swimming team. Athletes will number: track and field, 6 to 8; basketball 10; swimming, 4 to 6; boxing, 3 to 5; wrestling and weight lifting, 1 to 2; and a rifle and shooting team may also be sent.

President Quezon cables Paredes to do his best to support the Dockweiler bill and also asks help from the War Department through High Commissioner Frank Murphy.

After a personal investigation, Quezon orders the reinstatement of Governor Dionisio Gutierrez of Cotabato. In a talk to the people he promised them roads and other developments and asked for peace and goodwill. He states he will do everything to protect the people and their rights, but warned that whoever defied the government would do so at his own risk.

March 23.—The Democratic Territorial Committee meets at the Manila Hotel and elects High Commissioner Murphy, Philippine delegate to attend the Democratic National Convention in Philadelphia on June 23. A resolution is adopted

urging his retention here. Others elected to the delegation are Maj. W. H. Anderson, P. J. Wallowit, H. van Winkle, C. M. Hoskins, and D. G. McVean. Alternates elected are L. Hargis, E. G. Kemp, Mrs. Z. Anderson and F. Theo Rogers. Those elected to the Territorial Central Committee are Maj. W. H. Anderson, A. S. Heyward, C. M. Hoskins, J. L. Headington, M. Lord, C. D. Johnston, J. Dumas, B. H. Berkenkotter, and Harold Van Winkle. A resolution supporting the "New Deal" was carried with but one dissenting vote.

Resolutions adopted declare that "while the work of reconstruction is not yet complete, and although many emergency measures which were necessary to avoid complete disaster have now been discarded, the Democratic Party can well be proud of its record during the past three years. Not only has the administration averted the course which the nation was taking towards economic and social chaos. It has brought about such a substantial recovery that many are already forgetting the depths of depression in which the nation was wallowing only three years ago. In the year 1934, the Congress enacted and the President approved the Tydings-McDuffie law, establishing the Philippine Commonwealth as the last steps prior to Philippine independence. The American people have thus honorably fulfilled their promise, and for the first time in history, a subject nation will soon attain its freedom by peaceful means. As Americans we are proud of our country for thus redeeming their promises, and for the assurance given by the leaders of the present administration that generous consideration will be given the Philippine Commonwealth should the economic provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie law prove unduly harmful to the stability of this new Commonwealth. We urge that these assurances be reiterated in the platform of the Democratic Party. The same principle of reciprocal benefits which has characterized recent American trade agreements with foreign countries should inevitably apply to the Philippine Commonwealth whilst it remains a dependency and under the complete sovereignty of the United States. The Philippine economic structure has been built during thirty-eight years upon a design dictated by the United States government. This structure should not be ruthlessly demolished in the expectation that another, of entirely new design, can be erected in the short term of ten years. In November the Democratic Party submits its record for the judgment of the American people. . . . We feel confident that the American people will not be swerved from the present course which has led them from misery to freedom, which has reestablished the primacy of human rights, which has saved the nation from disintegrations, and which is even now leading to a new era of national prosperity and well-being."

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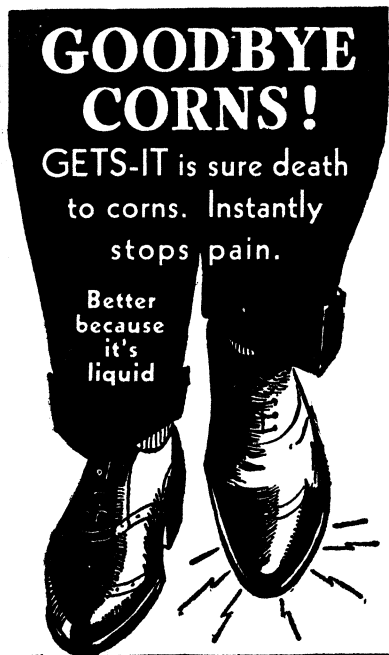
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March 24.—President Quezon returns to Manila. He appoints Dr. Manuel L. Roxas, member of National Economic Council.

Vicente Madrigal is elected president of Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines.

March 25.—President Quezon leaves Manila again for a trip to Masbate.

March 26.—The *China Clipper* arrives in Manila with a new motor for the *Philippine Clipper* which has been laid up in Manila.

Paredes in address before a Washington Club states that the Tydings-McDuffie act "works against an economic development gradually and consistently acquired" and that the restrictions on sugar, cordage, and coconut oil imports into the United States, while the Philippines is prohibited from controlling its own tariff policy, threatens "the destruction of the American's great handiwork in that part of the world. Let's be frank and admit that American and Filipino alike are affected by the realities."

March 27.—The directors of the Philippine Carnival Association decide to absorb the functions of the defunct Philippine Tourist Association and to take charge of a campaign of Philippine commercial publicity locally and abroad in line with a plan suggested by President Quezon.

March 28.—The University of Santo Tomas confers an honorary LL.D. on President Quezon.

March 30.—Datu Mamarinta, Lanao cattle-rustler, and eight of his followers including three women are killed when the Constabulary take his cota at Saguaran.

Floor leader Jose Romero writes a letter in reply to Mr. Quezon's of March 16, stating that the views expressed there were unanimously approved at a caucus and that the Assembly has no intention of meddling with the judiciary. "However, since the assemblymen in many cases have first hand information on nominees and are bound ultimately to be heard on the question, it would seem to be best for all concerned that their objections, should there be any, be considered before the nominations are made, and not after."

President Quezon names as members of the Central Review Board of the Army, Judge Antonio Horilleno, Colonel Antonio Torres, Dr. Herminio Velarde, Judge Teopisto Guingona, Capt. Jose E. Guido.

President Quezon appoints Rafael Alunan and Vicente Singson Encarnacion to the National Economic Council.

Erlanger & Galinger, Inc. announces that all those in its employ who will undergo military training will have the option to return to their jobs after the period of training is ended and will be paid 50% of their salary during the period.

The Bacold-Murcia Sugar Central, it is reported, has paid the last of its ₱10,000,000 debt of fifteen years standing to the Philippine National Bank, the third central to do so, following the Pampanga Sugar Development Company and the Talisay-Silay Sugar Central. The Ma-ao, Isabela, and Binalbagan centrals still owe the Bank a total of ₱4,000,000.

At a joint meeting of the Rice Commission and the National Economic Council after a long meeting at Malacñang the latter approves the "creation of an entity to put into effect whatever plans may be definitely decided hereafter" but is "not in accord with the recommendations of the Commission". President Quezon first addressed the members of the two bodies, thanking them for their willingness to serve the country at a sacrifice of their valuable time and without pay. He declares that the creation of the Council formally committed the government to a definite economic policy—of government leadership and government planning in the national economy. "We don't believe in the economic philosophy of 'laissez faire'." "The framers of our Constitution, seeing that the efforts of other governments to regulate the play of economic forces and when necessary to take part in the industrial development of the nation—all in the interest of, and for the promotion of the public weal—have been thwarted by constitutional limitations intended for an age and an economic order long out of existence, saw to it that the Constitution left no doubt as to what the government might do in this respect. Every member of this Council is free to express his opinion honestly frankly. Your counsel and advice would be of little or no value to the government unless you felt that you are here not to follow blindly the dictates of anyone, but to contribute with your knowledge and experience on public affairs and private business to the solution of the grave economic and social questions confronting the nation. There is only one limitation to your freedom of opinion. Anyone who believes in good faith, as a matter of principle in the economic philosophy of 'laissez faire', or in the inherent unfitness of government to own and operate an industry or any business enterprise, has no place in a council created by law and under a constitution that professes an entirely opposite theory. I have appointed you to this Council because I have faith in your patriotism, in your ability and experience. I trust that with your counsel and advise this government will be able to promote the development of our natural resources and direct and partake in the economic advancement in a manner that will insure the progress, the welfare, prosperity and happiness of all the people—the rich and the poor."

March 31.—High Commissioner Murphy and Dr. Gregorio Singian receive honorary degrees at University of the Philippines commencement, and Assemblyman Manuel A. Roxas delivers commencement address warning of the dangers to which an independent Philippines will be exposed and advocating preparedness.

President Quezon again leaves Manila on tour of inspection in the Bicol provinces, the Visayas, and Mindanao.

The report of the Manila Railroad Company submitted at the annual meeting shows a loss of ₱1,838,285.88 for the year. Manager Jose Paez attributes the loss to decreased traffic, due to limited sugar production, increased highway competition

by buses and trucks, extensive damage caused by storms and floods, and increased fixed charges on the bond issue.

April 1.—Twenty-year old men begin registration for military training. The period closes on April 7 at 8 o'clock p. m.

Dr. Luther B. Bewley states that Teachers Pension and Disability Fund is in a sound condition and denies reports of irregularities in the fund which has a net worth of ₱20,092,762.92 (Dec. 31, 1935). He states that wise investments in the fund which three years have resulted in an income of more than a million pesos.

April 3.—President Quezon assures the people at Legaspi that the government will continue its public works projects in Albay and that the railway connection with Manila will be pushed through.

April 6.—Speaker Gil Montilla is requested by President Quezon to come south and await him at Negros.

Consul General K. Uchiyama and a party of influential Japanese leave Manila by plane for Davao "to prepare the ground" for the inquiry President Quezon is expected to make when he arrives Wednesday.

April 7.—The Rice and Corn Corporation is created at the office of the National Development Company. It is capitalized at ₱4,000,000 with ₱2,000,000 paid up, one half of which came from the Treasury, the other half from the Cebu Portland Cement Company as the holding company. Vicente Singson Encarnacion is elected Chairman of the Board of Directors and President of the corporation. The directors are Assemblyman Manuel Roxas, Director of Commerce Cornelio Balmaceda, Dr. Nicanor Jacinto, Mrs. Narcisca Vda. de De Leon, Maximo Noel, and Dr. Victor Buencamino, who is also Vice-President and Manager.

Secretaries Quirino, Eulogio Rodriguez, and Jose Yulo leave Manila to join President Quezon at Davao.

April 8.—President Quezon sends congratulatory messages to General Douglas MacArthur and General Jose de los Reyes because of successful army registration.

It is reported that Davao Constabulary officials have advised the insular officials that some Japanese "tenants" in secret meetings have threatened "grave consequences" to Secretary Rodriguez if he persists in his attempts to drive them off the land, and that a fund of from ₱40,000 to ₱50,000 has been raised by the Japanese farmers for legal counsel.

The Manila Municipal Board approves the ordinance sponsored by Councillor Mariano Nable establishing a "liberty" park on the old Luneta, similar to London Hyde Park where crowds may be harranged unmolested on any topic.

April 10.—The Sugar Administration announces an increase of 69,947 tons over the Philippines 1936



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sugar quota, bringing the new allotment to 1,068,057 tons. The increase is based on increased United States consumption figures.

President Quezon arrives in Davao and immediately enters into conference on the Davao land problem.

Marsman & Company states in a letter to General Reyes that all of its employees called for military training will be paid their full salaries during the training period.

April 11.—The Japanese in Davao pledge amity and cooperation and request that present Japanese landholdings be respected until the expiration of the leases.

The Committee on Pensions of the Assembly challenges the claim of the Bureau of Education that the Teachers' Pension Fund is in sound condition.

April 13.—President Quezon reserves several thousands of hectares of land in the richest agricultural sections of Davao for homesteaders and announces that the penal colony will be used as a nucleus for the development of the region.

He states at Zamboanga that he will shortly order the transfer of the convicts in San Ramon Penal Colony to Davao to serve there as a center for colonization. Officials in Manila intimidate that Washington will be consulted in the Davao matter and that pending receipt of the Washington viewpoint, the problem will remain unsettled. The Foreign Office spokesman at Tokyo states that the Japanese government "hopes and trusts the Philippine Government will recognize and respect the Japanese vested interests. He states that "a thousand Japanese have perished in Davao in the past 30 years attempting to develop the country and fighting the savage aborigines. A vast sum of Japanese money is invested in Davao."

April 14.—Commonwealth officials are reticent as to the Davao question, but it is reported that the Japanese proposed not only the continuation of their present leases, but a renewal of them for another twenty-five years on the basis of a Philippine-Japanese "partnership."

Two U. S. destroyers are damaged in a collision just after dark in maneuvers forty five miles northwest of Negra point. Repairs will be made at Olongapo.

It is announced that Robert G. Woods, until recently chief clerk of the Constabulary, has been appointed chief clerk of the Army.

April 15.—Uchiyama who returned from Davao yesterday issues a statement in Manila that President Quezon's conducting a personal investigation in the spot was a happy inspiration and has "to my way of thinking, paved the way for a satisfactory solution. . . . It seems to me the Davao question is mostly a psychological one. I say this because once those annoying factors of distrust and suspicion are removed there will be no problem to speak of, since there is no fundamental economic conflict involved that can not be smoothed out. Past experience shows that the cooperation of the Filipinos and the Japanese has contributed to the economic development of Davao. I can not see any reason why they should not be able to continue this cooperation provided it is based on mutual confidence and goodwill."

Some 3,000 public and private school teachers report for instruction on the opening day of 30-day period of military training.

April 16.—President Quezon inaugurates the half-million peso pier at Iloilo.

April 17.—The leaders of the National Assembly reported to be urging that the Council of State be called to consider the Davao question, and not only the Cabinet.

The Board of Directors of the National Development Company approves the proposed sale of the Sabani Estate to the tenants and also accepts the resignation of Tomas Earnshaw, General Manager of the Company, submitted some time ago.

The United States

March 11.—Sen. E. W. Gibson introduces a bill which would place all insular and territorial affairs under one department headed by a new cabinet member. It would take Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands from the Interior Department, Philippine affairs from the War Department, and Guam, Samoa and Wake islands from the Navy. Hawaii, Alaska and Puerto Rico congressional delegates favor the bill. Gibson predicts that a change in sentiment would materialize among Filipinos prior to the expiration of the ten year transition period and that they will ask for modification "so they can remain an integral part of the nation".

March 16.—Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Sayre, chairman of the interdepartmental committee studying Philippine-American trade relations, states that the projected economic conference can not be held until this fall at the earliest because of the "tremendous amount of preliminary work" that must be done.

March 18.—The Ohio Valley due to heavy rains and melting snows is inundated by the worst flood since 1884, and hundred of thousands are rendered homeless and hundreds of lives are lost. Fifty blocks in downtown Pittsburg are under water and enormous damage is done in some eleven states. The National government takes active part through the Army and various other organizations in relief. The damage reaches into hundreds of millions.

The Senate banking and currency committee submits its formal report on the Adams bill repealing

the authority for the Treasury to pay the Philippines \$23,862,750, representing profits which the government made on Philippine reserves held in the United States under dollar devaluation. The arguments are that the Philippines did not have a currency required to be redeemed in gold, had no occasion for a gold reserve, and had no gold reserve; it had no gold coin; there was no legal difference between Philippine government bank deposits and those of citizens of the United States, neither having title to gold or currency by reason of deposits, but only debts due from banks, and the Philippine deposits were secured by adequate collateral; the deposits were maintained for a specific purpose, and their adequacy was not lessened by the devaluation; they will redeem as many treasury certificates as before devaluation; the bill would repeal a statute which gives Philippines unwarranted profits, denied to American states and citizens, and would place an unjust burden in the taxpayers; application of the principle of the existing statute to all deposits to which it would be logically applicable would involve billion of dollars.

March 21.—The Council for Industrial Progress submits a report to President Roosevelt recommending the prevention of future economic depressions by stabilizing the economic system through legislation controlling wages and hours. It recommends establishment of minimum and maximum wages and hours, "thereby removing the labor factor from industrial competition"; the maintenance of wages above the minimum through collective bargaining privileges for workers; establishment of minimum hours; permission to trade associations to enforce fair trade purchases; a study of technical unemployment.

March 23.—Reported from Washington that economists who have been studying the Philippine economic situation believe that more lenient terms must be written into the Tydings-McDuffie Act if the Commonwealth is to succeed, as under the terms several important Philippine industries would be ruined or crippled.

March 25.—Senator M. F. Tydings introduces a bill empowering the President to designate a member of the High Commissioner's staff or an army or navy officer to act as high commissioner during his temporary absence or disability.

March 26.—A "high Washington naval authority" forecasts that the United States is likely to undertake expansion of naval bases in its Pacific territories in view of the London treaty's limitation on heavy construction.

March 27.—Senator W. E. Borah denounces defaulting war debtors, declaring that there is no difference, morally, between those nations which refuse to pay their war debts and Germany in repudiating the Versailles treaty and Italy in violating the League Covenant. "Each represents a repudiation of obligations."

March 30.—The Supreme Court in the tax refund suit of the Asiatic Petroleum Company holds that it has jurisdiction in the case and that the erection of a local legislature in a territory or possession and the grant of legislative power does not deprive Congress of the right to legislate for the territory or possession or abrogate existing congressional legislation in force therein."

March 31.—Richard Bruno Hauptmann is given a 48-hour stay of execution by the warden of the New Jersey state prison upon a telephone message from the foreman of the Mercer County grand jury that "interesting developments" had occurred in the jury's investigation of the case of Paul Wendel who had previously "confessed" and later withdrawn his confession.

April 2.—Resident Commissioner Quintin Paredes declares that the proposed new sugar bill is unfair. It would increase the Philippine quota to 1,049,571 short tons but an excise of 50 cents a hundred pounds would be levied, and the Philippines would not receive the subsidies paid to continental United States and territorial growers.

April 3.—The Mercer County grand jury votes to discontinue the investigation of Paul Wendel, and Bruno Richard Hauptmann is electrocuted at Trenton, New Jersey, for the kidnapping and murder of Charles Augustus Lindbergh, Jr.

April 4.—Governor Harold Hoffman of New Jersey who pled for Hauptman before the State Board of Pardons, states he has asked that a resolution be introduced into the state legislature providing for a legislative committee to inquire into all phases of the handling of the case by New Jersey authorities. He reiterates his belief that others beside Hauptman were implicated in the crime.

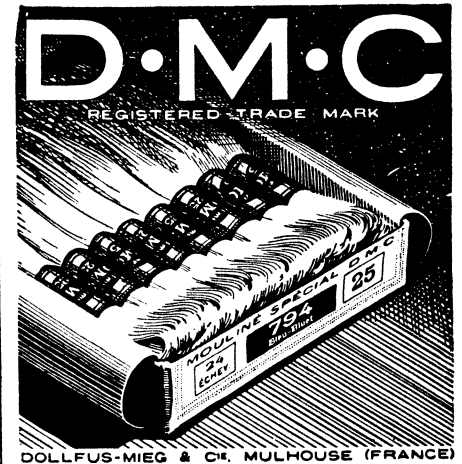
The Secretary of State orders an embargo on export of scrap tin effective April 16 to July 1 by authority of the recent legislation covering conservation of

domestic tin resources. Tin has military uses and Japan has been buying large quantities.

April 7.—Rep. F. L. Crawford of Michigan introduces a new sugar control bill enlarging the quotas of the Philippines and Hawaii at the expense of Cuba, stating "our first obligation is to the Philippines. Both would get 25 % each of the extra-continental quota."

The American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations makes public a report on Far Eastern conditions stating that "severe losses on present exports must be anticipated unless the Philippine and American governments effect some reciprocal tariff arrangement. . . . A vigorous, integrated, long term policy of national planning is necessary to avert disaster."

S. Harold Dollar, Vice-President of the Dollar Steamship Lines and President of the American Mail Lines and one of America's foremost shipping men, dies in San Francisco of heart trouble, aged 48. His father, Captain Robert Dollar, died four years ago.



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April 13.—President Roosevelt in an address at Baltimore, states that industrial production is virtually back to the pre-depression high but that only 80% of the former number of workers is employed and demands that hours be reduced and wages maintained to increase employment and workers' buying power.

Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood is restored to active duty in charge of the Sixth Corps Area with headquarters at Chicago.

April 15.—Peredes in his maiden speech on the floor of Congress declares that the Commonwealth has made a promising start, but warns: "You can wreck your whole splendid work by reactionary laws." He pleads for a modification of the excise tax on coconut oil stating it "violates the spirit of the covenant contained in the independence law and ruins one of our largest industries without being of any benefit to yours". Rep. J. A. Martin, Democrat from Colorado, asks him whether the reports are true that Japanese influence is being strengthened in the Islands since November 15, and he answers: "If the Japanese influence is growing, that is all the more reason why Congress should help put us in a position to maintain our economic well being as well as our political independence." He adds that he "doubted" the reports were true.

April 16.—In laying the corner stone of the new Department of Interior Building, President Roosevelt asks for support of the program for conservation of national resources and states, "The remarkable thing was that people were so complacent for so long in the face of exploitation, waste, and mismanagement."

April 18.—Former Senator H. B. Hawes states that the limitation of 850,000 long tons in the Tydings-McDuffie act threatens to deprive the Philippines

of any benefit whatsoever from the recent 1936 quota sugar increases announced by the AAA. The Department of Agriculture has stated that full duty must be paid on the 63,000 short tons difference, and the AAA announced yesterday that if the Philippine producers do not plan to use this dutiable excess during 1936, it will be prorated among other areas. Hawes states he doubts that the Philippine producers could afford, at the present prices, to pay duty of \$1.875 per 100 lbs. after shipping the sugar 11,000 miles, and points out that Cuba is much closer to the market and pays only 90 cents duty.

Other Countries

March 9.—David Lloyd George states that "France is in no position to point her finger in scorn at Germany on the grounds of treaty breaking. For twelve years, France has refused to fulfill the undertaking to disarm, and even after the Locarno Treaty, its armaments increased yearly."

March 10.—Chancellor Adolf Hitler in a speech at Frankfurt-on-the-Main states that no treaty based on discrimination can last forever. Eternal moral rights stand above the paragraphs of treaties. . . I am sure the French people favor an understanding and do not want Germany to be oppressed"

March 11.—Rome officials state that Ambassador Dino Grandi has been instructed to refuse to participate at the League Council meeting in the discussion of anti-German safeguards, at London next Saturday, unless an agreement is previously reached suspending anti-Italian sanctions and a promise is given for favorable settlement of the Italo-Ethiopian situation.

March 12.—A communique issued after meeting of representatives of four Locarno signatories at London declares that German military reoccupation of the Rhineland is a clear violation of the Versailles Treaty and the Locarno pact. The League Council which meets in London on the 14th is expected to determine what action shall be taken.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's reported plea to Germany to make a spontaneous contribution to settlement by withdrawing all but a "symbolical" number of troops without being demanded to do so, has met with failure. Hitler addressing a cheering crowd at Karlsruhe denounces war but also the treaties imposing unequal conditions on Germany, and declares that his offer for a European peace plan "has been made once and will never be made again if rejected." He states millions of people in France want to live in peace but declares bolshevistic Russia is not peaceful.

The British Cabinet reported to be ready to support in principle "France's insistence that Germany at least symbolically withdraw troops from the demilitarized zone."

The German government offers to refrain from sending more troops into Rhineland pending negotiations if the French and Belgians will refrain from increasing their own border forces. The communique also states that if the offer is rejected, Germany will choose isolation and that it will never agree permanently to renounce any sovereign rights. It declares also that Russia, aiming at world revolution, is championing a deliberately aggressive policy.

March 13.—Count Yasuya Uchida, former foreign minister and ambassador to U. S. dies of pneumonia aged 70.

March 15.—Germany conditionally accepts the Council's invitation to the Monday meeting, but stipulates it must be treated as an equal, and peace proposals discussed should be based on those of Hitler. French Foreign Minister Pierre Etienne Flandin states he will leave London rather than discuss the Hitler plan.

March 16.—Reported that Hitler does not demand the immediate discussion of his peace plans, a word mistranslated to that effect having angered Flandin. The word used means "as soon as possible".

France and Belgium formally demand that League Council brand Germany as a violator of the Locarno and Versailles treaties, and the Council in secret session rejects Hitler's demand that his peace proposals be considered in the event Germany sends a representative, because this is a matter for the signatories of the Locarno treaty and not for the Council.

The League Council meeting at London calls its Commission of Thirteen to meet on the 18th to attempt to settle the African conflict.

President Niceto Alcala Zamora issues a decree declaring a nation-wide "state of alarm" following fresh outbursts of bloodshed and rioting which has brought the death list for the month to 51.

Reported that Mongolia and Manchukuo have created a joint commission to settle border disputes.

March 17.—Flandin issues a statement demanding that the League condemn Germany's treaty violations and that Germany submit its complaint against the Franco-Soviet military assistance treaty to the Hague World Court, stating that Germany would

then have to accept the "inevitable decision" of the Court and withdraw its troops from the Rhineland. Eden communicates with Berlin stating he would do everything he can to see that Hitler's peace plans are discussed at the earliest possible moment, whereupon Germany promptly accepts the invitation to the London conference, announcing that Baron J. von Ribbentrop will head the delegation. Britain proposes the creation of a new mutual demilitarized zone on both sides of the Franco-German frontier, but the French say the plan is unacceptable and impracticable because it would mean the razing of \$100,000,000 worth of French fortifications along the boundary. Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinov states that he favors international agreement but objects to withdrawal from the League and brutal infringements of treaties by nations which would then dictate to the whole of Europe and impose their own schemes of agreement.

Gen. H. Von Goering, Nazi leader second to Hitler, states in a Cologne speech "Our troops will remain here. We will talk peace with the others, but what we do in our own country does not concern them".

Eden pledges that Britain would immediately aid France and Belgium in event of a German attack upon them and offers to act as moderator in negotiations for an entirely new framework of European security. Litvinov violently criticizes Hitler stating he is using his alleged fear of Russia "merely as a screen for aggression which is being prepared against other states."

Eleutherios Venizelos, Greek statesman, dies at Paris, aged 72.

March 18.—French delegates at London say that no French government would survive if it agreed to the reported British peace plan to create mutual demilitarized zones, 30 miles wide on each side of the boundary.

March 19.—Von Ribbentrop states at London "Germany complied with the invitation to attend the meeting in order to help clarify the present situation. Germany spurns the charge as unfair that it deliberately repudiated the Locarno treaty." He declares that Germany rejects the proposal that a demilitarized zone be established on German soil and internationally policed pending final settlement, but that it might be acceptable if such a zone were established on both sides of the frontier. He declares the Franco-Russian alliance is aimed exclusively at Germany. He states that Germany would not accept the French demand to submit the compatibility of the Locarno and Franco-Russian agreement to the World Court as the problem is preeminently political and hence unsuited for purely juridical discussion.

The League Council by unanimous vote declares that Germany has violated the Versailles and Locarno treaties. After the vote von Ribbentrop states "The German people are convinced that the resolution just adopted will not survive the test of history."

March 20.—Eden explains to the House of Commons that a plan has been proposed to form an alliance between Britain, France, Belgium, and Italy,

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the four remaining signatories of the Locarno treaty, and to erect a buffer zone along the Franco-Belgian borders to be occupied by international troops until a new security treaty can be drawn up. A conference is envisaged to overhaul the League of Nations and greatly widen its scope.

March 21.—Reported that the British have invited Hitler to make counter proposals to the tentative security plan drawn up by Britain, France, Italy, and Belgium. French representatives in London say that France has made important concessions—not taking immediate action to drive the troops out of Rhineland as was permitted under Locarno pact, agreeing to a plan which does not include sanctions or punitive action against Germany, dropping the stipulation that German troops must be removed from the Rhineland, and agreeing to drop Franco-Soviet mutual military assistant pact of the Hague World Court decides against it.

Three hundred additional officers and men of Royal Air Force arrive in Singapore.

March 22.—Severe fighting is reported both on the southern and northern Ethiopian fronts with Italians bombing the larger cities, resulting in numerous deaths, especially at Jijiga.

March 23.—Hitler in a personal reply to Eden states that the proposals of the Locarno powers are unacceptable as they are based on new discriminations against Germany. The official reply will not be available, Eden points out, until after the German elections next Saturday.

Reported a new tri-power agreement between Italy, Austria, and Hungary has been concluded confirming the agreement made in 1934 and strengthening political and economic relations.

Mussolini states in an address, "Victory is kissing our flags in East Africa. Dark clouds hanging over Italy will soon disappear. The territory our soldiers are conquering is already consecrated to our nation. The vital progress of the Italian people will never be halted by a legalistic pact which, instead of promoting peace, threatens humanity with vaster wars.

Mussolini abolishes the Italian Chamber of Deputies and substitutes for it a "Chamber of Fascists and Corporations." He also abolishes all large private industrial organizations, permitting only small and medium sized organizations to exist, in an effort to prepare Italian industrial forces for possible hostilities. "We are going toward a period wherein these industries will have to work exclusively, or almost so, for the armed forces of the nation. Profits should not be made from the manufacture of war materials."

March 24.—Mussolini's talk of coming war increases European tension. Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin states: "The world has never been less safe for democracy than it is today. I warn the country there are grave risks." The Italian stock market crashes as a result of Mussolini's outlawing of large private corporations.

Jijiga is bombed for the third time in three days, killing many.

The League Council adjourns at London without waiting to hear directly from Hitler and without taking further action.

March 25.—Naval delegates from Britain, the United States, and France sign a treaty limiting capital ships to 35,000 tons and guns to 14 inches, but providing for no quantitative reduction or limitation, and the agreement carries an escape clause nullifying the limitations in the event consignatory nations should build larger armaments to menace the signatories. The signatories are required to give advance notification of their building programs to each other. Norman Davis, head of American delegation, states that the United States has not abandoned hope of achieving future limitation, but that "considering the world situation when the conference opened and the critical developments during the deliberations, it becomes evident that the conferees accomplished far more than was anticipated. . . . Under such circumstances a drastic reduction of armaments manifestly can not be expected." Foreign Secretary Eden and Davis exchanged letters in which they promised that the new agreement would not affect the continuance of Anglo-American naval parity.

British officials express the hope that the naval treaty "will commend itself to the Japanese when they have time and opportunity to consider its provisions."

Fløndin states Hitler must accept or reject the agreement reached by the four Locarno powers in London in toto, and that he will not discuss counter proposals. Britain urges France to refrain from precipitate action on the Rhineland crisis until Germany clarifies its position. In a Berlin address Hitler again stresses Germany's desire to live at peace.

Reported that Japan has asked Britain to explain its intentions regarding its fortifications and naval bases in the Far East in view of the fact that Art 19 of the Washington Naval Treaty is not to be renewed.

Efforts of the Japanese to gain a larger voice in the affairs of the Shanghai International Settlement fail in the elections for the new municipal council, composed of 5 British, 2 American and 2 Japanese. The Japanese launched a move to elect an additional councillor at the expense of either the American or British representation, but Occidental voters of many nationalities united to smother the aspiration.

Another border clash is reported from Khunchung in which both Russians and Japanese lives were lost.

March 26.—Mussolini asks the French to use their influence in having the League sanctions lifted. The Consular Board of Shanghai's International Settlement acquiesces to Japanese demands that Tuesday's municipal election be declared invalid and calls for a new election next month. It is admitted an error was made in counting the votes, although it was not large enough to change the results.

March 28.—An agreement between Russia and Outer Mongolia is published under which the former

pledges military aid to the latter in case of Japanese attacks.

March 29.—German voters overwhelmingly support the action of Hitler in today's voting, nominally in the selection of a new Reichstag, although there were no opposing candidates and the only choice was whether to vote or not to vote and many are reported to have feared to stay away lest the be marked for Nazi persecution.

March 30.—A number of British warships are leaving the Mediterranean and it is reported Britain will withdraw most of its fleet concentration in the near future.

March 31.—The Italians march into Gondar.

Hitler is reported to have proposed a four-months period, with a three-man international commission in control of both the German and French-Belgian sides of the frontier, during which Germany would agree not to increase the forces sent into the Rhineland if France and Belgium would do the same.

Vice-Commissar of War B. Stomoniakov bluntly warns the Japanese Ambassador at Moscow that fighting along the border between Manchukuo and Outer Mongolia may lead to a Russo-Japanese War. The Japanese foreign office spokesman at Tokyo states that the reported invasion was impossible without orders from highest Japanese quarters except for "special reasons" and that he does not know of such orders and does not believe the reports are true.

April 1.—The Italians hoist their flag on the shore of Lake Tana, regarded as Britain's special sphere of interest, without British protest.

Reported that a battle at Lake Ashangi where the Ethiopians were led by Emperor Haile Selassie himself, resulted in an Italian victory, the losses being 7000 Ethiopians and 1000 Italians.

The Austrian diet approves a bill introducing compulsory military service, thereby following Germany's example in renouncing the repressive clauses in the world war treaties.

Germany offers to enter into mutual assistance pacts with France, Belgium, Italy, and Britain, and to readjust the Locarno pact placing all its armed forces at the disposal of the Locarno signatories on a reciprocal basis to resist aggression; proposes an international commission, composed of one British, one Italian, and one neutral member to supervise the maintenance of the military status quo or both sides of the border, pending negotiations; and reiterates its intention not to increase number of troops in Rhineland or move them closer to border. The British let it be known they consider the proposals conciliatory and worthy of negotiation, but French claim they constitute a cunning plan to split the Locarno powers.

A 24-hour battle is reported from Moscow to have ended when Japanese and Manchukuoan frontier guards retreated from Mongolian soil.

April 2.—The French leaders reject Hitler's proposals as utterly inadequate.

The little entente nations notify the western European powers that they will mobilize if Hungary follows Austria's example in denouncing the military restrictions in the post-war treaties, fearing that efforts would be made to regain the lost countries.

Selassie demands new and more powerful sanctions against Italy, stating the Italians are barbarously exterminating the Ethiopian people.

Hachiro Arita is appointed Foreign Minister of Japan. He was formerly Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister to Austria, Ambassador to Belgium, and attended the Paris Peace Conference and the Washington Disarmament Conference.

April 3.—Italian planes bomb Addis Ababa, destroying the Ethiopian airbase. No casualties are reported as the people fled from the city. The *Popolo d'Italia* states Italy will respect British rights in the Lake Tana region.

(Continued on page 276)

VISION

HALF-WAY ROUND THE WORLD

YESTERDAY TODAY!

<p>Fragile, wind-tossed vessels . . . uncharted seas . . . hunger and mutiny . . . 582 days of peril, steering through typhoons and doldrums, toward unknown destinations.</p>	<p>Fast modern boats . . . 4 days of pleasant cruising . . . scenic coral fringed straits . . . toward a land of proven wealth and opportunity . . . a rich and smiling land wherein men may live in safety and comfort.</p>
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Manila

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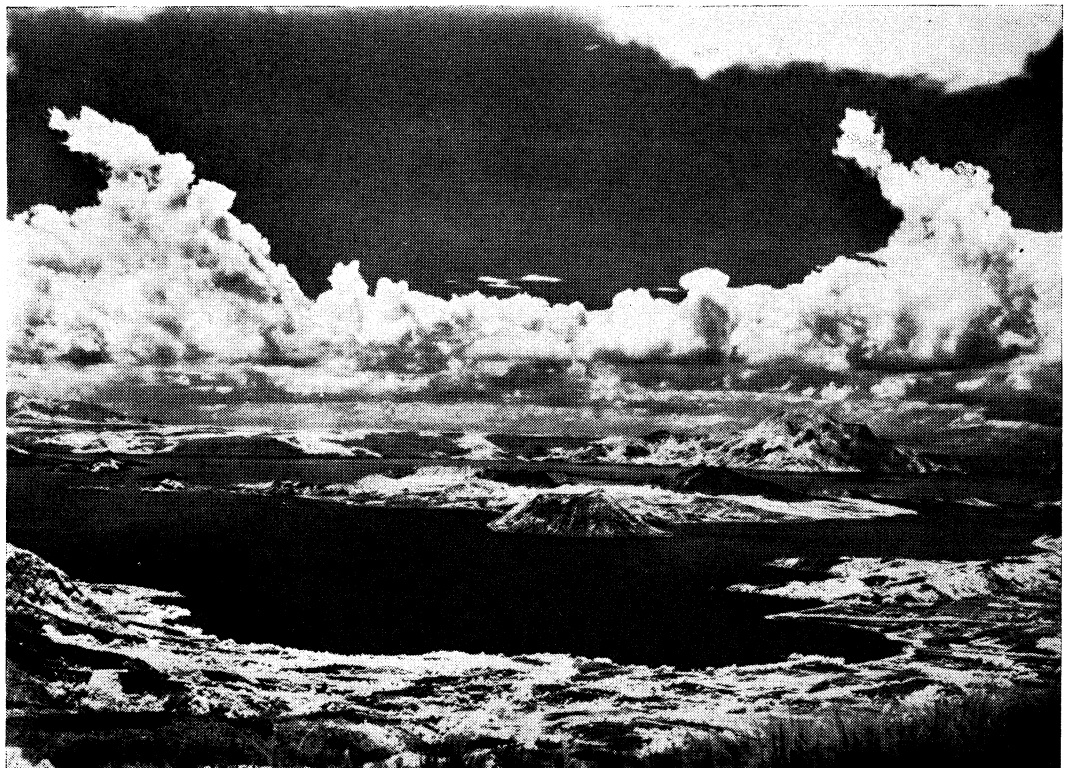


Manila looking east showing the mountains of Tayabas.

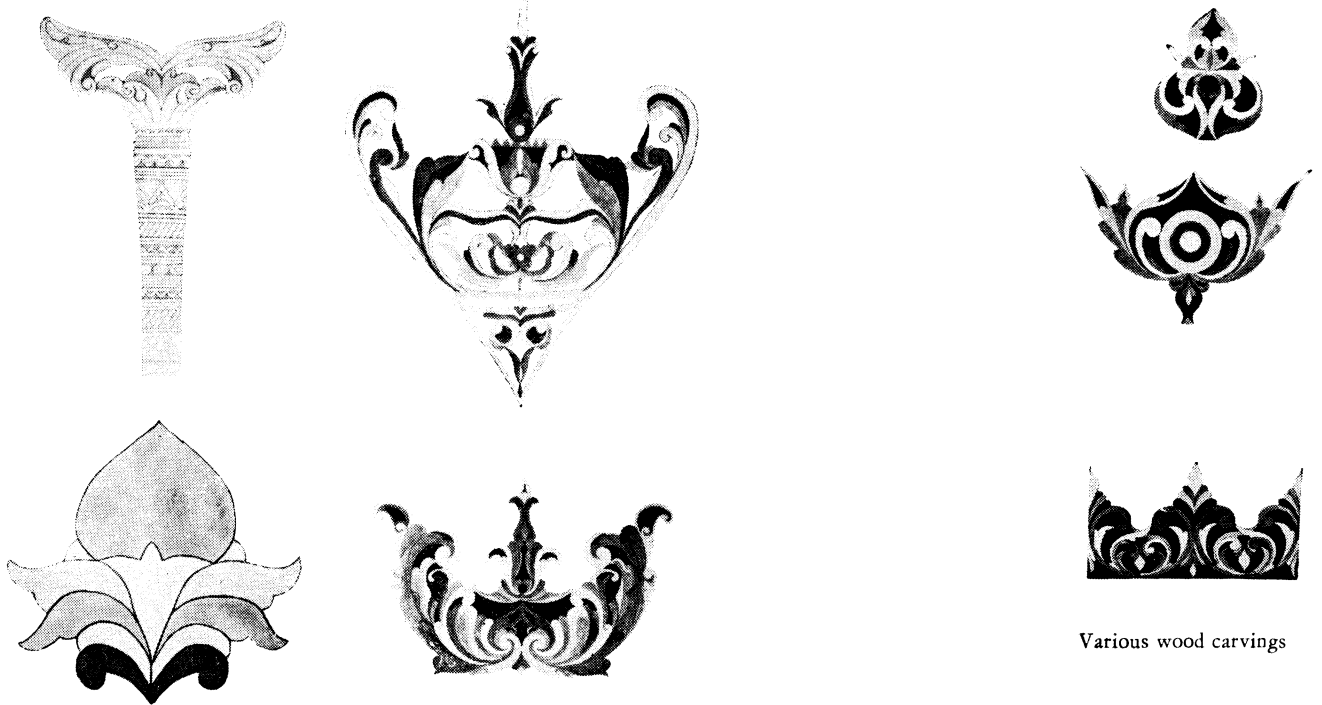
Long-range Photography

Photographs like these are made possible by the use of special photographic plates (Eastman Infra-red Sensitive Plate, Type IR) which are sensitive to infra-red rays which lie beyond the visible red and merge into the long heat waves. The plates are also sensitive to violet and blue light which it is necessary to prevent from reaching them by the use of deep yellow or red filters over the camera lens. When a distant landscape is photographed on an ordinary plate, the detail of the distance is usually blurred by the atmospheric haze, but the infra-red rays pierce this haze quite freely, bringing out what the eye can not see. Infra-red landscape photographs are characterized by the sky being rendered almost black, shadows are very dense and lack detail, and the grass and leaves of trees appear very light because chlorophyll has the property of reflecting infra-red very strongly. The pictures look as if they had been taken in moonlight.

Photographs by
Charles W. Miller.
Photo Finishing Corp.



Taal Lake from Tagaytay ridge,
Cavite, overlooking Laguna and
Batangas provinces.



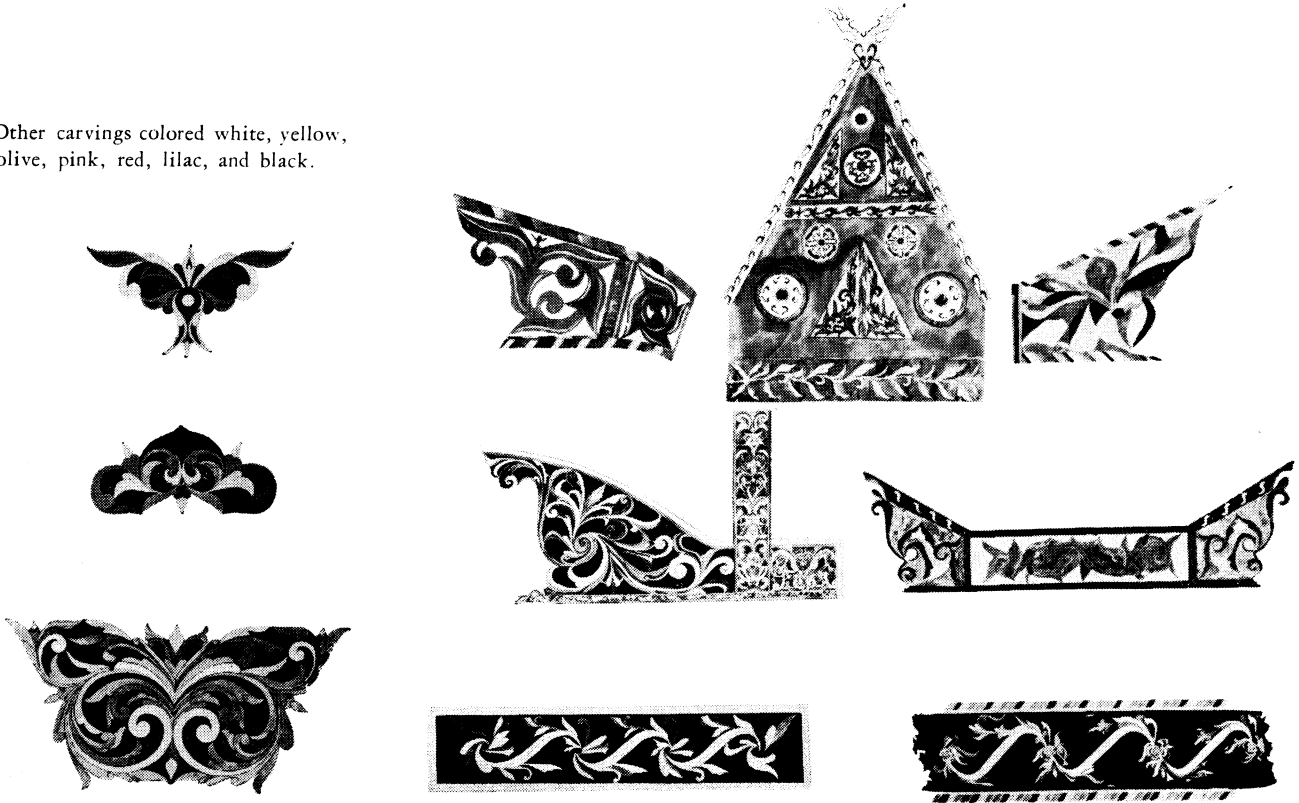
Various wood carvings

A carved paddle and colored carvings from a Lanao boat. Colors: white, yellow, olive, peacock blue, dark blue, and black.

Moro Colored Wood Carving

Colored wood carvings from Lanao houses showing a gable, floor, beam ends, and designs over doors and windows.

Other carvings colored white, yellow, olive, pink, red, lilac, and black.

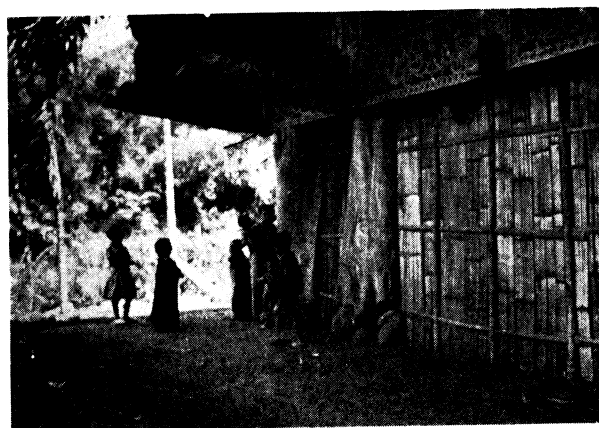


Photographs by
Fred Passmore.



The ends of the beams sweep upward like the prows of the Moro sailboats.

The posts though heavy are not well anchored. Typhoons, however, seldom strike Lanao.



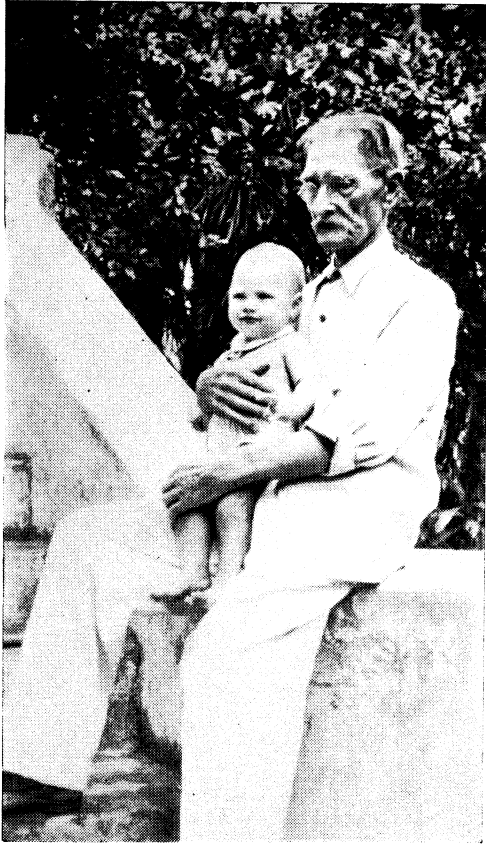
Application Of Wood Carving On A Lanao House



A Maranao house
at Ganassi, Lanao.



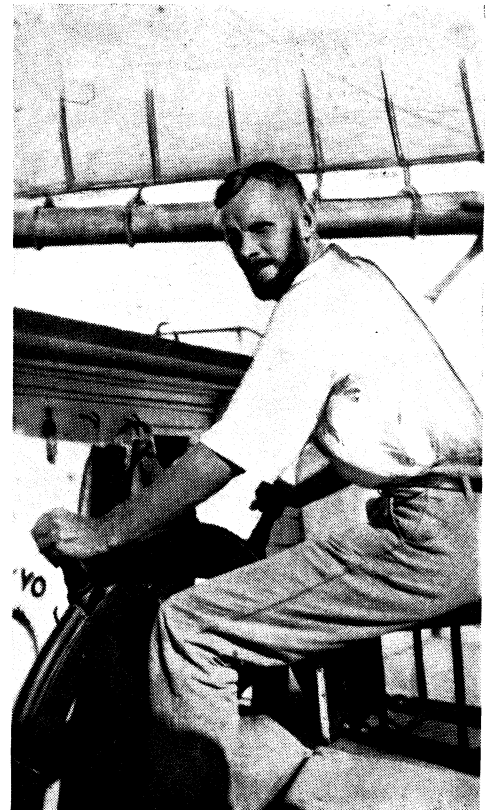
Each beam is
lavishly carved.



Henry Millinchamp, born October 21, 1840, holding his great great granddaughter on his lap.

Henry was one of the first children born in the Bonin Islands.

Rota Days



H. G. Hornbostel taking his turn at the wheel on board of the Japanese schooner *Mariana Maru* a few miles east of the Bonin Islands.

Editorials

The democratic institutions that have been implanted here should be jealously guarded; the powers of the legislative branch of the government should be defended; the curtailment of the suffrage, as it affects women, by the Constitutional Convention, should be corrected; no tampering with the public school system should be tolerated; the freedom of speech and of the press should be upheld; any signs of indifference on the part of the government or its functionaries to public opinion should be forthwith challenged; but, while, with world experience with dictatorships in mind, we should guard ourselves against too great a concentration of power in the chief executive, experience has also demonstrated that strong central executive authority is desirable in government, an authority subject, however, although perhaps not too directly or too immediately, to the public will.

A strong central government is especially desirable in the Philippines, composed of many separate islands, where there naturally exists a tendency toward disunion, and where experience in self-government has been limited; a country, moreover, not too wide in extent or too diverse in its geographical and population elements. Local governments should be encouraged to function, both by right and in order to maintain the loyalty of the people and their interest in community and national progress, but at not too great an expense to efficiency of administration.

As has recently been suggested by certain members of the Assembly, important gains in administrative efficiency could be made by converting the provincial governorships from elective to appointive posts, the Assembly, of course, to have the right of confirmation. Our provincial governments are not the governments of separate states; their supposed local character is largely fictitious and they are anyway principally to be considered as branches of the central government. To counterbalance the making of the governorships appointive, the number of other elective members of the provincial boards might be increased.

Then, too, many of our present political subdivisions are artificial, expensive, and unnecessary, and the separate provinces and separate provincial governments could easily and advantageously be reduced to at least half their present number.



Senator M. F. Tydings, co-author of the Philippine "Independence" Act, has now proposed a bill granting independence to Puerto Rico, for, while there appears to be little demand for independence in the island itself, "recent elections there", he says querulously, "were

disgraceful, fraudulent, and corrupt, and the more we do, the worse conditions become." "The American system does not seem to work there," he adds plaintively.

The Senator is obviously motivated by impatience and bad temper, and, as the *Manila Daily Bulletin* has stated, the intention "to run away from an administrative problem rather than to solve it".

Senator Tydings' next move as Chairman of the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions should be to grant or impose independence on Hawaii, because there is a troublesome racial problem there. Then he should get rid of Midway, Wake, and Guam because they are isolated and hard to defend, and he should admit also that taking formal possession of the number of small islands in the Southern Pacific as bases for an air route to Australia, was all a mistake. Senator Tydings should then cap his labors by bestowing independence on Alaska because that is so far away, too.

After that the Committee would have nothing more to do and Senator Tydings would no longer be bothered and could take life easy, unless he should dutifully assume the chairmanship of some other committee and dispose of its problems in an equally effective manner.

President Roosevelt stated in his address at Baltimore last month that industrial production is virtually back to the pre-depression high, but that only eighty per cent of the former number of workers is employed, and he demanded therefore that hours be reduced and wages maintained to increase employment and workers' buying power.

Such a pronouncement would have been anathema to the older school of economists who looked upon labor as a commodity the price of which was determined by supply and demand, who preached that the lower limit of wages was determined solely by the "subsistence level" at which

Removing the Labor Factor from Industrial Competition

workers were just able to keep alive and have children, and who chose to expatiate in many dreary tomes on the distribution of the "product" among the so-called "factors of production", rather than to consider the distribution of food and clothing and perhaps even some luxuries, among the people. Their *homo economicus* was supposedly motivated only by the "desire for gain", but the gain, apparently, went exclusively to the owners of land and capital and to those clever fellows described as *entrepreneurs*. They envisioned in their so-called science of economics nothing but the direst economy for the masses; yet when the spoke of "abstinence" it was the "waiting" of the capitalist, which resulted in the accumulation of capital, so they said, to which they referred. And they concerned themselves more with what governments could not do than with what they might do to ameliorate conditions. The "economic system" was a self-sufficient mechanism which needed no direction and was only disturbed by interference of any sort. Free competition should obtain, and under complete economic freedom, they held, "every man is at liberty to work as he will, unfettered by law or regulation, and uncontrolled by any customary obligation to an overlord; at liberty to enter into contract to sell his services or his products; at liberty to do what he likes with his own". That was the ideal these closet scholars held out, in what was largely an effort to rationalize existing conditions, rather than accurately to describe them, or to point the way to a less dismal order.

We now find ourselves in a situation where millions of men are not "at liberty to work as they will", where, in a world that still needs so much doing, they can find nothing to do, or, rather, are not permitted to do anything. Today, in all the great nations of the world, except Russia, there are millions of young men and women, many of them trained for specific functions, who have never as yet been able to do a stroke of work, are a burden on their relatives and the community, state, and nation, unable to achieve their youthful ambitions, unable to marry and live normal lives, turning rapidly into a generation of disillusioned, spineless or embittered loafers and cynics.

Yet these millions of unemployed, kept alive by doles flung at them, is proof, if any were needed, that our productive powers are today so great as to enable a small proportion of the population to support a large proportion in idleness. This should come to the general notice as indeed a joyful revelation because it shows that our problem is no longer one of scarcity, of being able to produce no more than just enough to keep most of us alive, but of a possible great abundance for all.

Our problem is simply to substitute for the enforced idleness of the unemployed millions, coupled with onerous toil for others, a quite bearable amount of labor and sufficient leisure for all; productive, zestful labor instead of exhausting brutalizing toil, and a happy, recreative leisure, very different from the anxiety-state of unemployment, wasteful idleness, or a parasitic dependence.

This truly marvelous change in our situation has been made possible by the modern advance in technique, of which, so far, we have not had the social intelligence to take full advantage; yet all its possibilities lie to hand for the taking.

The apes would not be so unintelligent as to starve in the midst of plenty, yet men in one part of the world form meekly into thousand-mile breadlines, while elsewhere foodstuffs are dumped into the sea—to keep up *prices*, as if to maintain prices at a certain level were the aim and end of all effort, and not the maintenance of life; as if production were primarily for sale, and not for use; as if merchants came before men and women, their lives and comfort and happiness.

A beautiful, rich world, hardly touched, tilled fields, mines, factories, railroads, steamships, airplanes, instant communication facilities, great man-power! What more is needed than the strength to cast from our minds the thought systems of the past, developed at a time when men were indeed weak and poor and there was indeed a perennial state of scarcity and when oftentimes there was not enough to go around. We are no longer living in the era of stick and hoe, the bullock, the hand-loom, the dug-out canoe, and the two-wheeled cart. To act as though we were is the most stupid blindness.

"Liberty to do what one likes with his own" has led not to liberty, but to slavery for the masses of mankind, for, in practice, it has meant the possibility for the few to do what they liked with whatever they laid claim to—which is well-nigh everything above, on, and under the ground. "Freedom from regulation and control" has led to economic chaos. "Free competition" has resulted in a general stalemate. Every period of absolutely forced up-building, is followed by long periods of renewed and unnecessary stagnation and destruction. "Gain" or "profits" for the few means overwhelming losses for the many.

Everything is perverted by the profit motive. Not the value of goods obtained from abroad is considered a gain, but only a "favorable balance", which is actually an unfavorable one, is considered desirable. The idea is that the more a nation is able to ship out, and the less it is forced to take in, the better. And the nations which enslave their laboring classes the more, are the winners in this anti-social and anti-human game. Mismanagement at home leads to a desperate struggle for foreign markets, for outlets for the goods stolen from the producers, and this struggle for markets leads to almost continuous and suicidal wars. A rational system of exchanging value for value is looked down upon as mere "barter"—there must be profit, several hundred per cent; gold, not goods is wanted; gold which can be converted into credit and made the instrument of power over and coercion of others by the few who often anonymously and secretly hold it and selfishly and irresponsibly wield it, accountable to no higher power.

Modern economists are happily somewhat more constructive and forward-looking than those of the old school. A few weeks before President Roosevelt spoke, the Council for Industrial Progress submitted a report to him recommending that the economic system be stabilized through legislation controlling wages and hours, "thereby removing the labor factor from industrial competition."

This can be accomplished by merely deciding to do it—by law. It would simply be to recognize at last that the other-than-human factors, land and capital, are to be sharply distinguished from the human factors, labor, management, and enterprise; that, after all, the economic system exists for the purpose of supplying ourselves with what we

need, not for the purpose of building up private monopolies in land and private accumulations of "capital" used by a few to keep the people of the earth from what is their common heritage, what is theirs by right as being human beings, having been born and opened their eyes to the sun.

If hours of labor were greatly decreased and wages maintained or increased, costs would increase and prices would rise to such an extent that it might make the sale of American-produced materials and articles abroad almost impossible, but this would in itself be of no great consequence. The abundant production of materials and goods

for our own use is the chief desideration. Actually necessary trade could be confined as much as possible to those nations which would adopt a similar system. Low-standard manufacturing nations could then sell their cheap goods only in those backward areas outside the control of the high-standard nations, and, in time, the high-standard nations, backed by their wealth, could convince the low-standard nations of the unwisdom and futility of their system of self-exploitation, by the dumping method—selling their high quality goods at a low price just long enough to accomplish this educational process.

President Quezon Visits Our Town

By Bienvenido N. Santos

AT first I paid little attention to the rumor that President Quezon was coming to pay a visit to our town. It seemed too good to be true. What made me believe there might be something to the rumor was the unusual activity displayed by our local officials.



Men were set to work sweeping the provincial road and whitewashing the boulders that line it on both sides, and whitewashing, too, even the bridges. Others were pulling up unsightly patches of weeds, cutting the grass, collecting rubbish, some of this work being done under the supervision of high school students.

In front of the former Senator's house, a triumphal arch was being built of bamboo and decorative fan-like leaves. A truck loaded with workers and what looked like the framework of another arch was said to be on the way to the Agus bridge, which marks the border between Camarines Sur and Albay, where the President and his party were to be met by the great men of our province and all those who owned automobiles. Several other arches were being erected at strategic places. I wonder whether the President saw them all.

Never before was there seen such a feverish hurrying about in the government building. A platform was being put up in the plaza in front of the building under the supervision of young engineers from the District Engineer's Office. The Constabulary Headquarters looked more spic and span than ever. On a number of public buildings and private homes the American and Philippine flags flew side by side.

Three days before the expected arrival of the President, a policeman and a sanitary inspector came to our house and told us to keep our pig in the pen or else tie him up somewhere—"because President Quezon is coming". Then I believed that he was indeed coming.

He came earlier than expected, for he had arrived at the Mayon Rest House late the day before. There he must have spent a cool and quiet evening. But as he went over the Agus bridge in the dark, he must have failed to see the beautiful arch constructed for him there.

We all rose early. It was like a carnival day in the old historic town of Albay. Everybody seemed excited and expectant. Buses and private cars loaded with delegations of men and women from different towns of the province came over the clean-swept road and the newly whitewashed

boulders reflected the early morning sun.

Among all these vehicles I saw one that bore the name of my own beloved village. It was an old sedan car that coughed convulsively, and I had a glimpse of the *presidente* buried in the back seat among his worthy councilors.

The ex-Governor had hired most of the available trucks and these, filled with men and women, boys and girls, paraded down the road and stopped at the bridge not far from the government building. The trucks bore various painted signs: "WE DON'T WANT IMMORAL JUDGES", "WE WANT OUR PRIZES AS PROMISED BY THE AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL FAIR", "WE DON'T WANT THE STATION REMOVED FROM TABACO", "MORE GOVERNMENT AND LESS POLITICS". It looked like election day.

The government building was jammed with people, like the church on Palm Sunday. A bevy of pretty girls, dressed in white and red, and carrying bouquets of flowers, stood together in the Governor's office. On a long table there stood bottles of choice wine and glasses. A large band was playing in the plaza. Other bands were playing from trucks and buses. There was music everywhere. Constabulary soldiers stood at ease in front of the grandstand.

We, the common people, wandered about with a peculiar feeling within us. I felt something of the feeling I experienced the day previous to my wedding several years ago. For the first time in our lives we hoped to get a glimpse of the man we had heard so much about, the man some of us loved and some of us hated, the highest Filipino in our land.

"Is Quezon here yet? Where is he?" were the questions in every roving eye.

And then he came. I knew it because there was a sudden stir in the restless crowd, a moving, a pressing forward. I moved on with the crowd, and then through a bit of space between perspiring backs, I saw His Excellency, the President of the Philippines.

I saw a reddish-skinned man, with lines furrowed on his face, and tired, restless eyes beneath a native-made sun helmet. He was dressed in khaki. He had alighted from a car with our Governor. Officers of the Army, covered with medals, swarmed about him. I watched him standing at attention, saluting the colors, while the band

played the National Anthem. I saw his nose quiver, and the twist of his lips seemed full of power. I watched him as he reviewed the Constabulary company, the April sun shining gloriously on the scene. Thousands of eyes followed him as he ascended the platform in front of the government building. He dropped unceremoniously into the chair reserved for him. Did he realize that the hundreds of people there were looking at him for the first time, following his every movement, determined to see all and hear all and remember forever? The beautiful girls bearing bouquets gathered back of him nervously, and the great man did not even look at them.

And when Quezon spoke, his voice did not thunder. It was a mild voice. He had taken off his hat. I noticed the gray hair around his brow, the prominent ears, the fighter's chin. I remember what he said:

He said that he was working day and night to make a success of our new government and that we must cooperate in every way. He said that, much as he would regret it, he would use force against those who worked against the government. He said he was determined to have honest officials, especially in the courts, and that he would not hesitate to dismiss even his own brother if he found him guilty of any offense. He warned government officials about meddling in politics, and chided the Governor and his political antagonist, the former Governor, for flaunting their party affiliations in big-lettered placards on this occasion, then stating humorously that he felt that he was the head of both political parties. He closed by praising the beauty of our province.

I saw our Governor smiling when his name was mentioned; the Director of Public Works calling the District Engineer's attention to something concerning the platform because by this time the sun was shining full on the President and he was wearing his helmet again; our Assemblymen stoutly listening; a young aide-de-camp talking to one of the flower-bearing girls; the General, handsome and sphinx-like, visibly affected by the heat of the summer sun, but kindly writing in the autograph book of another one of the girls; a newspaper man taking down notes; two

perspiring individuals with cameras taking pictures of the President.

And the crowd, forgetful of the time and the sun, listened on, hanging to every word, as if they understood English, then listening again as the diminutive interpreter repeated his statements in the vernacular, clapping their hands and whispering among themselves now and then:

"He looks like his pictures."

"He is not thin."

"He is very red. Why! Why!"

When the President finished his speech, the crowd watched him go down from the platform, tried to get closer to him, and followed him to the Governor's office, where a sort of open conference was held.

The conference lasted beyond the noon hour. A number of citizens of the province had suggestions to offer. A rich man from Tabaco wanted the salaries of the school teachers lowered to twenty pesos a month, saying there were teachers who would be willing to work for five pesos a month, or even for nothing. There was a murmur from the crowd, and I did not hear what the President replied. Another citizen wanted the working wives of government employees to resign from their jobs to give way to others. Many other suggestions were made, equally absurd. But President Quezon listened attentively. A lesser man could not have endured some of these men who seemed bent chiefly on hearing their own voices.

Afterward the President and his party, accompanied by the important men of our province, repaired to the Governor's house. The common people, including myself, stood outside the gate, but could no longer see him.

About four o'clock that afternoon, as I was walking along the road, a noiseless automobile, followed by many others, passed by me and I had a last glimpse of the President in earnest converse with the Governor. Now he must see the triumphal arches along the way, I thought; the newly whitewashed bridges and the stones fringing the road; and surely he must have noticed that he saw no pigs running loose; and now I shall be able to tell my children that once I saw the President of the Philippines, although, of course, he did not see me.

Thou, Thou Only!

Anonymous

I am faint with love of thee,
My dear, my most dear one.
Thy eyes are the light of my life,
Thy hair is soothing night,
Thy breast is rest;
Thy soft breathing mutes the tumult of the world,
Thy heart-beat is the measure of my days,
Thy clinging arms hold me from death;
Thy voice is music, thy soul truth,
Thou art all grace, all beauty,
Thou art love and life;
I live and die in thee,
I were not, were it not for thee.

The Bila-ans Of Cotabato

By Segundo Alano

EARLY in the morning of August 7, 1935, our party, consisting of Colonel Stevens, Governor Gutierrez, Mr. Mañio of the Bureau of Prisons, Messrs. Gutierrez and Palenzuela of the Bureau of Lands, Dr. T. Reodica, our livestock inspector, four constabulary soldiers, and myself left Cotabato on the constabulary launch for a several weeks' trip up the Rio Grande. Although this river is noted for its crocodiles, we did not see any at all during the trip. Perhaps the noise of the launch motor drove them into hiding.



The Rio Grande is one of the largest rivers in Mindanao. It is probably as large as the Rio Grande de Pampanga. Its waters are murky and the odor is marshy as it winds its way up to Buluan Lake. It runs through a flat and level expanse of territory very much like the central plain of Luzon except that instead of being cultivated the country is wild and the settlements along the banks of the river are few and scattered. Underneath the jungle growth lies hidden a rich virgin soil the equal of which is perhaps not to be found in this country. "Floating islets" or rather rafts of dead and decaying vegetation of varying sizes were encountered on the way.

While we were still in the town of Cotabato, we were told many stories about the mosquitoes in the places where we were going, stories which I first believed to be exaggerated,—mosquitoes so large and bloodthirsty that they killed even carabaos!

We were advised to take strong mosquito nets along. There were very few mosquitoes in the town, and I took these stories with a grain of salt, but as the night began to descend upon us at Pedo Pulangui, and we were cooking our food on the bank of the river, a whole army of mosquitoes about as big as small flies, began an attack. When I saw them I no longer doubted the stories I had heard about their carabao-killing propensities. I was too impressed by their size and number to make any further personal experiments. We hurried the preparation of our food, bolted our supper, and got under the protecting folds of our mosquito nets. What a night! We slept in a small nipa shack at one end of which were piled several crocodile skins. The owner of the shack hunted crocodiles for the skins which he sold to the American Cosmos Company. Enough of the mosquitoes were able to get inside our nets to make our night miserable.

At three o'clock in the morning, Governor Gutierrez gave orders to resume the trip. We boarded the launch and proceeded up the river. At six o'clock that morning, we found ourselves at the entrance to Liguasan Marsh, one of the biggest in the Philippines, covering an area of about 50,000 hectares, and the paradise of thousands of birds.

After taking a light breakfast on the launch, we transferred to a small motorized Moro vinta. The water was so shallow that we often had to stop the motor to protect the propeller from injury. Practically the entire surface of the water was covered with different kinds of aquatic vegetation, leaving only a narrow path just wide enough for our boat to pass. Most of those plants were native

water lilies, known locally as "tucal". Their beautiful pink flowers peeped out of the water and their flat leaves floated all around us.

Liguasan Marsh is undoubtedly the most beautiful natural park I have ever seen. Hundreds of rainbow-colored birds flitted about on the floating leaves and flowers. Ducks swam all around us. Hundreds of the red-crested black "uloc" could be seen and heard calling their mates. Many of the birds were so unaccustomed to man that they came near the boat without fear. There were many types of herons and cranes, big and small, of the most varied and beautiful colors. Flocks of the common white heron stalked around among the big leaves of the water lilies. Those that stood still looked like groups of white-robed Dominican friars mumbling their morning prayers. Around them moved the "ulocs", looking like so many black-gowned nuns with queer deep-red turbans. There were ash-black herons and also light-brown storks. The latter stands about five feet high, has a spear-like beak, a long slender neck, and stilt-like legs, and assumes a seemingly indifferent pose. Black-winged white herons with their carmine heads and bright eyes also formed part of this carnival of color, but were not as numerous as the white ones. Flocks of snipes would suddenly take to the air, as well as many other kinds of birds, both big and small, the names of which I do not know. Their songs and mating calls filled the morning air. This dazzling pageant of life and color could have been staged only by Nature herself. Its unspeakable beauty will linger long in my memory. We forgot the mosquitoes and the crocodiles.

Liguasan Marsh is situated in the north-central part of Cotabato, accessible from Cotabato town by boat through the Rio Grande de Mindanao. It has many floating "isles" varying in size from one to twenty meters in diameter, and from two to three meters thick. Some of them are carried by the Rio Grande down to the sea. In case of necessity they can be used as rafts in going down the river for they are capable of carrying from one to five persons. The bottom of the marsh is cushioned with dead vegetation so that the poles we used in propelling our boat sank very deep and were hard to pull out. It took us about six hours to cross the marsh and we regretted leaving this beautiful spot. It requires two days to cross this marsh in an ordinary vinta.

We arrived at Constabulary Headquarters, Buluan, at about eleven o'clock, and spent the rest of the day planning our trip and securing whatever information we could get about Coronadal Valley, where we were to make a survey of a proposed penal colony site.

Early next morning there was a commotion in front of the barracks. About thirty Moros, headed by a stout Datu, were bringing in a prisoner. His hands were tied in front of him and the elbows were tied from behind. He was taken before Lieutenant Navarro for "judgment". Lieutenant Navarro is the Deputy Governor of the place and ex-officio justice of the peace. The prisoner was a Bila-an, and according to the information furnished, had

fatally speared another Bila-an through the chest. He was placed behind the bars in irons.

About eight o'clock that morning, we started for Lake Buluan, and crossed it in about five hours. Lieutenant Navarro accompanied us with five soldiers. The Governor and Colonel Stevens were to return to Cotabato. From the shore of the Lake, we hiked a distance of about five kilometers through swamps until we reached solid ground, about three o'clock, at the house of Datu Paja, where Lieutenant Navarro asked the Datu to get horses, bullocks, and cargadores for the party.

Datu Paja is an influential man among the Moros and the Bila-ans. A Visayan and a native of Capiz, he was formerly a teacher, and has resided in that place for more than twenty years. Since we were going to explore the territory of the Bila-ans, it was considered desirable that he accompany us. He was the guide of General Parker on the expedition that led to the discovery of Parker volcano.

The hardest part of our trip began early the next morning. Each of us had a horse to ride, and a bullock in charge of a cargador to carry baggage and provisions. Lieutenant Navarro was responsible for the safety of the party and rode on ahead with five soldiers. As soon as we left Datu Paja's harem, which was in the woods, we came to an open and level country seemingly as limitless and extensive as the open sea. It was all covered with cogon and there was not a break either on the northern or southern horizon. On the east and west rose high mountain ranges. The silence was broken only by our voices and the sound of the wind in the tall cogon grass. We were among the very few Christians who have ever been in this wilderness, indicated on the map as the Coronadal Valley. There had been a heavy rain the night before and the cogon was wet, but the ground was firm and only a few places were muddy. From the shores of Lake Buluan to Sarangani Bay the soil is sandy, just like that of Angeles in Pampanga. It became as sandy as Stotsenburg as we approached Sarangani Bay. We stopped only a half hour for lunch so that we might not be overtaken by darkness before arriving at the next settlement. As we went along some Moros joined us, and this cut down our provisions which had been calculated to last twelve persons two weeks. We reached Tupe about seven o'clock in the evening. We cooked our food in the dark and the mosquitoes, our constant scourge, began to bother us a great deal.

We camped at Tupe, the home of the treacherous Bila-ans, and the scene of many of the bloodiest crimes in the police history of Cotabato. It is inhabited by one of the most barbarous of the wild tribes of Mindanao. These people, in general, are short in height, men as well as women. They have sharp, penetrating eyes and plucked eyebrows. Some of the girls paint their lower lips bright red and the upper ones dark red. Both sexes wear their hair long. In the privacy of their homes they go about naked save for a cloth about the waist. When they go out they wear the usual bright-colored Moro dress. It is difficult to distinguish the men from the women. They usually ride on bullocks and are armed to the teeth. Their clothing is usually dirty but their houses are clean. They live in temporary settlements, and cultivate small cañigins in

which they plant rice, corn, and camotes. Their rice crop is so meager that after it is harvested they live on it for only a short time. They roast the corn, pound it in wooden mortars, and eat it with salt.

As among the Moros, their Datu whom they call *Pulong*, usually has several wives. The marriage rite is performed by making the bride and groom eat together with their respective families and the headman. When a boy or girl is about three years old the parents make arrangements with the parents of the prospective mate for a marriage to be consummated when the children reach the age of twelve to fourteen. The parents discuss the matter night and day for about a week and when the parents of the girl can no longer find any reason for not consenting to give her in marriage, the headman declares that the boy has won the hand of the girl and that when they arrive at the proper age they will be married. The principals have nothing to say about their marriage. Everything is arranged by the parents.

If a man covets some other man's wife, he simply grabs his spear, kris, or campilan and snatches her by force. If the husband does not care, he goes to the headman or *Pulong* to demand that the man who ran away with his wife be made to pay. The Datu then orders the suitor to pay the offended party, which is sometimes done in the form of a horse or a cow, for the loss of his wife. If the husband does care for the woman, there is a fight to the death and the woman belongs to the survivor.

For the merest trifle, a Bila-an male will run amuck. For example, if a prospective bride or a wife says that her husband or husband-to-be does not know how to kill even a chicken, he runs out of the house and begins hacking down every living thing in his way. When he thinks that he has killed enough he returns to the woman with his weapons and tells her that he has killed so many, and is now a man.

The Bila-ans have the custom of not burying their dead. Instead, they place the corpse wrapped in rags or in a mat, or encased split bamboos in the highest accessible branches of a tree. Sometimes a corpse is placed in a coffin made of a hollowed-out tree trunk, and this is tied in a tree. During our trip we saw about thirty corpses in the branches of the trees in different places. Some of them emitted a disagreeable odor and were surrounded by flocks of crows.

On the second day of our survey of the proposed colony site, on August 12 to be exact, we left camp before six o'clock so that we might cover more territory. The party consisted of Mr. Mañio, two Bureau of Lands men, Datu Paja, one trusted Bila-an, Dading by name, one Moro, Amay Diuda, and myself. We brought cooked rice and *tapa* for lunch from Lutayan. The *tapa* or dried meat did not smell very good because we had kept it in sacks during our trip. We were on horseback and followed a course west of the proposed colony. About one o'clock everyone was hungry and we decided to halt at the edge of the woods near a brook and in the shade of some trees. We were so hungry that we devoured our *tapa* without much hesitation. Two of us finished first and went to the brook to fetch some water. About fifty yards away some crows were making a lot of noise, so we sent to investigate. To

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“We, the People...”

By R. B. Blackman

“The power of association to lift the masses of the people to a fuller and higher citizenship—to give them a steadily increasing influence, not only on the conditions of their own lives, but on national affairs and national life—is the most obvious as well as the most important phenomenon of the last half of the nineteenth century.”

THE average citizen—and he constitutes about eighty per cent of the people—has only three contacts with his government, voting, payment of taxes, and observance of police regulations. And he has but three sources of information on his government, the school, newspapers, and the radio. The sum of his experience and knowledge from these six sources leaves him, at best, very much out of touch with what we call “the constituted government”.

Were there no contacts and sources of information other than these six, then would there be little hope for democratic, representative government. It would hang suspended, with few roots among the people. An elective and appointive officialdom soon becomes immersed in routine and loses touch with the masses. Constituted government tends to work in a vacuum. There is a gulf between the governing and the governed, practically impassable under absolute government, and with few and narrow bridges even in the case of representative forms. The government, as such, seems never to know what is, and what goes on among the people. When it wants this information, formal investigations are conducted, funds and time expended, and the reports, of whatever value, are soon buried in the archives.

The necessity for more adequate bridges between government and people, the subject of this study, is not merely academic. It is of vital importance for an understanding of the proper functioning of popular government. The problem we have to solve is this:—How can the people keep in effective touch with the government, and the government with the people? How can the people know what the

government is doing, and the government know what the people want? Evidently we must have connecting links—and many of them,—which, in the aggregate, are so important that they might be said to constitute an “Intermediate Government.”

This “Intermediate Government” may be defined as that totality of privately constituted and controlled societies, associations, leagues, and federations, independent of government direction, and acting for ends which their members believe are their legitimate rights and interests, and for the general welfare. Political parties are either the “ins” or the “outs”, the party holding the balance of power, or the party striving to acquire power. Most of the associations that make up what I call “intermediate government” are composed of members of various political complexions, but are themselves non-partisan.

It may be affirmed, with proof abundant in past and present time, that the presence and activity of “intermediate government” is the strongest support and safeguard of constituted government; and that its absence leaves a government out of touch with the people, liable to error, to usurpation, and to overthrow by revolution.

These various organizations, whatever their purpose, generally exhibit a threefold activity—(1) discipline and instruction of members, (2) influence on the public, and (3) pressure on the government. Our estimate of their worth will depend on our personal point of view. But, whatever our estimate, it is certain that, for better or worse, these powerful organizations are real ties between the people and their government. They must be seriously appraised and constantly reckoned with.

I propose, as a matter of comparison,—and so if possible to estimate our strength of “intermediate government” in the Philippines—to look at some of the larger units now found in America—their strength and their fields of operation.

The *World Almanac* for 1936 lists almost one thousand American associations of importance, about six hun-

A few of the Principal American Associations of National Importance

The Big Ten

American Federation of Labor	3,500,000
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	1,481,000
Farm Bureau Federation	1,250,000
Boy Scouts of America	1,004,000
Automobile Association of America	1,000,000
American Legion	850,000
Cooperative League	500,000
American Veterans	237,000
American Girls Scouts	373,000
National Rotary Clubs	155,000

Geographic Society	National Red Cross
Anti-saloon League	Birth Control League
Big Brothers and Sisters Federation	Child Conservation League
National Civic Federation	American Citizenship League
American Civil Liberties Union	National Economy League
Good Roads Association	Foreign Policy Association
Liberty League	Historical Association
League for Independent Political Action	World Peace League
National Security League	Academy of Political and Social Science
Property Owners League	Tax Payers League
Young Men's Christian Association	Women's Christian Temperance Union
Society for Suppression of Vice	League of Women Voters
National Reform Association	Planning and Civic Association
Nurses Association of America	American Municipal Association
The Crusaders	Community Councils Federation
Wild Life Conservation League	Civil Service Forum
American Federation of Investors	Sentinels of the Republic

(Selected from list of 600 national organizations)

dred of which may be considered as national. If we add to this list the most important of state and regional organizations the number would be about two thousand. Their totaled membership is about 30,000,000, which is one-fourth of the population of the United States, and three-fourth of the vote in 1932 for all presidential candidates. Each of these associations may be called an "organized minority". Each works along its own lines for its own ends. They often work at cross-purposes and tend to cancel out in certain cases; but they are educative and they create interest in the government among the people. They preserve the political balance.

Roughly they may be classified under the following headings:

1. Promotive of some form of welfare
2. Preservation of some national good
3. Educational
4. Economic
5. Artistic, scientific, and historic
6. Charitable
7. Social advancement
8. Anti-vice
9. Political economy and government

In a separate list I have placed the Ten Giants, with their memberships. Following those are others selected to show the various forms of activity they cover. We may suspect that their aims are sometimes not clearly indicated by their names; and their activities may, in some cases, be selfish and harmful to government. But we need not impugn their sincerity, even when we disagree with their expressed purposes. Looking at them as a whole, we can not underestimate the terrific drive of collective, directed action by these militant crusaders in our civic, economic, and political terrain. On the whole, and in the long run, they are national assets. Without such assets no constitution however wisely written, no group of leaders however honest and earnest, no high national purpose pitched far above the mass-level, will insure a government against political, economic, and moral bankruptcy.

I have omitted from the list a large number of religious, professional, fraternal, business, and other organizations, not because they are unimportant, but because they are less broad in purpose, although all of them assuredly have

great power and influence with the people and the government. What we wish to concern ourselves with here is *civic activity* more directly connected with the general welfare. Most of these large associations are both self-serving and civic in nature. It will be noticed that, of the Big Ten, two are juvenile. These ten giants have a membership of almost 12,000,000, with able, aggressive leaders and loyal, active members. When they speak they get a hearing. When they act, results follow. They and all others mold public opinion and guide the government.

It is a habit among public speakers and writers to lament a lack of public opinion. Weakness of government and official abuses, they tell us, are because of the lack of strong public opinion. But they fail to suggest any practical way to create the desired public opinion. The truth is that only the public, itself—or that part of it with interest and energy for public affairs—can create effective opinion. For public opinion is not merely what the people *think*, it is what they *do* through the associations which they organize and support. *Action* is the only effective form of opinion, and public opinion must work out as collectivist action.

No law can be enforced, no sanction can be supported, unless backed by this collectivist action. We have two examples recent in America. The prohibition law failed after many years of preparation because, at the last, its advocates were too impatient and forgot the public. The NRA died before the Supreme Court declared it unconstitutional because industrialists and businessmen were against it, and because the people were not active in its support. What is merely *thought* on the great questions is passive and of no importance. What is carried into action is effective.

It is the function of "intermediate government"—these associations, large and small—to interpret the constituted government to the people. Bills presented in legislatures, orders issued by executives, decisions made by courts, are analysed, dissected, and explained for the people through available publications, by special literature, from the rostrum, and over the radio. Most of this work is freely contributed by the leaders of the interested organizations, and the expenses are paid by the members. There are, at any time, many campaigns being conducted for or against government measures, or in support or opposed to its policies.

It is in times of national stress that the saving power of "intermediate government" is best seen. No people have escaped the misery of this great depression, but fascism has not come to power in countries where the people, through their independent organizations, have been on guard. Where their associational powers were few, or dominated by government, absolutism has captured the government. And the first act of fascism, wherever it has come to power, has been to abolish these free associations and to substitute for them others, officially organized and controlled. There is a great temptation for the government to propagate and control semi-official organizations in support of itself, and to discourage and suppress others that are critical of its program. The lesson is plain, and can not be missed. To yield to this temptation is a fatal mistake. The only safe policy for government is to be approachable and frank, and

Philippine Associations

Greater Manila Civic League
 Automobile Association
 Filipino Nurses Association
 Philippine Teachers Association
 Philippine Scientific Society
 American Community League
 Philippine Columbian Association
 Asociacion de Damas de Filipinas
 National Federation of Women's Clubs
 Boy Scouts of Philippines
 Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
 Welfare Workers Club
 Civil Service Employees Association
 Philippine Labor Congress
 Union Obrero

From Rosenstock's Manila City Directory

(Continued on page 268)

Brother Leon

By Mariano C. Pascual

IN the twilight dimness, Brother Leon's violin bow seemed to glow with magic light. It seemed to dance on the strings, and to laugh, too, like Pisiang, or even like Diko who filled the house when he laughed, thought Toneng.

Toneng shifted her weight on her other foot. Unconsciously she brushed some black ants which had strayed from the bamboo upright she was hugging with her arm. There were others in Ka Denang's store. Pedrong Sara, the guitarist, and the blind mandolin player, Kiko. Somehow, one could hardly think of Pedrong Sara as a musician. Of what use was a guitar anyway? It can not talk or laugh like a violin. As for Kiko, the blind one, when somebody asked, "Who is playing with Leon?" one always answered, "A mandolin player," never, "Kiko, the mandolin player."

"They can not help falling for you, Leon, when you go out serenading" remarked Ka Denang.

Pedrong Sara struck a cord savagely so that the guitar twanged in the dim stillness as if angry.

"Huh!" he burst out. "If I were only as young as Leon!"

The blind mandolin player smiled into the air.

"Do you remember the time Leon brought us to Tila Payong?" he mused. "The farmer cooked a fat hen for us although it was in the middle of the night."

"Bah! And the daughter dumped the choicest parts on Leon's plate," complained Pedrong Sara. "I got only a wing."

Toneng remembered the occasion very well. They had gone to Tila Payong one evening, Pedrong Sara, Kiko, and Brother Leon. They did not want to take her along, but she had cried and cried until Leon had been wheedled into taking her with them. As soon as they had arrived at the farmer's house, the farmer had killed a fat hen and boiled it, flavored with ginger and pepper leaves. The farmer's daughter liked Brother Leon very much. She looked at him often and her eyes were very soft. Leon looked at her also every time she looked at him. She kept giving him boiled chicken, and Leon had wiped his perspiring red face again and again and laughed aloud.

"You must have many sweethearts by now," Ka Denang said, laughing coarsely.

Toneng sucked in everything eagerly. She seemed to be all ears and all mouth. She felt a strange tingling warmth that made her eyes glow brightly in the dark. It seemed to her that she herself was her big brother, and she swelled at everything she heard.

"Some day you will leave us, Leon," continued Ka Denang in a soberer mood. "You will go to Manila and earn much money."

Kiko's fingers groped for the cords. He strummed his mandolin softly as if caressing it.

"They are very fortunate there in Manila. It must be wonderful to earn one hundred pesos a month."

"One hundred!" Ka Denang was contemptuous. "Why not say fifty? Why, with fifty you can live like a prince, Leon. And you can choose a pretty wife too."



They said Manila was far away. There were many big houses there, big stone houses, and churches, and ships bigger than the biggest house. The people must be rich, very rich. Brother Leon would play his violin there and earn a lot of money. Why, Leon would soon be rich and they would all live in Manila. He would play in the big show houses and she would go with him every day and see the show. Then Leon would choose a beautiful mestiza for his wife. She would have hair like the hair of the beautiful lady on the calendar at home. Long-wavy hair reaching down to the ankles; and she would have a smile like hers.

"Gusting is another lucky boy. Do you remember him?"

"Sepa's son?"

"Yes. He is earning much."

"Is he not the one playing at the Lyric?"

"Yes, that one. They say he also plays with the Ylaya Orchestra."

"He must be as old as I," mused Pedrong Sara. "We used to be playmates."

"I wonder where Gusting learned to play so well!" sighed Kiko.

"Oh, there are many great teachers in Manila. Jacobe, Abdon, and that blind violinist they talk about. Can you imagine that?" Pedrong Sara had raised his voice in his excitement. "Blind but great like the others."

"How does he learn a piece?" Kiko was curious to know.

"He listens to a piece once, only once they say. After that he can play it already. Ah, if you could play like that, Leon!"

Pedrong Sara shook his head knowingly. Toneng felt something bristling up inside. What did Pedrong Sara know about the violin anyway? Why, he could play the guitar only, yes, only a guitar. He did not even know how to pull the bow. If she were only as big as Brother Leon now. . . . Well, Pedrong Sara had yellow teeth, anyway. The pig!

"Is it not the 15th today, Leon?"

Leon nodded at Ka Denang uncertainly.

"Sepa said her son is coming home on the 16th, tomorrow. I should not be surprised if he comes here. He often did before."

Toneng nestled close to Leon. She hugged the violin case tightly and wondered why Brother Leon lingered so long. There was no need. They only talked of nothing. She pulled his big fingers tentatively.

". . . Gusting's wife is living here now," Ka Denang was saying to Brother Leon. "That is why he will be coming home every week."

She pulled at her brother's hand impatiently. "Let us go, Brother Leon."

"Do you think he will give me a trial?"

"Oh, yes. Gusting is a nice fellow."

"Let us go, Brother Leon!"

Leon looked wistfully at nothing in particular and moved away with her.

BROTHER Leon was already at Ka Denang's store when Toneng got home from school. She had been preoccupied all day, too preoccupied to mind the teacher's naggings. She stopped by the bamboo upright of the battered fence and held to it timidly. Brother Leon was playing a piece accompanied by Pedrong Sara on his guitar and Kiko on his mandolin. A stranger in striped pajamas was sitting on the bamboo bench listening. He was older than Brother Leon, very much older and darker. He held his head to one side and listened attentively. Once he shook his head and halted the players. He took hold of Pedrong Sara's left fingers and moved them on the keyboard of his guitar.

"There," he said, "that is the proper cord. Strike it now."

Pedrong Sara did so.

"No, no. It is a *ral*. Strike it with a flourish—longer."

Pedrong Sara attempted to follow him. His fingers trembled a little and they looked very white and moist.

Brother Leon began playing again. The stranger did not look at him. He held his head to one side and listened attentively. Toneng dared not breathe. She hugged the bamboo upright leaving the black ants to crawl on her arm.

When the piece ended, the stranger took Brother Leon's violin and pulled the bow over it once. He turned a key, two keys, then pulled the bow over the strings again. He held the violin sideways and peered inside. He tugged at something, struck the bridge with the butt of the bow and

tested the strings once more. Well, Brother Leon could do those things also; of course, only more slowly, yes, but he could do them.

"Play a danza," pleaded Ka Denang.

The stranger did not seem to hear her. He did not play sitting down like Brother Leon. He rose to his feet—he must be proud, else why should he stand? He stood up and swayed a little as he played. The voice of the violin seemed different, strangely new; and there seemed to be many violins playing. How could there be so many violins in one violin? How could he make such sounds as these? Toneng stared at the stranger. His head was bent on the instrument, actually bent, and his eyes were closed. He seemed to be asleep as he swayed and rocked. The black ants crawled on her arm. Why were there so many voices in his violin? But that was Brother Leon's violin. Where did so many voices come from? Where could they come from? Why had she never heard them before? Toneng hugged the bamboo upright more and more tightly. That was Brother Leon's violin, yes, Brother Leon's violin! In the darkening twilight the voices of myriads of violins seemed to fill the air.

The stranger put down the instrument and began talking of his experiences in Manila. Brother Leon's mouth gaped a little as he listened. His eyes dilated as the stranger talked of his salary, of Jacobo, Abdon, and Vallejo. Toneng looked away to avoid Brother Leon's face. She stood immovable, hugging the bamboo upright in the dark. There was no reason at all why Brother Leon should be lingering still, but she felt no desire to nestle close to him and pull his big fingers to go home.

House at Ganassi

By Fred J. Passmore

NEAR the town of Ganassi, Lanao, there is a Moro house which visitors as well as the people of that province often stop to see.

It is typically Maranao with respect to structure, painting, and carving, but is more elaborately carved and somewhat more carefully constructed than the Maranao houses which ordinarily attract attention.

Looking at this house, one feels that this art is one of the best features of Moro life, and can not but hope that Moro ideas of building and their other arts and crafts will not die but will develop further and become a lasting part of a higher and finer Philippine culture.

One of the most prominent features of this house is the beams, or *panulog*, which flare boldly and gracefully upward at the ends, like the prows of the boats that were once sailed over eastern waters by Moro heroes and gods. If you view them from a certain angle, one can, without much effort of imagination, experience the illusion of beholding a fleet of vintas-of-war breasting the sea upon some old-time quest of gold and blood.

The same boat-like design is frequently embodied in the hilt of a *kampilan* or *kris*, and at one end of the Maranao guitar.

Each main timber in the house at Ganassi is lovingly carved. And, as I remember it, the design on a side of any

beam is different from the design on the other side of the same beam as well as slightly different from that on either side of any other piece or component part.

Inside the house and up near the top, is a main timber that the Maranaos call the "liver" of the house. Judging from the painstaking care the carving of this timber has received at the hands of the craftsman, the organ after which it is named must in Moro lore be a symbol of great virtue.

I first saw the house in September of 1934.

"Where did you get the designs for this beautiful carving?" I asked the Dato who owns the house.

He placed his hand on his breast and said nothing.

"How long has it taken you to build this house?" I persisted.

"Fifteen years—but I have not finished."

"Why has it taken so long?"

"My three wives each year catch fish from the little stream close by. This fish is sold in the market at Ganassi, and with the money thus obtained we bought the lumber piece by piece. They also helped do the carving. The work kept them from quarreling among themselves."

A broad grin spread over the Dato's face; then he returned to silence and his quid of betel.

Rota Days

By H. G. Hornbostel

Illustrated by the Writer

THE Museum having asked me to describe such canoes as were to be found in the northern Mariana Islands and beginning work on this assignment, I was greatly surprised when a Japanese official told me that the local Japanese fishermen used what they called American canoes.

These so-called American canoes turned out to be beautifully built Polynesian outriggers. How these Polynesian canoes came to the Mariana Islands, and why they called them American is of interest. The Japanese told me that the American whalers who had settled in the Bonin islands approximately 360 miles north of the Mariana group, had designed these graceful craft and that after the Japanese had taken possession there, their fishermen had discarded their own small fishing craft and copied the design of the so-called American canoe which was more seaworthy than their own, easy to handle, and under sail attaining great speed. This is another example of Japanese astuteness in copying and adapting to their needs what they find of value in other cultures.

The Polynesian canoe came to the Marianas for the reason that in the year 1830 the British consul of the Sandwich Islands (now called the Hawaiian Islands) encouraged three Americans who hailed from Massachusetts, one Dane, and a fifth whose name was Matteo Nazarro, a native of Genoa and an English citizen, as the leader of the expedition, to colonize the Bonin Islands. With them they took twenty-five Hawaiian natives of both sexes.

The islands were therefore occupied under English auspices although no native-born Englishman was among the first colonists. Mr. Alexander Simpson, then British Consul at Honolulu, states among other things in a report written in 1842: "This small but interesting, and from its situation, very valuable group of islands lies five hundred miles distant from the city of Yedo in Japan. It appertains to Great Britain, having been discovered by an English whaling vessel in 1825 and formally taken possession of by Captain Beechey of the *H.M.S. Blossom* in 1827. There were no aboriginal inhabitants found on the islands nor any trace that such had existed."

The Consul, bless his memory, is a bit off in this official report to London, as the Spanish explorer Villalobos discovered the islands in 1543 while sailing out of Manila to see what he could see. He named them the Arzobispo islands. They were rediscovered by Ogassawara Sadayori, a Japanese nobleman, who claimed the islands for Japan and told his government that he was the first man to have



seen them. They were called the Ogassawara islands by Japan. Later, in 1823, the American whaler *Transit* reported the islands and recorded their geographical position. The English in former days had a way of being the "first discoverers" of islands which had been known years before by the

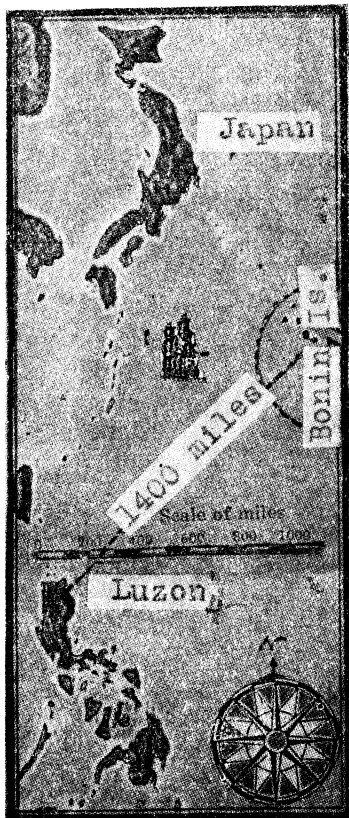
Spanish, Portuguese, or Dutch. What is in my opinion a remarkable fact is that these fertile and, climatically speaking, ideal islands should have been missed by the Polynesians and other bold sea-faring peoples who sailed the vast Pacific in quest of new homes. Today hardly a habitable island exists in the Pacific that does not give evidence of former occupation.

The American colonists of the Bonins brought with them from Hawaii some live stock and seeds, and hoisted an English flag which had been given them by Captain Charlton, the English Consul at Honolulu. Due to the ideal climate and rich soil, the little colony flourished; cattle, hogs, and goats increased to great numbers; Indian corn, and many kinds of vegetables and tropical fruits were plentiful. Whalers working the north Pacific replenished their ships there, supplying the colonists with such cloth and trade goods as they needed in return for beef, pork, vegetables, and fruit. Between 1830 and 1853 more native Polynesians came to the islands and among them were women who became the wives of new white settlers.

In 1853 Commodore Perry of the United States Navy visited the islands, being at that time engaged in opening up the Japanese ports to American commerce. The Commodore induced the colonists to lower the English flag and raised the American in its stead. He organized a new government, bought some land himself, and suggested to the United States Government that these islands, in view of their position and their fine harbors, would make an ideal naval base to protect American commerce in the western Pacific. But all his foresight and planning came to nothing as American commerce disappeared from the Pacific with the Civil War in the United States, and the first islands in the Pacific where the American flag was raised were forgotten.

In a letter dated 1853 Commodore Perry wrote to the Navy Department, in part: "As my instructions direct me to seek out and establish ports of refuge and refreshment for vessels traversing these distant seas, I have kept constantly in view the port in which we are now at anchor, the principal harbor of the Bonin

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The Procession

By Lodivico D. Arciaga

SOME sixty or seventy years ago, that is when my father was still a boy in short pants, an epidemic broke out in our town. The town was then not what it is now, and the people were ignorant of the science of medicine. So when the epidemic broke out, they knew of nothing else to do but to pray to God to please stop the sickness.



At first there were some three or four deaths a day, and this was not yet considered alarming. But when eleven succumbed to the disease in one day and many more lay very ill in their homes, the people were terrified. Even the *teniente mayor* was feeling a pain in his stomach and was very much afraid.

When the eleven bodies had been put in carts and taken out of town, the *teniente mayor*, disregarding the pain in his stomach, went about the town with a drummer to announce that that night there would be a procession. Later almost all the people of the town, young and old, left their homes and gathered before the little church, even those who were hardly able to crawl out of bed.

The image of San Sebastian, the patron saint, was carried at the head of the procession, borne by four sturdy young men. The people followed it, holding burning sticks in their hands and chanting a newly-composed song which ran: "O San Sebastian, please help us pray so we will not be wiped out by this pestilence. We will build a bigger church and will hold a bigger fiesta."

They had been carrying the image about for a long time and were in the outskirts of the town, when something happened. Some one who had remained at the church started shouting for help. "Mad dog! Mad dog!" he cried. "A mad dog has bitten me!" Many of the sick people who had fallen behind heard the cry and began shrieking and yelling. "The mad dog is here! Look out!" The shouting of the people was followed by the barking and howling of dogs until the whole place was a pandemonium.

Those in the procession, way out at the edge of the town, heard the anguished shouts and the howling of the dogs behind them and looked at each other, fear tugging at their hearts. They remembered a big mad dog that had escaped some weeks before and the deaths of all those it had bitten. But no one started to run away. This was a religious ceremony and it would be displeasing to God to leave his beloved saint there. They must go on with the procession regardless of everything. San Sebastian would

protect them from the mad dog's bite. So they kept on chanting their song: "San Sebastian, please help us pray so we will not be wiped out by this pestilence, and we will build a bigger church and hold a bigger fiesta."

Behind them, in the town, the cry "Mad dog!" was growing louder and coming nearer. But still the people in the procession kept on singing. Then some one at the tail of the procession, fearing he might be the first to be attacked by the mad dog, started to shuffle forward. Others followed him until it seemed nobody wanted to be left last, and so began the scramble. Children clung to their elders, women shrieked, and men groped about in the darkness searching for sticks with which to defend themselves. Those of greater faith stopped and looked at their fleeing companions, but did nothing. They knew San Sebastian would save them from the mad dog's bite.

Then the mad dog, pursued by the braver and bigger dogs of the town, was among them, and even the most religious could do nothing but run away in the darkness, too, or dash for a tree nearby. The bearers of San Sebastian saw their companions flee. Were they just to stand there and let the mad dog tear the muscles off their bare legs? They looked at each other, fear and indecision clutching at their zealous hearts. Then before they could decide together, what was best to do, they were all running with San Sebastian still mounted on their shoulders.

They ran into the open field which was the only place they could go and still be able to bear their beloved patron. There they kept on running and running. Then, all at once, the most unholy thing in the world happened. Due to improper mounting, San Sebastian toppled over! It fell! The bearers, thinking the mad dog was upon them, abandoned the image where it lay, and ran and ran.

Later that night, when the uproar had subsided and the mad dog was gone, the old men of the town, very much enraged by the lack of faith on the part of the bearers, went out to look for their lost patron saint. They went all over the fields but couldn't find the image at first. But after hours of anxious searching, they came across it. It was lying on the ground near a *pilapil*, its new velvet dress all torn. The mad dog, it seemed, had ripped the gaudy velvet and silk into shreds.

The next morning the epidemic was worse. Eighteen more of the inhabitants succumbed to the disease, and two of these had been among the bearers of San Sebastian!

Silence

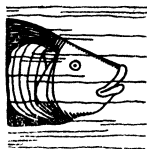
By R. Zulueta-da Costa

SING they love who sing of love?
SI only hear: love silenced all song.
In this oceanic deep of naked souls
Only the glorious beat of undertones I hear,
Exuberant, wild, tumultuously free;
While on the surface all is silent, silent.

Some Fanciful Philippine Fish of Fantastic Form

By Albert W. Herre

THAT northward spur of the East Indies known as the Philippine Islands is one of the most favored regions of the world, and it has been my privilege to devote many years to the study of its fishes which are unsurpassed in variety, beauty, and strangeness.



It would take volumes to describe the extraordinary habits and life histories of only a part of the Philippine fishes and the wondrous loveliness of the coral reefs in which they dwell. It would also require a word painter of almost inspired artistry to delineate the sapphire sea, the play of color and light on the sparkling lagoons of the coral reefs where swarms of brilliantly hued fishes dart here and there like living gems of liquid fire, the great volcanic peaks looming up in the background, and the glories of the gorgeously tinted sunsets.

Shrimp Fish, Merry Little Head Dancers

Dr. Günther, a wise philosopher who was connected with the British Museum for a great many years, knew the fishes of the whole earth as no one else did. It was his belief that the most remarkable fish in all the seas of the world was the shrimp fish. Whether this is true or not may be a matter of personal opinion, but there can be no question that it is a very peculiar fish of most fanciful structure.

The shrimp fish is a little flattened brownish creature not much thicker than a five cent piece, and usually not very much longer than your middle finger. It has no scales but is covered all over with a thin transparent hard shell so that it is perfectly smooth, just as if it had donned a perfectly fitting one-piece bathing suit made of colorless celluloid. The lower part of this curious armor is as clear and colorless as the finest glass. By examining this portion, which projects in a sharp finial below the trunk proper, one can see that the armor is really made up of a number of plates, instead of being cast all in one piece.

From the head extends a slender snout half as long as the body; this snout looks as if it had been seized while still soft and pliable, pulled out as far as it could stretch, and then held in that position till it had hardened. At first sight the shrimp fish seems to have a formidable beak, but it is really perfectly immovable and utterly harmless. At the extreme tip of the ridiculously long snout is the mouth, a tiny slit barely visible to our eyes. With this it is able to seize only the most minute particles, of almost microscopic size.

The crowning wonder of the shrimp fish is in the upper part of its body. Here is a large oval window as clear as the purest crystal glass which enables us to look right through the body of this unique marine oddity and see objects in the water beyond on the other side. This extraordinary feature is really the air bladder of the shrimp fish; however as it is only covered by the transparent celluloid-like armor, and extends from side to side, it offers no obstacle to the passage of light.

No other back-boned animal carries about a window as a part of itself so that the rest of the world can gaze right through its body. The *Salanx*, a slender little whitebait-like fish of Eastern Asiatic coastal streams, has the top of its head perfectly transparent so that its brain is entirely exposed to gaze, but there is nothing resembling a window pane allowing light to pass clear through.

What an interesting field for speculation is this idea of a window in the body! What a great difference it would make in human affairs if people were provided with a nice clear window on either side of the body or head so that brain or "innards" could be freely inspected. Even if only the clear transparency of the window were visible, think what a change in mores it would cause. Clothing, manners, morals, laws, the entire psychology or behaviorism of human beings would undoubtedly be altogether different. We are told that man is created in the image of God, but in many parts of the world this image is considered indecent or immoral. It is therefore wicked to expose it or look at it, except in pictures or statuary, and even then the sight of it is not always tolerated. So if we were provided with windows, a la shrimp fish, there would probably be some countries where it would be considered obscene or immoral to allow the light of day to fall upon or pass through them.

But let us return to the shrimp fish. Most fishes have a dorsal fin or fins along the mid-line of the back, but the smooth hard armor of the shrimp fish leaves no place where anything of the kind could sprout. As a matter of fact, the armor has crowded the dorsal fin clear off the back. It has been shoved so far behind that the first dorsal spine is out at the very tip of the tail, of which it forms a backward extension. In one kind of shrimp fish this is stiff and immovable, but in the other kind it is jointed and movable. Down below this spine at the extreme end of the trunk is the tiny misplaced dorsal fin, and still further down beneath it is the feeble little caudal or tail fin, too weak to be of much use in swimming.

Shrimp fishes are at home around coral reefs, where they live in shallow water. If one will sit under the tiny dock at Bungau or some similar locality in the Sulu Archipelago, or get in a canoe and float over the reef at low tide he can see these singular fish at home. By using a water telescope or a pair of water goggles he can make them out much better.

They occur in little groups of a dozen or fifteen usually, and in the translucent greenish water they move slowly about, head down, tail up, in a vertical or almost vertical position. Why they adopt this singular attitude, and perform their slow and stately head dance as if they were engaged in some strange new kind of minuet for the delectation of goggle-eyed gobies, poisonous sea-urchins, and many-hued flower-like corals, is indeed a mystery.

I have watched them for hours at a time, day after day, and have never seen them assume any other position. The

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King Cicada and King Lion

(*Haring Gangis ug Haring Leon*)

By Genaro Lopus

THE fable retold here, which in metrical form was formerly committed to memory by many of the town and mountain folk of the East Visayas, is today almost lost. According to Rev. Fernando Buyser, of the Aglipayan Church, the original manuscript upon which this article is based was found in the mountains of Almeria, Leyte, and is supposed to have been written many years ago by an unknown author. According to the introduction, the fable refers to the Philippines and Spain. *Haring Gangis* (King Cicada) represents the Philippines and *Haring Leon* (King Lion), Spain.

The first four stanzas are the author's introduction to his version of the fable and his humble apology to his readers:

Oh! mga mahal nga Gino-o
Dungga ug pamati-a ninyo,
Kining ubos kong mga verso
Nga iga-asoy ko kaninyo.

Gi-ampo ko kaninyo upod
Nga dili kamo manghimangod,
Hinuno-a tipigi sa huna huna
Kining pananglitan ko sa ubos.

Busa, ako nang pagasugdan
Kining akong pananglitan,
Kon adunay kasaypanan
Inyo na lamang pagpun-an.

Pananglitan kini takus
Sa kabtang sa palabi-labi,
Ang manggad sa pagpaubos
Maoy angay ibatok niini.

The entire production is in verse, with end rhymes. The tale runs as follows:

It was a beautiful afternoon, and the animals were holding their usual meeting in an open field.

King Cicada was in the bushes singing his sweet lullabies and praises to the Almighty, when King Lion, on his way to the meeting place, stepped on him. King Cicada remonstrated:

Si Haring Gangis ning aguroy
Ug namulong sa pakiluoy,
Matud niya : "Hay, Haring Leon,
Nganong dili ka magmatngon?"

"Mabaskog ka tuod ug dunganan
Nganong imo akong pagtumban?
Bisan matulin ka mopanaw
Kinahanglan ka magtan-aw."

But King Lion in his self-conceit belittled King Cicada and haughtily retorted: "You are a mere piece of grass to me."

Gilayon ang Leon mitubag
Sa pagpalabi-labing pamalibad
Gangis sagbot ka lamang
Sa akong atubangan.



Masayud ka ning akong kaisog
Tuman mo nang ipangurog,
Daw bagyo kining pangapay-kapay
Nga takus mo nang ikamatay.

In a low voice but full of meaning, King Cicada reminded King Lion that although he was weak, he was entitled to due respect and equal dealing inasmuch as he was also a king. King Lion smiled as if to say, Oh yes! King Cicada continued to say that if there should be a fight between their tribes, his weapons would be his meekness and humility, and calmly averred that he would win.

Ug bisan ako maluya
Nga karon ginatan-aw mo,
Baya maghuna huna ka
Hari man usab sama kanimo.

Matuod sanglitanan ka sa kabaskog
Ug ako mananap nga walay pulos,
Ang ako kanimong idaug
Kining kaluya ko ug pagpaubos.

King Lion roared in a voice of thunder and challenged King Cicada to gather all his tribes, even flooding the earth with them. "I would use only my tail to sweep you into one big grave."

Mga sakop mo ug ikaw man
Bisan mapuno kining kalibutan,
Kining ikog ko lamang tuman
Nga isilhig kaninyong tanan.

The challenge was accepted. The two sovereigns agreed that after the third day, without fail, each would assemble his subjects and prove the strength of their armies:

Sa tulo ka adlaw kutob karon,
Ang imong mga gingsakpan,
Nga tanan imong banduhan.
Aron silang matigum.

Sa kaisog masigpagula kita
Sa natad sa pagawayan
Aron didto maila ta
Ang babang tampalasan.

After the agreement was made, King Lion proceeded to the meeting place of the animals and explained the incident to his people, ordering them to assemble at his palace on the third day to form an army and to proceed to the designated field of combat.

Likewise, King Cicada, still limping, summoned all his winged tribes to a monster meeting where he explained to his people the humiliating incident that had brought about a declaration of war against all the animals:

Ngani, niadtong usa ka adlaw
Ang Leon naglakaw-lakaw,
Ug ako nga diha sa dalan
Iya lamang gitumban.

Mao kadto ang gisugdan
 Sa buot ginalalisan.
 Ug maoy akong nasakitan
 Ang pagpalabi-labi niyang tuman.

Busa, gisaaran ko siya
 Nga buhaton ang pagkig-girra,
 Aron gayod masulay ta
 Ang katampalas nga lakad na.

The lesser dignitaries of both tribes pledged themselves to marshal their respective followers on the battlefield and swore to fight to the last.

The carabaos, cows, horses, wolves, dogs, cats, tigers, deer, pigs, and monkeys raised their voices in tumult, and the fireflies, butterflies, beetles, bees, flies, wasp, and all the other insects filled the air with the buzzing, humming, and flapping of their wings. King Cicada appointed the Bumble-Bee to lead the insect army.

On the appointed day, King Cicada's host was ready, and General Bumble-Bee, kneeled before King Cicada and pleaded that His Majesty remain behind, a wish that the others all approved.

Hari nga among Halangdon
 Kining pulong imong pamati-on,
 Dili na ikaw kinahanglan mouban
 Karon sa hawan sa pag-awayan.

Pabilin ka na lamang dinhi
 Niining imong puloy-anan,
 Kay tuman nang modaog kami
 Ug sa kaaway makig-atubang.

The swarming armies of King Cicada, led by General Bumble-Bee, repaired to the battlefield. King Lion with his followers was already there, and at once asked General Bumble-Bee in an arrogant manner where King Cicada was. He further called King Cicada a liar and a weakling:

Diha diha gayud gilayon
 Nangotana ang Haring Leon,
 Hain na ang Hari Ninyo
 Bakakon siya ug ingrato?

Dili ba kami nagasaad
 Nga sa sulod sa tulo ka adlaw
 Anhi kami niining patag
 Sa kaisog magatilaw?

General Bumble-Bee made it clear that it was he who was responsible for King Cicada's not coming to the battlefield. His army was large enough to keep the animals busy, he said, and after a further exchange of hot words the battle began.

King Lion was like a whirlwind; the tigers were as fast as burning powder; carabaos and cows and deer used their horns; the horses kicked and pawed; the cats fought with their claws and the dogs with their teeth.

The winged armies exerted but little effort, at first, only keeping up with the movements of the animals.

Si Haring Leon daw alimpulos,
 Sa iyang kaisog nga bug-os.
 Mga tigre usab sama ra
 Sa kaabtik daw pulbora.

Mga baka ug kabaw nanungay
 Sa pagsandok nga walay pahulay,
 Ang Usa, Kabayo ingon man usab
 Sa paglukso ug pagpaukyab.

Ang Gadya, Lubo ug Uso
 Ang kakusog nila daw bagyo,
 Ang buyog nagpasaylo
 Ug nagabantay pag-ayo.

Ang mga baboy nagapangakha
 Ug ang mga iro sa pagpamaak,
 Ang mga iring ug mga koniho
 Nangandam sa ilang kuko.

But when General Bumble-Bee noted that the strength of the enemies was waning, he ordered his multicolored armies to begin the offensive:

Sa pagsabut ni General Buyog
 Nga nagkahinay na ang ilang kusog,
 Namulong siya ug mitindog
 Miagda sa iyang mga kakuyog.

Nan, Kapitan Putyokan
 Ug uban pang mga ginsakpan,
 Pagandam na kamo sa hinagiban
 Ang kaaway ta ato nang dasmagan.

The winged forces rushed forward and attacked with their poisonous stings. General Bumble-Bee and Captain Bee singled out King Lion and the tigers. After a brief, frenzied fight, the animals, unable to escape their nimble enemies, dashed for cover. The carabaos, cows, and horses ran to the thickets or plunged into the lake nearby; the pigs hid in the cogon grass or threw themselves into mud-pools; the dogs and cats took refuge in the houses in the neighborhood; rats and rabbits dug holes to hide in.

Ang ligwan, Lapinig, Pasgaw
 Batok sa mga kabayo ug baka,
 Nawala ang ilang kabalaka
 Sa kasakit nanagpaniyabaw.

Ang Gadya, mga mananap ug uban pa,
 Silang tanan nanghitingala.
 Sa kasakit nga dili pasipala
 Pugos nangalagiw sila.

Ang mga Usa ug mga Kabaw
 Nangambak sa sapa ug nanugmaw,
 Mga baboy nanalagan ug nanuksok
 Sa kakugnan ug mga lapok.

Ang mga iring ug iro nanangop
 Sa mga kabalayang tik-op,
 Didto, sila nagpangurog
 Sa kalisang ug kahadlok

Ang mga koniho ug ilaga
 Nanagpamangag sila sa yuta,
 Sa dakung kahadlok ug kakulba
 Sa putyokan nga nagpakita.

King Lion, stricken with shame at the defeat of his forces, escaped unnoticed into the wilderness. The rest of the so-called fierce animals, knelt down before General Bumble-Bee, Captain Mason Bee, Captain Digger Bee, Captain Solitary Bee, and Lieutenants Cuckoo-, Carpenter-, and Porter-Bee, and others and surrendered.

Ang Leon sa dakung kaulaw
 Nawala lamang ug nahanaw.
 Ang ubang mananap nangampo
 Nangluhod ug nangaliyupo.

Namulong sila ug naningog
 Ug nangatubang kang General Buyog,
 General ihunong na ang kaisog
 Kay imo na kami nga daug.

(Continued on page 261)

Serenade

By Manuel G. Reyes

LAST night I was awakened by a group of serenaders, not beneath my own window, to be sure, but near enough to startle me out of a deep sleep. I lay still for a while, not quite certain as to what I was hearing. During the first moments of waking I had the illusion of listening to dream music: I thought I had just awakened from a dream of song. But gradually the notes gained definiteness. I realized with a shock of pleasant surprise that I was listening to a serenade.



There was nothing remarkable in the songs or in the singers. They were not above the ordinary. The songs were familiar, almost sickeningly so, culled from the more popular *kundimans* of the day. And the singers' voices were vulgar, ungraced by native refinement and evidently lacking utterly in training. It was fortunate they were striving to keep their voices at a low pitch, undoubtedly from motives of caution, thereby unconsciously achieving an effect of softness, even of tenderness at times.

In the daylight, with the harsh glare of reality on the consciousness refusing to be blinked away by sentimental reflections, I know I would have protected myself from the "music" so generously flooding space either by a timely retreat or the judicious use of small wads of cotton I keep on hand for emergencies. But it was night, moonlit to shining whiteness after a week of incessant rain, and I was young. I lay in bed listening with fluttering eagerness, and such intentness as would have been flattery to any recital. After a while I slipped out on the veranda to be able to listen better, and, if possible without being observed, to watch the serenaders.

There were four of them, all young and, to judge by the clothes they wore, all poor. The leader, who was evidently also the lover, stood alone in the patch of moonlight below the girl's window. He wore orange colored trousers and a white shirt. He sang all the songs and accompanied himself besides on a big guitar which he hugged to his belly, his companions merely slipping out every now and then from the shadows of the adjoining houses to join in the chorus, or, at preconcerted intervals, to relieve him of the guitar while he sung a particularly tender piece with appropriate gestures of supplication, calculated to move the girl's heart to pity and love in case she should be watching through a chink in the nipa wall of her room.

It was a performance at once ludicrous and touching. I watched it with a smile born of a curious mingling of respect, pity, amusement, and mild scorn.

The serenade lasted half an hour. During that time the serenader was able to sing six songs, all of them plaintive and sentimental, both words and music charged with the deep, aching sadness recurring in varying degrees in nearly all the popular *kundimans*. The first song was of greeting, the next four of supplication, and the last of parting. An attempt was made to sing the Tagalog version of a current "song hit," with disastrous result: the serenader failed to

reach a high note and had to stop in the middle of the piece, confused and appalled by the failure.

The girl's window was never opened during the serenade. There were faint sounds from within the room, but that was all. The girl and her parents must have been awake (the god of sleep himself would have been wakened by that serenader's voice), but they evinced no sign that they were. After the half hour, their stock of songs having run out, the serenaders reluctantly departed, the lover turning his head at every few steps to cast disappointed glances at the girl's window. . . .

The night was white and cool. The air was like pure, fresh milk, the houses and trees—everything exposed to moon and starlight—were lovely with a whiteness that seemed more an emanation than a reflection. I felt a strange reluctance to leave my chair on the veranda and go back to my room.

"I should go back to bed," I said to myself. "I should not sit here wasting my time thinking of serenades and feeling thrilled and amused and sad. . . ."

The picture of the young man singing below the girl's window would not leave my mind. I laughed silently over the recollection of his queer attitude of appeal, the convulsive hug he gave his guitar while his face was upraised to the moon and the closed window, his anything but musical voice, the way his companions sprang to life from the shadows of the adjoining houses, like puppets in an ancient Javanese play, whenever he came to the chorus of a song or felt the need for clasping his hands in supplication the better to impress his unseen audience.

But alloyed with my laughter was sadness, deep-stirring as it was gentle and elusive. I could not help recalling pictures of other serenades, depicted to me by my father in the stories of his youth with which he occasionally enlivens our Sunday evenings at home. In his day, serenading was an art. The songs were prepared with great care, the words and sometimes even the music being written by the lover himself or by some gifted friend, and rehearsed until mastered. Various musical instruments were used, guitars, native *bandurias*, violins, 'cellos, flutes. Every detail was carefully thought out so there would be no hesitation, no hitch, in the actual performance. It was not necessary that the lover himself sing: the singing as well as the accompaniment was entrusted to those who *could* sing and play. There were no voices better hushed than heard, no awkward and superfluous gestures. The puppet-like springing into life of comic automatons from the darkness was a thing unheard of. Everything was executed as planned: with grace and artistic finish. . . .

Barely a generation lies between my father's youth and mine. But already most of the beautiful customs that flourished in his day have become little more than memories. He knew serenading as a passion and an art, as the fine flower of an urge deep-rooted in the race: of the beautiful and distinctly native desire to express love in exquisite music exquisitely rendered. I, coming only a generation after, am just in time to witness pitiful mockeries of it. . . .

I chided myself for being sentimental. "You are a sentimental fool," I told myself. "This is part of progress, this withering away of old things regardless of whether they are beautiful or ugly, of whether they are better preserved than discarded. We are moving forward, and moving fast. We have no time now for the artistic expression of love in music. The next generation will most probably

not even have the chance to witness mockeries of serenades. . . ."

But before the quiet beauty of the white night, changeless since the first starshine and forevermore, it was difficult not to suffer from a sense of loss and of longing, at the passing away of something precious and shining: of a gift, a virtue, a grace. . . .

Strangeness

By R. Zulueta-da Costa

How strange that in this noonday blue
Of the white road that takes me
from one end of the sky to the other,
When house-tops, trees, the very road
are aquiver in the midday heat—
How strange that I should feel a raindrop
quite distinctly drip upon my hand,
beyond the skin,
And tinkle on the river of within.

The Recommendations of the Committee on Educational Survey

PRESIDENT QUEZON'S Committee on Educational Survey, appointed by him with the consent of the then Governor-General Frank Murphy, on February 16, 1935, submitted its report, running to 41 typewritten pages under date of February 20, 1936. The Committee as originally appointed was composed of President Jorge Bocobo, as Chairman, Mrs. Pilar Hidalgo-Lim, Prof. Ramona Tirona, Prof. Ricardo Sian, Mr. Miguel Unson, Mr. Rafael Corpus, Assistant Director Gabriel Mañalac, President Mariano V. de los Santos, Prof. Lino J. Castillejo, Director Jose S. Camus, Director Angel Arguelles, and Dr. Maximo Kalaw. Due to the resignations of Messrs. Unson and Corpus, Dean Francisco Benitez and Director Jose Gil were subsequently appointed. The Committee consulted various other persons, including Dr. Regino Ylanan, Director Teopisto Guingona, Mr. Edward M. Kuder, Mr. Alexander Monto, and Mr. Abdon Javier. The National Federation of Parent-Teacher Associations, of which Dr. Herminio Velarde is President, was asked to express its views on character education.

The Committee listed its numerous recommendations under twelve headings. Under the heading "Administration", the Committee recommends the appointment of two instead of one Assistant Director of Education, one to be in charge of the strictly educational and the other of the administrative work; reduction in the number of school divisions and supervising teacher districts, and less frequent transfers of school officials; a policy of expansion, as "a moderate education for a greater number of children is better for the country than a quality education for a select few"; determination of aims and objectives and the main trends and types of curricula by the National Board of Education, this body, assisted by a technical committee,



also to take over the functions of the Textbook Board; transfer of the National Library from the Assembly to the Department of Public Instruction; transfer of the control over the education of orphans to the Bureau of Education; restoration of the former status to the Commissioner of Private Education; and further experimentation with the single-session plan of instruction.

Under the heading, "Adult Education", the Committee recommends the creation of a separate organization, either in the Bureau of Education or directly under the Department of Public Instruction, to conduct surveys and prepare programs, train teachers, open schools; secure lecturers and demonstrators; conduct community assemblies, cooperate with other insular agencies and local organizations, private universities, and the press; arrange for special radio broadcasts, instituting also, however, a system of using the old-fashioned town crier; and to establish community centers and town libraries.

In respect to Agricultural Education the Committee recommends the establishment of special institutes and further extension work and continuation classes to reach the farmers, and more of the regional schools of the Muñoz type.

Under "Character Training", the Committee recommends that regular study periods for character and health instruction be established; student cooperative governments; more attractive school surroundings; encouragement of the reading habit; study of the principles of the Constitution; graded education in Filipino patriotism; giving character ratings more weight in the determination of promotions; the education of parents in child training through the parent-teacher associations and puericulture centers; instruction in methods of character education in teachers'

training and summer schools; and the creation of a body of school counsellors or visiting teachers to bring home and school closer together.

Under the heading, "Finances", the Committee recommends various readjustments in the established school allotments, a study of possible new sources of revenue such as taxes on mining operations, places of amusement, luxuries, sales, inheritances, and incomes, and the charging of a tuition fee of from ₱25.00 to ₱30.00 in the academic high schools.

Under "Health and Physical Education", the Committee recommends that this be directed by physical directors and coaches under a central Office of Physical Education in the Department of Public Instruction, the men to be trained in a National School of Physical Education, managed jointly by this office, the University of the Philippines, and the Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation, to be established possibly in the Rizal Memorial Stadium. The Committee also recommends the encouragement of native games, folk-dances, and all the regular sports including those of self-defense; the creation of municipal parks, playgrounds, gymnasiums, and swimming pools; daily health inspection in the schools, physical examinations, tests, and measurements.

The Committee recommends under the head, "Higher Education", that standards of admission be raised and that the courses for the professions be lengthened; that public and private colleges and universities be classified as A, B, or C-class institutions according to the qualifications of their respective faculties, the number of students in relation to the number of faculty members, methods of teaching, endowments, buildings, equipment, and library facilities; that government recognition be withdrawn from institutions from which for two successive years a certain percentage of graduates fail in passing government examinations; that students who, having failed in certain subjects because of poor scholarship, transfer to another institution and fail in these same subjects again, be refused enrollment in the same course of studies in any other institution, public or private; that greater emphasis be placed on methods of teaching by faculty members; that the number of students in various classes be limited to from 25 to 50; that more public examining boards be created for professions entry into which is not now subject to such boards, as teaching, chemistry, and other technical pursuits; that schools be prohibited from opening until certain minimum requirements have been met; that institutions be not permitted to advertise in the press other than a list of courses and dates of registration and examination; and that the system of sending pensionados to the United States and other countries be revised.

Under the head, "Language Problem and Curriculum", the Committee recommends that English be continued as the medium of instruction, but that primary school teachers be permitted to use the vernacular in making necessary explanations, and that Tagalog be taught in public and private high schools as a subject in the regular curriculum; that a commission or academy be created to study the "formation of a national language", and that experiments be conducted in the use of various dialects as media of instruction in the first four grades, with English as merely one of the subjects.

As to education among the non-Christians, the Committee states that the most important objective is "to raise the economic, social, and cultural standards of these minority groups of our people in order that they may be, as soon as possible, amalgamated and fused with the rest of our population and thus become socially, culturally, and politically an integral part of the Filipino nation", but that the "valuable elements of their traditions and culture be preserved and developed. . . . The government should interfere as little as possible with the customs, traditions, and practices of these groups if they are not incompatible with those policies and measures that aim to make them true, self-supporting, and patriotic Filipinos". The Committee recommends further that the education of the non-Christians should be carried on under the supervision and control of the educational administrative machinery of the whole country, but that great care be taken in the appointment of administrative officials and preference be given to men acquainted with existing conditions and problems; that non-Christian be given preference for appointment as teachers; that the same textbooks be used as elsewhere in the country, but that suitable supplementary material be prepared and the course of study be adapted to local conditions, emphasizing agricultural and vocational education in the higher grades in conformity with the economic and social conditions in each group; that the government furnish textbooks free to non-Christian children for the next five years as part of the "policy of attraction"; that the policy of maintaining dormitories for the girls be continued; that adult education be stressed among them; that special efforts be made to raise their standard of living; that the national government be liberal in the matter of appropriations in view of the inability of most non-Christian communities to pay much in taxes; that the policy of organizing delegations of prominent Mohammedan Filipinos to visit Manila and other Christian regions be continued; that provision be made for the educational needs of children and adults in the agricultural colonies in Mindanao; and

(Continued on page 260)

Shooting Stars

By Jose LaVilla Tierra

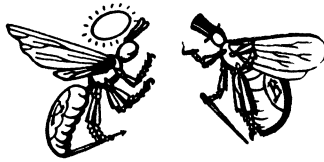
LIFE

Is a shooting star:
Flashing across a space,
Out of darkness into darkness,
In one vain attempt
At glow and glory.

With Charity To All

By Putakte and Bubuyog

The 9th Hive
Manila, April 28, 1936.



To the Editor
Philippine Magazine
Dear Sir:

The Commencement address we sent you last month was entirely an error of our typist. We want this fact to be made public in order to warn those of your readers who may have made up their minds to deliver that address *in toto* during the 1937 Commencement season.

Yours truly,
Putakte and Bubuyog.

EGYPTIAN GOV'T PROCLAIMS CURFEW TO QUELL JEW-ARAB DISTURBANCES

Jaffa, April 20.—Sir Arthur Wauchope, high commissioner for Palestine, today proclaimed a curfew for Jaffa and Televiv as part of emergency defense regulations in connection with yesterday's disturbances.

—A local morning daily.

We have not read *Van Loon's Geography* but something tells us that this geography is even more *looney!* (Note: Jaffa is no more under the Egyptian government than is Ilocos Norte.) Or is this another example of the *freedom* of the press?

Contributions to sociology and political science from an afternoon daily:

"When the entire area of this earth was open without limit to the yet

small number of people that inhabited it, there was probably no compulsion, as compulsion is caused by material considerations. There was no such thing as ownership of the land on which men built their homes and over which they wandered quite naturally in their hunt for food."

Secretary de las Alas in an address to the Rotary Club proposes that the government should help the establishment of new industries

"by encouraging entrepreneurs with financial support or tariff protection or by undertaking the business itself in which case it should be prepared to *socialize the losses* during the period of infancy of the industries until they are on a firm footing and on a paying basis. The government must play the role of a pioneer who blazes the way and lead private capital into new ventures. *After the period of experimentation is over and the profitableness of the industries has already been demonstrated, the government should retire and give way to private business and explore new and untrodden industrial fields.*"

In other words, from him that hath not shall be taken, and to him that hath shall be given.

"Experience is the best teacher, President Manuel de la Fuente, of the municipal board, said yesterday as he proceeded to amend the proposed cochero ordinance he has recently drafted, following an automobile accident which dislocated his right wrist. The board president would now bar *deaf* persons from driving carromatas on the streets in Manila for a deaf cochero yesterday was responsible for his injury."

—A local daily.

Mammy

*Please fill my glass
again!*

Look, how this
darling craves
for more!

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*is so delicious
that children
always ask for a
second helping!*



As our newspaper colleagues would say, this is a step in the right direction. Another similar step we would like to suggest is the disqualification of *dumb* counsellors.

"There is a plan for a series of public meetings to be held by groups of women in the city and in the provinces for the discussion of the campaigns that will be undertaken to insure the success of the woman suffrage plebiscite to be held sometime next year. A report on the distribution of the woman suffrage calendars which was published by the council last December will be submitted. The possibility of printing leaflets in the dialect containing messages of woman suffrage leaders will also be considered. Those leaflets will be distributed to the public during the commemoration meetings on May 14, to urge the women and the friends of their cause to campaign for the success of the woman suffrage plebiscite."

—A local daily.

Inasmuch as our suffragists have SUFFERED more than other women of their AGE fighting for SUFFRAGE, they at least should be rewarded with the privilege of competing for seats in the Assembly so that they could blush charmingly in public and no longer waste their perfume in boudoirs, women's clubs, and sewing circles.

Commenting on the proposal of the Mexican federation of labor to confiscate the properties of ex-President Calles our Pioneer Filipino Daily in English writes:

"Now, it is possible that this estate is so vast as to have made its acquisition appear dubious; but in such a case the better thing to do is to attack the legality of the estate, to establish that the manner of its growth was not according to law. Then Communism would be legal, and that is all the world would like it to be, instead of what it insists on being always and first of all—violence and plunder."

In this connection we would like to suggest the establishment of a School for Communists. Among the subjects to be taught will be: Legal Communism, Legal Capitalism, Legal Law, How to live comfortably on starvation wages, Birth Control, and Emily Post with special emphasis on the chapter on shaving. Colonel Torres and Mayor Posadas will lecture on the Freedom of Assembly. Stalin, Trotsky, and the Praesidium of the Third International shall be compelled to enroll in the school. Efforts shall also be made to secure the attendance of Marx and Lenin.

"The question of whether or not national charity sweepstakes will be continued will be decided in a few days in Baguio, where the board of trustees in charge will discuss the question. . . . The discussion, it is said, will have some connection with the recent statement of President Quezon that the charity sweepstakes in June will be the last."

—A local daily.

Let us hope that the discussion will also have "some connection" with the national charity sweepstakes.

"Hereafter buildings rented to educational, religious and charitable institutions, will be on the tax exempt list, even though not owned by such an institution. The administrative code, in granting this tax exemption, limits it to real estate used exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, or educational purposes, and not for profit, and not held for investment. The Commonwealth Constitution leaves out the clauses relating to profit or investment, and states categorically that 'all lands, buildings, and improvements used exclusively for religious, charitable, or educational purposes shall be exempt from taxation.'"

—An afternoon daily.

This ought to encourage real estate owners to patronize science and religion; for example, detective science, Christian science, hair sciences, and the theological sciences.

(Continued on page 260)

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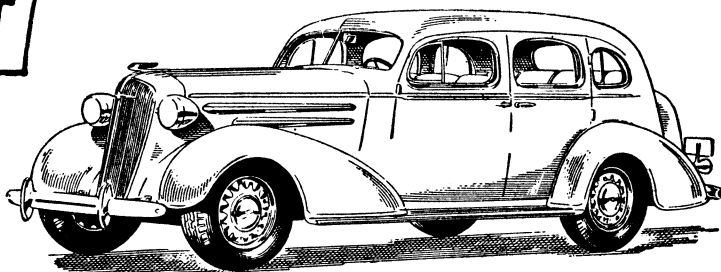
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Mountain Gods

By Luther Parker

THE whole day had been rainy and lowering, with heavy clouds filling all the open spaces among the trees in the palace gardens of Sinukuan the god of Mt. Arayat.

Even Maya, the beautiful young daughter of the mountain god, shivered in the cold fog which swept through the palace, filling every niche, crevice, and cranny until it looked as if the palace were on fire and filled with smoke.

Along toward night the cold became so unendurable that Maya shiveringly begged Sinukuan, her father, to have a bonfire made in the great patio around which the palace was built.

"Why, Bungsu?" jokingly asked the old god who, not being mortal, felt no more discomfort from the December cold of the high peak than he did from the heat of the sun in the hottest days of April.

"What for?" replied Maya. "Just feel my hands, how cold they are. I am freezing and if you do not build a big, hot fire I will turn into a white stone crystal such as Grandfather Kinabalu told us of seeing when he was visiting the mountain gods last year in the white lands to the far north. Do you want me to turn into a cold white stone, father, dear?" plaintively inquired the half-human Maya, in her most pleading voice.

Laughing heartily at the guileful way Maya adopted to secure her much desired bonfire, Sinukuan clapped his hands loudly to call his immediate retainers.

These he at once sent scurrying in all directions down the mountain side to seek for dead, dry limbs of the hard scrub oak trees that stood as hosts to the myriads of orchids in the flower gardens surrounding the palatial dwelling of the mountain god.

Maya raced to the western or tiger guarded entrance to overtake those sent in that direction in order to warn them to be careful in breaking off dead limbs so as not to kill her precious orchids. The quick moving Negritos however had already passed the disturbed and growling guard at the door and disappeared into the impenetrable fog through which they moved surely, by instinct, never for an instant losing their way.

In an incredibly short time a pile of faggots glowed in the patio to the great delight of the shivering Negritos and even of Maya and her two elder sisters whose half-human blood had been chilled by the cold wind-borne fogs swirling about the double peaks of the ancient volcanic mountain where the deathless god, Sinukuan, had held undisputed sway for uncounted centuries.

As night snuffed out the last vestiges of day, the great patio glowed in the grateful heat of the oak-wood fire near which clustered all the human occupants of the palace with little squeals and grunts of delight at the comforting heat from the brightly blazing fire.

Basking in the pleasant warmth, Maya and her sisters reclined among their pandan cushions which had been stuffed to a delightful fullness with resilient fibres culled by the patient hands of the Negritos women from a thousand sources.



Drawn to the pleasant group by that gregarious spirit which influences even lonely mountain gods, Kinabalu and Sinukuan took their places on gold stools brought obsequiously by watchful attendants.

"Tell us a story, Grandfather Kinabalu", begged Maya in her most persuasive manner, a manner

that could entice a butterfly to her hand from a nectar-laden flower and which was not without power even with the gods.

"What kind of a story would you like, little one?" asked Kinabalu, patting Maya on the head as if she were a very small child which indeed she was in the sight of the venerable mountain god.

"Tell us about the visits you have made to other mountain gods when you were young", begged Maya earnestly.

Kinabalu laughed one of his rare laughs.

"When I was young", he repeated. "Now you have given me a task greater than you realize, since we earth gods who are immortal are really never young nor old. We simply live on forever and time is merely relative and affects only the corporeal living beings about us that do not share in the immortality of the gods, of shadows, and of the spiritual essence of things, if you have understanding of what I mean by all that".

"I think I can understand better now than before, Grandfather, since I went to the land of the living shadows to find the lost shadow of Culasisi, the pet parroquet you brought me from the southland where you live", replied Maya, rather more soberly than was her wont.

"That is not doubt true", Kinabalu replied just as soberly. "A few more such occult experiences will help to fit you better for the long period of time you have before you as an immortal goddess whose life will be lived on a plane unknown to your gentle sisters here. However, they need not envy you, for while life will be long for you it will also be filled at times with stresses that only a goddess could survive, such stresses and experiences as I have seen a thousand times and more in that past you spoke of as being in my youth".

Kinabalu mused so long that Maya moved at last with a slight impatience which attracted the attention of the old god and brought a slow smile to his face which usually was as inexpressive of human emotions as the face of a carved stone statue on the temples made by human hands in the far off southland from whence he came.

"In the first place I must explain to you something of the hierarchy to which you, through your father, belong, so that you may have a proper understanding of the relative positions of the gods from the lowest earth gods of the stones, trees, and pools, to the great archangels of the luminous heavens that surround this earth and the multitudinous glittering stars of the universe about us".

Maya caught her breath in an intensity of emotion that did not escape the attention of Kinabalu who also noted that the eldest sister was asleep among her cushions while the middle sister was rather unsuccessfully stifling a yawn.

It was thus that the great difference between the godlike Maya and her more earthly sisters was clearly evident to

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the discerning eyes of the old god.

"Tell me about the very beginning, Grandfather", begged Maya, hand over heart to somewhat still its wild beating.

"Ah, the beginning", mused Kinabalu. "The beginning. None of us earth gods know about that. We only know of our part here on the earth, of how we grew from minor gods of the stones and pools to gods of the woods and streams, and, later on, with experience, to gods of hills and mountain peaks.

"Then, in the long past, as peoples succeeded peoples in the lands lying about the mountain peaks, we mountain gods moved from one peak to another, sometimes at fancy, sometimes perforce, since the gods war as do men.

"No doubt your father here has told you of how he drove the mountain god of this peak away to the east when he first came here from those high peaks to the west now held by the Sambal storm gods?"

There was a question in this remark but Kinabalu was unprepared for the agitation that Maya showed at such a simple question which aroused in her mind the memories of the great battle she had witnessed between her father and the compelling young god of the storm who had dared to woo her in her retreat on the top of the great stone obelisk between the north and south peaks.*

"Yes, I have seen one such battle," she faltered, and Kinabalu, not knowing her heart, went on, believing that her agitation was due to that fact alone.

"As time went on", Kinabalu continued, "belief in the gods of the mountains decreased among the older peoples of the earth, though in nearly all lands there still persist legends going back to the time when gods and men were associated more closely than at present.

"In many lands the rulers were sons or grandsons of the gods who had taken to themselves wives of the people, just as your father did here from the people who live in the village of Dayat on the river of the high banks near the southern foot of this mountain.

"In fact, all great men and women among the countless human beings that have lived and died on the earth, have been descendants of the gods and have inherited that indomitable spirit which only the gods have, mere human beings by nature and of necessity being frail and perishable.

"And so, Maya, chosen of the gods to enjoy immortality", continued Kinabalu, rising to his feet, and placing his hand on the head of Maya, who had also arisen with her father and her two sisters now awake, "in conclusion of the story you asked for, I leave with you assurance of my interest in the high future ordained for you which in no way can be deferred or circumvented".

With these last words the ancient form of Kinabalu seemed to recede from view without movement of any kind on his part.

The guards at the four portals of the palace threw themselves on the floor, while outside a blinding flash of light was followed instantly by a deafening crash, succeeded by a silence so intense that Maya's heart beats sounded in her ears like throbbing drums.

Through the open palace portals shone countless stars in a clear sky, while low heavy clouds blew swiftly southward, their edges silvered by the newly risen moon that lighted the long path over the ocean toward the great mountain peak where dwelt Kinabalu, the old god of the mountain.

*See "The Courting of Maya", *Philippine Magazine*, August, 1933.

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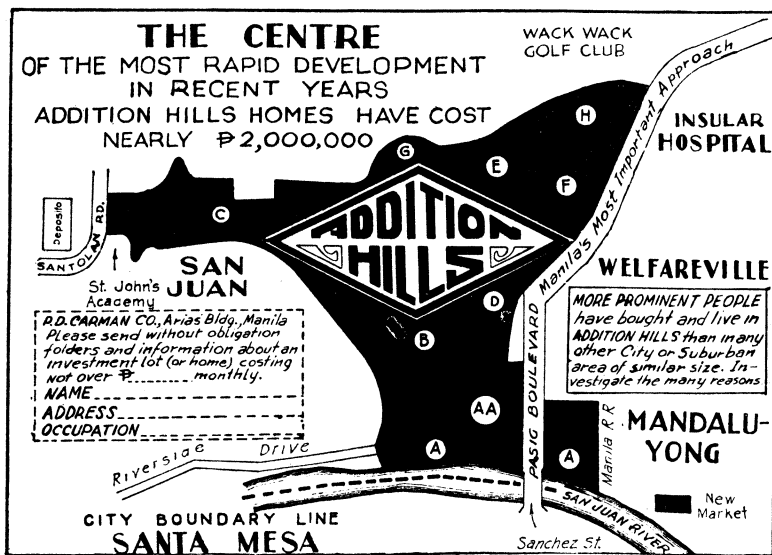
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Mourning Customs In Paoay

By Virgilio D. Pobre-Yñigo

A STRANGER happening to visit Paoay, Ilocos Norte, and on an evening walk in the town, might be surprised to see right in the middle of the street a big bonfire. Upon approaching the place, his wonderment might be further heightened on seeing the house opposite well lighted and full of people. A big lamp hangs in the main window. His curiosity given voice, the stranger will be told that a certain person has died in the house and that the *atang* (bonfire) serves to light his soul in its flight to Heaven.

The stranger's hair will stand on end when he hears the lamentations of the dead man's widow, mother, or daughter, as the case may be. These cries are difficult to describe in words. In a loud, penetrating voice, half weeping, half singing, alternately rising and lowering in pitch, the woman will utter words which the Ilokano will understand and listen to with reverence. She keeps this up for hours at a time, stopping only now and then to give way to sobbing.

If the mourner is a mother, she recites, often in verse, the past doings of her child and his virtues,—now and then addressing him and giving him her parting words, and then again addressing the Almighty, asking His intercession for his soul and praying that He give her strength to bear her loss, etc. If she is a widow weeping over her husband, she may tell of her plans for the future, vowing never to marry

again, promising unstinted devotion to the children he left her, etc. It is remarkable that the words flow from her lips extemporaneously, and yet as freely as if she were only reading from a book of verse.

At the funeral, the widow, all in black, a big black neckerchief tied around her head and knotted below her chin, and a heavy veil called a *manto* covering her from head to foot almost touching the ground, accompanies the hearse to the church. She holds her *manto* over her breast, leaving only a small slit below her face through which she can look at the ground on which she steps. If the mourner is a widower, he is also fully dressed in black and with the neckerchief around his head, but without the *manto*.

After the religious rites, the widow or widower goes home, leaving it to others to accompany the hearse to the cemetery. It is said that as it was in the church that they were united as man and wife, so must they also part at the same place. Once in the home, the surviving spouse is confined to a room draped on all sides with a *pabellon* which covers all the walls and windows from ceiling to floor. For three full days the mourner is kept in this room, never even attempting to take a peep outside. Everything he or she needs is brought in and taken out by members of the household.

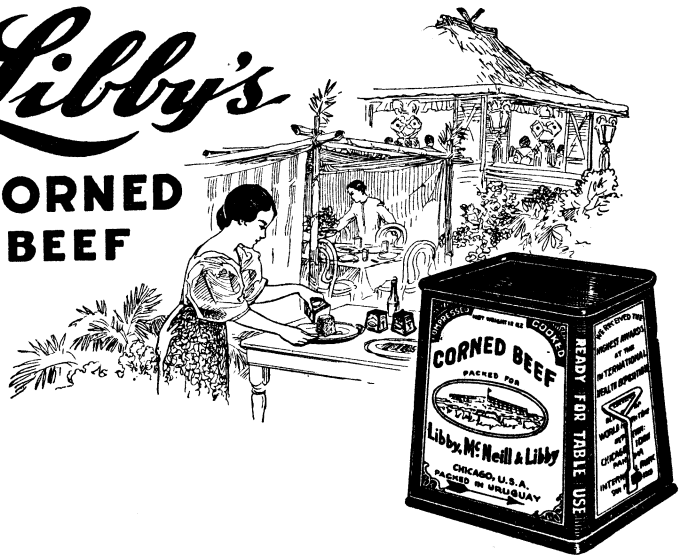
At the hour of midnight of the third day, the ceremonies of the coming-out or *lukas* are held. A group of old female relatives enter the *pabellon* and takes the widow or

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★ FOR THE HAIR

widower out. Without the neckerchief or manto, but still in the same black mourning dress worn on the day of interment, the widow's hair is loosened and a quantity of *basi* (sugar-cane wine) poured on her head. Next comes the *digos*. She is taken to the bathroom where she is bathed with soap and hot water. After that, she is brought slowly to all the rooms of the house and looks for a few moments out of every window while one of the women lights her way with a torch which she holds close to the widow's face.

Other torches are then brought for the rest of the attendants, and thus, the entire group goes out into the street for a short procession around the immediate neighborhood. The widow stays in the middle of the group. Silently the midnight procession passes along, and to a person watching it for the first time, the group of women all in black looks odd indeed. The procession ended, the participants return to the house and retire for the night. This ceremony is observed alike by a widower or a widow.

During the following six days, the widow moves freely about the house but is not allowed to step out. She wears the neckerchief around her head. She may not swing her arms as she walks, but must keep her hands crossed over her breast all the time. On the sixth day, that is, the ninth day after the burial, she goes to church, and thereafter, she may go to church as she pleases, but not anywhere else. From that time also, she is freed from the burden of the neckerchief over her head but of course, she continues in full mourning dress. She wears her manto whenever she goes out, and this she does for one whole year.

After thirty days, she may swing her arms freely as she walks. She has more freedom in going out and may visit neighbors' houses once in a while. After six months she may attend any social gathering except a dance. But she continues in deep mourning for three full years after which she remains in half-mourning dress the rest of her life. This means that she may not wear gay colors in her garments and that black must always predominate. Similar rules hold with respect to the widower, but after one year in full mourning regalia, he remains in half-mourning for two years only.

These are some of the customs observed in Paoay which sets that town apart from other places in the Philippines. For the rest of the ceremonies and observations, the rules usual in other parts of the country are followed. The nine days' continuous prayer following the burial, the feast and mass on the ninth day, the celebration at the end of the year, etc., all are observed, too, in Paoay. Among the younger people, some of the strict and rigorous practices here described have been discarded, but there are those who still follow them with all the fervor inspired by faith to an old tradition. Men on their deathbeds sometimes exact a promise from their wives that they shall observe the tradition, for to them a widow remarrying commits an act of infidelity, and it is only close observance of these mourning practices that is supposed to drive away the bad spirits who tempt the surviving spouse to be faithless to the deceased one.

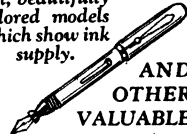
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Baptismal Customs and Beliefs

By Emeterio C. Cruz

THE christening of babies soon after birth is a general practice among Catholics the world over, but in the Philippines there are various odd superstitions and customs connected with the ceremony.



It is believed that a child must be christened at least within a week after birth, and parents who do not see to this are ostracized. Parents generally fear that death may snatch their little loved ones away before they can be baptized, in which case they are not welcomed in heaven but go to Purgatory to suffer punishment not for their own sins but for their parents'.

Preparations for the ceremony are therefore feverishly made, and the *ninong* and *ninang*, (Tagalog for godfather and godmother) are chosen by the parents as soon as possible. It is not considered proper for the chosen person to refuse such an invitation. Among the poor, relatives are usually chosen because in such a case the expenses entailed need not be so great as when outsiders are asked to take part. The godparents are expected to furnish the baby's christening garment and to pay the baptismal fee and other incidental expenses.

Among the well-to-do, the *padrino* (Spanish for godfather) is usually not a relative, and one is chosen who can perform his functions in a first-rate manner—provide a decorated automobile or other vehicle, have the church bells rung, and hire a band. Sometimes the parents in order to give the occasion still more importance, choose a co-sponsor or *katuang*. In many cases this represents an attempt on the part of the parents to get as much as they can out of the *pakimkim* or gifts with the godparents make after the affair is over. The *padrino* and the *madrina* vie with each other in the making of such gifts, which are usually in the form of money or jewelry for the baby—sometimes a doll. In return they take part in the feast and may take home a fried chicken, half of a roast pig, or a jar of home-made preserves, which return gift is called the *pasunod*.

The duty of the godparents does not however end with the baptismal ceremony and the attendant expenses. It is an until-death responsibility, and if the godchild dies, the godparents must shoulder the funeral expenses. Tradition demands that the godparents pay for the coffin, hire a brass band without which no funeral is complete, and "treat" those who carry the remains to the cemetery.

One custom, which is believed to bring luck to the baby and give him a good start in life, is the *pasabog* which consists in the padrino or madrina tossing handfuls of money to the crowd in the yard just when the child is brought home from the church.

It is believed that if a baby happens to be the only boy or girl baby respectively among those baptized in the church

that day, he or she is certain to be the winsome creature described as belonging to the *ligawin* type,—lucky in love. If a boy, girls will fall in love with him; if a girl, she will have many swains to pay her court.

And the padrino or madrina must run out of the church first if the child is to grow into a bright and alert young man or woman, as the case may be!

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PEPSODENT

NOW IN NEW 10% LARGER TUBE

With Charity To All

(Continued from page 252)

An afternoon daily describing the proposed uniform for "Manila's finest" says,

"According to the chief, the white headgear will deflect the heat and the striped cuffs will make traffic orders more visible hence more effective."

It is not proper that the higher ranking members of the police force be outdone in "visibility". To this end we suggest that they wear nothing but stripes. Members of the police force assigned to the City Hall and the Legislative building should wear asbestos helmets and gas masks as they are frequently exposed to hot gases. The counsellors and the assemblymen being avowedly more patriotic should wear red and blue stripes on white uniforms. Should the Chief of Police desire for himself a more attractive uniform, we suggest not only a striped coat and trousers but also striped underwear, striped shoes, striped hat, striped automobile, striped hair, and a daily dish of *tripe*.

Recommendations Of Committee

(Continued from page 250)

that all agencies of the government cooperate in reaching a satisfactory solution of the problems presented by the non-Christian elements in the population.

Under "Teacher Training", the Committee recommends coöperation between the University and the Bureau of

Education, and the abolition of all provincial normal schools or the transformation of such schools to place them on the same level as the Philippine Normal School. It also recommends that admission into teacher training institutions be selective and that character and personality traits be given much weight; that efforts be made to improve the educational qualifications of teachers already in the service; that a board of examiners for teachers be created to determine eligibility both for public and private schools.

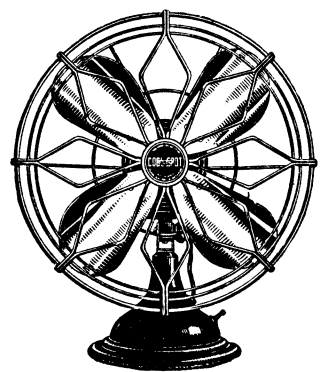
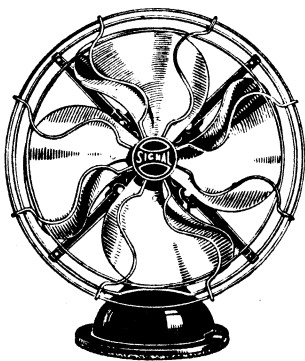
The Committee, under the heading "Vocational Education", recommends a more practical trend throughout the educational system, and a three-year instead of a four-year high school course with a curriculum with approximately a 60-40 content of academic and vocational subjects—agricultural, commercial, or industrial—according to economic conditions and needs in each region, the universities to give "one or two years of preparatory work" for those capable young men and women who want to study for the higher professions (estimated as comprising not over five per cent of the school population). The Committee also recommends that a system of vocational placement and vocational follow-up or extension work be instituted to enable those working at their respective vocations "to improve themselves not only in their work, but as educated men and women and as citizens. . . . We want men and women who can make a living and at the same time live an abundant life".

Under the last heading, "Woman's Education", the Committee recommends that co-education be continued in the public schools; that separate play-grounds be provided

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for girls; that close supervision be exercised by the educational authorities over private dormitories for girls; that the course of study both in intermediate and high schools be approximately forty per cent vocational and that all girls be required to take home economics; that the school authorities study the advisability of giving courses in social hygiene to girls who have the written consent of their parents to receive such instruction; that on the collegiate level all girls in public and private schools take courses in home and family relations, similar to those offered in some American universities; and that in the adult education program for women emphasis be placed on home nursing, child care, food selection, and diet.

King Cicada and King Lion

(Continued from page 247)

Amo karon nga pangayu-on
 Kanimo General nga halangdon,
 Kami kining ani-a karon
 Imo na lamang pasaylu-on.

Kay dili maantus
 Ang kaisog ninyo ug kapintas,
 Ning kalibutan wala nay lawas
 Nga makaantus sa kahapdos.

Busa, tuman nga ibantug
 General ang imong kaisog,
 Ug ang imong gingsakpan
 Sa bug-os nga kalibutan.

Kay gani si Haring Leon
 Nga gibantug sa kaisganan,
 Wala siya makaaguanta
 Sa kasakit sa imong la-a.

In the treaty of peace which was signed the animals gave up to the winged victors the complete and absolute control of all the flowers that grew, leaving to themselves only what remained after the insects had gathered what nectar and pollen and leaf and seed they wanted.

Ug karon among isaad
 Sa among kinabuhi ilukat,
 Mao nga kamo ang tagmanggad
 Sa mga maamhutong bulak.

Inyo na ang katam-isan
 Sa mahumot nga kabulakan,
 Ang tinupsan ug biniya-an
 Mao nay maamo lamang.

After everything was settled, General Bumble-Bee addressed his winged followers and the big crowd of animals that was present. He reminded them of God's decrees of righteousness, justice, equality, and democracy, and directed his captain to have the animals give up their flags as the final sign of their defeat. He then advised everyone in the animal kingdom to go home in peace, and sent King Lion his best wishes and regards.

Gitubag sila sa Buyog
 Mga talawan panindog,
 Ug kamong tanan patalinghog
 Ning mga pulong kong ipadungog.

BOIE'S EMULSION

contains double the quantity of cod-liver oil of ordinary emulsions and 3 hypophosphites instead of 2.

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ANTI-INFECTIVE BONE-BUILDING STRENGTH-GIVING WARDS OFF

A bottle lasts a child about 3 weeks, and a tea spoonful night and morning contains more vitamins A and D for blood and bones than all the milk anyone can drink in a day.

Cod-liver oil 500 cc; acacia 125 aa 5 gm.; syrup gm.; calc. hypophos. 10 gm.; pot. & sod. hypophos. & flavoring s. q. 1 liter.



Debility
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During the coming months your children face the hardest period of the school year, the rainy season. Let them have a teaspoonful of Boie's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil night and morning and cease worrying—Boie's Emulsion will pull them through with flying colors.

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Dungga ninyo ug timan-i
Sa buot ayaw hikalimti,
Nga dili maayong kaagi
Ang buhat nga palabi-labi.

Sa Dios gayod gidumtan
Ang tawong palabi-labihon,
Ug maoy iyang sasangputan
Kay sa *Inferno* pagasunugon.

Kapitan Putyokan kuha-i sila
Nianang ilang bandila,
Kay tima-an gayod kana
Sa pagdaug ta kanila.

Ug karon kamong tanan
Pauli na sa inyong lungsod,
Ang Leon inyong suginlan
Komusta ang iyang kaisog?

When the animals had left the scene, General Bumble-Bee ordered his officers to send a delegation ahead to notify His Majesty, King Cicada, of the victory. The whole wilderness was filled by the humming, buzzing, and chirping of King Cicada's followers.

A big crowd awaited the victorious army at the palace.

Gilayon ang Kapitan naghimo
Usa ka *despachong ligero*,
Sa kadaugan pagpahibalo
Sa Hari, ilang Gino-o.

Ug ang sa pagkahibalo na
Sa Gangis nga Hari nila,
Daku ang kalipay niya
Kay ang tampalasan gidaug na.

Nagsugo siya gilayon
Sa mga sakop niyang nanghibilin,
Nga andamon ang mga tulonggon
Plahuta, arpa ug biyolin.

Kay angay natong sugaton
Ang bantugang General Buyog,
Tungod sa ilang pagdaug
Sa tampalasan nga Leon.

The unknown poet stresses the lessons to be derived from the fable, counseling his readers to deal justly with all living souls, for in the course of life those who are high may become low and those who humbly remain below may some day rise. The weak may become strong and the strong may become weak. That is the law of Nature, and God hates the unjust and haughty.

Busa karon huna-huna-a
Oh tawong kalibutanon,
Ang pakig-angay maoy buhata
Kay ang Himaya imong maangkon.

Kay ang magpata-as, maoy ipaubos
Ug ang magpaubsanon maoy ipata-as,
Kay ang magpalabi-labi kaaway sa Dios
Labina kadtong mga mapintas.

Ang maluyahon mamaabtik
Ang mga maabtik, mamaluyahon
Ang kalipay mahimong kasakit
Kong sa Dios nga kabobot-on.

Wala nay motupong sa balati-an
Sa usa ka tawong palabi-labihon,
Kay sa Dios gikasilagan
Hangtud sa kasakitang dayon.

Fanciful Fish

(Continued from page 245)

Samal fishermen and pearl-divers tell me that they too always find them swimming with the head down. However, some other observers have seen them swimming in the opposite manner, that is, in a vertical position but with the head up and the tail down. It is claimed that they have been seen on a few occasions swimming about as most fishes do. Their fins are so very small in proportion to their inflexible, armor-clad body that it is no wonder they are compelled to move so slowly or to assume such strange attitudes.

The mouth of shrimp fishes is so very tiny, a mere slit which one can hardly see, that it is almost impossible to keep them in captivity very long, owing to the difficulty of providing suitable food. Apparently they feed upon the almost microscopic organisms which crawl over the surface of the sea weeds and corals among which the shrimp fish love to hide. As they move slowly about in their head dance in a sort of solemn saraband, they nip a minute morsel here and there and keep up the ancient traditions. They have seen man appear, the Stone Age come and go, Borobudur built, the empire of Madjapahit bloom and decay, the airplane arrive, but their ancient and unchanging dance outlasts them all.

Rota Days

(Continued from page 243)

Islands, as well for the general convenience of resort as to furnish connecting links or suitable stopping places for a line of mail steamers which, I trust, may soon be established between some one of our Pacific ports and China and Japan . . . an event so much to be desired, and if accomplished, one that will be distinguished even in the history of these remarkable times, as of the highest importance to the commerce of the United States and the world."

In another letter he said: "In a short time a prosperous colony could be built up, and whaling vessels, American, English, and French, would resort in great numbers to the port for refreshment and supplies. The islands could form the nucleus of a missionary station from whence missionaries at a proper season might be sent to Japan, Formosa, and other benighted countries in this part of the globe."

These letters record a noble scheme that at that time seemed feasible, the plan of a missionary base in the Orient from which to convert the so-called benighted people of the mainland of Asia. I wonder if Perry knew or thought of the Spanish and Portuguese failures along this line years before his time, or whether he only inserted these religious plans in his reports in an effort to interest the homefolks. At any rate, if the Americans had not imported benighted people from Africa, not for the purpose of giving them light, but to enslave them as beasts of burden in their fields, we would not have had the Civil War, and Perry's dream would have in all probability come true. As it is, he opened up Japan, and the Japanese have been coming out ever since,

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The Mine Management Department undertakes the full direction of the mine and of its personnel. It makes a monthly report, a semi-annual and an annual report to the directors of the mine who retain responsibility to their stockholders.

The officials are consulting mining engineers qualified by professional training and long experience in many different mining districts to supervise the mining operations.

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occupying islands that were to have been used as stepping stones to keep them in.

Some years later, the Japanese government took over the islands, much to the disgust of the settlers who appealed to both England and America, but to no avail. Under the Japanese flag the gradually decreasing whaling ships of England and the United States still called there and many were the bloody and drunken brawls staged by the white sailors in defiance of Japanese authority.

Jack London, in one of his books, describes how one night the crews of an American and an English ship surrounded the house of the Japanese Governor and bombarded it with stones and empty gin bottles. To aggravate matters, feuds sprang up among the settlers, much like the ones which, due to the books of Hall and Nordhoff, are so well-known on Pitcairn island. It took many years for the Japanese to bring peace and order to the Bonins. Today the islands have become a great naval base, and the only indications of former English and American occupation are the natives themselves who are a mixture of American, English, Polynesian, and Japanese. These people still worship in a Protestant church and many of them speak broken English.

I noticed some time ago a Reuter dispatch in the Manila papers to the effect that the Eurasian descendants of the American colonists presented to their Emperor with pomp and ceremony a cannon ball left by Commodore Perry at the time he visited their islands.

The Polynesians who were brought to the Bonin Islands by the colonists naturally constructed canoes along the lines of those used by their forefathers. These were used for deep-sea fishing with hook and line and were seaworthy and swift. The ancient Chamorro sea-going canoes of the Mariana Islands disappeared with the passing of the Chamorro culture, and now in their stead we have the Polynesian type known as the "American canoe", and what is still more interesting is that the Polynesian canoe will remain a Japanese fishing craft long after its prototypes in Polynesia have disappeared.

A number of these canoes leave the island of Saipan in the morning and proceed to the fishing bank southeast of the island of Tinian, returning the same day to Saipan, having traveled from forty to forty-five miles. Fishermen have even made trips from the Marianas and Bonins islands to Japan in these small but magnificently able canoes. The distance between the Marianas and the Bonins is approximately 360 miles and between the Bonins and Japan about 500 miles.

Before leaving this topic pertaining to the Bonins, I will quote from a few letters written to Nathaniel Savory, one of the first colonists. Savory's folks were God fearing, debt-paying New Englanders of Massachusetts. Nathaniel, the most prominent figure of the early story of the Bonins, was born in 1784, and in 1814 at the age of twenty years, sailed away from Salem like so many other New Englanders did to the ports of the seven seas. He sailed aboard American and English merchantmen and American whalers, and eventually found himself on the beach at Honolulu in 1829. Here he joined the Bonin colonists, and in a few years became the head of the colony, first under the English auspices, then American, and later still for a few years under Japan. He left the Bonins only for short

trips to Guam and Manila, and died on his islands in 1874 at the age of eighty. The letters are quoted as throwing light on their times and also as they afford amusing contrasts. Among the many letters from his father, mother, brothers, and sisters (and these letters from home are all practically alike) is the following from his sister, Judith Stickney:

"Bradford,
"July 31st, 1835.

"Dear Brother,

"I have now retired from the labours of the day. My family all being gone to bed, I thought I could no better employ my time in writing a few lines to you to let you know that our healths are all very good at this time. And I should be very glad that these lines might find you enjoying the same blessing. It being your birthday as I could not see you I thought I could not better employ my time than gathering up a few seeds to send you, although it does seem a great distance. But as we have been blessed with the privilege of seeing one who could give us so much of an account about you, I feel great gratitude to a kind providence in directing you to write to us, and I feel that I am indebted to Captain North for the visit he has made us. But may the blessing of God follow him and you whether by sea or by land and may you have the blessing of again seeing each other. And may the glad tidings he shall bear to you refresh your heart and may it be a medicine which shall enable you to say, I will arise and go to my Father. O Brother, the box I have sent you is one that was your mother's. It is a small present but it may remind you of her as she had gone out of our sights, but may she be still saying to us Prepare to meet thy God. I have sent you a Bible not knowing whether you have one or not but if you are a stranger to the book while I am writing may it reach you rejoicing in the Lord. And may you be led to say that it was good that it was sent. Here I pray you may receive it in love and practise in faith. May you search the scriptures daily and may it be you meat and drink to do the will of you heavenly Father. May you realize that you left your best property behind. Martha Thurlow is living; her father and sister Mary is dead. She said she would not part with the book only she felt it was a going home. I would inform you that a great many of your friends since you left us have gone to the world of spirits, too many to enumerate but may it be our greatest concern to lay up a treasure in heaven, and to be prepared to meet our God. I must now be drawing to a close lest I should weary your patience in reading such poor composition. You must not think it strange that I have not written no more particulars concerning the family. If you are so fortunate as to get my letter which I have sent before, you would not want to read them over gain.

"I remain your sincere friend and well wisher

"JUDITH STICKNEY."

"Manila
"11th Jan. 1869

"My dear Mr. Savory,

"I wrote you last year by Richards who delivered the letter to Capt. Bird and from him I learn that you received the same. Although I have received no answer I feel bound by our long acquaintance to drop you another line by our friend Bird who goes to Guam now in a few days. I hear Capt. Brown in the Callao has been about the Bonins last season but as near as I can learn has been very unfortunate. No doubt you will have seen him and know all about that. I am getting along here very well and as well as yourself am growing old. I shall be 48 years old

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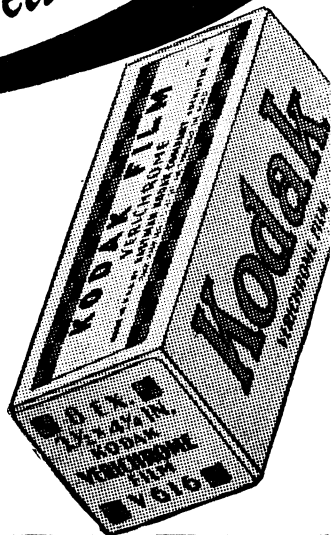
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in a few days hence if I live to see it, the 2nd of next month, I will send you a picture and allow you to make up your mind from it how I look for a man of my age. Although I never drank much rum I have sold considerably as you know, but I don't know as that makes people look older. I should like to see you all once more. Nothing gives me more pleasure than to meet old friends and I consider you all as such as I believe I have always had the goodwill of everybody in the Bonins, particularly of poor old Joe Collins when I brought plenty of rum. How I should like to come around and bring about 100 gallons of good rotgut and see the old boys have a time. I cannot spare time to write to all of you, but commission you to get all the old friends together and read them these few lines and see how they feel. The probability is that we shall never meet again in this world but may in the one to come, but you may all yet consider me your friends and I believe you do. The pleasant hours that I have spent amongst you will never be forgotten. We have four children now, the last was born the 9th of November last and its name is Felice. I begin to think now that I have about enough of them for the more there are the more the trouble is to provide for them. Mrs. Marsh sends much love to you and Maria for your kindness shown us when there. Remember me to all, Webb, Jo Bravo, and George and

"Believe me,
"Yours very truly,
"WM. MARSH.



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"Honolulu,
"Jan. 23rd, 1855

"Mr. Nathaniel Savory.
"Sir,

"I send by Mr. Mutley these few lines with a few late papers hoping that you will avail yourself of the contents. It is the first opportunity that has come to me to write to you in that remote part of the world and the first time that I have heard from you direct since I saw Michael Gilley in California and there wrote a letter to you for him, but Mutley tells me it never reached you so I will give you the contents as near as I can remember. He wished you to oversee the affairs of the Farm and requested you to see that Fanny did not want, also to take care of George if he came back and he would settle all accounts. Mutley tells me you are quite anxious about Mike. All that I know about him is that he was still living about 2 years ago and keeping a store in the mines in California but what part I could not learn because Fanny says she saw him since I was there, but for particulars you must ask her about it. George has been here 2 or 3 times but I could not persuade him to go home and see his mother. He seems to like this place so much; also Lucy she is wavering still whether she will go there or stay where she is. Little Victoria Hazavia is still under the care of Mr. Reynolds. She grown quite fat and makes a good appearance among the natives. She is better here. Times in Honolulu are not what they were when you was here. We have steamboats and Steam Mill Foundry etc. The natives are getting wide awake for money. We have had a sad loss in the death of King Kamahameha 3rd but is succeeded by Prince Alexander who I think will rule despotic. Trade at the Sandwich Islands is increasing fast, the market is overstocked with goods and things are cheap, the exports are in demand on the coast, sugar molasses and other Island produce fetch a good price. The Whaling Fleet has not done much last season some without a whale but still they go ahead; still we have had a great many men of war of different nations in port all the season which has kept the money market brisk. There are three at anchor now, one French frigate, one American sloop of war and the Trincomaloc (?) English. There has been great talk about annexation to U. States, but I don't think it will take place yet. There is strong opposition but sooner or later it will fall into the hands of the Americans though I don't know what they will gain by it. I hope, Mr. Savory that you are doing well and in good health. I hear you have a commission from Commodore Perry and am glad to hear of it. Mutley tells me that things stand the same as usual. Remember me to all the residents on the Island. I have some thought to settle there myself sometime or other. I hope you will gain some news by the papers that I have sent. They are the latest we have received by the last mail and will be interesting to you. We have a mail about every 3 weeks from the coast and the smoke from the guns at Sebastopol has hardly cleared away before we know the result.

Although Death is scattered around and war is sweeping with destruction amongst the mighty nations of the earth we are quiet here on the Isle of the Ocean and I pray God that peace may remain,

"I remain, Sir,
"Yours respectfully,
"JAMES ABRAHAM.

"P. S. If you have an opportunity of sending me a few lines I should like it very much, direct to me Honolulu."

November 12th, 1859.

"Mr. N. Savory,
"Sir,

"Years have elapsed since I had the pleasure of meeting you and perhaps you have forgotten me after so long a time has elapsed. At the time of your misfortune in losing a part of your hand in firing a salute, I was a resident of these Islands and saw you off on the schooner fitted out by Mr. Charleton and A. B. Thompson and have always kept you in remembrance and made frequent inquiries of your welfare. I was doing business at Lahuina Mani from 1840 to 1847 and put up many little orders for you handed me by ship masters. I was doing business under the firm of Peck & Co. I am now located at this place and connected in business with Mr. C. Brewer a nephew of Capt. Charles Brewer which you recollect at these Islands in 1830 who was afterwards connected with Henry A. Pierce who took the business off Mr. Hunniwell. We are under the name of C. Brewer & Co. My friend Capt. Nye informs me that goats have become very abundant on the Bonin Islands, and you may not be aware of the value of the skins. They have been for many years a great article of export from these Islands. The price ranges from 15 cts. to 35 cts. each accord-



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ing to size and will average 28 cts. each. Capt. Nye informs us that salt for curing skins is scarce with you. We can furnish any quantity here for one dollar per bbl. (barrel?). Any orders you may have for goods of any description forwarded by masters of ships will be promptly attended to and skins received in payment at the market value. As to our old acquaintances most of them are dead; Mr. Hunniwell, Mr. Pierce and Capt. Brewer I saw in Boston in June. Capt. John Meek is here and Thos. Cummings and Rovinson ship Carpenter, Dutch Harry, Boyd and a few others are alive. Dr. Rooke, Capt. Little Carter, Reynolds, Dominis, Gench, Charleton are dead. John C. Jones is in Boston and A. B. Thompson is in California. Honolulu has become a large place. You would not recollect it. There is but few houses now standing that you ever saw, I should think you would like to take a trip here for a few months. We should like to see you. I forward a few newspapers which you may find interesting, and remain,

"Yours very truly,

"SHERMAN PECK
of

"The Firm of C. Brewer and Co., Honolulu,
"Sandwich Islands."

The following letter dated May 14, 1831, from Oahu gives one a good idea what life was in Honolulu, A. D. 1831:

"Oahu,
May 14, 1831.

"Dear Friend,

"The long wished for opportunity as come at last by Capt. Lorton although I have but a few hours notice I will get all on board for you I can. I was a Passenger with Capt. Thomas Meek from Honolulu to Ottoi 23rd Oct., 1830. I knowed nothing of his calling at those islands else it would been a good opportunity to send you everything you sent for by Capt. Dowsett at Ottoi I remained there 5 months which was a great disadvantage to selling of you goods and the Invoice of you good I send you. Mr. Reynold and Mr. Franks as seen it and say they are invoiced higher than their by 20 or 30 pp. the same by our goods. The paintings(?) are very common ones 2 cases contain 14 invoiced at \$53.4 I send you 3 I have sold all the Ready made clothes excepting one jacket, I trowser and 10 shirts I send you, the two Camlets suits were very small therefore I have sold them. I have almost all the Nankeens on hand. Mr. Thomas at Whyraa as 40 pieces to sell for me, Mr. Mill as 60 etc., etc., as there is very little goods sold here at present. There is great alteration every day. Capt. Cole arrived the 3rd of May, as opened a new store where Collet (?) lived, Capt. Carhton as sent all his goods there and in the Bussal I have lost your last letter with the list of the things you want. But I recolect some and having but a short notice and the ship laying outside I ham afrade I cannot get everything you want. The largest iron pot I can get will contain about 3 gallons. Concerning your house the widow of the Chief that gave France the land will not allow any white man to live there. Else I could have ad 75 per week. 50 I intend giving myself, France's mother 25 for you which by this time would have whole paid for the house. The Queen Kanhuman (?) is taking the lands of the Kanaka chiefs and the white residents without exception—Old Mannie's land the first. They have taken the Licence from every Public House in the place, no coach now are riding on a Sunday. Mr. Ridley expect a lecter from you. I hope the first opportunity you have to write you will give me a more explanatory account of the Island and how you like it as there is no knowing how someone might wish to come and see you. God give you all good health and a quiet living the former thank God we enjoy, but the latter we have not at present. The next opportunity I hope I shall be able to. . . Mr. Shaws says he could not sell Camphoi (?) therefore he gave it away. I have paid your order to Capt. Cumpliss Meek likewise Mr. Kembel. The list of the goods will be in the trunk and the price of the articles bought.

"dear friends yours very truly and my best Respects to all

"John Willitt.

'Honolulu,
May 15, 1831.

"Dear Sir,

"more time; I see the ship this morning still in the offing and the Capt. on shore. Capt. Charlton has collected all the seeds he can, Doctor Scarran (?) likewise. I

have got tobacco, seed, tarra tips (?) etc. The times here at present are very Dareful. I ham requested to sleep in Capt. Cole's store and at the same time I feared of my house being robbed. The soldiers seem to have no particular orders going about the street by 30 and 40 in disorder with muskets and fixt Painets. However I have seen Capt. Reed's Boat's crew drive 50 of them from the Pier with boat hooks etc. I think some of the merchants is looking out for some other place and I ham looking out for the forst Ridder for my house and Premices which is worth at present 500\$. I think Capt. Charlton as sent for British man of war not shure. The King Kankanaule all hands thought so must have turned Methodist. But the time is getting short. You will hear more than I can tell you at present from the girls that is on board the Captain Lorton coming to pay you a visit. There is no good vinegar here at present. I send you the best I can get. There is no knowing the mind of the Peeble, they are certainly led by the Misraki (?). The Queen often pays a visit to a sartain British Gentlemen's House and is left Drunk and her servants the same.

"Yours very truly and my best compliments to all hands,

"John Willitt."

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I have a very good friend in Guam whose name is Henry M. Millinchamp. He was born October 21, 1840, which makes him 96 years old, and the old fellow, when I left Guam in 1929, was still hale and hearty. He is the son of Richard M. Millinchamp who was one of the first settlers of the Bonins. Henry is half Caucasian and half Hawaiian, and it is from his lips that I heard enough yarns of the South Seas to fill a book and to be able to enjoy other South Sea yarns and be able to discern the truth among what is false in them. Henry traveled extensively in his day. He visited the United States and Europe and was a whaler for many years after the Civil War, he having been in the United States Navy during the War. He finally settled in Guam, becoming Port Captain and proprietor of a sailors' hotel. At one time he was placed under arrest by the Spanish Governor, having been accused with other foreigners of being implicated in an attempt to seize the island.

Millinchamp has a number of grandchildren and great-grandchildren now living here in Manila and the females of the clan still retain the beauty of their Polynesian great-grandmother and are pointed out by those who do not know their racial antecedents as handsome native mestizas.

References: History of the Bonin Islands, by Lionel Berners Cholmondeley. M.A., *Guam Recorder*, 1926-28.

Guam Recorder, 1926-28.

Personal Notes: From Henry Millinchamp, Guam, 1913-15.

Various references: Library of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu.

"We, the People . . ."

(Continued from page 240)

to refrain from propoganda and unfair restraint of public opinion.

Leadership can not be expected solely from government officials who have their clear-cut constitutional powers and duties. Government officials who attempt to control public opinion discredit the government. It is perfectly safe to assert that no amount of official pressure, castigation of minor officials, and use of police power can permanently suppress any public vice to which a very large



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part of the people are addicted, and to which the other part is passive. Only when there is organized and active support from a strongly organized part of the public—not necessarily a majority—can public forms of vice be dealt with.

No vice is so tenacious as gambling. A government that tolerates any form of gambling—even sweepstakes—will have no moral strength of itself, or find moral support from the people. Only after years of patient work through the organizations of “intermediate government”, beginning with the children, can an anti-gambling morale be created. When the children grow up they will carry this morale over into adult organizations and make it an effective force.

Suppose we now look at our list of Philippine “intermediate governmental” associations, taken from the published directory for 1935. Those in the accompanying list are about all that seem to show any real purpose for the public welfare. It is not a long or impressive list. We have no figures on their membership, but it is a safe guess that it is not large, and that, outside of Manila, some of these have no supporting membership. There is no evidence of any great activity from any but the Boy Scouts—a juvenile organization. The Federation of Women’s Clubs was once active, but is not often heard of today. We remember the “New Katipunan”, and its one year of hectic life. Our labor organizations lack cohesion and drive, and suffer from government suspicion; perhaps also from lack of strong leadership.

Many of us whose memories run back thirty years can recall a large number of municipal clubs with attractive names, ambitious programs, organized with enthusiasm, inaugurated with banquets, orations, and balls, and dead within a year with nothing accomplished. The mortality seems to equal the birth-rate. One sees in provincial towns plenty of need for civic and improvement clubs, but one sees little that can be credited to them. The illiteracy campaign is now almost defunct. Municipal government is today as much a despair as it ever was. Provincial government, often on the carpet here in Manila, is a matter of no concern to the people of the provinces. How, then, shall we assess the prospects for success in local autonomous government? How stable can such government be? How much real participation have the people in our town and provincial governments? How many towns and provinces have any form of “intermediate governmental” associations? We have heard of but few.

We have a feeling that the remedy for this lies with our youth—that no help may be expected from those of middle age. Thirty-five years of a school system has developed chiefly a devotion to academic studies, with little thought of good government, or of government at all save that it offers opportunities for personal advancement and profit. Our private educational institutions teach a system of detached morals, but little or nothing of practical business and political morality. Now and then a public official tries to do something for the people. We never hear of the people trying to do anything for or about the government.

The gulf between the two seems to widen with the years. Is it possible that our training for self-government has been the preparation of the few to govern the masses, and the training of the people to accept the rule of the few?

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There are, if our newspapers fully report Manila and provincial activity, no local organizations of importance except those for social advancement and pleasures. There must be, in this population of 15,000,000, at least 750,000 young men and women from 18 to 25 years of age—say one in twenty of the total. If these were members of civic clubs, united in provincial leagues and national assemblies, they would be a power for good government.

Organizations that begin as local units and grow to national importance, carrying steadily forward a definite program, these are the hope of any country. Here is the great training field for leadership, the real school of loyalty. They may well begin in each town with a concern for the efficiency of the police and the integrity of the municipal court. This is the first lesson in good citizenship and self-government.

There is an American organization, the Civil Liberties Union, that champions the unpopular side in court cases, stands for a fair trial when prejudice runs against the accused, guards against the use of the courts as instruments of factional power. Never have the poor and ignorant needed this help more than here in our provincial towns. No justice of the peace will openly abuse his office while a vigilant good-government club watches all cases tried in his court, defending the wrongfully accused and demanding the punishment of the guilty. As to public order and

safety, need any town be at the mercy of a small gang of thugs when there are hundreds of young men for defence? Stout clubs are better weapons than knives. Criminals are bold only when they meet with cowardice.

Self-government never begins at the top. It must begin at the bottom—in small units. Our municipalities are divided into barrios, and here should government begin. Besides public order and safety, there are improvements to be made—shade trees, clean streets, protection of birds and animals.

Once a year we have a Boy Government Day. The idea is good, but feeble for real training. But the young people should organize and take over a real part in the government of their barrios and towns, not only now and then, but for three hundred and sixty-five days in every year.

The government listens to and acts for organized minorities rather than in the interests of the unorganized mass.

The Bila-ans

(Continued from page 238)

our surprise we saw two corpses tied to the low branches of a binayuyu tree about ten feet from the ground. We had not noticed them before because the wind was blowing from us. We called the attention of our companions, who

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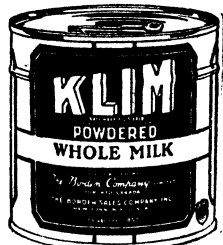
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MANILA

were still eating, to these relics, and they promptly threw away their tapa. In the evening, after we returned to camp, no one even mentioned tapa for dinner.

Just outside of the proposed reservation on the southern boundary is a small, dense forest, covering an area of about two to three hectares. The trees are very tall and covered with vines, and there is a thick undergrowth. This place turned out to be the burial ground of the Bila-ans. There were many bodies in the branches of the trees and propped against the trunks. Our Bila-an cargador, Dading, told us that sometimes the dead bodies are just thrown into the place, for many are afraid to go near it. We tried to pass through but went in only some ten meters because the Bila-an refused to cut away any vines and other jungle growth to make a path for us. But we had already seen plenty. Coffins and human bones were scattered around, and Dading was trembling from head to foot. Suddenly he broke away and left us.

According to Datu Paja, when a Bila-an dies his body is kept in the house from one to three weeks. Those that were prominent in the community during their lifetime are placed in coffins, which are made of soft wood. To prepare the coffin, Bila-ans cut down a tree with a trunk big enough to accommodate the body. The log is then split into two equal parts and hollowed out in the center. The body is

placed between the two halves and kept in the house. The family of the deceased then begins discussing the place of burial and the division of property. The discussion generally lasts from one to two weeks, or as long as there is something to eat.

After the eating spree is over, the coffin is taken to the selected tree and is tied in the branches. If the deceased is a married woman the body can not be buried until the husband gives her parents a horse or a cow. The Bila-ans place their dead in the trees because they believe that the higher they are perched the easier it is for the soul to go to Heaven. Sometimes they do not take the pains of placing the body in the branches but just prop it up against the trunk of a tree, so that when the soul leaves the body it can just walk away! When the poor die they are simply wrapped in mats or encased in split bamboo and the head and feet covered with some rags.

We spent four days crossing and re-crossing the proposed site right in the heart of the province of Cotabato, the home of the Bila-ans. The trip in itself is not dangerous as the region is not mountainous or otherwise inaccessible, although malaria appears to be common. I believe that before attempting to solve the so-called "Mindanao Problem" by establishing agricultural settlements, good roads should first be built. This done, the settlers can easily do the rest.

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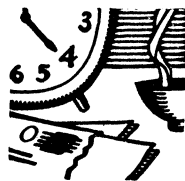
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Four O'clock In the Editor's Office



Bienvenido N. Santos, author of the sketch, "President Quezon Visits Our Town", is a frequent contributor to the Philippine Magazine. He states in a letter that, surprising as it may seem, the occasion he describes marked also for him his "first sight of Mr. Quezon", as it did for most of the people there. "Please don't laugh," he writes, "when I say that I have not yet seen Mr. Osmeña". The story is not without its satirical touches, and the inconsequence of the remarks in the crowd after the President's address in the plaza, is very true to life.

Dr. Segundo Alano, author of the article, "The Bila-ans of Cotabato", is the Acting Chief of the Animal Husbandry Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry. He is a graduate of the College of Veterinary Science, University of the Philippines, and the College of Law, National University.

Mr. R. B. Blackman is an "old-timer" in the Philippines with scholarly inclinations. His article on what he calls "Intermediate Government" will set many to thinking. Regarding the article, "Freedom of Thought and Instruction", in the March issue, Mr. Blackman wrote me that he considers the writer sound, "but how shall we determine what teaching shall be followed? These generalizations are all right, but it is when we begin to particularize that we go off on divergent paths. Why does the writer describe certain doctrines as alien only? We have them of domestic manufacture, and just as bad. We have the 'Liberty League', the Economy League, and others, reactionary to an extreme. . . . Do we all agree as to what democracy is? What is democratic and what is undemocratic? Are not concepts and forms of government largely the result of economic institutions and forms?"

M. C. Pascual, author of the short story, "Brother Leon", is Assistant Principal of the Tondo Elementary School, Manila. He states in a letter that he has been writing for various publications since 1926, but this is his first story to be published in the Philippine Magazine. "What worries me," he remarks, "is whether I shall ever be able to duplicate the feat!" Some people, when they can't worry about one thing, will worry about another!



The villainous, piratical-looking fellow pictured in the Pictorial Section of this issue as the H. G. Hornbostel of "Rota Days", is my esteemed associate on the Magazine, and lest anyone receive any false impressions from that picture, I am inserting the reproduction of a more recent photograph of him here.

Lodovico D. Arciaga lives in Gerona, Tarlac, is an A.A. graduate from the National University, and plans to enter the College of Law, University of the Philippines, in June. This is his first story in the Philippine Magazine, and is based on a tale his uncle told him.

R. Zulueta-da Costa, a number of whose poems appear in this issue, is a young Manila poet who bears the same surname as the great Dutch poet, Isaak da Costa (1798-1860) whose father was a Jew of Portuguese descent.

Albert W. Herre is a noted authority on fish and was at one time head of the Division of Fisheries of the Philippine Bureau of Science.

Genaro Lapus is an instructor in the Cebu High School. "King Cicada and King Lion" (*Haring Gangis ug Haring Leon*) is a Bisayan fable, in metrical form and of unknown authorship, supposed to refer to the conflict between the Philippines and Spain.

Fred J. Passmore, who sent in the photographs of "The House at Ganassi" (Lanao), and the accompanying short article, was Acting Division Superintendent of Schools in Lanao, and is now Acting Chief of the Division of Publications, Bureau of Education.

"The Mountain Gods" by Luther Parker, a former Superintendent of Schools here, who is now living in California, is a fragment of the great Central Luzon nature myth in which Sinukuan and his daughters are the central figures. Other fragments appeared in the March, April, May, and July, 1929, issues, the January and April issues of 1930, and the August issue of 1933.

The summary of the recommendations of the Committee on Educational Survey, headed by President Jorge Bocobo of the University of the Philippines, was prepared in the office of the Philippine Magazine from the original report and was gone over by President Bocobo and approved by him for publication without change.

Maximo Ramos ("Past Midnight in a Barrio") also had a poem and an article in the April issue of the Magazine. He afterwards wrote me: "I spent every single cent of the... (a very modest amount)... which you gave me for my article... Reason: my friend was in Manila, too. Now don't you think she is an expensive thing?" I wrote him the money couldn't have been better spent and that I was happy in having had some part in it, and sorry it could not have been very much more.

Lamberto Vera Avellana wrote me from Cebu that "poets are borne—on editor's shoulders like crosses". I really don't feel that way about poets; I like them and I like what makes them poets!

I have received several letters in praise of Alvero's "The Eternal Feminine" in the February number and of Garcia's "First Wound" in

the March number, including one from Francisco L. Cleto, who said also "I am completely *Philippine Magazined* now", a phrase which again shows what a wonderful language English is.

I regret that one of the poets who appeared in the April issue did not fare so well at the hands of the wide-awake readers of the Magazine. Mr. Flavio Guerrero writes: "In the April issue of your magazine, I read a beautiful poem entitled 'To a white Rose' by Sebastian Abella, but it seems that the poem is not the author's entire creation. Mind you, I am not accusing Mr. Abella of plagiarism; it might be a mere coincidence, but if you will read the poem 'Sampaguita' by Natividad Marquez, which I am quoting below, you will no doubt see a marked resemblance between the first two stanzas of Mr. Abella's poem and Miss Marquez's. The thought and wording is almost identical. Trusting in your judgment, I remain, Yours truly, Flavio Guerrero.

'The Sampaguita
'Little Sampaguita
With the wondering eye,
Did a tiny fairy
Drop you where you lie?

'In the witching hour
Of a tropic night,
Did a careless moonbeam
Leave you in its flight?'

'To a White Rose
'Little milk-white rose,
Whose petals mirror the day,
Did the light kiss you
Before it passed away?

'In the silent hour
Of some balmy night,
Did a star lend you
The purity of its light?'

I am sorry to say that I think there can be little doubt that the one poem was patterned after the other, consciously or unconsciously. While

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on the subject of plagiarism, I will quote here an extract from a work. "Meadows of Gold and Mines of Gems" by the Arabian geographer and historian, Abul Hasan Ali ibn Husain ibn Ali (for short, el Masudi), who flourished in the tenth century, A.D.: "Whosoever changes in any way its meanings, removes one of its foundations, corrupts the lustre of its information, covers the splendour of one paragraph or makes any change or alteration, selection, or extract; and whosoever ascribes it to another author, may he feel the wrath of God! Quick may come the vengeance, and may blows of misfortune fall upon him with such violence that he is unable to bear his fate in patience, and that he loses his intellect over it. May God make him an example to the reflecting and may He take from him what He hath given him. May He who is the Creator of heaven and earth bereave him of his strength and other graces which He had bestowed upon him—to whatever sect or opinion he may belong." I myself quote this from F. M. C. Stokes's "Golden Sofalah" in the *African Observer*, Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, for August, 1935. I don't want to take any chances incurring the full force of a curse like that. Mr. Stokes states in introducing this quotation that "El Masudi sorely felt the need of the protection now afforded by the laws of copyright, but made a determined effort to supply this deficiency". Personally I'd rather pay a fine!

Professor Jean Edades, whose article, "Looking Toward a Philippine National Theater", was published in the February issue, wrote me: "I

received the check for . . . (a modest amount). . . and was much pleased. I inclose a copy of a letter sent me by High Commissioner Murphy concerning the article. I had sent him a copy, knowing his interest in dramatic art. Thank you also for the generous supply of extra copies. We continue to enjoy the *Philippine Magazine* and admire you for the good you are doing the country through it. . . ." Mr. Murphy's letter follows: "Dear Mrs. Edades, I read your extremely interesting paper on 'Looking Toward a Philippine National Theater' and hasten to congratulate you on your thoughtful presentation of this fascinating subject. I watched the Abbey Theater grow and flourish in Dublin and I know something of the flavor such a movement can contribute to the cultural aspect of a nationalistic movement. It would be splendid if those who share your interest in the National Theater would muster enough support to give that desirable institution a real foothold in the Philippines."

During the month the Secretary for Library and Publications of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House, London, wrote to suggest an exchange with *International Affairs*, the Institute's Journal, and the editor of *Educational Abstracts*, a new monthly, published at 230 Fifth Avenue, New York, also desired to arrange for an exchange with the *Philippine Magazine*.

The *Woman's Digest*, (99 Hudson Street, New York City) a new digest magazine reprinting articles of special interest to women, also



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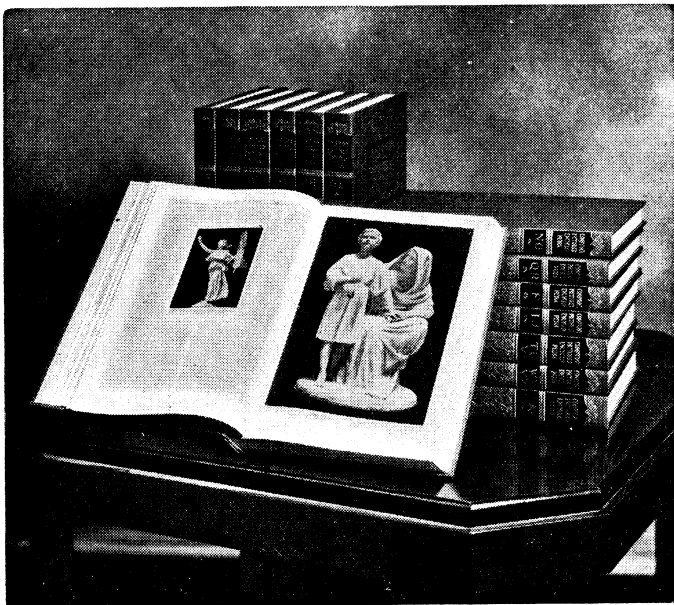
Our friend, G. G. van der Kop, a frequent contributor to the Magazine, has recently started the *Batavia Weekly News* which, according to a by-line "circulates especially among the non-Dutch speaking residents of Netherland India and furthermore in the Far East, Australia, and South Africa", and which features long quotations from the Philippine Magazine, additional proof of the interest people in Netherland India are beginning to take in this country.

What philatellists call a "cover", an addressed envelop which has contained a letter, was recently sent me by a friend. It was mailed in London and sent to a gentleman in the Philippines, and was addressed as follows:

(Name deleted by me)
(Town deleted by me)
Philippines
nr Japan
via Siberia

"nr" is an abbreviation for "near". More specifically, the geographical whereabouts of the Philippines are artlessly designated by the statement that they are "near Japan"

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[Seal]

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Sunrise and Sunset (Upper Limb)

	Rises	Sets
May 5	05:32 a.m.	6:14 p.m.
May 10	05:30 a.m.	6:15 p.m.
May 15	05:28 a.m.	6:17 p.m.
May 20	05:27 a.m.	6:18 p.m.
May 25	05:26 a.m.	6:20 p.m.
May 31	05:26 a.m.	6:21 p.m.

Moonrise and Moonset (Upper Limb)

	Rises	Sets
May 1	2:03 p.m.	01:51 a.m.
May 2	2:59 p.m.	02:26 a.m.
May 3	2:49 p.m.	03:01 a.m.
May 4	3:22 p.m.	03:37 a.m.
May 5	5:10 p.m.	04:14 a.m.
May 6	6:00 p.m.	04:54 a.m.
May 7	6:52 p.m.	05:37 a.m.
May 8	7:45 p.m.	06:24 a.m.
May 9	8:37 p.m.	07:14 a.m.
May 10	9:29 p.m.	08:07 a.m.
May 11	10:19 p.m.	09:02 a.m.
May 12	11:06 p.m.	09:58 a.m.
May 13	11:51 p.m.	10:54 a.m.
May 14		11:49 a.m.
May 15	00:35 a.m.	12:45 p.m.
May 16	01:18 a.m.	1:41 p.m.
May 17	02:02 a.m.	2:39 p.m.
May 18	02:48 a.m.	3:39 p.m.
May 19	03:37 a.m.	4:42 p.m.
May 20	04:30 a.m.	5:46 p.m.
May 21	05:27 a.m.	6:51 p.m.
May 22	06:27 a.m.	7:52 p.m.
May 23	07:28 a.m.	8:50 p.m.
May 24	08:28 a.m.	9:42 p.m.
May 25	09:25 a.m.	10:28 p.m.
May 26	10:20 a.m.	11:10 p.m.
May 27	11:10 a.m.	11:48 p.m.
May 28	11:58 a.m.	
May 29	12:45 p.m.	00:25 a.m.
May 30	1:31 p.m.	01:00 a.m.
May 31	2:17 p.m.	01:36 a.m.

Phases of the Moon

Full Moon on the..... 6th at 11:01 p.m.
 Last Quarter on the..... 14th at 2:12 p.m.
 New Moon on the..... 21st at 4:34 a.m.
 First Quarter on the..... 28th at 10:46 a.m.
 Apogee on the..... 3rd at 8:24 p.m.
 Perigee on the..... 19th at 10:36 a.m.
 Apogee on the..... 31st at 10:54 a.m.

The Planets for the 15th

MERCURY rises at 6:44 a. m. and sets at 7:38 p. m. Just after sunset the planet may be found very low in the western sky in the constellation of Taurus.
VENUS rises at 4:50 a. m. and sets at 5:20 p. m. Just before sunrise the planet may be found very low in the eastern sky.
MARS rises at 5:58 a. m. and sets at 6:44 p. m. Just before sunrise the planet may be found in the eastern sky in the constellation of Taurus. Just after sunset the planet may be found in the constellation of Taurus.
JUPITER rises at 10:20 p. m. May 14th and sets at 7:30 a. m. The planet may be found midway in the eastern sky in the constellation of Ophiuchi south of the Zenith.
SATURN rises at 2:00 a. m. and sets at 1:40 p. m. Early in the morning the planet may be found low in the eastern sky to the south of the constellation of Pisces.

The Principal Bright Stars for 9:00 p.m.

<i>North of Zenith</i>	<i>South of the Zenith</i>
Vega in Lyra	Antares in Scorpius
Arcturus in Bootes	Spica in Virgo
Regulus in Leo	Alpha and Beta Centauri
Castor and Pollux in Gemini	Alpha Crucis (in the Southern Cross)
	Procyon in Canis Minor

News Summary

(Continued from page 227)

A Tokyo spokesman states that Japanese and Manchukuoan forces are merely defending Manchukuoan tribes against the Mongols who are preventing them from settling on tribal grazing grounds, and that grave consequences will follow if the Mongols do not immediately stop their aggressions.

April 4.—Selassie's army is reported to be fleeing southward in wild disorder.

April 5.—The Italians capture Korem, terminus of the motor road to Addis Ababa, and are expected to capture Dessye, northern capital of Selassie, momentarily.

April 6.—Britain advises France that it views the bombing of Addis Ababa most seriously.

The governments of Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and Rumania jointly protest against the Austrian law conscripting men.

April 7.—French officials disclose that they intend to push for the lifting of sanctions imposed on Italy.

The Spanish Cortez votes to unseat President Niceto Alcalá Zamora by a vote of 238 to 5. Zamora has headed the government virtually the entire period since the founding of the present Republic. Diego Martinez Barrio, leader of the Republican Union Party and Speaker of the Cortez, automatically becomes Acting President and will hold office until a new president is elected.

April 8.—Mussolini tells the cabinet that the Ethiopian armies must be annihilated. The League Committee of Thirteen appoints a subcommittee to investigate the charges that Italy is using poison gas.

April 9.—Italy's delegate to the League declines to discuss with conciliation representatives and the committee adjourns until Thursday.

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JUNE, 1936

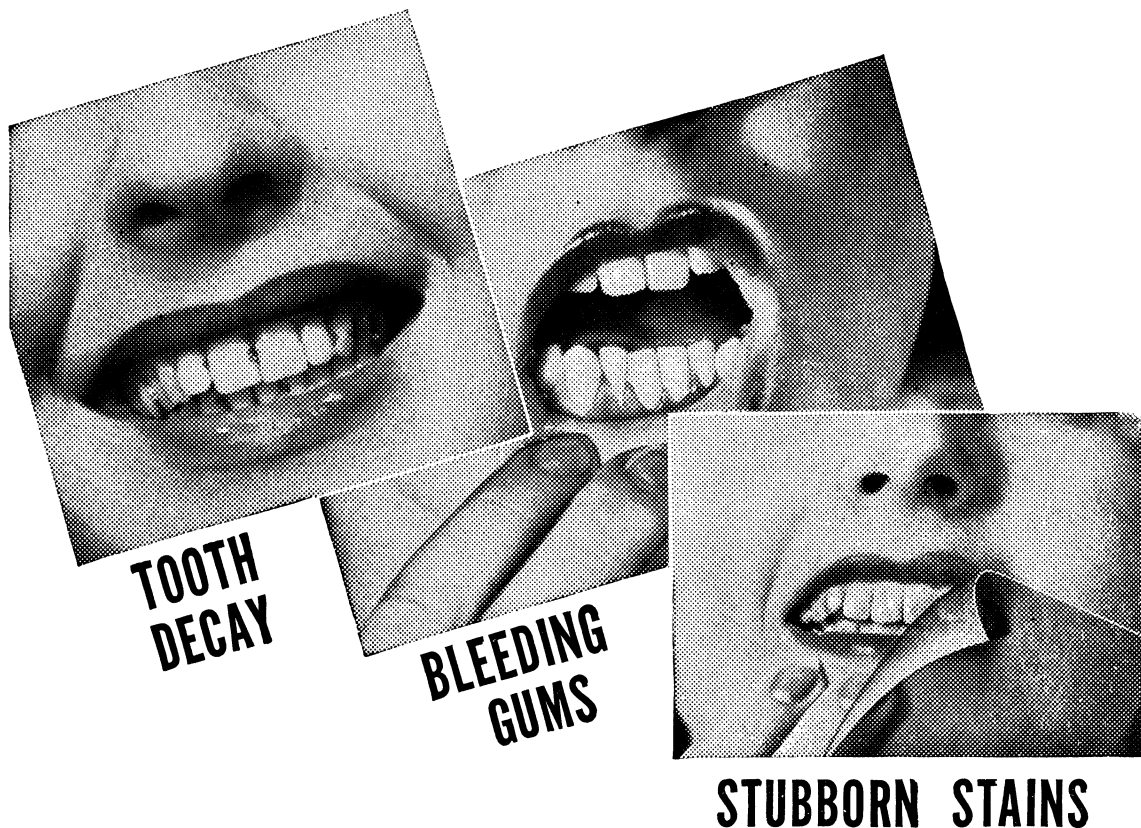
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A. V. H. HARTENDORP, *Editor and Publisher*



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EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICES

Uy Yet Building, 217 Dasmariñas, Manila
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H. G. HORNBOSTEL,

Advertising and Circulation Manager

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Philippine Economic Conditions

By J. Bartlett Richards
American Trade Commissioner

General Résumé



EXPORTS appear to have increased in April, with sugar shipments reported heavier and hemp considerably heavier than in March. A sharp decrease in coconut oil exports was nearly offset by an increase in copra. Cigar exports were a little lower than in March and leaf tobacco somewhat larger. Log shipments to Japan appear to have been somewhat below the March figure but lumber shipments to other markets kept up well.

The sugar market was quiet throughout the month, with a slightly easier price tendency. An increase in the Philippine quota was announced from Washington during the month but in view of the short Philippine crop and the fact that the extra quota will be subject to the full American duty, it is regarded a doubtful if much advantage will be taken of it.

Copra prices were weak during the month, due to the decreased American demand for coconut oil and the sharp decline in oil prices. European demand continued the predominant factor in the copra market. Copra arrivals in Manila and Cebu were exceptionally heavy for the season. Cane and meal prices were firm, due to the reluctance of local mills to make future contracts. Exports of desiccated coconut continued to increase and desiccating factories were favored by the lower copra prices.

Abaca balings fell off and shipments increased, resulting in a considerable reduction in stocks. The market was nevertheless quiet, with an easy tendency, due to lack of demand from all foreign markets. The market showed a firmer tone at the close of the month and with declining production and improved European demand expected, there is reason to hope for better prices.

Rice prices were steady during the month, but eased off at the end, due to imports by the National Rice and Corn Corporation. These imports are expected to relieve the domestic shortage and keep prices from rising to excessive levels.

Gold production fell a little behind March but was ahead of any previous month. Another new record may be expected soon.

Import collection bills were lower than in March or in April, 1935, but for the first four months they are 21 percent over the same period last year. Value of commercial letters of credit opened continues to exceed last year's figures. Import collections continue excellent and domestic collections show a considerable improvement over last year.

Imports of cotton textiles from the United States increased about 50 percent over March, due partly to larger arrivals of embroidery cloth. Imports from Japan and China decreased. Rayon imports were also considerably below March. Stocks of all textiles are ample and ofttake slow.

Flour imports continued large and stocks appear heavy. Arrivals in the first four months of 1936 exceed those for the same period last year by nearly 50 percent. Japanese flour appears to be gaining in popularity. Moderately increased orders have been placed in the United States as a result of the subsidy. Canned sardine imports from the United States continued heavy but imports from Japan fell off, the pack apparently being nearly exhausted.

Sales of automobiles continued good, but the decline in truck sales which started in March continued throughout April. The decline is largely seasonal. Tire sales continue good.

Consolidated bank figures show an increase for the month in cash and a decrease in loans, demand deposits and net working capital of branches of foreign banks. Debits were about the same as in March and circulation increased, due largely to sugar benefit payments. The dollar was strengthened, in the exchange market, by alleviation of the cash shortage, and moved from a 1/2 percent discount to a 1/4 percent premium. Government revenues continue excellent. Collections of the Bureaus of Customs and Internal Revenue, for the first four months, exceed last year's by about 23 percent, with the greatest gains in Customs duties, excise taxes and sales tax.

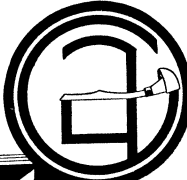
Export cargoes continue very good and inter-island cargoes excellent. Passenger movement, inter-island and to Oriental and European ports, continues excellent and trans-Pacific passenger traffic improved



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considerably in April. Railway carloadings continued to decline seasonally and fell behind those for the same month last year, for the first time.

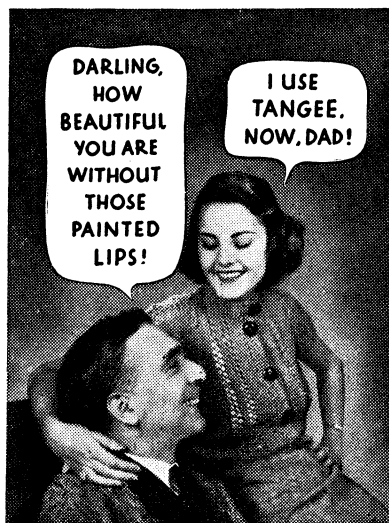
Sugar benefit payments were made in April to the amount of \$1,017,000. Less than \$300,000 remains to be paid out.

The P40,000 remaining from the P1,000,000 appropriated in 1934 for agricultural development in Mindanao has been released and will be used for completion of the Davao-Cotabato road, as a second-class road, and completion of a road from Davao to Agusan and the Davao Penal Colony. The road from Lanao to Cotabato should be completed soon, providing a thoroughfare across the Island of Mindanao, from north to south. These new roads are expected to open up large areas to agriculture.

April real estate sales, amounting to P1,129,376, were somewhat better than a year ago, and brought the total for the first four months of 1936 to P4,735,374, compared with P4,912,213 for the same period last year.

Permits for new building in Manila increased to P705,250 in April, or over twice the March figure. April permits are understood to include a five-story office building on Juan Luna street, with each floor equipped for air-conditioning. Permits for repairs totaled P33,810. For the first four months, permits have been issued to the following amounts:

	1935 (Pesos)	1936 (Pesos)
New construction.....	1,193,580	2,423,950
Repairs.....	135,440	165,460
Total.....	1,329,020	2,589,410



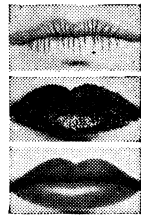
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April power production totaled 9,915,548 KWH, an increase of 951,548 KWH over last year. For the first four months, power production is estimated at 42,018,190 KWH in 1936, a 3 percent increase over 1935.

April registrations of new radio sets totaled 344, with 88 cancellations. For the first four months of 1936, registrations of new sets totaled 1,550, with 447 cancellations. KZRM has offered to install additional equipment, including a short-wave transmitter, if the Government will guarantee to continue its subsidy over a five-year period. It is believed that more attractive programs and a more powerful station, that could be heard all over the Orient, would lead to increased revenue from both licenses and advertising.

There were 25 new corporations registered with the Bureau of Commerce in April, with P8,110,660 authorized capital, P3,532,840 subscribed and P2,307,278 paid-up in cash, P835,338 in property and P120,000 in mining claims. The largest was the Government-owned National Rice and Corn Corporation, with P2,000,000 paid-up in cash. Four Filipino-owned mining companies had P158,251 paid-up in cash and P120,000 in claims, and two Filipino-owned real estate companies had P749,000 paid-up in property but only P6,000 in cash. Two Filipino-owned transportation companies had P54,500 paid-up in cash. Of the total subscribed capital, excluding the Government company, P1,434,840 was Filipino, P87,500 American and P10,500 Chinese. Nine partnerships were registered, including one Chinese limited partnership with a capital of P1,050,000, engaged in merchandising. Of the eight general partnerships, seven, with capital of P120,864, are engaged in merchandising, the capital being chiefly Chinese with the exception of one Hindu venture, which has P24,000 invested.

News Summary

The Philippines



April 20.—The Confederation of Sugar Planters Associations of Negros, meeting in Manila, adopts a resolution flatly refusing to accept the additional sugar quota of 69,000 short tons unless this is admitted free of duty, and a special committee is appointed to inform U. S. High Commissioner Frank Murphy of the fact.

April 22.—President Manuel L. Quezon states at Iloilo that he will recommend to the Assembly the closing of Culion and the establishment of small leprosy stations in various parts of the country.

April 23.—President Quezon appoints Assemblyman Serafin Marabut of Samar Under-Secretary of Finance, vice Vicente Carmona who is now President of the Philippine National Bank.

President Quezon issues a proclamation designating the National Rice and Corn Corporation as a relief organization to import rice free of duty for resale to the poor, in view of the "serious shortage of rice and the imminent danger of the inflation of prices as a result of manipulations resorted to by those in control of the limited stocks".

April 24.—The Philippine Army command orders the doubling of the number of youths to be trained next year (from 20,000 to 40,000) in view of the enthusiastic response during registration week.

President Quezon returns to Manila after more than three weeks' absence, and leaves for Baguio within a few hours.

April 25.—President Quezon signs an executive order creating a Budget Commission composed of the Director of the Budget, the Auditor-General, and the Director of Civil Service, to be directly responsible to the President. The accounting divisions of all bureaus are to be placed under the Commission and the Budget Office of the Department of Finance is also transferred to the new body. The Commission will prepare the budget and any proposal of supplementary, special, and deficiency appropriations for the President, and has authority to examine, investigate, revise, assemble, and coordinate and reduce or increase the estimates of the various departments, bureaus, and government dependencies. The move was suggested by the General Survey Board on April 21, composed of M. Unson, W. Trinidad, and J. Paez, with a view to securing greater economy and efficiency, and is based on a similar system followed in Britain.

Rep. F. L. Crawford, Michigan Republican, declares in a press interview that "both the Democratic administration and the Republicans are on record as favoring the extension of foreign trade and that it would be sensible to retain the Philippine market which long has been one of our largest outlets for many products, especially in view of the strategic location of the Philippines in the Orient".

April 26.—President Quezon appoints Marabut Acting Director of the Budget Commission, he to handle the responsibilities of this position as well as his duties as Under-Secretary of Finance.

April 27.—President Quezon orders that all suitable buildings acquired through mortgage foreclosure by the National Bank, the Teachers Pension Board, and other government institutions, be held available for the housing of government offices in order to reduce expenditures for rent.

The District of Columbia Supreme Court rules that the excise tax on coconut oil is constitutional and that the United States is morally obligated to pay the proceeds from the tax on Philippine oil into the Philippine Treasury. This ruling differs from that of a federal district court in Iowa, and it remains for the U. S. Supreme Court to settle the issue. Some P26,000,000 has been collected on Philippine oil since the tax went into effect in 1934.

April 28.—Plantation owners in Occidental Negros are reported to be cancelling their contracts with lessees and tenants because of the sugar limitation program, and hundreds of families are facing the problem of how to otherwise support themselves. It has been suggested that they be given lands by the government, it being estimated that one-third of the agricultural lands of Negros are as yet unclaimed and could be subdivided for homesteading.

President Quezon addresses a letter to Speaker Gil Montilla inviting him and the other members of the Assembly to accompany him on a trip to Davao about the middle of May. He leaves on another inspection trip to the Bisayas.

April 29.—Rep. J. W. Martin, commenting on the reports that textile tariff proposals have been revived in Manila, states that the Filipinos would help themselves as well as the American textile industry if they take such action. "The gentleman's agreement with Japan limiting Japanese textile imports into the Philippines has already broken down".

May 3.—President Quezon returns from his southern trip and authorizes the release of P640,000 for the construction of the Cotabato-Davao and the Davao-Agusan interprovincial roads.

John A. Hackett, publisher and editor of the Mindanao Herald, and for some years editor of the Manila

Times, dies at Zamboanga of heart failure. He was 59 years old and came to the Philippines with the Mississippi Volunteers in 1899.

May 4.—President Quezon issues an executive order appointing Colonel Paulino Santos, P. C., retired, and Director of the Bureau of Prisons, Major-General and Chief of Staff of the Philippine Army. Basilio Valdes is appointed Major-General and Deputy Chief of Staff; Jose de los Reyes, Major-General and Provost Marshal; and Guillermo B. Francisco, Brigadier-General and commanding officer of the Regular Army. According to a statement issued by President Quezon, the appointments were recommended by General Douglas MacArthur, Military Adviser to the Commonwealth.

President Quezon leaves for a short trip to Baler, his birthplace.

May 5.—President Quezon offers commissions in the Philippine Army at a higher rank to seven Filipino officers in the U. S. Army.

The National Rice and Corn Corporation sets the price of resale at 28 centavos a ganta, and dealers who get their rice from the Corporation will not be permitted to sell at a higher price.

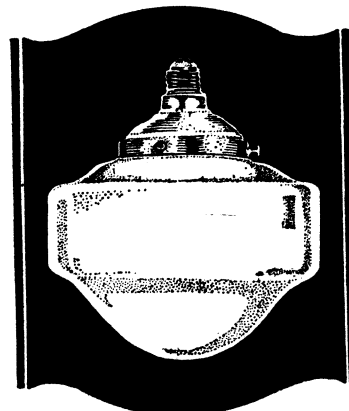
R. R. Hancock, former General Manager of the Philippine Railway Company, dies at his home in Virginia.

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May 6.—Judge J. W. Haussermann, Philippine gold magnate, tells the press in Washington that he is opposed to the proposal for a Republican platform plank favoring immediate independence for the Philippines and states that he prefers omitting any mention whatsoever of the eventual status of the Philippines "until we all come to our senses about the situation in the Orient". He declares that withdrawal of the United States in 1946 would be a "tragedy as it would mean the eventual complete loss of Anglo-Saxon influence in the Orient".

Mayor Juan Posadas vetoes the "Hyde Park" ordinance as unsuited to "Filipino psychology".

May 7.—A thousand tenants of the Baclaran Hacienda at Parañaque, Rizal, sign a petition urging the Department of Justice to investigate the question of the true ownership of the estate, and claiming that the Archbishop, who sold the estate to the Monte de Piedad, had no clear title.

May 8.—President Quezon states in a press interview that "if there are no prospects of improving the economic provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Act and the Philippines would lose, for example, the American market for sugar and tobacco, I shall ask for immediate independence. There would be no use marking time." He states that the illegal Japanese

land leases in Davao will each have to be considered on their merits and that he believes there would be no need of further discussions with Japanese officials, much less with the Japanese government, as there is nothing to discuss; he advised the Japanese Consul-General of his proposed trip to Mindanao some weeks ago only as a matter of courtesy. President Quezon also announces plans for the construction of a 150-kilometer electric railway between Davao and Cagayan de Misamis, and states that the Manila Railroad Company line to Albay will also be completed shortly. He states that he favors agricultural stations but that those which are not at present rendering real service will be closed. Culion, he states, is a remote, barren, and torrid island, and should be replaced by a number of regional leper stations.

The Hawaiian Clipper arrives in Manila on its first trans-Pacific flight, having made the trip from Alameda in about 5-1/2 days. With three planes now in the service, it is expected that a regular weekly schedule is to be expected soon.

May 9.—Dr. Victor J. Clark, Economic Adviser to President Quezon, arrives in Manila.

May 11.—Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita states that the Foreign Office through Consul-General K. Uchiyama in Manila, is attempting to obtain an amicable settlement of the Davao land question which will protect the Japanese involved and will result in the Japanese retaining "their rights and residences".

A 30-inch water main under the Pasig breaks about 3:00 A. M., and a fourth of the Manila homes served by the Metropolitan Water District, are without water. Later in the day the temperature runs to 99.7°F., the hottest day since May 15, 1915, when the temperature reached 101.5°.

May 12.—The Asahi Shimbun states editorially that for the sake of their prestige the Japanese people can not bear to see their compatriots in Davao expelled as land-grabbers when in reality they have been the benefactors of the province.

Reported that the Hongkong government has entered into a 21-year agreement with the Marsman interests of Manila to mine the wolfram deposits there, the government to receive a 5% royalty on the gross output. Wolfram is the ore from which tungsten is obtained, used in producing tungsten steel.

H. V. Campbell, H. W. Corp. A. K. MacLeod, and G. W. Workman of the Leyte-Tayabas Petroleum Association are convicted of violating the corporation law and fined from P200 to P300 each. Rafael Alunan and Arsenio Luz were exonerated.

Haussermann states in Washington that the United States government should acquire chrome ore reserves in the Philippines as he thinks the Philippines will ultimately be the world source of this mineral. He states that American withdrawal would be a backward step, and that "after we've surrendered sovereignty, we would wake up and find that we helped close the door to the United States in the Far East." "The so-called backward peoples of Asia are just as willing to ride in American automobiles as the British or the French. All that is necessary to translate that desire into reality is to raise their purchasing power. If this can be raised just a trifle, it would develop a market able to absorb the products of Japan, the United States, and other industrial nations for years before the saturation point would be reached".

May 13.—U. S. High Commissioner Frank Murphy leaves for the United States, accompanied by Col. F. W. Manley, his aide, Edward G. Kemp, Legal Adviser, and Miss Eleanor Bumgardner, his personal secretary, and Mr. and Mrs. William Teahan. He states that the purpose of his trip is not political but that he hopes to initiate conversations in connection with the agenda for the coming Philippine-American trade conference, and other matters, including matters of finance and taxation and the national defense program. He states he hopes to be able to return in October. The other members of his staff remain in Manila, and before leaving he designates J. Weldon Jones, Financial Adviser and former Insular Auditor, to represent him in certain duties of his office, as the Tydings-McDuffie Law makes no provision for any one to assume the duties of the High Commissioner in case of absence or disability. President Quezon accompanies him, but only to Honkong, it is reported, and to discuss the problems of the coming trade conference. He states, "I am not designating any acting President. The Vice-President is not acting in my place. My Secretary, Mr. Vargas, can sign papers 'for the President'. Twenty-four hours of the day I can be in constant touch with the govern-

ment here. The department secretaries are on the job and can communicate with me by radio or cable; and I can give instructions by the same means". Captain Bonner Fellers, his aide, and Assemblyman Manuel Roxas and Secretary Jose Yulo accompany him, and also his private physician, Dr. Miguel Cañizares.

May 13.—Figures are released showing that a total of 148,964 young men throughout the country registered during the week from April 1 to 7 for military training, 15,915 more than the estimated number of young men born in 1916. Forty thousand of them will be drawn by lot on Friday, April 15, to undergo 5-1/2 months training, beginning January.

The Manila Municipal Board passes the "Hyde Park" ordinance over the Mayor's veto. The ordinance will now go to Malacañang for the final decision.

May 14.—Arita assures an interpellator in the lower house that the "Japanese government, through its consul-general in Manila and its consul agent in Davao, is negotiating the question of the Japanese landholdings in Davao with a firm determination to settle the question satisfactorily as soon as possible". Asked whether American authorities are "instigating the Filipinos behind the scenes to anti-Japanese actions", the Minister states, "I do not believe so".

May 15.—Drawings for the selection of 40,000 men for military training are held throughout the country.

High Commissioner Murphy states at Honkong, "New vigor in business and trade and economics in the Philippines, coupled with the arrangements we hope we can negotiate with the United States government, leads me to take an encouraging view for the

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future and to disbelieve the general belief that the Islands have an insoluble problem."

George B. Asp, prominent architect and builder, dies, aged 62. He came to the Philippines in 1908 to join the Bureau of Public Works and opened his own office some years later.

The United States

April 18.—Louis McHenry Howe, secretary to President Franklin D. Roosevelt and his right-hand man for 25 years, dies at Washington.

April 20.—The Senate special munition industry investigation committee submits a bitterly critical report, accusing the industry of corrupt methods, lobbying against armament limitation, and profiteering, and recommending that the government manufacture its own guns, ammunition, and war ships.

April 24.—President Roosevelt signs the Kerr bill authorizing the tobacco growing states to enter into compacts to control tobacco production.

Sen. M. F. Tydings files a bill proposing complete independence for Puerto Rico through a referendum in 1937, the United States to retain certain military and other reservations, including the island of Culebra. Tydings states that "recent elections were disgraceful, fraudulent, and corrupt" and that "facts lead us to believe the American system is not functioning properly there; the more we do, the worse conditions become".

April 29.—The House passes the \$830,000,000 administration tax bill over the opposition of the Republican minority.

April 30.—The United States Chamber of Commerce at its annual convention adopts a series of resolutions opposing government control of production, wages, and hours in industry, social security legislation, proposals to limit the functions of the Supreme Court, government entrance into power production, and demanding reduced government expenditures, and a direct subsidy to the merchant marine.

May 5.—William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, declares in a speech that "we can not afford to change the President during this great forward-looking social movement; we are inspired and thrilled by the leadership which destiny has given us".

May 6.—The United States and France sign a reciprocal commercial treaty, the first of its kind to be negotiated with any major power.

Governor Blanton Winship of Puerto Rico mobilizes the National Guard to put down student rioting in connection with pro-independence demonstrations. It is reported that the American flag was trampled upon.

Other Countries

April 11.—Signatories of the Locarno pact agree on a month's recess in their consideration of Germany's remilitarization of the Rhineland to give time for the formulation of a new security pact.

The Italian delegate to the League states that Italy is prepared to begin peace negotiations at Geneva on the 14th. Italian reports declare that Ethiopian women are bearing arms and "since they are competent warriors they are being treated as such". It is claimed they are more ferocious than the men and

inflict barbarous injuries upon the Italian prisoners.

Turkey delivers a note to the League and to signatories of the Lausanne pact demanding the right to refortify the Dardanelles as the guarantee of Turkish security under the Lausanne treaty is "uncertain and inoperative" in view of the rearming of the various powers.

April 13.—Italian troops enter Dessye, key city on the road to Addis Ababa. Twenty-two Italian war planes circle over Addis Ababa, dropping propaganda leaflets but no bombs. The flight creates a panic. The French press warns Britain that any tightening of the sanctions against Italy is likely to lead to war.

April 14.—Ex-premier Pierre Laval publishes a lengthy statement defending the foreign policy pursued by him when in office and declaring that without a Franco-German understanding there can be no effective guarantee of peace in Europe, and that it would be a mistake to systematically decline negotiations with Germany.

April 15.—Mussolini calls the class of 1915 to the colors, estimated at 200,000, bringing the army to about 1,250,000 men of which 350,000 are in Africa. Reported from Rome that Mussolini will insist on terms tantamount to complete capitulation and permanent Italian domination of Ethiopia. He is also reported to have warned the French that Italy "refuses to be frustrated" with its forces nearing Addis Ababa. Officials in Paris state that the French agreement to aid the British fleet if it is attacked in the Mediterranean "does not hold if Britain plays a lone hand against Italy".

Alarm is felt in Fukien province due to the continuous influx of Japanese Formosans now numbering around 100,000 in Amoy, Chuanchow, and Chungchow, and the illicit importation of arms.

April 16.—The British, French, and Belgian general staff talks in London during which plans of mutual defense in the event of a German invasion of either France or Belgium were considered, are concluded.

It is reported from Tokyo that the Dutch authorities in New Guinea have captured and detained four Japanese pearl fishing boats and two pearl shell freighers.

April 17.—The Committee of Thirteen agrees that its attempt at conciliation of the Italo-Ethiopian war have failed after the Ethiopian delegation rejected the proposals of Mussolini which were to effect that Ethiopia must start direct negotiations with Marshal Pietro Badoglio, commander-in-chief of the victorious fascist forces. With Italian trucks and tanks rumbling toward Addis Ababa, rejoicing fascists in Rome warn Britain not to provoke Italy too greatly. French officials at Geneva appeal to Italy to agree to an armistice in the interest of European peace and to Britain to refrain from seeking new anti-Italian penalties on the ground this might menace the stability of Europe.

Turkish troops reoccupy the demilitarized Dardanelles zone without warning except for the recent note sent to various powers asking for consideration of such a move in view of Germany's action.

A twenty-four hour general strike is called in Madrid in protest against "fascist provocations". Several persons were killed in rioting yesterday. Faced with the strike, the Cabinet decides that the fascist movement must be declared illegal and fascist clubs be disbanded.

April 18.—The Committee of Thirteen formally adopts the report revealing that one of Italy's conditions for accepting peace is retention of the territory which it captured in East Africa by force and stating "It did not require more than an hour of conversation to make it very clear that negotiations could not be conducted in the spirit of the League Covenant." Italian troops are held up by a heavy rainfall and bridges along the road from Dessye to Addis Ababa have been destroyed by order of the Ethiopian government which may also blow up the entire road. It is also rumored that Selassie, whose present whereabouts are unknown, has decided to move the seat of the government to Soddo in western Abyssinia. Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin states in an address that no security system will ever work unless the participants are "prepared simultaneously to threaten military sanctions against any aggressor".

Litvinoff tells the Turkish Ambassador that he considers Turkey's move in the Dardanelles justified by the current danger of war, and that Russia is ready to participate in negotiations to make the occupation legal. The move in effect closes the Black Sea to all navies except that of Russia.

April 19.—A mob of 5,000 Ethiopian men and women armed with spears, swords, and shot-guns, and cheering wildly, head from Addis Ababa to the northern lines after the government issues a proclamation calling on "all able men to make a last stand for liberty. It is better to die than to submit to the Italians. The spirit of Aduwa still lives."

A severe famine is reported from Szechuen province, affecting some 30,000,000 people, due to despoilation by bandit armies which took all available supplies even to seed grain.

April 20.—At a meeting of the Council of the League of Nations, Captain Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, appeals to the members to take a strong stand against the aggressor in the Italian-Ethiopian warfare, in order to preserve the principle of collective security, stating that Britain is ready to impose further financial and economic sanctions and will act in accordance with League principles to the same extent as other nations, but no further. "If the League hesitates, the British government will have to reconsider its policy". As to the use of poison gas, he declares that it is "impossible to pass over in silence the use of poison gas by the Italians, used against a people who were utterly devoid of the

means of defense against this form of warfare which was outlawed in 1925 by both belligerents as well as by eleven other countries. . . . The whole question of poison gas concerns the inhabitants of every great city in the world. How can we have confidence that our own peoples will not be burned, blinded, and killed by gas sometime in the future if we let this case pass unnoticed? Baron Pompeo Aloisi states that it is impossible to agree to a cessation of hostilities unless the armistice terms give Italy the occupation of all centers of mobilization in Ethiopia, including the capital and the frontier points through which arms are imported. Joseph Paul-Boncour, the French delegate, states that notwithstanding the temporary failure of conciliation, peace efforts must continue until the war is ended, and that he is glad that "Britain remains faithful to the principles of collective security". After the public session, the Council holds a private session and adopts a resolution renewing the League's appeal for peace and addressing a supreme appeal to Italy "to bring about a solution in the spirit which the League expects from a founder member, with a permanent seat on the Council". The Council then adjourns with open signs of dissatisfaction among the members, conscious that nothing has been achieved and that the future of the League is in a most precarious position.

Sixteen Catholic priests are arrested in Spain charged with anti-republican agitation.

Disturbances between the Jews and the Arabs break out in Palestine and a number of people are killed.

April 21.—A report is made public that due to the sanctions during the preceding month, Italian imports from 30 league members nations fell in February from \$19,500,000 to \$5,000,000, while exports fell from \$30,000,000 to \$10,000,000. Against such losses, Italy is faced with a \$22,500,000 weekly war bill. On January 31, the Bank of Italy had lost about half of its normal gold reserves.

April 22.—Ethiopians, reported to be under the personal command of Emperor Haile Selassie, are putting up a desperate fight against the invaders now within 70 miles of the capital. Huge trenches, 12 feet deep, have been dug across the highway to halt Italian tanks and trucks. The Emperor Menen broadcasts a radio appeal to Britain and France for immediate help "while there is yet time".

With the illicit importation of gasoline and kerosene into North China from Manchukuo, smuggling reaches new heights. The Japanese have refused to support China in its efforts to stop the movement, and the Chinese state this is evidence of Japan's desire to smash China's customs system.

April 26.—The parliamentary elections in France today result in large gains for the radicals.



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Italian planes drop leaflets upon Addis Ababa stating: "It is our mission to occupy Addis Ababa and Ethiopia for civilization. If Addis Ababa is delivered to us without resistance, we will not bomb it. Otherwise we will destroy the city." The leaflet warned the populace that resistance would be futile, that northern Ethiopia had already been conquered, and demanded that the people pledge allegiance to Italy.

April 27.—The Associated Press reports that "it is stated authoritatively at Rome that the fascists had warned Britain that Italy soon would have huge military forces ready for other parts of Africa". An Italian Senator answering demands from some British quarters that the Suez Canal be closed to Italian ships, declares that "acts of war will be answered by acts of war without limitation".

King Fuad of Egypt dies after a month's illness, aged 68.

April 28.—Crown Prince Farouk, 16 year-old school boy in England, is proclaimed King of Egypt, although he will not be crowned until he is 18. In the mean time a regency will be established.

Japanese and Russian officials agree to the creation of two joint commissions, one to settle frontier disputes and clashes along the eastern Manchukuoan frontier between Lake Khanka and the border of Korea, and the other to redefine the border.

April 29.—According to Chinese sources, Prince Teh Wang is forming a new "independent" Inner Mongol government at Pankiang under Japanese pressure, with four Japanese in high positions.

April 30.—Emperor Selassie retreats to Addis Ababa with the Italian army only a day's march from the capital. The native population has fled and foreigners have taken refuge in the consulates.

May 3.—Emperor Selassie departs from Addis Ababa, entraining with his family for Djibuti in French Somaliland, first turning over 100 Italian prisoners to the French legation. France appeals to Mussolini to protect the Europeans at Addis Ababa as bandits begin to loot and burn the city. Mussolini replies that he has instructed Marshal Pietro Badoglio to hasten the occupation of the city.

The French run-off elections show that leftists will hold 380 of a total of 618 seats in the Chamber of Deputies which convenes June 1, and Communist Maurice Thorez, Socialist Leon Blum, and Radical Socialist Edouard Daladier become a virtual triumvirate which will dictate French policy for the next three years.

May 4.—The Secretary of the American legation at Addis Ababa advises the State Department that he has asked the British legation to send reinforcements to defend the American compound after an attack by native marauders had been repulsed earlier in the day. All women and children except the Secretary's wife are safely lodged in the British legation, which is fortified and which now shelters some 2,000 refugees of all nations. A score of Europeans, mostly Greeks and Armenians, were killed in attempting to defend their stores against looting. An American woman missionary was killed by a stray bullet. With his capital sacked by Ethiopian wild tribesmen and bandits, Emperor Selassie and his family arrive haggard and worn at Djibuti where they are accorded full honors by the French. He will sail for Aden tomorrow on the British destroyer Diana. The Italians are reported to be angered by the French having received Emperor Selassie as a monarch and quartered him in the Governor's palace as a guest and are also exasperated by the British granting him refuge in Palestine and providing a war vessel to transport him. Eden tells the House of Commons that Emperor Selassie has "renounced direction of affairs", which is interpreted to mean that he will not abdicate or renounce his empire. It is understood the question of intermingling him did not arise in view of his exalted rank, his virtual alliance with the League, and the undeclared warfare. A committee of the League of Nations Union headed by Lord Cecil calls on Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin and declares that British public opinion is deeply humiliated by the League's failure to save Ethiopia and that it is doubtful, unless Italy is prevented by further League economic pressure from enjoying the fruits of its unjust victory, that the British people will be ready to come to the assistance of other League members who might become the victims of aggression in the future. Mussolini appears before the Chamber of Deputies and is given an ovation, and the President of the Chamber declares, "No human force can snatch away the fruit of this triumph".

Anti-church riots breaks out anew in Spain.

May 6.—The Italian forces arrive at Addis Ababa, according to a British Foreign Office announcement issued after the British minister to Ethiopia reported by wireless that a large force of troops and lorries had entered the city at 4:00 p. m. Jijiga, the key city on the southern front, is also captured by the Italians. In a radio broadcast to the world, Mussolini declares that "Ethiopia is Italian. . . . We are ready to defend our smashing victories with the same intrepid decision by which we attained them. In the thirty centuries of history, Italy has lived many memorable days, but today is the supreme one. It is with pride, after seven months of bitter difficulties, that I am able to pronounce this great peace. I must add that it is our peace—a Roman peace. Ethiopia is Italian by fact, because it is occupied by our soldiers; by right, because it is the civilization of Rome.

I promised that everything would be done to prevent the African conflict from becoming a European war; I have kept my word. . . ." In a newspaper interview, Mussolini states that Italy has "not the remotest hankering" after Egypt, which he regards as an "independent country and a Mediterranean one, not African, with which Italy hopes to remain on the best terms", and that his policy plans no harm to the British empire. Ten million fascists pour into the streets throughout Italy for a test mobilization and to celebrate the victory. Wolde Mariam, Ethiopian delegate to the League, states that Emperor Selassie left Ethiopia as a last resort, as it was useless to fight further against hopeless odds while fifty-one nations, although applying economic penalties against Italy, stood by and saw our soldiers and civilians slaughtered and bombed and gased".

May 6.—Baldwin tells the House of Commons that Britain has no intention of acting alone to curb Italy's annexation of Ethiopia. While there is a strong popular demand in Britain for the continuation of anti-Italian sanctions, Sir Austin Chamberlain declares that this would be a policy of equal danger and futility. Eden states that a severe blow has been struck at the League and general conceptions of collective security, but that it is clear the League must continue as indispensable for the organization of international affairs. Mussolini states that Italy now belongs to the "satisfied powers", that it will maintain the open door in Ethiopia, will not threaten Egypt, and will seek to cooperate in the solution of European problems.

May 7.—The British government submits a questionnaire to Germany asking whether Hitler now considers Germany in a position to conclude "genuine treaties" for European peace, including boundary agreements, air power limitations, non-aggression pacts, adherence to the Hague World Court, colonial questions, etc.

May 8.—Emperor Selassie arrives at Jerusalem from Haifa where he is given an ovation by the crowds in the streets. At Jaifa he was greeted by an honor guard of British marines and soldiers. An Italian staff officer at Addis Ababa informs the various legations that they would enjoy diplomatic privileges "until their departures", this being interpreted to mean that foreign envoys to the Ethiopian court are expected to leave in recognition of the country being Italian. Badoglio orders all Ethiopians to surrender their arms on pain of death.

May 9.—Mussolini announces that Ethiopia has been placed under the "full and complete sovereignty" of Italy and that he has assumed for King Victor Emmanuel the title of "Emperor of Ethiopia". Badoglio is named Viceroy. The annexation is in defiance of the League, Britain, and France, and of various treaties signed during the past half century guaranteeing Ethiopian independence and territorial integrity. Mussolini states "it will be an empire of civilization and humanity for the Ethiopian population". Foreign diplomats at Addis Ababa are told that the Ethiopian imperial court to which they were accredited has ceased to exist, but that as long as they remain they will be treated as "distinguished, friendly guests." Winston Churchill states that unless continued anti-Italian sanctions would be of practical help to the Ethiopians, it is not right to go farther along this path, and declares that although the League has failed to save Ethiopia, the League is stronger and more alive today than a year ago. Lord Cecil, ardent British supporter of the League, declares that the League must maintain and even intensify the sanctions. Mariam states that he will appeal to the League "for justice against Italy" under instructions from the Ethiopian government, stating that he can not disclose the location of its "secret capital", but asserting that it is still functioning and that the Italians are occupying only a small part of the empire.

May 10.—Representatives of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, and Spain at Geneva agree that Ethiopia should remain a member of the League with recognition at the Council table, despite the Italian annexation, this being regarded as a direct challenge to Mussolini.

Manuel Azaña is elected President of the Spanish Republic, being supported by all the leftist parties and receiving 754 out of a possible 874 votes in the Cortes. Communists and socialists cheer his election and sing the Internationale.

May 11.—The League Council insists on its right to discuss the Ethiopian situation, thereby virtually ruling that Ethiopia is still a member. Aloisi walks out when he noted the presence of Mariam, stating, "I can not admit the presence of the so-called delegate from Ethiopia. The only power in Ethiopia is Italian. Any discussions of the so-called dispute between Italy and Ethiopia would be in vain and I am therefore not participating in any such discussions." He later returns to attend the public meeting dealing with other items on the agenda. Mariam addresses a note to the Secretary-General of the League pointing out that Italy has shown insolent defiance to fifty nations and expects them to quail before its threats. "Today, stained with the blood of its victims, proud and contemptuous, Italy offers the shameful bargain of cooperation with Europe in return for the League's sanction of its crime". Mussolini orders the demobilization of the military classes

of 1911 and 1913, the principal classes called to the service for the Ethiopian fighting, the order, however, applying only to those in barracks in Italy and not to those in Africa. The move is intended to reduce expenditures and seems also to indicate that Mussolini considers the war over and does not expect any European complications. It is reported, however, that Badoglio's crack Alpine troops will be sent home and go direct to Brenner Pass, opposite Austria, a move construed as a warning to Europe that having won the Ethiopian war, Italy is ready for any eventuality in Europe.

May 12.—The League Council adopts a resolution presented by Eden, postponing further discussion of the Ethiopian question until June 15 when the Council will meet again in extraordinary session, and providing that in the mean time there will be no relaxation of the anti-Italian sanctions. Aloisi announces that the Italian delegation has been instructed to leave Geneva, indicating that the order came from Mussolini. Much irritation is evident in Rome over the League action. Baldwin intimates at London that Britain still regards the Ethiopian minister at London as the accredited representative of Ethiopia, deriving his authority from Haile Selassie, Emperor of Abyssinia. Britain opens two-day combined army, navy, and air maneuvers at Malta.

May 14.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies clamorously and unanimously ratifies the decrees creating the Italian Empire. A government spokesman declares that it is folly to raise the Abyssinian conflict into a world question and that nothing is more absurd than to try to resurrect a state which has ceased to exist. "The old world is too agitated by real problems to allow itself the luxury of evoking phantoms". Abuna Kyrillof, the Egyptian head of the Ethiopian church, calls on Badoglio at Addis Ababa and pledges full adherence to and cooperation with the Italian government. The Viceroy states that he will always respect all religions, especially the Christian Coptic religion. Asked in the House of Commons whether the British government still regards Ethiopia as possessing full independence and, if not, in whom it regards sovereignty vested, Baldwin replies that the only change which the government recognizes in the status of Ethiopia is that a large part of the empire is under Italian military occupation.

Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg assumes supreme authority in Austria after a Cabinet upset which ousted Prince Rudiger von Starhemberg, head of the Heimwehr. Schuschnigg is backed by Josef Reither, anti-fascist and anti-Nazi peasant leader. The move is reportedly designed to emphasize Democrat disapproval of Starhemberg's telegram last week congratulating Mussolini for his occupation of Addis Ababa, and is interpreted as a serious blow to Mussolini's plans to organize a strong pro-Italian bloc in central Europe.

Prof. FRANK G. HAUGHWOUT

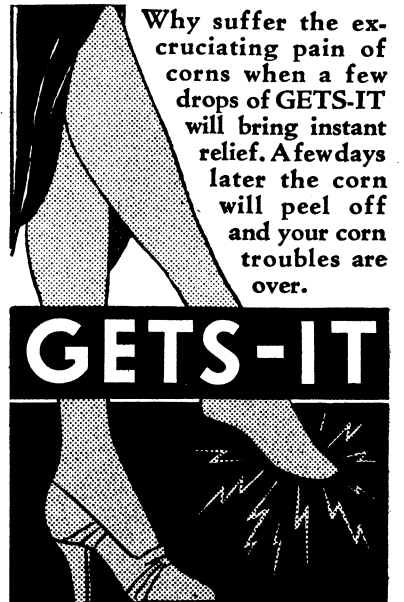
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Manila

Two hundred of Chancellor Adolf Hitler's personal body guards are reported under examination as being suspected of anti-Nazi-ism.

Foreign Minister H. Arita states that if Germany's campaign to recover lost colonies extends to Japan's mid-Pacific island mandates, it will meet with Japan's unshakable resistance. "It is ridiculous to raise such a question; Japan's right to those islands is a settled fact".

Lord Edmund Allenby, British field marshal who captured Jerusalem during the World War, dies in London. Jerusalem had been under Moslem domination since the medieval crusades and a part of Turkish territory since 1517.

**Astronomical Data for
June, 1936**
By the Weather Bureau

Sunrise and Sunset
(Upper Limb)



	Rises	Sets
June 5..	05:26 a.m.	6:23 p.m.
June 10..	05:26 a.m.	6:25 p.m.
June 15..	05:26 a.m.	6:26 p.m.
June 20..	05:27 a.m.	6:27 p.m.
June 25..	05:28 a.m.	6:28 p.m.
June 30..	05:30 a.m.	6:28 p.m.

Summer's Solstice on the 21st at 10:22 p. m.

Moonrise and Moonset

(Upper Limb)

	Rises	Sets
June 1.....	3:05 p.m.	2:13 a.m.
June 2.....	3:54 p.m.	2:51 a.m.
June 3.....	4:45 p.m.	3:34 a.m.
June 4.....	5:38 p.m.	4:19 a.m.
June 5.....	6:32 p.m.	5:09 a.m.
June 6.....	7:25 p.m.	6:02 a.m.
June 7.....	8:16 p.m.	6:57 a.m.
June 8.....	9:04 p.m.	7:53 a.m.
June 9.....	9:50 p.m.	8:50 a.m.
June 10.....	10:34 p.m.	9:45 a.m.
June 11.....	11:17 p.m.	10:41 a.m.
June 12.....	11:59 p.m.	11:36 a.m.
June 13.....		12:31 p.m.
June 14.....	00:43 a.m.	1:29 p.m.
June 15.....	01:30 a.m.	2:28 p.m.
June 16.....	02:20 a.m.	3:30 p.m.
June 17.....	03:13 a.m.	4:33 p.m.
June 18.....	04:11 a.m.	5:35 p.m.
June 19.....	05:11 a.m.	6:35 p.m.
June 20.....	06:12 a.m.	7:30 p.m.
June 21.....	07:11 a.m.	8:19 p.m.
June 22.....	08:07 a.m.	9:04 p.m.
June 23.....	09:00 a.m.	9:44 p.m.
June 24.....	09:50 a.m.	10:22 p.m.
June 25.....	10:38 a.m.	10:58 p.m.
June 26.....	11:24 a.m.	11:33 p.m.
June 27.....	12:11 a.m.	
June 28.....	12:58 a.m.	00:10 a.m.
June 29.....	13:47 a.m.	00:48 a.m.
June 30.....	14:37 a.m.	01:29 a.m.

Phases of the Moon

Full Moon on the.....	5th at 1:22 p.m.
Last Quarter on the.....	12th at 8:05 p.m.
New Moon on the.....	19th at 1:14 p.m.

First quarter on the.....	27th at 03:23 a.m.
Perigee on the.....	16th at 5:00 a.m.
Apogee on the.....	28th at 04:24 a.m.

Eclipse

On June 19th a total eclipse of the sun. The eclipse will be invisible at Manila but visible as partial in the northern part of Luzon the magnitude being about 0.04, hence very small. The belt of totality begins in the Mediterranean Sea and runs thru Southern Greece, northwestern Turkey, Asia, southern Russia, southern Siberia, northern Japan and ends in Mid-Pacific Ocean.

The Planets for the 15th

MERCURY rises at 04:24 a. m. and sets at 5:00 p. m. Just before sunrise the planet may be found very low in the eastern sky in the constellation of Taurus.
VENUS rises at 5:14 a. m. and sets at 6:04 p. m. The planet is too close to the sun for observation.
MARS rises at 05:24 a. m. and sets at 6:18 p. m. The planet is too close to the sun for observation.
JUPITER rises at 5:58 p. m. and sets at 05:08 a. m. of the 16th. The planet may be found south of the Zenith midway in the eastern sky in the constellation of Ophiuchi.
SATURN rises at 00:04 a. m. and sets at 11:54 a. m. At 03:00 a. m. the planet may be found about halfway up in the eastern sky a little to the south of the constellation of Pisces.

Principal Bright Stars for 9:00 p. m.

North of the Zenith	South of the Zenith
Deneb in Cygnus	Altair in Aquila
Vega in Lyra	Antares in Scorpius
Arcturus in Bootes	Alpha and Beta Centauri
Regulus in Leo.....	Alpha Crucis (in the Southern Cross)
	Spica in Virgo

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Announcement

THE *Philippine Magazine* takes pleasure in announcing that the prizes in the *Philippine Magazine Essay Contest for High School Students* have been awarded as follows:

First Prize (Fifty pesos)

To Petronilo Decena, second-year student, High School Department, National University, Manila, for an essay entitled "Youth and National Defense".

Second Prize (Twenty-five pesos)

To Julieta N. Zamora, fourth-year student, Torres High School, Manila, for an essay entitled "Musings".

Third Prize (Ten pesos)

To Tomas C. Pales, member of the graduating class, Lagangilang Agricultural High School, Abra, for "An Essay on Writing an Essay".

The following are worthy of honorable mention:

Cirila Uy, fourth-year student, Cebu Normal School, for an essay entitled "Proving Shakespeare's Statement".

Jose B. Collantes, fourth-year student, Cebu Normal School, for an essay entitled "The Withered Rose".

Juan D. Mapolon, Batanes High School, for an essay entitled "Literature and Its Contribution to Civilization".

Rodolfo Penserga, fourth-year student, Cebu High School, for an essay entitled "Whither Art Thou Going, Junior Citizen?"

Generosa Payonggayong, Rizal Provincial High School, for an essay entitled "The Woman, the Home, and the Nation".

Pilar Manuel, fourth-year student, Cagayan High School, for an essay entitled "The Joys of an Ambitious Poor Man".

Encarnacion Madrid, Cagayan High School, for an essay entitled "On Letters".

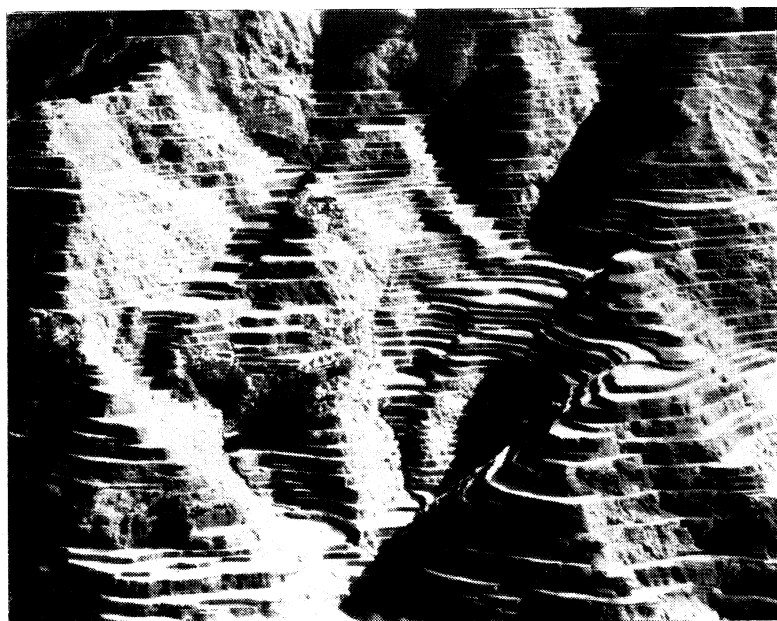
Orlando Varilla, Cagayan High School, for an essay entitled "In Defense of the 'Mentally Inferior' Student".

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXXIII

June, 1936

No. 6 (338)



Ifugao

Two striking new photographs of the magnificent Ifugao rice terraces, taken in the vicinity of Banaue by Charles W. Miller of the Photo-Finishing Corporation, Manila.



Dr. H. Otley Bever states the following about Ifugao in his "*Population of the Philippine Islands in 1916*": Number, 132,500; eighth largest group in the Islands and the largest non-Christian group. Practically all live in the subprovince of Ifugao. . . Pagan. . . Of very mixed race, practically all physical types being represented. The Malay blend predominates, while the Indonesian, short Mongol, and Ainu come next in order. . . Possess a quite unique and distinctive culture. Clan organization and government. Villages consist of many scattered hamlets. Populated area contains 400 people to the square mile. Irrigated agriculture highly developed; the greatest system of stone-walled rice terraces to be found in any part of the world. Characteristic house types, clothing, basketry, utensils, and implements. Head-hunting practiced, but head-axe not used. Distinctive tattoo. No circumcision. A legalized form of trial marriage. Unmarried men and women sleep in separate houses, but there are no public buildings as in Bontok. Extensive mythology and a very highly developed polytheistic religion, with a trained priesthood. Genealogies often preserved for from 15 to 30 generations. Language is distinct but belongs to the Iloko group; two principal dialects, differing chiefly in phonetics, and several minor dialects. . . ."

Rafting Down the Magat

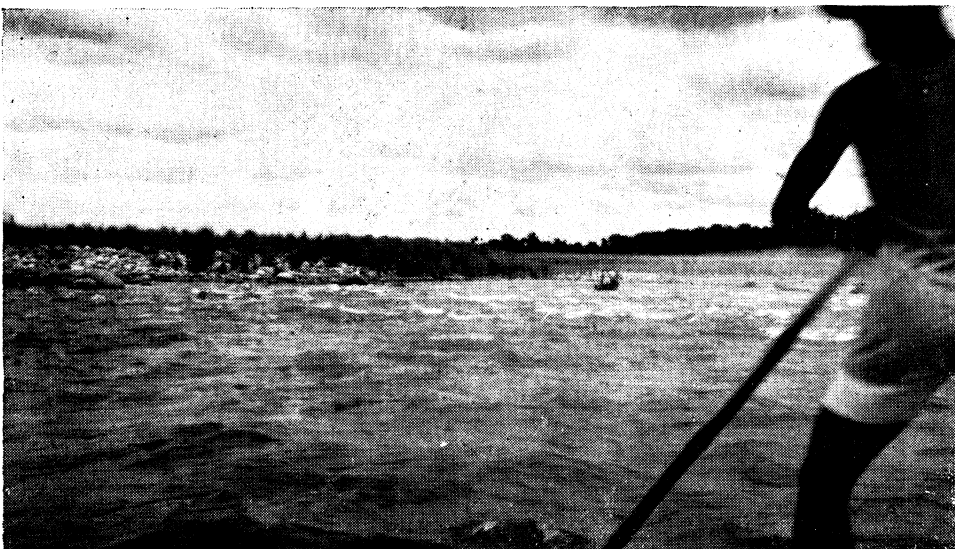
Colonel W. E. Dosser's wild trip, described in this issue of the Philippine Magazine, proved that the river did not disappear into a mountain to boil forth on the opposite side, as was the belief.



"There was a constant roar and a heavy mist always in view ahead that marked the next rapid..."



"We could see only level country ahead!"



*Photographs by
Col. William E. Dosser*



The Hawaiian Luau

Feasting is a tradition in Hawaii. There are no knives, forks, or spoons to cramp one's style.

"The famous *poi* is made of taro roots, boiled, peeled, pounded, mixed with water, and slightly fermented. It looks like paperhanger's paste, and is eaten cold."

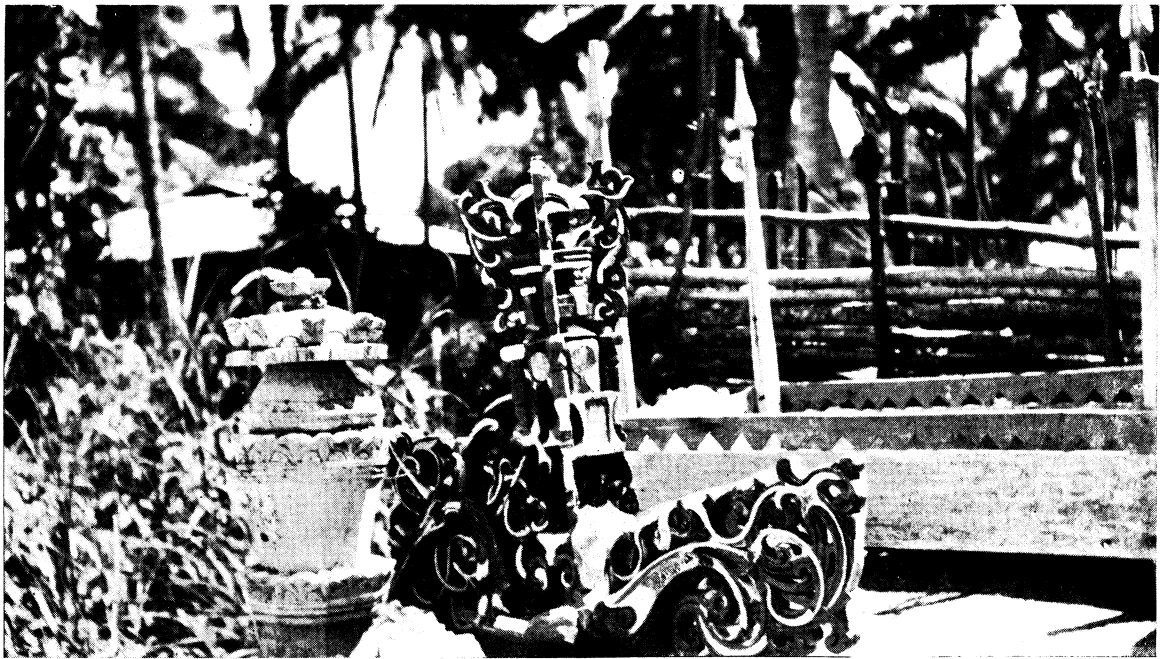


"The main dish is pork, preferably a half-wild pig, cooked in an underground oven."



In a Moro Cemetery

Monuments of carved limestone and wood in the Mohammedan cemetery at Balimbing, Tawi-Tawi.



Photographs by I. Scott McCormick

The cylindrical monuments indicate the graves of men, the flat monuments those of women. The long, box-like structures represent boats.

Editorials

Mussolini has "conquered" Ethiopia, in itself scarcely the great military achievement he has made it out to be, as the march of his modern armies was opposed by little more than unorganized, undisciplined, and poorly armed hordes of tribesmen. No student of history will agree with Mussolini's claim that the day of the taking of the smoking ruins of the miserable town of Addis Ababa was the "supreme" day in three thousand years of Roman history.

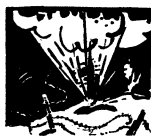
It is said that the League of Nations has failed in its efforts to save a member state from obliteration, but events have not as yet run their full course. Premier Stanley Baldwin stated in the House of Commons last month that the only change which the British government recognized in the status of Ethiopia was that a large part of the country is under Italian military occupation.

At the meeting of the League Council on May 12, a resolution was adopted postponing further discussion of the Ethiopian question until the Council meets again in extraordinary session on June 15, the economic and financial sanctions of League members against Italy in the meantime to remain in full force.

Although there is a movement, especially in France, in favor of lifting the sanctions as futile and dangerous, the continuation of the sanctions seems the best way for the present of dealing with the Fascist robber state. Mussolini fears just this, as indicated by the anger in Rome at the Council's action. Mussolini shouted, "Ethiopia is Italian.... No human force can snatch away the fruit of this triumph!" That, however, is mere rhetoric.

Official, though incomplete figures show that between November and March, Italy's imports dropped 24 per cent and its exports 62. Britain lopped its purchases 51 per cent and its sales 85; French figures showed a drop of 26 and 42 per cent respectively. On January 31, the Bank of Italy had lost about half of its normal gold reserves. Later figures showed that the Italian exports for March to twenty-eight members of the League were only about half of the exports of March, 1935. Italy's imports from these same countries last March amounted to only 58 per cent of its imports a year ago. The sanctions have been very damaging to Italy. They need only to be continued.

There is, of course, the danger that the continuation



of the sanctions may lead to acts of desperation by Mussolini—to war. But this is likely only if he sees there is an opportunity for splitting the League front against him. The statesmen of the world should recognize that the only way to prevent greater wars in the future is to incur the risk of a smaller war today, by curbing the aggressor now. Once the hope must be given up that collective efforts toward security under League leadership are possible, the way is open to any military adventurer to seize opportunities for rape and pillage everywhere. The war-maker must be recognized as the common enemy.

Adjustments may be—in fact, are—necessary. It is as impossible as it is undesirable to preserve the *status quo* with respect to international boundaries, political relations, trade relations. But changes should be brought about peacefully and by common consent. Any nation which appeals to force, should be made to feel the force of the entire world. Justice should rule in the relations between nations as between individuals, but Justice herself bears a sword, and the nations should be ready to support justice by force of arms if need be. Else aggressor states, as Sir Norman Angell pointed out recently, will continue to gamble on our pacifism.

Unhappily, America's announced neutrality policy strengthened Mussolini, for America thereby eliminated itself as a potential opponent. And although the Administration indirectly took various steps to discourage trading with Italy, Americans actually increased their purchases from Italy 27 per cent, while their sales fell only 10 per cent during the period from November to March. This should fill us with shame, for if still unwilling to join the League, America might at least cooperate effectively in the League's effort to check aggression.

America can not follow a policy of isolationism either with respect to European or Asiatic affairs. Britain failed to back up America and the League during the Manchurian crisis. Today the United States is failing the League, and the world pays the price. France, too, fearing to lose the "friendship" of Italy, has made concerted League action difficult from the first. Germany has been fishing in troubled waters. Unless the people of the world will compel their statesmen to stand for the right, for law and order in international relations, whatever the temporary risk, we incur future risks immensely greater.

According to a recent world survey made by Prof. T. T. Read of Columbia University, and reported in *Popular Mechanics Magazine* for **Power and Production** May, the 130,000,000 people of the United States perform half the work of the world, accomplishing as much the rest of the earth's human population of 2,000,000,000, because of their use of mechanical power. The average daily consumption of power in the United States is thirteen horsepower for each person, as compared to 6.6 horsepower in England, and less than one-half of a horsepower in India and China. The average American family is said to employ the equivalent of eleven able-bodied men, fifty-six hours a week, at a cost of less than \$1.50 a week. This, it is pointed out, is far cheaper than owning slaves. Power machinery places about thirty horsepower at the command of the average American workman, this meaning a three hundred-fold multiplication of his muscular energy. In the United States the work done by mechanical means amounts to forty times the work done by muscle power. In fact, human muscles do not perform more than one-eighth of the world's work, and domestic animals perform only about one-twentieth. It is becoming more and more expensive to buy muscle power in progressive countries, for a barrel of crude oil yields an average of 183 horsepower of energy, corresponding to the work output for a day of 1,500 men.

With all these facts in mind, and the knowledge that the resources of the earth have either hardly been touched or are constantly renewing themselves, the wonder grows that men should still act so much like slaves, worry about their living, starve and deny themselves in so many ways, fight each other over scraps of territory and what flag shall wave there, when they might be building great cities, cities of beautiful homes and gardens, universities, libraries, concert halls, theaters, cities full of comfort and security and beauty for all, surrounded by widespread farm lands, and with efficient industrial plants, harbors, railroad stations, and warehouses at convenient points.

What we need above everything else at this period of human history is sanity—only sanity, the ability to see clearly and to understand. We don't need conquerors, militarists, and monopolists. We need statesmen, economists, executives, teachers, engineers, physicians. The world must be ridded of those who would still posture as Caesars, no matter what the price in blood, and those who in bloated avarice, still seek to retain everything in their own apoplectic clutches.

Let us set the machinery of production into motion, let us sow and harvest, raise livestock, spin, weave, fish, mine, smelt, manufacture, build, for the needs of humanity. Let costs and prices rise or fall, let what will happen to private profits; the one essential is to supply and satisfy human

wants. That would solve the most serious individual and world problems, including the problem of wars of aggression.

The Japanese have during the past year or so been sponsoring tours of prominent Filipinos to Japan, ostensibly to promote goodwill between the two peoples—on the face of it a very noble aim, to be sure. Recently a party of hand-picked Filipino newspaper men, of young and impressionable age and with their usefulness all before them, were taken to Japan and back again, all expenses paid. They were given a "good time" and meanwhile submitted to a propaganda treatment that began in the carefully selected library of the Japanese ship that carried them and which was continued by various ardent ciceroni during their stay in the country.

It is difficult to believe that this fond wooing of the Filipinos by the Japanese, not unaccompanied by a certain show of fond masterfulness, is to be credited to the natural loveliness of our character or to an overflow of the well-known Japanese affection for non-Japanese. There is no doubt a method in it all. Years ago, Governor Frank W. Carpenter inaugurated a system of bringing Moro delegations from Mindanao to Manila in order to impress them with the strength of the government and the futility of opposing it. The Japanese are never original, it is said.

It remains to be seen how successful these Japanese efforts at asserting charm together with a discreet show of ruthless strength, will affect the thought processes of those who have been exposed to it.

Dr. A. B. Rotor, writing in the *National Review*, has called attention to the fact that a number of high government officials have been decorating the walls of their offices with paintings "borrowed" from the National Museum, as "being government property anyway and therefore to be used by government officials". This is odd reasoning which would, if carried to the logical extreme, result in the Museum becoming only a purchasing agency for government office furniture. As every one knows, however, a museum is an institution for the preservation, study, display, and safe-keeping of natural and man-made objects of scientific, artistic, or historical value and interest, and except for circulating loan collections, sent out to educational institutions, no museum worthy of the name ever permits a single item of its collections to be taken from the premises. The irregularity discovered by Dr. Rotor is a sign of irresponsibility and incompetence on the part of those in charge of the National Museum and of ignorance, selfishness, and possibly abuse of authority on the part of the officials in question.

Which Flushed the More?

By R. Zulueta-da Costa

SHE walked among dream-flowers,
 Dream flower among flowers;
 She stooped and picked a mignonette;
 Upon the soft, night-cooled lips were laid,
 Joy-flushed, her life-warm own. And yet,
 Which flushed the more, I wonder; flow'r or maid.

Rafting Down the Magat

By Col. William E. Dosser

FOR a number of years I had heard from various sources of the impossibility of navigating the Magat River by raft from Bagabag, Nueva Vizcaya, to Marasat, Isabela. In fact it was stated that the river course could not be followed by any method other than by airplane. The stretch of the river between Bagabag and Marasat is near forty kilometers long, passes through some extremely rough country, and at one point was said to disappear into a mountain, boiling forth on the opposite side. (This, of course, proved to be unfounded.) The possibilities of so exciting a trip which was bound to be filled with thrills from beginning to end, so got into my daily thoughts that I determined to make it. The thrills, I may add before proceeding further, were far beyond my expectation.

Weeks before the start was made, I had Deputy Governor Pedro Bulan of Ifugao, lieutenant, P.C., start work on our rafts. He made three sturdy rafts about six bamboos thick, or deep, six feet wide and about thirty feet long, with a small elevated platform in the middle for ourselves and luggage. One raft each was intended for Bulan and for myself with our crews, and the third for our cargo. The rafts were ready by January 1, and on January 5 we boarded them at Lamut on the Lamut River at a point about two kilometers from where it empties into the Magat. I had one raft with four polemen. Bulan had another with the same number, and the third, with two polemen, was loaded with our baggage. None of our polemen seemed over-enthusiastic about the trip, the Ifugaos having no knowledge of river work, and our lowlanders, two in number, having heard so many stories of the perils on the river. To take inexperienced rivermen was most foolhardy, as we were soon to find out. Our party, the first to ever undertake this trip, consisted of myself, Lieutenant Pedro Bulan, henceforth referred to in this article as "Peter", Policeman Lablabong, whom I shall call "Doro", two Christian Filipinos, two soldiers, and ten Ifugaos.

The river was a little high, and the excitement began ten minutes after we had shoved off from shore. In turning a sharp bend, my raft, which was leading, got too close to shore, struck sidewise against a half submerged fallen tree, turned on edge against the tree and there remained, the force of the water holding it against all our efforts to again float it. My crew were all thrown into the water but clung to the raft. I stepped to the edge of the raft and kept out of the water. As Peter's raft came tearing past I stepped nimbly aboard and we proceeded down the river a few hundred yards where we waited for my crew to refloat the raft, which they were unable to do. They finally joined us and we proceeded with only the two rafts, dividing our baggage between us. We reached the Magat about a half hour from the time we started. The river was somewhat swollen and running like a mill-race. From this time on and for the next three days the trip was filled with thrills, and I truthfully pronounce it as the wildest ride I have ever taken.



The river was a series of rapids ranging from one hundred yards to five kilometers in length. There was a constant roar and a heavy mist always in view ahead that marked the next rapid. Avoiding the exposed rocks was our chief difficulty, and we struck far more than we avoided. The first hour on the river found us more in the water than on the rafts. So we stripped to our underclothes and lashed our clothing to the rafts. In fact we lashed everything, as our rafts rode bottom side up with all our belongings under water just about as much as they rode right side up. Once our rafts capsized it was impossible to right them, so we just had to wait and let the river do it. Fortunately we lost nothing except a frying pan and my hat, both of which later proved to be disastrous, as we could not fry our bacon and my head became so badly sunburned that I could not wear a hat for days afterward.

The first day was filled with excitement. Peter's raft, which was in the lead, stuck on a large rock in the middle of the stream and the combined efforts of all his crew could not float it, the water being too deep for them to touch bottom. As I approached on my raft I yelled to him to get ready to step aboard. We passed as close as possible, and Peter stepped but miscalculated the distance and stepped into the river. He wasted no time in scrambling aboard, as up to this time we had seen quite a number of large green crocodiles, both in the river and along the shores. We proceeded for perhaps one kilometer before we were able to bring our raft to a stop. We then toiled back up the river over boulders and around cliffs to the stranded raft. We finally floated it and started again on our way. We were unable to stop where my raft was landed, nor were we able to land under two kilometers farther down. It was now growing dark, so we hiked back to my raft with great difficulty and there spent the night. The most of the following morning was spent in rigging sweeps to each end of our rafts, as we found it quite impossible to manage them with poles, the river being too deep and swift.

The second day found me far in advance of Peter. Finally we stopped at the head of a dangerous rapid to wait for him. After a half-hour wait Peter's raft came tearing past with nothing aboard but a small red rooster which we were saving for the evening meal. My men rescued the raft and brought it ashore. I thought Peter and his crew had become victims of the river, as I had just passed through several exceedingly dangerous rapids. After sending out a scouting party to search for him, and about a two-hour wait, Peter came hiking over the mountain with his crew. We had now reached the point where the river ran through precipitous cliffs, and it was impossible for us to turn back. Turning back had been running through my mind for some time, but our only way out now was to stick to the rafts, and the rapids were becoming worse and worse. We were both beginning to wonder if we would come out of it, though we did not voice those ideas until the trip was at an end.

As it was about noon now we decided to have lunch and

then proceed. The rapids ahead looked so terribly bad, rushing past cliffs and around sharp bends, that I decided to have my crew hold the raft by a long bejuco rope while they crept slowly along the rocky shore. We had hardly started before I found this a foolish thing to do. The raft literally dragged my men along, and finally downed them so they had to let go of the rope. I was left alone on the raft with a single Ifugao who immediately sat down where he stood and hid his face in his arms. We were rushing through the gorge at the speed of an express train, and frankly I thought we were about through, as it looked for all the world to be the place where it was said the river dove into a mountain. I was determined before reaching that point to make one heroic effort to stop our wild flight. I placed the end of the bejuco rope into my Ifugao's hand, jerked him to his feet, and shoved him into the river, yelling to him at the same time to get on shore and make a wrap around a rock. I don't know yet how he managed it, but he did. I went into the river just behind him, and with our combined efforts, after the wrap was made around the rock, we managed to stop the raft. About that time Peter's raft came dashing past with both his and my crew aboard. Determined not to be left alone in this no-man's-land, I pushed my Ifugao aboard, loosed the raft, and away we flew. This rapid was a long and perilous one, but we managed, after many hairbreadth escapes, to come through without a spill, which was luck pure and simple.

At the end of this rapid it began to get well along in the afternoon, so we stopped for the night. The crocodiles were now becoming so numerous and bold that we decided to keep a guard on that night for fear they might come into our camp and drag someone off. We had shot several of the beasts that day. They would rise alongside the raft and swim along with us. They were great ugly green brutes. It was apparently skin-shedding time, as a few we saw were attired in a new green suit.

It was during this night that Doro almost met his doom. He was doing his tour of guard duty, and was gathering drift wood to keep his fire going. He was pulling on an old branch, the end of which extended under my sleeping place in the sand. I felt something moving under me and sprang from my couch gun in hand ready to annihilate what I thought to be a crocodile pulling at the blanket under me. Doro announced in no uncertain tone that it was he, and not a crocodile. He evidently also had the beasts in mind. As it was near morning I sat with Doro by his fire, discussing our trip up to this point. He was becoming more uneasy as the trip progressed, and was now beginning to doubt if we would get through it. I assured him that if he drowned I would see personally to it that he was buried. Doro did not take to this kindly offer with any noticeable joy.

Daylight found us on the river again. We desired and expected to reach our journey's end on this day. It was beginning to look bad, and we feared that upstream rains might cause high water, and strand us there indefinitely. The general appearance of the mountains downstream indicated that the worst was yet to come, and we were not long in finding out that this was indeed the case. I had

taken a number of pictures up to this time, but all were destroyed except the film which still remained in the camera, and which was strapped high on my back to escape the flying water. Our first disaster came less than an hour after our start. A sheer cliff came into view, and there appeared to be no possible way to pass it. We were now convinced that the point where the river entered the mountain was at hand. We were tearing along, both rafts close together, every member of our crew badly frightened and squatting around with their faces buried in their arms. They made no effort to guide the rafts, nor could we kick them into action. They thought we were goners, and they were not going to face our approaching doom. They were all squatting at the ends of the raft where they had been working the sweeps. As we approached the cliff I could see no way to avoid ramming it. I did see, however, that the river made an abrupt turn here, and did not enter the mountain. Peter and I, each of whom was sitting in the center of our respective raft, called to our crew, but they made no move. The back water from the cliff prevented our ramming it headlong, and our rafts turned with the current. It was then that I noticed a deep whirling funnel of water; as my raft passed over it, it began to whirl with such rapidity that every man aboard, except myself, being in the center, was flung into the river. The raft then sank with the tremendous downpull of the water. I clung to it, however, and was soon afloat again to find all my crew fighting desperately to get aboard. They had lost their fear of the disappearing river and had centered it upon crocodiles. Peter's raft struck the whirlpool as I came to the surface; and as he was at the end of the raft trying to kick his crew into action, he was flung into the river with them as his raft began to whirl. All were again soon aboard, and we were tearing along much occupied in an effort to escape the out-jutting rocks. Peter's raft was finally slammed sidewise against a large flat-sided boulder, and there the current held him edgewise, many of his crew being thrown clear, and swimming for life to board my raft.

We were able with much effort to finally bring my raft to shore about three kilometers below the place of Peter's accident. There was no way to get back to him, so we waited. Toward noon we saw him coming and yelled and waved for him to stop. With the combined effort of his depleted crew he was unable to stop, and passed us at express speed. I yelled for him to stop as soon as he could and we would join him for lunch. From that time up to dark we were unable to get together again. Peter would stop some few kilometers ahead and I would pass him, then I would stop and his raft would pass me despite our combined efforts to land. At dusk we suddenly came out of the rapids and were able to again get together. We spent the night in a small Ifugao hut near the river bank. We could see only level country ahead, and were thankful that we were at last out of danger. We again took the river at dawn and reached Marasat at noon that day. None too soon had we arrived, as the river was rapidly rising. One day longer and we perhaps would not have arrived, as I have no doubt we would never have negotiated those final rapids during high water.

Mariana

By Delfin Fresnosa

SHE was rudely awakened when her father prodded her legs protruding from the thin blanket which she had drawn over herself when, drowsily, she had felt the cold nip of early dawn. She had spent the greater part of the night tossing restlessly on the frayed mat she had spread on the bamboo floor, and she had at length fallen asleep only when the cocks were beginning to break the stillness of the night. Now, after less than an hour's slumber, she was awakened to prepare an early breakfast because her father and Berto, her betrothed, were going to the *kaingin* to fell more trees. She sat rubbing her smarting eyes, then yawned, and was even ready to fall back on her pillow, but her father shook her again, telling her in a hoarse whisper that it was time to get up. Her father left her and sat down on the doorsteps to smoke. Berto was chopping wood, for he had neglected to do this the evening before, and the crash of the ax and the shrill crowing of the roosters were the only sounds that broke the peace of the tiny sleeping village.

The single room under the roof was dark except where a stray beam from outside filtered through the cracks in the shabby nipa walls. She shivered as she stood up; then she tiptoed over the creaking floor and with extreme care lest she step on her brothers and sisters still asleep. When she came to the part of the house where the earthen stove was, she sat down and fumbled for the pili-tree resin with which to start a fire.

Berto had finished chopping the wood and as he came in with an armful of kindling and deposited it near the stove, he accidentally brushed her arm with his leg. He was exhilarated by his labor and the fresh morning air, but finding that she did not respond to his touch, he went outside again to whet his ax and bolo. Her father, too, was now haunched up in the yard over a whetstone with a sardine-can filled with water by his side and was sharpening his bolo over the smooth face of the stone. Berto sat down beside him and took his own bolo from its wooden scabbard. They fell to work together, chatting enthusiastically about the prospective day's work, while from the roof of the house a faint pillar of smoke curled lazily up into the air.

Mariana sat clasping her knees and stared moodily at the crackling fire that licked the bottom of the pot. The thoughts ran riot in her sleep-befogged brain, and she wondered at the vague, and irritating yet pleasant thoughts which were of a nature such as had never entered her simple imaginings before. It had begun last night, giving her no rest as she tossed and mumbled in her sleeplessness; stilled only when she had dozed; but now the turmoil had begun again. It was not the medley of thoughts, that affected her, for then she might have gotten relief by giving her imagination free rein; it was rather an undefined sensation of longing and happiness which seemed to demand expression. Her simple mind was overflowing with happiness and a vague expectation of something wonderful to happen to her, something beyond comprehension, something that



had never happened to her before, subtly joyful. She had felt it the night before in the flood of moonlight; and now it overwhelmed her in the chilly stillness of the morning. But she sat stolidly, sometimes flicking at a chip of burning wood that had fallen from the stove. Then she removed the cover from the pot and got the coconut-shell spoon from its rack to remove the froth from the boiling rice.

"Yana, better go and look after your mother," called the father when he heard feeble coughs from inside the house. *Matandang* Cela was consumptive and was only waiting for her end. They had called in a number of herb-doctors, but they had given her up one after the other, and now she was only a burden to the family.

The old man flipped his cigarette meditatively and after watching Berto for a while, he said: "Berto, you'd better go now and tell Sidro that we're almost ready to start. Tomas will be here any minute now." The young man buckled on his bolo and started down the trail to Sidro's house about two miles away. The narrow, crooked path led him past a number of silent houses which comprised the village, and when he came to the last, he started down a side-path and trudged on.

The custom of helping in the household of one's betrothed still persisted in this *barrio* as in many others. Five months before, Berto's relatives had called on Mariana's parents, bringing with them several bottles of *tuba* and some packages of cigarettes and accompanied by a blind singer with a guitar. Now Berto worked as an accepted member of the family, and when the planting began in the piece of forest land they were now clearing and the house being built there was finished, he and Mariana were to be married.

He was momentarily startled when he caught himself whistling as carefree as a young lover on his way to a tryst. At his age! For shame! he chided himself; but this mood passed and he went on whistling as he flipped the branches that overhung the trail and showered him with dew. He was no longer in his youth. When still a boy, his father had died, and he had had to shoulder the burden of supporting the family. His mother had died two years ago. His life had been almost insufferably barren, but now he was in love, not with the rash impetuosity of boyhood, but with the calm affection of his age. It would not be long now before they were married. Mariana was still little more than a girl, but she had the seriousness of a much older woman because of her assumption of the burden of managing her father's household after her mother had taken to bed. In spite of the life of drudgery that she led, she was pretty, and knew how to keep herself tidy. So much the better, Berto reflected.

Sidro was the father of a large family and took great care not to squander a minute. Thus Berto met him half-way on the trail. Neither of them was given much to talking, and they only exchanged a few remarks about the crops and the weather. They found Tomas, a one-eyed bachelor

who was always ready to help a neighbor, chatting with old Pedro, Mariana's father. Greetings were casually expressed and they fell to talking about politics until Mariana called them into the house for breakfast which was spread on the floor near the stove. The children were still asleep, but Cela was awake and kept calling for the girl.

In these parts, the custom of inviting the neighbors to help with certain work was called *avenido*. In return, the man thus aided had to help those who helped him. Thus Pedro, or if he wanted to delegate the task, Berto, would later have to work for Sidro. Tomas never asked any of his neighbors to work for him as he had no land of his own, but was a tenant on the estate of a rich man in the village. So long as those he worked for fed him and gave him a little produce at harvest time, he was satisfied. In his solitary existence he prized the convivial companionship of his neighbors.

After the men had eaten, they rested a while and talked as they got ready the necessary equipment for the day's toil. Each had a bundle of working clothes and a pouch for tobacco, buyo leaves, betel nut, and a small bottle of lime. Sidro was constantly chewing and spitting, and red saliva trickled from the corners of his mouth and clung to his short stubble of beard.

Tomas got up and smoothed his homespun hempen shirt under the belt of string which held the wooden scabbard of his bolo. "Let's be off. It's nearly dawn," he said. All stood up and suspended their bundles from the handles of their axes which they flung over their shoulders. Except for Tomas, all of them wore frayed cotton undershirts and homespun drawers that were rather dirty. Most of the men in the village went about in this sort of costume.

Mariana washed the plates; then brought her mother her breakfast. The prematurely aged woman gobbled up the food and asked if the men had left. Mariana watched her mother and then glanced at her two brothers and three sisters lying in confusion on a wide buri mat on the floor. They were still sound asleep, some with their arms or legs across the bodies of the others. Two holy pictures hung on the wall above a pile of clothes on top of a wooden trunk. There was no table or chair in the room. The girl tiptoed away and came back with water for her mother in a large dipper of coconut shell. A moment later and she had crept back to her corner, slumped down, pulled the threadbare blanket up to her face, and was asleep. The first rays of

the sun peeped through the half-opened door, and in the village early risers were now throwing open their windows and yawning noisily.

THE forest rang intermittently with the measured tapping of the axes, and then a tree would groan and crash to the ground, the vines connecting it with nearby trees swishing through the air. Up the slope of a slight hill, the fallen trees with their glistening trunks covered with vari-colored fungi and festooned with creepers, lay in confusion upon the dark ground, defeated, their green banners wilting in the heat. The men had gathered on top of an improvised platform to fell a giant tree. Sidro and old Pedro were resting a while, as the other two swung their axes alternately, making huge chips of white wood fly.

"A beauty down over there, compadre," remarked Sidro, his mouth assuming different shapes as he chewed buyo and betel nut, and jerked his thumb towards a fine tall tree midway up the slope which they had left standing with several others.

"Yes, she sure is, I think," replied Pedro.

"Five pesos is none too much for her, eh?"

"Perhaps."

"Or you might make boards of her yourself."

"No, I have no saw." Pedro opened his pouch and fished out a battered half of a cigarette which he put in his mouth to chew. He glanced at the other two men, covered with perspiration. "Say, you can rest now. . . ."

"She's giving way now," replied Berto, as the tree creaked faintly, and after several more blows, the tree creaked louder and the men left the platform hurriedly. The tree seemed to shudder to the topmost limb, swayed a little, remained poised for an instant, then started falling, slowly at first, then gaining momentum, tearing its way through the obstructing branches of other trees, then crashing to the ground, vines and parasitic plants snapping and trailing after. The echoes of the thunderous fall filled the air.

"There's one for you!" ejaculated Tomas who had sighted an even bigger and sturdier tree than the one they had just felled, while the others were resting and wiping the sweat from their faces with grimy towels with the ends of which they also fanned themselves.

"Not now," said old Pedro. "It's time we're having our lunch. I wonder where that girl is? Aren't you all hungry?" He peered down the slope to the small brook and the unfinished house beyond it.

(Continued on page 323)

Liguasan Marsh

Written in a Moro Vinta

By Maximo Ramos

L AZILY the rails and snipes and cranes
Take fright at our approach and flap their wings
Toward the nearby beds of lotus, dangling
Limply beneath their bellies their lanky legs;
Indifferent, the thick-scaled crocodiles
Bask in the sun beside the nipa palms,
Their slits of eyes half closed in reptile dreams.
And the timid lapping of our oars is drowned
In the stir and call of the rank life in the marsh.

Philippine Typhoons from 1348 to 1934

A Review

By Frank G. Haughwout

IN the course of an article published in the April issue of this magazine, in which I attempted an analysis of the meteorology in Joseph Conrad's story "Typhoon," I remarked upon the flavor of romance that permeates the scientific literature bearing on typhoons and went on to say:

"... the purely meteorological accounts of typhoons are rich in romance. I have read some very thrilling passages in meteorological studies. It has seemed impossible for any of the meteorologists, be they austere Jesuit Fathers or prosaic laymen, to touch pen to paper on the subject of typhoons without occasional lapses into the romantic side of them."

Were this statement questioned I would need no better proof of the truth of it than is available in the monograph by the Rev. Miguel Selga, S. J., director of the Philippine Weather Bureau, just issued from the Manila Central Observatory under the title: "Charts of Remarkable Typhoons in the Philippines, 1902-1934; Catalogue of Typhoons 1348-1934." I shall try to show this by evidence culled more or less at random from the text.

Father Selga's publication is a most welcome addition to the scientific literature bearing on these cyclonic storms. It will save many hours of weary toil to those who are seeking to employ the history of typhoons in the elucidation of newly discovered facts. The reviewer speaks thus from the depths of his heart, for he has spent a considerable portion of his time during the past three years in a search of the literature for just what Father Selga has produced. He hereby expresses his deep sense of gratitude to Father Selga for greatly lightening his labors. Doubtless many others who are engaged in similar studies will feel the same sense of gratitude.

Passing for the moment to the more recent typhoons dealt with by Father Selga—those set forth on the twelve charts and their accompanying explanatory notes covering the period 1902 to 1934—we find that the author has contributed an excellent third to a series of monographs or atlases issued by observatories in the Far East, in which carefully calculated storm tracks have been laid out covering the period from 1884 to 1934. These are apart from the very numerous papers describing individual storms or groups of storms, issued by the observatories in Manila,

Hongkong, Indo-China, Shanghai, and Japan.

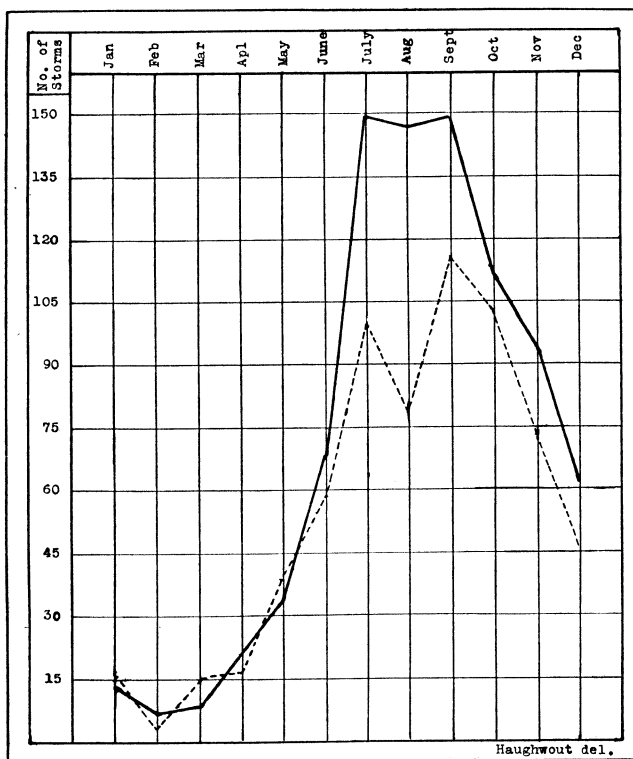
The first of these atlases was issued by the Royal Observatory in Hongkong in 1898 and gave the tracks of 244 typhoons that traversed the Eastern Seas during the period 1884-1897. The second was issued from Zi-ka-wei Observatory at Shanghai in 1920 and showed the tracks of 620 typhoons occurring between 1893 and 1918. Father Selga's monograph covers the longest time of all three,

thirty-two years, and in it he has recorded 861 storms that affected the weather in the Philippines. Of that number, 121 were of sufficient importance to be shown upon the charts. Practically all of the trajectories traced in these three monographs have been put out on fairly comprehensive observations. Prior to their publication, data upon which to base a typhoon track could be accumulated only from accounts of ships' masters who were sufficiently interested to send extracts from the ship's log and other observations they might have made, to students of cyclonic storms. Of necessity, there were frequent errors in plotting the tracks as a study of the older literature shows.

In all, Father Selga has furnished notes on 1525 storms. Of that number, as has been said, 861 cover the period 1902 to 1934. The remaining 664 storms he classifies

as "historical". The recent storms he places in three groups on the basis of barometric minima observed in the Philippines: (1) very remarkable typhoons, or storms in which the barometer fell below 720 millimeters (28.34 inches); (2) remarkable typhoons, including those with a barometric minimum of 745 millimeters (29.33 inches); and (3) those he characterizes as ordinary typhoons or depressions in which the barometric minimum was above 745 millimeters.

Those who become apprehensive on the announcement that a typhoon is approaching, may derive a degree of comfort from a further study of Father Selga's enumeration of recent typhoons. Of the entire number, 861, only twenty-one fall under the designation of very remarkable typhoons while 100 are classified as remarkable. The remaining 740 are grouped with the ordinary typhoons and so-called "depressions." In short, only fourteen per cent



Monthly Distribution of Typhoons as Calculated from Father Selga's Memoir.

—Recent Typhoons (1902-1934) 861 storms.

...Historical Typhoons (1348-1934) 664 storms.

of the typhoons reported for that entire period of thirty-two years had a barometric minimum below 745 millimeters. They, of course, included the greater number of destructive storms; but not all of them, by any means.

The twelve monthly charts (30 by 45 centimeters in size), are polyconic projections.¹ They are beautifully executed and clear in all their details. Very remarkable typhoons are shown by lines twice as heavy as those designating remarkable typhoons. Depressions are shown as broken lines, uncertain tracks as dotted lines, while abnormal tracks are marked with a special character. Rainfall figures are given in circles placed at the places of observation. No tracks are shown on the charts for February and March for the reason that no remarkable typhoons occurred in these months during the period studied.

Let us now turn to the historical typhoons:

Much of the available data on the typhoons of the Eastern Seas was more or less systematically presented by Henry Piddington in his "Sailor's Horn-Book" (1850) and its subsequent editions. In my copy of his fifth edition (1869) I find records and charts of some fifty-nine storms in the China Sea area recorded between July, 1780, and July, 1845. Father Dechevrens of Zi-ka-wei Observatory also recorded the tracks of many storms from 1879 well into the eighties. Many of these tracks are strange and, to some extent, seemingly impossible in the light of what we know of the movements of typhoons in this day of a multitude of observing stations and the wireless telegraph, especially as there was a tendency to combine some of the tracks with those we now know to have been the tracks of continental depressions or cyclones.

But, as we study the data on which they were plotted, we are compelled to admiration of the indefatigable industry, resource, and patience that enabled these pioneer workers to lay down the foundations upon which the highly efficient typhoon forecasting service of the Far East rests to-day. It is all the more remarkable when it is realized that well into the eighties of the last century, the Law of Storms was postulated on the theory that the winds in cyclones are circular. Father Dechevrens was one of the first to put forth and maintain that hurricane winds are inclined towards the center—not circular.

Father Selga's historical review covers records discovered by him in the literature from the fourteenth to the present century though, strangely enough, it contains no mention of any storm occurring in the fifteenth century. I have not had the opportunity to inquire into the reason for this. One storm is recorded in the fourteenth century: seven in the sixteenth; twenty-five in the seventeenth, forty in the eighteenth, 587 in the nineteenth, and mention is made of four in the present century. It is remarkable that a monthly tabulation of these storms through the various centuries plots into a curve that closely corresponds to the monthly distribution of typhoons in the Far East area.

¹The polyconic projection is based upon the development of the earth's surface, on a series of cones, a different one for each parallel of latitude, each one having the parallel as its base, and its vertex in the point where a tangent to the earth at that latitude intersects the axis of the earth. The degrees of latitude and longitude on this type of chart are projected in their true length and the general distortion of the figure is less than in any other method of projection, the relative magnitudes being closely preserved. Charts of this type are mainly used in survey work and are particularly suited to typhoon work.

Now for the justification, if it be needed, for my remarks on romance and typhoons. Let us start with Father Selga's notes on the storm of July, 1348:

"The Moorish traveler, Ibn Batuta, visited Sumatra, the Philippines and China, crossing the China Sea twice, during the middle of the 14th century. Ibn Batuta, on his return trip to Sumatra, sailed from a place near the modern Amoy, about July or August, 1348 (or 1347?), on board a swift ship belonging to the king of northern Sumatra. It was the custom of these ships, sailing from Amoy, not to follow the coast, but to direct their course straight towards southern Sumatra, passing some distance to the west of the Philippines and Borneo. Of the trip, Ibn Batuta says: 'We had a fair wind for ten days, but as we got near the land of Tawalisi, namely Sulu, Palawan, and northern Borneo, it changed and grew violent, the sky became black, and heavy rain fell. For ten days we never saw the sun, and then we entered on an unknown sea. The sailors were in great alarm, and wanted to return to China, but this was not possible. In this way we passed forty-two days without knowing in what waters we were. On the forty-third morning after daybreak we descried a mountain in the sea, some twenty miles off, and the wind was carrying us straight for it. The sailors were surprised and said: "We are far from the mainland and in this sea no mountain is known. If the wind drives us on this one we are done for". . . . It was then some ten miles from the junk. But God Almighty was gracious unto us, and sent us fair wind, which turned us from the direction in which that mountain was. . . . Two months from that day we arrived at Sumatra, and landed at the city of Sumudra.'"

Truly historic was the voyage of the *San Felipe* which passed through the typhoon of September 18-25, 1596, for other strange and terrible things befell her ship's company:

"The people of the City of Manila were very much grieved at the loss of the galleon *San Felipe* which, diverted from its course by a series of tempests, fell into the hands of the enemies of the coast of Japan. So valuable was the cargo shipped on the boat that, as Governor Tello wrote to the King of Spain, its value would have been appraised in Mexico at more than one million three hundred thousand pesos. On July 12, 1596, the galleon *San Felipe*, 700 tons, left Cavite under the command of General D. Matias Sandecho, taking on board 300 persons, among them seven Fathers: four Augustinians, two Franciscans and one Dominican, who was the Chaplain of the boat. It anchored at Ticao and received the documents from Governor D. Francisco Tello. On the 18th of September, while in the latitude of Japan, a furious hurricane burst over the ship and drowned six men. The waves carried away the binnacle, steering gear and galley: tearing to pieces the helm main and sails. It was necessary to lighten the vessel, because the water entered by the hatchways. A second tempest struck them on the 25th, lasting 36 hours, and damaging the lower deck. It was aboard this galleon *San Felipe* at the time she was making the open sea through the Strait of San Bernardino, that the passengers observed the famous comet of 1596, the first of which there is any record of having been observed in the Philippines. Among the passengers of the lost galleon there was a glorious martyr Fray Felipe de Jesus o de las Casas, Chaplain, who for lack of a bishop in the Philippines was sent by his superiors to his native country to be ordained, but was put to death on the hillock at Nagasaki together with other companions of the same institute for the profession of his faith."

Of this comet, Father Selga in another publication² says: "While the ship was navigating the San Bernardino Strait, to enter the Pacific Ocean, every passenger saw in the evening of July 26th, a comet, as a star surrounded by a hazy light and with a tail extended across the sky away from the Sun. Both officers and passengers regarded the comet as ominous of evil. Their superstition was corroborated by the subsequent shipwreck of the galleon *San Felipe* in Japanese waters."

Let us see how a typhoon on October 4, 1598, disposed

²Astronomical Observations Made in the Philippines Prior to 1927: Pub. Manila Obs., Vol. I (1930) No. 8, p. 23.

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The Day Mang Julio Came Home a Winner

By Francisco C. Cleto

AS usual, after lunch, the perennial Sunday argument began. This day, however, it was destined to end into an honest-to-goodness quarrel.

"Do you insinuate I'm telling a lie?" Aling Sebia wanted to know. "I said I have no more money."

"Yes, you have," said Mang Julio. "Come on, two pesos only. I will return it. I'm only borrowing."

"Borrowing! I suppose I should expect to be paid back! I might as well expect a stone to come back into my hand after I've thrown it into a pond."

"Why do you say that?" asked Mang Julio with an ag-grieved air. "When did I ever not pay you back?"

"When did you ever pay me back?" countered Aling Sebia. Mang Julio could not answer that, so Aling Sebia continued: "You will come home with *kuentos* like: 'My one peso had reached sixteen already or thirty already, but the last cock on which I placed all of it, lost.' Yes, stories like that. You always lose. Because you will not go home with a little winning. You want to bring home all the money in the cockpit."

"Luck does not travel in one direction only," said Mang Julio. "One of these days I will win. Who knows but that it will be today?"

"You? You, win today?" Aling Sebia jeered. "You, win today?" she repeated. "Ha, ha, ha. You always win—in talk, here in the house. And then you have to ask me for ten centavos for your *caretela* fare when you get home."

"All you have been saying is beside the point," said Mang Julio, beginning to get angry. "The point is, will you lend me two pesos or not?"

"What will I lend you? I told you I . . . we have no more money. But if you insist, I'll go out and borrow from the neighbors. Do you want me to do that?"

"Why should you borrow when you have money of your own? I know you have. It's in the *aparador*. Where is the key?"

"What do you want with the key?"

"All right, open it yourself then."

"Why should I open it? Do you need any clothes? You have just changed this morning."

"Open it. Get two pesos and give them to me."

"No, I'll not open it."

"Woman, do you invite me to force you?"

"All right, force me!"

"Really?" Mang Julio said between set teeth, advancing upon her. "Really?"

Aling Sebia burst into tears.

"You would use force against a woman!" she sniffed. "There is the key, brute." She threw the key on the floor. Then she rushed into her room, threw herself on the rattan bed.

Mang Julio picked up the key, opened the *aparador*, and pulling out a drawer found three pesos and thirty-five



centavos there. He pocketed the three pesos leaving only the thirty-five centavos. Then he closed the *aparador* and locked it.

"Here is the key, Sebia," he called at the door of the bedroom. The door was locked from the inside and Aling Sebia did not answer. "Here is the key," Mang Julio repeated. "I'll leave it on the table, ha?"

Mang Julio then went down and under the house where the *kulungan* for his prize gamecocks was located. He took out the *bulik*, leaving the door of its pen wide open for good luck. He peeped through the chinks of the bamboo flooring into the bedroom above. He did not see Aling Sebia, so he concluded she was still in bed having her cry.

He went out of the *silong* closing the door behind him.

"I am going now, Sebia," he called from under the window of the bedroom. No answer. Shrugging his shoulders, he went his way to the cockpit.

When Aling Sebia thought he had already gone, she skipped to the window and looked out after him. She saw Mang Julio now out of the gate, fondling the *bulik*, wetting its gallant face with saliva on his thumb, and stroking its glistening feathers.

"He even forgets to close the gate," said Aling Sebia to herself, "knowing there are loose pigs in the neighborhood and my *camotes* are rooting. The kind of a man!"

Aling Sebia's resentment had to have an outlet. She thought again of doing what she had so often proposed to herself. But this time she would do it. She would do it.

IT was almost dark when Aling Sebia, sitting by the window, descried Mang Julio coming home, the rooster fondly cradled in the crook of an arm. He held a paper bag in his right hand. As he entered the gate, Aling Sebia left the window and went into the bedroom. Her heart was beating fast. "What will Julio do when he sees what I have done?"

At the foot of the stairs Mang Julio called: "Sebia, oh, Sebia!"

Aling Sebia did not stir.

Mang Julio went upstairs. He called again, but receiving no answer, he entered the bedroom.

"Ah, there you are," he said, seeing Aling Sebia on the bed. "Sebia, here is your money. You see? I won at last! I told you some day I'd win." He thrust a hand into his pocket. When his hand came out there was a roll of bills in it. "There," he said, tossing the roll to Aling Sebia on the bed. But seeing Aling Sebia still unmoving as if absolutely indifferent, he put down the rooster on the floor and approached his spouse, believing she was still feeling justly aggrieved for his conduct that morning.

"Come now, dear, are you still angry? Forgive me for what I have done. I promise I'll never do it again. Honest?"

He hugged Aling Sebia, helped her to her feet. Aling Sebia's frown disappeared, and at last she smiled.

"That's right. No more hard feelings, ha?" Mang Julio said. He continued: "I'm hungry, Sebia, but while I eat will you feed the roosters downstairs? There is palay and corn in that bag there on the table. And please, do not give any water to the *dalusapi* ha? Only the *talisain*."

"Julio," said Aling Sebia, coyly sidling against him. "You asked me to forgive you for what you did. Well, I forgive you. But will you also forgive me for what I have done?"

"Forgive you?" Mang Julio asked in surprise. "What is there to forgive you?"

"There is something," said Aling Sebia mysteriously.

"Ha? You've not sinned against me, have you?"

"Yes, and the evidence is in the kitchen."

They proceeded to the kitchen. There, hanging on wire hooks and feet up, were the cleaned, muscular bodies of what were once prized gamecocks.

"Oh, oh, what are these!" exclaimed Mang Julio. "I thought Christmas is past." On closer view, however, he recognized the head of his *talisain*. And that other one there was the *dalusapi*. "Ah," gulped Mang Julio, losing color; and again, "Ah..."

He turned upon Aling Sebia.

"What is..." He could not finish what he wanted to say. The humor of the situation suddenly struck him. He could not be angry and he laughed. Aling Sebia laughed, too. They laughed together.

"Well, no hard feelings," said Mang Julio. "That is probably why I won—because in the meanwhile you were already preparing the celebration."

In Cagayan Sulu

By Percy A. Hill

THERE are few places on this planet where the seas are so blue—blues that vary from peacock to cerulean and ultramarine—as in the Sulu archipelagoes. In this setting are not only the palm-fringed islets but the larger ones which rise to mountain heights. Seen from the steamer they appear to be clad in a mysterious haze and their ensemble is often a symphony in color. A dark blue line of surge rolling in slow grandeur; a white fringe of lacy surf; a yellow line of golden sands, and then the Nile greens of the cogon grass reaching up to the darker greens of jungle and forest. At times there may be in addition a brown line of lagoon and mangrove swamps where the shark and crocodile scavenge.

Viewed from the sea, such is Cagayan de Sulu, that small group of islands forgotten in the Treaty of Paris and for which the United States paid an extra hundred thousand dollars in 1901. Off the beaten track and once said to be inhabited by Malay tribes dealing in witchcraft and called Birbalangs, its present people, followers of Islam, knew little and cared less whether their islands were no nation's property for a few years. They had always followed the free, fighting and roving life of their ancestors, plowing the sea instead of the land for a living. For the Moro has not changed much inwardly. Fantasy and force still dominate his world, and those who try to dream in it are often awakened from their slumbers by combatants who call on Allah and his Prophet.

One of the greatest natural scenes of Cagayan Grande is the extinct volcano, part of whose crater lip has been broken off by old Ocean. This crater forms an almost complete circle, its deep symmetrical funnel descending into unknown depths, its high precipitous walls covered with a tracery of vines and creepers offering slight foothold to man. Over this mysterious cup of Nature, a heavy silence broods.

There are many fishing villages on the coast, some located where short streams debouch into the sea, and mangroves still out into the marine ooze, their drooping branches

covered with the small oysters of the tropics. In the green slimy expanses of the nipa-grown estuaries rises the red-hot-wire singing of mosquitoes or the melancholy chirp of a reed-bird. But the villages are set far from such surroundings, small but picturesque and far from any beaten path of traveler or stranger. Palm trees may shoot up like rockets to fall in stars of leafy fronds above a few score nipa-thatched huts, lying half in water, half on land, as is the custom of the sea-loving Moros.

In one of these settlements a few years ago, dwelt a young Moro named Abdula, the son of the *sacop* of the village. He was an active, robust fellow, caring little for the dangers of sea or land, ignorant of politics or calculus but more of a man for all that. He was one of those famous shark-killers of the Sulu islands who destroy the tiger of the deep in a thoroughly workmanlike manner. When one of these great gray sharks was found basking a few feet below the surface, Abdula would descend into the translucent waters silently, his sharp *barong* in hand. Quietly swimming along below his fierce foe, he would make a transverse stab in its vulnerable part, the soft belly. As there is rarely a chance to disembowel the monster with one long stroke as it surges upward and forward, these hunters, at the first reaction, insert their hands in the wound and, safe from lashing tail and sand-paper hide, are dragged up to sunlight and comparative safety. But at the same time they hack viciously at their enemy, disembowelling him completely. Once the surface is reached the stricken monster turns over, struggles a little and then sinks to the ocean floor, a prey for other finny denizens.

As a diver after pearl-shell, Abdula was as much at home in the sea as on land, though few pearls had ever fallen to his lot except one he most prized. He had recently married his first wife of the Koran's allotment, a supple, comely young girl named Sankay, the daughter of a *sacop* from neighboring Borneo. In her tight-fitting bodice and gaudy *sarong*, she was for the time being the whole of Abdula's

world, which, of course, makes the more romantic the fight he made for her, more so, than if she had been his third or fourth wife, no doubt.

A short way from the village, a river spread out into an estuary lined with sand bars and fringed with the rustling nipa-palm and mangroves where it met the sea. Most of the men had gone forth on a sort of community fishing excursion with tridents and nets and each Moro carrying his sharp and trusty barong. Many of them were accompanied by their women folk with baskets for such spoil as they might collect.

The low-lying banks and islets of the estuary are the haunt of crocodiles which often swim out to sea in search of prey. At night the place is shunned by the Moros, especially during the rutting season when the bulls are belligerent. At such times the scene reverts to the primeval. A stench of musk and river-mud fills the hot, dank air. In the velvety darkness the bulls challenge and bellow defiance to each other, raising their bodies high on their clawed and webbed feet, inflating their stomachs, and with tails flailing from side to side, look like hideous, wingless dragons. Their mouths yawn wide, revealing rows of ocher fangs and pinkish yellow maws that appear cavernous. Some grow to twenty feet in length. As the roarings and bellowings rise higher, eyes glow with the light of gems, the emerald, the topaz, and the carbuncle; teeth gleam and click. Smaller bulls will dart with agility to the rear of some larger one. Instantly he whirls, mouth open, knocking over one with his armoured tail, and clamping his jaws on another, setting his fangs into the soft underpart, either killing or maiming those challenging his supremacy. A fetid stench comes from them, while the jewelled eyes of the cows glow in the darkness. Such a scene once viewed, is never forgotten.

The fishing party set their nets in a wide semi-circle, the ends drawn shoreward by boats to where the coir ropes could be grasped and hauled in. The usual shouts, yells, clashings, and drummings were the accompaniment. Abdula was the principal director of the group, and, as they approached the beach, he and his men leaped out into the water, which reached their armpits, and followed the catch inside the great net. Fish began to flop and jump as the circle narrowed. The noise redoubled as they sensed a great haul. Those women who were not hauling on the ropes, had edged along the shore to where the mangroves hung into the ocean, daily submerged by the tides, and were busy detaching the bivalves. Amongst them was Sankay. The water reached her hips and she was laughing at the uproar of the fishermen and placing the oysters in her basket. For the moment everyone was busy and happy.

Neither she nor her companions had noticed the snout holes and eye protuberances approaching swiftly behind them. There was a sudden surge and an eighteen-foot crocodile had seized the unfortunate Sankay in his powerful jaws and was swimming with her away to sea.

Yells and cries sounded the alarm. Abdula dashing through the waves came waving his bright barong, to see his wife disappearing in the distance. Sheathing his weapon, he set off in pursuit, yelling to Sankay to put out the eyes of her foe. The girl, however, was unconscious and heard nothing. At first he was unable to gain on the cro-

codile, but it turned in a wide arc seeking sanctuary in the estuary, and Abdula swimming across the chord of this arc gradually closed in on the giant saurian, whose efforts in turn, burdened by its prey, became more labored.

Abdula knew, of course, that as soon as the crocodile felt itself safe and in shallow water it would sink with its prey to drown it. Presently he came alongside and slashed at the reptile's thick, craggy hide, but was unable to wound it sufficiently to make it let go of the unconscious Sankay, nor to get beneath to deliver a more effective blow. Swimming round a low coral rock, he felt the water shoaling. He renewed his slashings, panting with his exertions. This time the saurian turned savagely on him, trying to maim him by a blow of its tail. Then backing off rapidly it turned and sank from view.

Inhaling deeply, Abdula dived, his trusty barong in hand, striving to locate his enemy in the green depths, but without success. Frantic, he rose again for new air and dived once more. Again he was unable to find his foe. Reaching bottom he found the waters roiled and darkened by silt and groping along with bursting lungs, he came face to face with the crocodile, its prey in its mouth, squatting on the ocean floor, and its inexpressive eyes gazing at him in all malignity.

Abdula did not hesitate but flung himself upon his adversary, for time counted in the dark depths. His cuttings and hacking in the water were of course partly defeated by the water's resistance. The crocodile, seeming to recognize its enemy, raised itself from the ocean bed and surged forward towards him. He laid hands upon his wife and tried to tear the body loose from the closely clenched teeth, an impossibility as long as the saurian was uninjured. At the same time the crocodile lashed out with its webbed feet, each toe of which bore a terrible claw. After each raking slash the water became reddened with Abdula's blood. Great gashes appeared across his brawny chest. As indomitable and as tenacious as his foe, he would not give up the struggle, although seconds seemed as long as minutes. Throwing himself to one side to escape the tearing claws, he approached from the rear and mounted the crocodile's head. His barong had been torn away in the struggle but he had his hands left.

Feeling over the craggy knobbed head that tried to shake him off, his thumbs found the eyeholes, and with a fierce motion he gouged out both the eyes. A muffled bellow came from the blinded saurian. It let the body of the woman go, and Abdula grasping it rose to the surface in a last state of exhaustion. A few seconds more and both he and his wife would have become the prey of the ferocious monster.

Blood oozed from his mouth and nose, and streamed from his mutilated breast, which was so slashed that the flesh hung in strips. He held the head of his wife above water and swam with weak strokes towards the beach. Reaching this he dragged himself up on the sands, collapsing by the side of his wife.

In the meantime the fishermen had located him and were paddling towards him, while others rushed along the beach to his aid. Slowly, both the heroic Abdula and his girl-wife came to, and related their experiences in the depths of the sea to the murmured admiration of their friends. And it is gratifying to state that they both recovered, but with Sankay remaining a cripple for life.

(Continued on page 319)

Rota Days

By H. G. Hornbostel

Illustrations by the Author

BEFORE returning to Guam from Saipan, I planned to visit Tinian, an island whose northern end is about four miles southwest of Saipan, and forty-two miles north of Rota. Tinian was of great importance in the work I was doing as it is there that the largest and most interesting stone ruins are to be found in the entire Archipelago. I intended to finish some archeological excavations on Saipan before leaving, however, and therefore the next two weeks found me at work at various *Latte*.

The ancient peoples of the Mariana Islands buried their dead between and in the vicinity of two parallel lines of upright monoliths called *Latte* by the natives, and "Casas de los Antiguos" by the early Spaniards, varying from a foot and a half to eighteen feet or more in height. These upright stones were cut out of coral limestone or other soft stone and were capped by cut stones semispherical in shape. Each row consists of eight to ten and some times more of these upright stones, approximately twelve feet apart. The distance between the two rows is generally ten feet or more. The dimensions vary according to the height of the monoliths. The capitols are generally of cut stone but in some cases large inverted "coral heads" were used.

Previous to my research under the direction of the Bishop Museum, apparently no one had thought of these peculiar structures as monuments marking the ceremonial burial grounds of a departed people. They were in ruins when the first Spaniards arrived and early literature refers to them as the ruins of the houses of the ancients. The natives of the Mariana Islands at that time looked upon them with superstitious fear, as they do to this day.

In many cases the stones marking these sites have fallen and are nearly covered with soil and vegetation, and to the casual eye appear as just so many natural rocks scattered about in the jungle. This being so, I often during my trips through the jungle surprised my party of native helpers by halting abruptly and with a dramatic gesture telling them that directly under my feet we would find the skeletal remains of a man and that near him his polished stone implements and weapons would be found; and, sure enough it would be so, much to the surprise and consternation of my friends. The dead were buried between the parallel lines of stone and at a right angle to the structure. In fact, the burial practices were so well fixed by custom and tribal law that one could nearly always tell before excavating what one would run into.

Many amusing incidents happened during the pursuit of my researches. Often after uncovering only the skull of the skeleton, I would tell my helpers that the late lamented had been a woman. Said they, "How can you tell by

merely the skull that it was a woman?" Said I, "It is simple", and carefully removing the sandy soil from the skull I would show them the Hyoid bone which lies at the base of the human tongue, is the only bone in our skeleton that is not connected with any other bone of the body, and is generally smaller in women than in men. I said, "See only women have this bone and that is why they can and do wag their tongues so prodigiously". This little tale spread throughout the island, and many a woman was told

by her husband that she must have an extremely large bone at the base of her tongue.

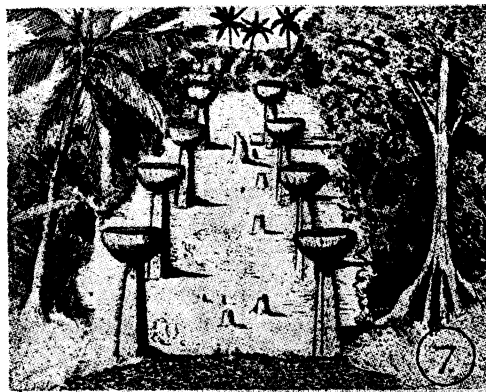
As a matter of fact, one does not have to examine the pelvic bones to determine the sex of a skeleton. The bones of a male can easily be distinguished from those of a female by their raised ridges to which the tendons were attached, whereas female bones are smoother.

This rule has its exceptions as all rules have, for we have female-like males and male-like females. My wife says that the male skeleton is like a statue before the final

smoothing off and polishing of the rough edges, and that the good Lord never did get to finishing man because He was in too great a hurry to get started on woman on whom he spent much more time, labored with greater love and care, and did his best work. However, she thinks there is some hope for men, what with modern tendencies.

After many years of handling skeletal material, I would often surprise others by remarking that such and such a skull was really fine, and it is true that one must have an excellent bone structure to be externally attractive, and to an old collector there are skulls and skulls in the same manner as there are girls and girls to those who view the world superficially and externally only.

The day before leaving for Tinian I witnessed a most interesting ceremony, namely, the Okinawa fisherman's festival which they hold once a year to pray for the souls of the fish caught during the past year. The Okinawa are natives of the Okinawa Islands which are south of Japan and north of Taiwan (Formosa). These people were brought to the Mariana Islands as sugar cane laborers. The festival begins with boat racing, dancing, and feasting. No fish are eaten, but all pray to the fish to send plenty of their species to sustain them during the coming year, and all the bones of the fish that each family ate during the preceding year are returned to the sea. The Okinawa in their own home depend chiefly on fish for their subsistence and therefore are careful to treat the fish with every mark of honor and respect. This interesting bit of primitive belief was discovered by the writer by questions asked during the feast. Other primitive people have similar beliefs but it was not a matter of record that the Okinawa



Sketch drawing of a *Latte*

held them. According to various authorities, among the Timor-laut the skulls of all turtles which are caught, are hung up in the houses. Before the fisherman goes out to catch another, he addresses himself to the skull of the last turtle that he killed, and prays to the spirit of the dead turtle, asking it to entice its relatives to come and be caught. The Indians of British Columbia think that when a salmon is killed, its soul returns to the salmon country. Hence they take care to throw the bones into the sea in order that the soul may find them at resurrection time. The Hurons in the olden days had similar beliefs and, in addition, a native preacher would accompany all fishing parties and, with much eloquence, preach to the fish and persuade them to come and be caught. He would implore them to come and be caught, to fear nothing, as they, the Indians, would pray for their souls and not burn or otherwise destroy their bones. Smile, if you will, but remember that even some of our modern hunters believe, for instance, that one must never make any boasts when starting on a hunting or fishing expedition or declare that one will be successful.

The evening of the day of the Okinawa festival, I was busy packing such material as I needed to take with me to Tinian. I was much annoyed by the fact that a strong monsoon was blowing great gusts, extinguishing my kerosene lamp every few moments and scattering my notes about. I was further annoyed when someone knocked at my door, but it so happened that my visitor was a gentleman named Jose Ada whom I was glad to welcome and who placed into my hands a number of panoramic photographs of the various Mariana Islands. Said he: "An American gentleman gave me these with the request that if he never returned to Saipan to give it to the first American who came from Guam." I knew who had taken those pictures for there had been a certain Lieutenant-Colonel Earl H. Ellis, U.S. M.C., who had been accidentally killed in the Caroline Islands some years before my visit to Saipan. Accidentally killed? So at least the newspaper in the United States had reported, one account running in part:

"Lieutenant-Colonel Earl H. Ellis, a distinguished officer of the United States marine corps, has been 'accidentally killed' in the Caroline islands. Colonel Ellis was on an extended leave of absence, with permission to go outside the continental limits of the United States. . . . The Japanese government has discouraged foreign visits in the Caroline and Marshall islands ever since they came under its control. . . . The American government took the position that a mandate did not confer absolute authority or proprietorship, but that the holding nation was in the position of a legal guardian.

"Colonel Ellis was 43 years old, a bachelor and a native of Kansas. He had been in the marine corps for more than 20 years, coming up from the ranks, and had served a great deal in the orient. He was one of the few men in either the army or navy that spoke Japanese fluently. He had a distinguished war record with the second division and was decorated with the croix de guerre, the French legion of honor medal, the

naval cross, and had been recommended for a D. S. C. for heroism in action with the fourth brigade of marines."

A true interpretation of the newspaper story is here recorded by me, the result of much careful questioning, for I loved the man, having served with him, and he was besides the god-father of my son Earl. I had the pleasure to see him off for the islands at San Francisco in 1920. It was there he told me of his plans, and asked me to join him in the work that led to his death.

Ellis was a first-class soldier-man who knew the game and played it to the limit. Until the game sickened his soul, and it came to pass. . . . But let us commence with a few of Kipling's words:

"There are no leaders to lead us to battle,
And yet without leaders we sally;
Each man reporting for duty alone,
Out of sight, out of reach of his fellow.
There are no bugles to call the battalions,
And yet without bugles we rally;
From the ends of the earth to the ends of the earth."

He had passed the stage of "and yet without bugles we rally." He was lying, half naked, in a miserable native hut on a coral atoll. Only a native boy stood by, watching his fitful breathing, mingled with incoherent mumblings which the boy could only partially understand. As the sun rose higher, his delirium heightened. Shortly his speech became quite rational, but there was no one there who understood.

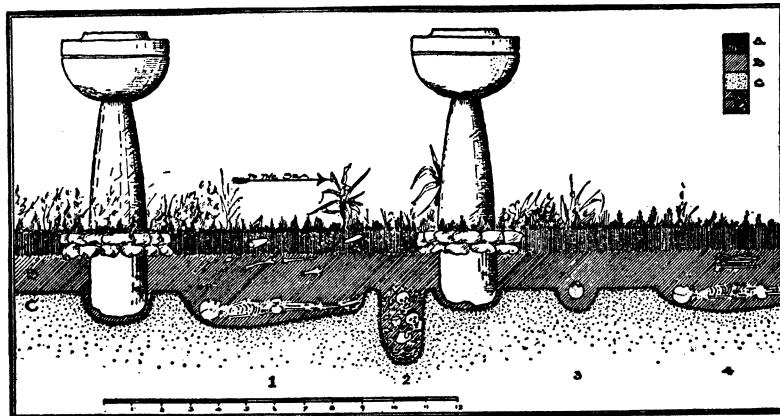
The native boy felt easier in his mind now; he concluded, in his primitive way, that his master was not sound asleep anymore, but that his soul had returned to his body from its absence during the hours of sleep. Such is the belief of his people. Still he feared to awaken altogether this serious white man, his master, who had come to his atoll in scanty, unkempt attire, but with gold in his pockets. He feared that if he awakened him, the soul would be offended and leave the body for good and all. Then what would become of his job as pack-carrier, liquor-procurer, and general factotum?

If the boy had understood all what this gaunt, dying man was saying, possibly he would have reported it to the local commissioner who represented a government which had established itself on his atoll and all the islands lying to the east and to the west for many hundreds of miles.

For his master's subconscious brain was transmitting to his voice the disconnected story of his life. None stood by to understand, none to shed a tear or throttle down a comrade's grief.

But what a story the silent, half uncomprehending Caroline islander heard!

The man told of his childhood on the farm—back home; of his apple and cherry trees; of fishing for catfish in



Cross section through a Latte

A. Top soil. B. Sub soil. C. Sand. 1. Burial between upright stones. 2. Fire hole showing remains of cannibalistic feast. 3. Burial parallel with Latte. 4. Burial similar to No. 1.

Tale of the Two Peddlers

By Maximo Ramos

THERE once lived two old men, according to an Ilocano tale—Oppong and Angkil. They were neighbors, and were both entirely too fond of the fermented juice of the sugar-cane.

"Pari!" yawned Oppong to Angkil one late morning, "I've thought of a way to make some money."

"Tell me, Pari," yawned Angkil from the sleeping mat in his own hut.

"We'll go to town and peddle *basi*."

"Where's the *basi*?" asked Angkil. "You've drunk all the *basi* there is in the barrio."

"We'll go around and buy what we can from the neighbors."

"And what would you buy it with?"

"We'll sell our houses, Pari. . . and come back from town with double the money."

"Good!" said Angkil.

With the proceeds from the sale of their two huts, Oppong and Angkil bought all the *basi* that remained in the village, and put it in a *bayengyeng* or long, thick bamboo tube which Oppong slung over his shoulder, as they started out late in the afternoon. As the *bayengyeng* was rather heavy they frequently had to relieve each other in carrying it.

The sun had set when an old woman who lived beside the road bought a bowl of *basi* from them, handing them one *siping* (a coin no longer in use valued at a little over a centavo). The question as to who should keep the *siping* puzzled the two peddlers a while, but they finally agreed that whoever happened to be carrying the *bayengyeng* when a sale was made would keep the money and then hand the *bayengyeng* over to the other to carry.



They decided to keep on going despite the darkness so as to reach the town by morning, but they were getting tired.

"Pari", said Oppong suddenly to Angkil who was carrying the *basi*, "could you not sell me some *basi*?"

"Why not, Pari?" said Angkil. "How much do you want to buy?"

"Oh, just a bowlful."

Angkil filled the coconut-shell bowl they had with them, and Oppong quaffed it greedily, handing the coin to his companion and reluctantly taking over the *bayengyeng*.

After they had gone on for some distance, Angkil said: "Pari, please sell me some of the *basi* now."

"Certainly," said Oppong. "How much?"

"I'll drink no more than you did. Just one *siping's* worth."

Oppong filled the bowl which Angkil guzzled down thirstily. The *siping* changed hands, and Angkil shouldered the *bayengyeng*.

They had not walked on very much farther, when Oppong said: "Pari, some *basi*, please."

"A bowl of it, Pari?" asked Angkil, pleased to be relieved so soon of his burden.

"Yes, just a bowl, I think."

The stopping, drinking, and relieving became more and more frequent, until at last the two good peddlers just sat down at the roadside, pouring the *basi* for one another, and soon they had sold and drunk all their *basi*. Descrying a lighted hut not far away, Oppong said drunkenly: "Now let's go over there and. . . count our money. . . . What d' you say!"

Evening, Manila Bay

By Aurelio Alvero

"**A**S we walked by the rocks of the bay-rim,
Did you hear what the breezes were singing?
Did you hear what the wavelets were bringing
To you and to me?"

"I had no ears for their message—
I heard only you."

"As we sat on the rocks of the bay-rim,
Did you see how the palm-leaves were swaying?
Did you see how light-flakes were playing
On the rippling sea?"

"I had no eyes for their beauty—
You alone were my view."

"As we lay by the rocks of the bay-rim,
Did you feel how the night-wind was chilling,
As the darkness all earth-sounds was stilling
In slumber sweet?"

"I had no heart for any feeling
But the great joy with you."

"Tonight—as we walk by the bay-rim,
My wife and your husband beside us—
Know you power that fairly can hide us
Ourselves not to meet?"

"O none, for memories are haunting
In each sound and view."

Hawaiian Interludes

By Alice Franklin Bryant

HOSTILITY blazed from four pairs of black eyes when I entered the teachers' cottage at Honokaa, Hawaii, which, for a year, was to be my abode. And I knew enough of East and West to sympathize with their hostility. The four island-bred girls, two Chinese and two part-Hawaiian, who were already installed in the cottage, felt sure, without ever having seen me or heard of me, that I would make an uncongenial member of their household. It required no effort of my intuition instantly to discover that. But, as a new comer in the islands, I did not know that their objection to having me quartered in their cottage lay not so much in the fact that I was *Haole*, or white, as that I was a *Haole from the States*. *Haoles* born in the islands and educated in schools with the rest of the islands' cosmopolitan inhabitants, have very little of the Nordic superiority complex left; but a *haole* from the States—!

Partially understanding the situation, I was neither worried nor offended by the girls' black looks. Indeed, I was even amused by the expression of one of the part-Hawaiian girls—it seemed utterly incongruous for such a pretty, naturally sweet-looking little girl to look so fierce and angry.

They greeted me shortly, showed me my room; and I thereupon set to work to clean it and unpack. But soon I became concerned about food. It was six o'clock in the evening when I arrived, I had had no luncheon, and I had no desire to fare forth into the rain in a strange village in search of provender. The girls had said nothing about food, and their attitude did not seem promising.

Finally, however, they called me. They had set the table for one, and had put on Vienna sausage, eggs scrambled with dried shrimp, and a plate of steaming rice. The four of them, in spite of my objections, ate in the kitchen.

After dinner I joined them to help with the dishes and see what could be done about breaking the ice that I had found on this tropical isle.

So, while polishing a plate, I said to the older of the two Chinese girls, "Is your family from Heung Shaan, T'oi Shaan, San Ning, or San Ooi?" naming the districts south of Canton from which most of the Chinese in the United States have come.

"Heung Shaan," she replied, "How do you know so much about it?"

"*Yan wai*," I answered, "*ngoh haai Shaangsheng chue shap lok koh uet kom noi ka la*." (Because I lived in Canton sixteen months.)

The girl was so astonished to hear me speak Cantonese that she almost had hysterics. She confessed that she had said, when she put the egg and shrimp on my plate, "She won't eat this—it is *Pake* (Chinese) stuff!" and had been surprised that I had said, "I do like dried shrimp!" and had eaten them and left the sausage, which was *haole* food.

I was then welcomed into the family; and, from that day of my arrival, my principal claim to distinction while in



Hawaii was that I had been in China and could talk some Cantonese. Even in Honolulu with its diversity of more interesting matters, the news was spread that an American girl had come to Honokaa who had lived in China and could speak Chinese.

The following day, Sunday, two of the girls left. The younger Chinese girl was teaching in a school a few miles away, and merely spent the week ends with her sister. And one of the part-Hawaiian girls had been transferred to Hilo. So Jannie, the older Chinese girl; Elizabeth, who had looked so angry; and I were left alone.

We formed a very harmonious household, and I never regretted arriving too late to be put in a cottage with other American teachers. And Jannie and Elizabeth did not seem to mind. Towards the end of the year I reminded them of how they had treated me on my arrival. They confessed that they had planned to treat me "rough", and we all laughed about it as a good joke.

At first, being acquainted with the solidity of Chinese character, I thought I would probably find Jannie the more congenial of the two girls. Elizabeth was very attractive, but I did not know anything about *hapa-haoles*. Perhaps they would be flighty.

Soon, however, Elizabeth and I became particularly chummy. She was rather small, had beautiful large eyes with long curled up lashes, curly black hair, delicately formed features, and fair skin sprinkled with large and becoming freckles. She had grown up in that locality, so she knew everyone, and was a general favorite on account of her charming manners and sweet, lively disposition.

We soon fell into the habit of taking walks together every day after school; and indeed it was seldom that either of us went any place without the other.

We did our own housework, taking turns at the cooking and cleaning, and never did we have to complain of a monotony of menu. Although Elizabeth and I considered that we were good cooks, our best and most abundant meals were those that Jannie prepared. She nearly always cooked Chinese food. There is a saying that has some truth: "Japanese food is for the eye, it looks so nice; and American food is for the mouth, because it is so delicious; but Chinese food is for the stomach." When it was my turn, I prepared *haole* food. And when Elizabeth, true daughter of the islands, cooked, we had sometimes Hawaiian, sometimes Chinese, sometimes *haole* food, with an occasional meal of Portuguese soup or a Japanese dinner of *torinabe*—called in Hawaii *chicken heka*—cooked on an *hibachi* in the center of the dining table.

Ordinarily we never thought of our differences of race. But I noticed that when, on one or two occasions, Elizabeth and Jannie, usually the best of friends, had some little disagreement, Elizabeth would say, "The old *Pake*!" And I have no doubt Jannie was saying to herself, "The old *Kanaka*!"

(Continued on page 317)

They Told Me My Father Was Dead...

By Napoleon Garcia

THEY told me my father was dead and that I should hurry home because my mother needed me. Many people gathered around me where I sat there at Siyong's barber shop, playing checkers with Patring. Patring was bent low over the checker board, carefully thinking up his next move, when the news was brought to us. He looked up all of a sudden and stared at me fixedly, questioningly. But I was also looking at him, momentarily stupefied, a lump in my throat throttling me painfully. I sat there on the wooden bench, unmoving and not believing. But it was Indo who told me my father was dead, and Indo would not play a dirty joke like that. He is our relative and I understood at once that he was telling the truth. He was very pale and excited when he arrived, accompanied by Manoling and Dino. Manoling further corroborated Indo's statement with, "Berto, your father is dead. Come with us, we will take you home." This he said almost breathlessly. Dino also regarded me with that queer look of his, a slight frown on his face.

They took hold of my arms very gently, and I stood up, absently shaking away their hands. I felt my knees trembling and sagging, and the ground seemed to give way under me. The other people in the barber shop crowded around me: even Siyong left his customer and approached me, silently staring at me and watching my movements with great interest.

We left the barber shop—I, Patring, Manoling, and Dino. These boys are very good friends of mine and I knew they wanted to comfort me the best they could. They looked at me alternately, their faces clouded by inquisitive expressions which they refused to put into speech. Perhaps they were surprised that I was not crying at all. But I was tearless and clear-eyed as I walked, not hurriedly, toward our house. The news of my father's death must have already spread around the town for people were looking out of their windows at me, perhaps hoping to see me wailing loudly. I almost felt like a hero as I walked, only the people had such pitying eyes as they watched my every stride.

"Were you there when he died?" I suddenly turned to Manoling.

"No—no—it was Indo who told me first. He was passing your house when he suddenly heard crying and he went up. Your mother met him at the door and asked him to look for you."

"So sudden," I murmured musingly, now fully conscious of a perceptible throb of pain. I felt myself growing warm all over and hot tears rushing up to my eyes. I thought of my father, dead now, they said, and pictured him lying movelessly on his bed and his lips closed forever. It had been so sudden. My father had been sick for quite a long time with a lingering illness which had refused to leave him and which had confined him to bed. The doctors had declared that it was only a nervous breakdown which would soon be over; a result of fatigue and over-exertion, they said; nothing serious. We in the family had taken their



word for it and had not worried much. We were used to his lapses of weakness. Now, he was dead, and I realized the suddenness with which Death had struck. My father had probably not the slightest premonition; when I left that morning, he was still asleep, a peaceful, smiling expression on his face.

I guess Father's illness developed from his exertions during his election campaigns. He entered politics a long time ago—when I was still a little tot in the grade school. I remember him lifting me up bodily one morning and saying, "Wish me luck, my child. Your father needs it!" His "leaders" had been enthusiastic over his candidacy, assuring him of a landslide. Why, was he not the best practicing attorney in his district? His opponent was unknown—a mere nobody in the legal field. While he—my father—was a shining light in his profession. Such remarks and many other encouraging indications only made the defeat which he eventually suffered, more heart-breaking for him. To make matters worse, our own town gave him a very poor rating at the polls. He was very bitter about it, and he even cried to us, saying, "Why have our people turned me down like this!"

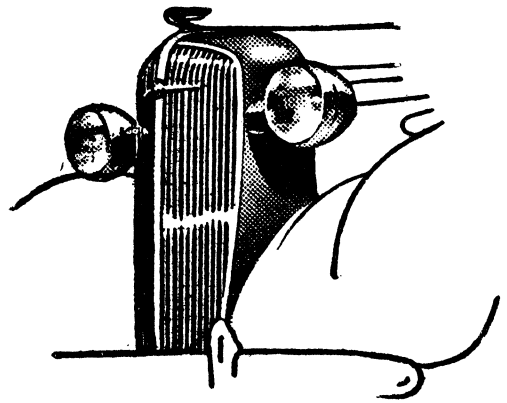
After that first set-back, he left the town and insisted on staying in the city for prolonged periods. Only on rare occasions did he come back, and even then, he spoke to very few people and avoided gatherings of any sort. But when the Constitutional Convention was called, he ran again, for delegate. I do not know what made him do it: he was a man who always remained firm in his stand. Anyway, this time he tried to ingratiate himself with the people again. He gave away cigars and spent a good deal of money at the cockpits. He made frequent trips to the barrios, sometimes on horseback, oftener on foot, wading knee-deep in mud and braving the rains and storms. I pitied him very much: he always came home dead-tired and unable to eat anything. He had eaten, he always explained, at every house in the barrios—to show people how democratic he was. He had to stand everything from mocking, insulting jeers to applauding shouts of "Mabuhay!" Often there were serious encounters between his followers and those of his opponents. As everyone expected from the moment he launched his candidacy, he lost, running a very poor third in the election returns.

The four of us reached our house, almost breathless from excitement. The crying had subsided. Many people were already gathered there—some even sitting on the window-sills and others lounging in the yard. I gulped nervously as I came up the stairs, three steps at a time. My mother saw me as I pushed my way through the crowd gathered in the doorway and rushed toward me, crying loudly. She clung to my shoulders and buried her face in my breast, choking with sobs and saying things unintelligibly. I could not help the tears any more and they rolled down my cheeks as I stood silent, stroking my mother's hair and comforting her even as I cried myself. Dino

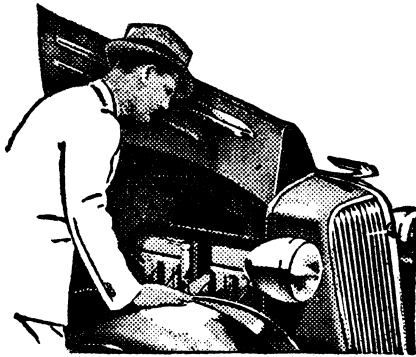
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Chevrolet's

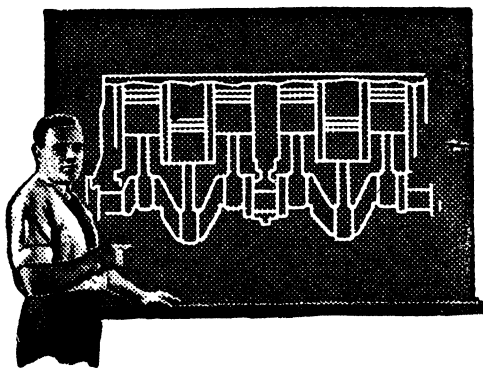
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Pipe Fishes And Sea Horses

By Albert W. Herre

BUNGAU, a tiny isle at the southeastern angle of Tawi Tawi, is an other-worldly spot with great attractions for a naturalist. Everything about Bungau is interesting. Its strange people, its precipitous peak forming a towering landmark for seamen, its birds, lizards, and gigantic pythons, monkeys, but above all its sea life. I shall not discuss its enormous and ravenous sea crocodiles and other sea monsters. Best of all I love to sit on the tiny dock and watch the ever changing kaleidoscopic procession of fishes playing in the channel just a few feet away or winding in and out among the piling. Day after day I have "loafed and invited my soul" while rare fish of strange form or brilliant coloration have lived out the gamut of their daily lives before my eyes.

Come with me and clamber down beneath the dock and perch on some cross beam at the water's edge, then watch the gorgeous procession of life at close range. Big spotted gobies lie motionless on submerged rocks, brilliantly decorated butterfly fishes and wrasses boldly flaunt their gay colors, and damsel fishes flit in and out like flaming azure or turquoise jewels.

Dense masses of purplish black sea urchins cover the rocks in places and at every move you make they turn their incredibly elongated and excessively sharp needles directly at you. Woe be if you come in contact with those delicate spines, for they are very poisonous. At the slightest touch they penetrate the skin, break off in the flesh, and cause agonizing pain.

Pipe Fishes

Select a place where the piling wards off the ripples from the transparent blue water and gaze down below the coral branches where the shrimp fish are doing their stately head dance. Now and then, if you are lucky, you may catch a glimpse of a small, banded, snake-like creature twisting in and out of the coral heads or slipping under a rock. Unless you are fortunate enough to see its head you would naturally suppose it to be a snake decorated with black and white rings, crawling swiftly into its hole. Sometimes you may be favored with the sight of a brilliant little scarlet fan waving at the tip of its tail. Then you know it is not a snake but some queer fish, for no snake ever carries a fan of any kind, let alone one on the end of his sharp-pointed tail.

Drifting in a canoe over the shallow water above a reef, you will see among the patches of seaweed, gray or brownish stick-like fish, their bodies three-cornered or four-sided, with weird heads and long slender tails. Some of them may have a prehensile tip on the tail, that is they are able to twist it about small objects and grasp them. You may see one with a prehensile tail seize hold of a frond of seaweed or the spray of a sea fan, then sway to and fro with the moving tide apparently at peace with all the world.

If you examine closely the water weeds and masses of slippery green "frog spittle" or "lumut" in Philippine lakes



and rivers not far from the sea, you will again note elongated stick-like fish. Their greenish gray or golden brown angular forms glide gently to and fro, or lie motionless in singular attitudes among the vegetation with which their colors and shape blend so harmoniously that they are almost in-

visible.

All the above curious fishes are pipe fishes, so called because of their more or less fanciful resemblance to tubular pipe. The head is always very long and strangely shaped, with a large elongated snout and a very small and almost vertical mouth. The body and tail are made up of a series of body rings, which are very hard and stiff in preserved specimens.

In life these strange little fish are perfectly flexible so that they are apparently able to bend themselves in any direction and are as limber as a contortionist. It is an exceedingly interesting sight to watch them as they glide in and out of the masses of water plants or under and around rocks. Sometimes one will lie motionless for a long time, with its head downward, either perpendicular or at an angle. If you watch it long enough you may see it ascend or descend as if gently moved by some external force. Again one will glide slowly about in a horizontal position, with no apparent cause for its motion.

The dorsal fin is small and placed very far back, while the other fins are all minute and of no real use in locomotion. The dorsal and pectorals are often kept in incessant motion but they serve only to keep the body balanced. Locomotion in the pipe fishes is really due to slight movements of the long and sinuous body, movements often imperceptible to one watching the fish through the glass walls of an aquarium.

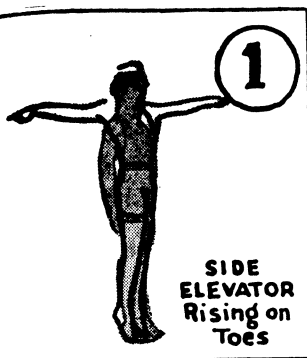
The strangest thing about the pipe fish is not their shape or the actions of their every day life. They are remarkable for a domestic trait or family custom which they share with their cousins, those evolutionary oddities known as sea horses. This age-old custom I shall describe after first telling something of the last named fish.

Sea Horses

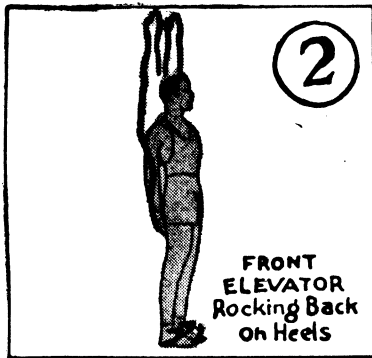
The fishes so aptly known by this name are grotesque little creatures which look more like the creation of some wag in mediaeval times, or the weird phantasy of some Chinese toy-making joker than they do like a real living animal.

The long head is very much like that of the pipe fishes, to which indeed they are very closely related, and resembles nothing in the world so much as the piece called the knight in a set of chessmen. Like the pipe fishes, the sea horses have the body and tail made up of a series of hard bony rings; in addition many of them may have bumps and spines on the angles, and some kinds have a coronet of spines on top of the head. In a few kinds of sea horses the knobs and bumps are extended into filaments and leafy growths which make them look like an irregular piece of seaweed.

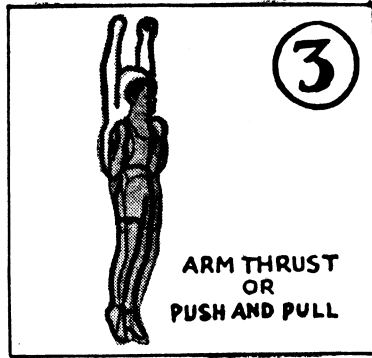
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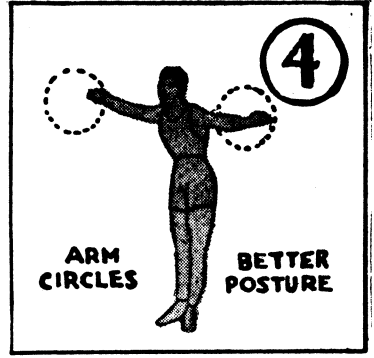
1
SIDE ELEVATOR
Rising on Toes



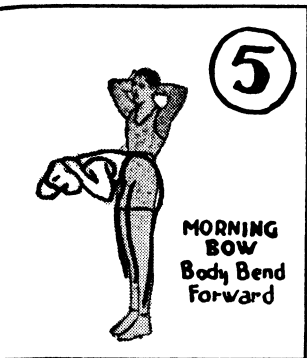
2
FRONT ELEVATOR
Rocking Back on Heels



3
ARM THRUST
OR
PUSH AND PULL



4
ARM CIRCLES
BETTER POSTURE



5
MORNING BOW
Body Bend Forward

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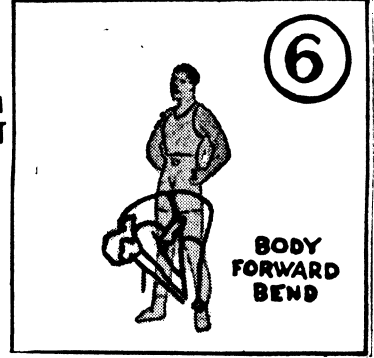
HEALTH EXERCISES

RECOMMENDED BY MAJOR GENERAL DE LOS REYES OF THE PHILIPPINE ARMY

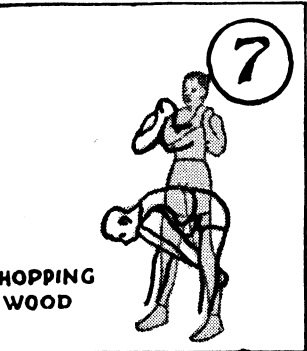
Good health is a rich prize—the joy of life. Go after it! Tumble out of bed, and at 6 a.m. tune in KZRM for the Insular Life Health Exercises. They'll put vim in your muscles, air in your lungs, set your blood tingling, put an edge on your appetite, and keep you at your best. In the interest of its policyholders, numbering over 17,000, the Insular Life is making a country-wide fight for the betterment of health. The Health Exercises are another Insular Life move for better health. They link you up instantly with thousands of people who are developing better posture, more strength, better health, and better spirits.

Let Professor G. T. Suva, who is personally conducting this program on the air, open the road to a healthier life for you.

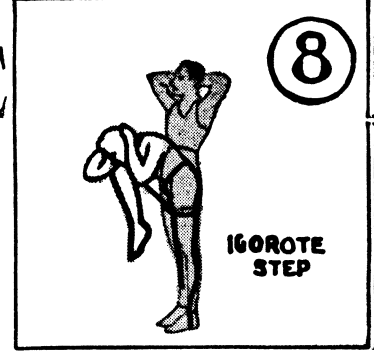
If interested in bettering your health, ask for an Insular Life Chart with all these exercises, together with valuable health data. This chart may be obtained from your local Insular Life representative, free; send in the coupon with a four-centavo stamp, to cover mailing, if there is no agent in your community.



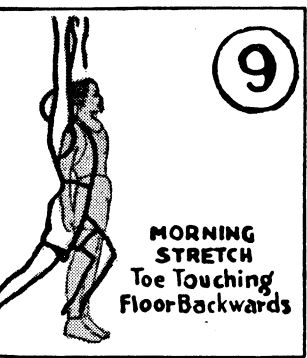
6
BODY FORWARD BEND



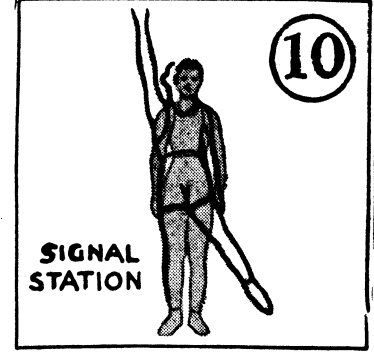
7
HOPPING WOOD



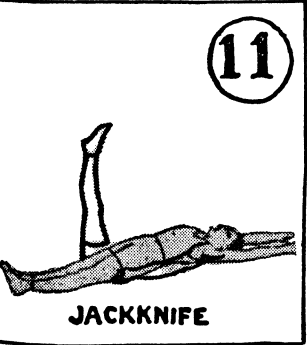
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IGOROTE STEP



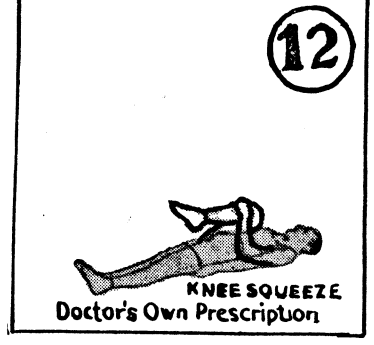
9
MORNING STRETCH
Toe Touching Floor Backwards



10
SIGNAL STATION



11
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Please find enclosed a four-centavo stamp. Please mail to me an Insular Life Health and Exercise Chart.

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Address.....
Age.....

P.M.-6-36

With Charity To All

By Putakte and Bubuyog

"IN connection with the convention of the Philippine Federation of Labor, President Balmori has prepared the following decalogue for the laborers of the country:

IN connection with the same convention we prepared the following decalogue for the "Labor Leaders" of the country:



1. Love God, your Country and Labor, for they are the fountain of happiness in the life of a Laborer.

2. Consider it a great honor to have your hands stained with coal, for the smoke that from the forge arises is the incense which God values most.

3. Fight the vices for they are the Laborer's worst enemies and of its proceeds never feed your family because that money is gathered with the tears and afflictions of your companions.

4. Let your children attend the schools and love work for these are the basis of the welfare of the home and of our national and economic independence.

Love Mammon, the Commonwealth (which, thanks to Laborers, has become your Private-wealth) and Capitalists, for they are the fountain of happiness in the lives of Labor Leaders, specially during hot spells.

Coal stains do not become Labor Leaders; they show very badly against *immaculate togs*. Moreover, the smoke that from the forge arises is not incense at all and only irritates the nostrils of the Most High.

Fight the radicals for they are the Labor Leader's worst enemies; they show you up.

Let your children attend the schools and learn to shirk work as becomes future Labor Leaders. Let them learn to appreciate not labor, but the sanctity of labor.

5. Respect Woman, and if sometime you wish to degrade her, think that when you go to work, you leave behind a Mother, a Wife, or a Daughter in your home.

6. Comply with your obligations when you are at work so that your employer may respect you and acknowledge your right.

7. Try not to be violent in the conflicts between Labor and Capital and never betray your companions in the justice of their demands.

8. Save, so that when your eyes grow dim and the burden of years weigh down on your shoulders, you may live on the fruits and sacrifices of your labor.

9. Protect the native industries, commerce and agriculture for being an act of practical patriotism.

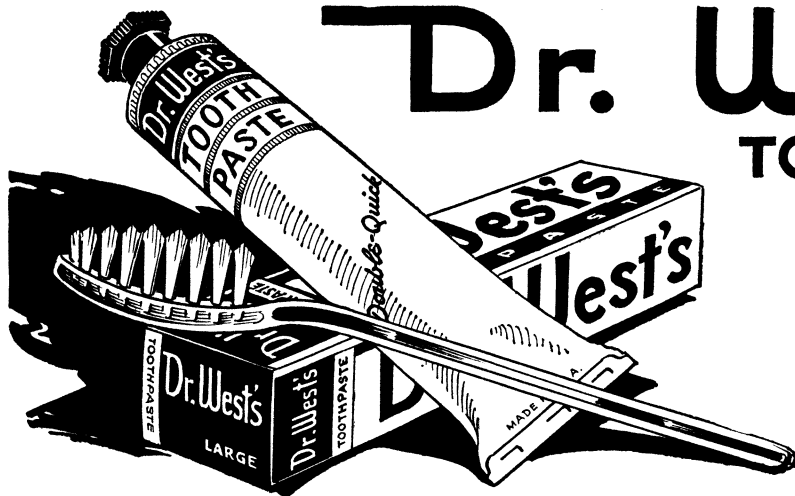
Respect Woman, and if sometime you wish to go chasing after her, think that when you go to cabarets, you leave behind another man's Wife, or somebody else's Daughter in your "office."

Comply with your obligations so that your employers may respect and acknowledge your rights. Laborers shall live not by labor alone but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of the Labor Leader.

Try not to be violent in the conflicts between Labor and Capital and never betray the companies you serve in their pursuit of profits.

Save, so that when your eyes grow dim and the burden of dissipated years weighs down on your shoulders, you may live on the fruits and sacrifices of other people's labor.

Protect the native industrialists, businessmen, and hacenderos as an act of practical *patriotism*.



Dr. West's TOOTH PASTE

DR. West's Tooth Brushes are famous for their efficiency, their quality and long life. Shaped just right—with saw-tooth edges—their stiff bristles reach every part of every tooth—inside and outside surfaces and the crevices between the teeth.

KEEP teeth clean, free from film and stain, this easy way—use only Dr. West's Tooth Paste on a Dr. West's Tooth Brush. Then you can be sure of immediate and satisfactory results.

Dr. West's Tooth Paste is amazingly efficient in its cleansing qualities. Note how quickly it brightens your teeth—restores them to their natural beauty and whiteness. It is economical, too—a large sized tube for a very modest price.

Use Both—Dr. West's Tooth Paste—Tooth Brush
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The hot season
has no terrors for
people living in Cubao.



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Manila

10. Respect and protect the aged, invalids and children for they were most loved by Christ, our Redeemer."

Teach the aged, the invalids and children "to labor and to wait."

—Local Daily.

"I want to bring the army closer to the people," Major General Paulino Santos, chief of staff, declared yesterday as he outlined his plans for a general inspection trip to the provinces which he will soon undertake"—Local Daily.

The Moros are fast runners, though.

EMPEROR HIROHITO RECEIVES MURPHY IN AUDIENCE TODAY

Davao Problem "Exaggerated,"

Commissioner Declares, Expressing Faith in Solution.

—Local Daily.

We believe that the imperial *sukiyaki* party has been entirely lost on the High Commissioner. If we had been entertained in his place, we should have done differently. While on the way to the Palace we should have told the chauffeur that the Davao problem was of no importance at all. While removing our shoes at the door, we should have declared to the doorman that there was no Davao problem at all and that what people meant by the Davao problem was the Moro problem. While paying our respects to His Majesty, we should have told him under the rose that the Davao problem was for His Majesty's government to decide. After we had resumed our shoes we should have shouted out to the reporters, "We have put an end to the

Fitipino perir in Davaokuo. Banzai!"

"The use of cocheros and carromatas and other vehicles in connection with the national defense is now under study by Colonel Antonio Torres, chief of police. . . . Colonel Torres said that it is imperative that plans be drawn up by means of which cocheros and carromatas may be mobilized without loss of time in the event of emergency. . . . The carromatas would help transport the civilian population out of Manila."

—Local Daily.

Incidentally, the carromatas would help transport soldiers also. Our original plan was to use the carromatas to transport generals too. But we had to give it up when we found out that there were more generals than carromatas.

"One of the measures for the revision of taxation in the Philippines, to be presented by the committee on ways and means, will impose taxes on luxuries. The proposed measure is said to count with the approval of the President. Among the things which will be classified as taxable under the proposed law are automobiles, diamonds, theatres, cinematographs, dancing halls, and benefit performances."

—Local Daily.

To this list we may add the following luxuries which have no doubt been inadvertently overlooked: the Municipal Board, labor leaders, the Philippine Army, religion, rigodon, speeches, newspaper editorials, scholastic philosophy, Governor Cailles, birthday "assaults", pleasures not forbidden by law,—or forbidden by law, food (during hard

Reasons for Using Carnation Evaporated Milk as food for babies



1. Carnation Evaporated Milk is pure cow's milk from the world's finest dairy herds,—carefully inspected, handled in the most sanitary manner.
2. It is wholesome and safe from contamination.
3. It is easily digestible and palatable.
4. It has uniform composition.
5. It supplies necessary vitamins and mineral elements in readily assimilable form.
6. It is less constipating.
7. It is economical (reasonable in price)



8. The Carnation formula is easily, simply and quickly prepared. Your doctor or nurse will give the correct formula for your baby.
9. It has been tried and found thoroughly adequate as an infant food by competent physicians and baby specialists.
10. Every tin of Carnation Milk carries the stamp of approval of the American Medical Society's committee of foods—one of the highest endorsements of its quality and food value.

THE most convincing reason of all will be found when you actually use Carnation Evaporated Milk as a food for your own baby—or growing children. You can readily prove every claim that is made for Carnation Milk out of your own experience.

Save Carnation Labels—They may be exchanged for useful Premiums

times only) and water (in the districts of Paco, Ermita, Malate and Santa Ana). We had thought of including women in this list, but we changed our mind when we remembered that this luxury is already too highly taxed. As Keats should have said, "A thing of beauty is an expense forever."

"China almost equalled Canada's quintuplet record today when Mrs. Chang Wong-sze, wife of a Shanghai coolie, gave birth to quadruplets—three girls and a boy. . . . The Chinese national government is extending aid to the poor but proud parents."

—Associated Press.

If the Commonwealth would give us similar encouragement, we should enthusiastically exert ourselves to break even Canada's quintuplet record. As Talleyrand said, "A married man will do anything for money."

Robinson Crusoe and Batavia By G. G. van der Kop

ONE item of the classic story of Robinson Crusoe is not generally known, we may even claim that it is known to comparatively few people—the fact that the first record bearing on Defoe's famous character, is not to be found in England, as one would expect, or at least in Europe, but in Asia, and to be exact, at Batavia in Java; to be more exact still, in the annals of the old Castle of Batavia. The historical facts bearing on the case are worth recording as they illustrate the relationship between life in Western Europe and the Dutch settlements in Southern Asia as far as two centuries ago.

It is a well-known fact that Defoe's story is about the adventures of a Scottish sailor, Alexander Selkirk (the original correct spelling was Selcraig) who, in the beginning of the eighteenth century, was left on the island of Juan Fernandez, to the west of the coast of Chili, during the third of the four great voyages of that famous British seafarer and one-day pirate, Captain William Dampier. Three of these voyages extended to Java.

Selkirk remained on the island for four years and was taken off in 1710 by another famous British sea-captain, Woodes Rogers, who described Selkirk as "a man clothed in goatskins, who looked wilder than the first owners of them". The description of Selkirk's life on the island inspired Defoe to write his Robinson story, although the theory has been advanced also that Defoe drew from a Dutch book, written by Hendrik Smeeks and published in 1708, entitled, "Description of the Powerful Kingdom Krinke Kesmes" which contains the story of the life of a cabin boy left behind in the Southland and bears some resemblance to the adventures of Selkirk.

However this may be, the fact remains that the first record of Alexander Selkirk's now world famous adventures, is to be found in the annals of the Castle of Batavia, the so-called "Daghregister des Casteels Batavia". This came to pass in the following way: On July 3, 1710 Captain Woodes Rogers arrived in the roads of Batavia with two Bristol pirate ships, the *Duke* and the *Duchess*, and a booty of more than two million guilders. Holland and England were allies at that time in their war with

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WARDS OFF

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Cod-liver oil 500 cc; acacia 125 aa 5 gm.; syrup gm.; calc. hypophos. 10 gm.; pot. & sod. hypophos. & flavoring s. q. 1 liter.



- Debility
- Anemia
- Nervousness
- Tuberculosis
- Rickets
- Mental Fag

During the coming months your children face the hardest period of the school year, the rainy season. Let them have a teaspoonful of Boie's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil night and morning and cease worrying—Boie's Emulsion will pull them through with flying colors.

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Spain, so the authorities at Batavia requested the English captain to submit a report respecting his cruise, a request which was readily complied with. In this report Rogers makes mention of his call at Juan Fernandez, and anyone still may read in the Annals of the Castle of Batavia, which were preserved although the Castle itself was demolished more than a century ago, a passage which refers to the finding of Selkirk in the following terms when rendered into English:

"One Alexander Salerich [misspelling of the original name Selcraig] a Scotsman, who had been left there by Captain Stradling, companion of Captain Dampier during his last voyage. He lived for four years and four months on the said island without having any intercourse with human beings but with wild goats and his cat. No Europeans were there during all that time. His intention was, if he was not taken off by his countrymen, to end his life there rather than submit to the Spaniards."

Captain Rogers made Selkirk a mate on one of his ships and during the more than four months that the *Duke* and the *Duchess* remained in the roads of Batavia, Selkirk was in charge of the buying of the daily provisions. So he must have been a regular stroller through the streets of old Batavia.

Robinson Crusoe, therefore, first stepped into the light of publicity at a spot thousands of miles distant from the place where a great author's conception of this hero of our boyhood grew to full maturity to conquer the world as, perhaps, no other product of literature has ever done so thoroughly or will ever do again.

Sea Horses...

(Continued from page 306)

A sea horse always has a prehensile tail, that is one which it can coil around small objects and thus anchor itself. It loves to sit motionless hour after hour, floating with the seaweed to which it has fastened itself, as the tide bends it now this way and now that. Some kinds of sea horses attach themselves to the eel grass growing in shallow water along shore, and never wander far, but other kinds cling to floating seaweed or other wreck and are thus carried vast distances by the ocean currents. In this way they are distributed far and wide in spite of the fact that they are very feeble swimmers.

Most sea horses are gray in color, with irregular blotches and dashes of dark or paler, but some kinds are more strikingly colored. Here in Manila Bay is found a sea horse pure black in color; it occurs all the way from the Philippines to Japan. From the wonderful, fairy-like submarine gardens at Puerto Galera, Mindoro, I once obtained a sea-horse of a pure lemon color, and kept it alive for several months. It was by all odds the handsomest sea horse I have ever seen.

Most sea horses are little fellows, often no more than three or four inches in length, but in tropical Australia lives a strange sea horse more than a foot long, his knobby body tagged with streamers and ragged-looking filaments till he looks like a piece of the seaweed to which he is fastened.

Like the pipe fishes, the sea horses have such tiny fins



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that they are of little use for locomotion. They move about from place to place by bending and turning and straightening the tail, the only part of the body which is movable to any extent; at the same time they almost always keep the head and trunk erect. They swim very lowly indeed, and their dignity as they writhe the tail about is even greater than that of the stateliest and most corpulent dowager or obese bond holder. They are such poor swimmers that they never venture far from the shelter of the rocks or the seaweeds where they can safely anchor, and from which they can pick off the minute crawling creatures on which they love to feed.

It is very amusing as well as interesting to watch a number of sea horses in an aquarium tank. Sometimes they will cling to the branchlets of a sea fan and remain so motionless that some visitors fail to see them at all, thinking they are merely a part of the sea fan. Others who do distinguish them will insist that the sea horses are not real or alive, but are merely some sort of an artificial gimcrack stuck on the branches of the coral.

I have been greatly diverted to hear some person telling the rest of his party that those things were just ornaments fastened in the tank and then observe a sea horse slowly and apparently painfully wag its head up and down, bringing its chin clear down upon its breast each time as if to say, "Yes, I'm a real live-wire in my own way." At the same time another sea horse might suddenly uncoil its tail, let loose its hold, and sedately rise to the top of the water, bending and bowing like the most pompous of little dancing masters while the astonished beholders would stop their arguing and agree that sea horses were real living creatures after all.

It is certainly a most interesting sight to watch a dozen sea horses go galloping around their tank, rising and descending, or moving to and fro, all in a manner so strangely different from the way we are used to seeing ordinary fishes swim about. All the time their queer little dorsal fin is incessantly in motion, but for all its activity it has nothing to do with making them move about from place to place.

But the most interesting thing about the sea horses and their close relatives the pipe fishes is the curious way they have of rearing their young. Long, long ago the husbands of the ladies in their households devised a way to keep peace in the family by taking over the care and responsibilities of rearing the children. Perhaps the females of the sea horse and pipe fish families were the original suffragettes, and compelled the fathers to become incubators and nurse maids.

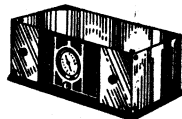
When the mother sea horse lays her eggs, the sea horse father gathers them up and places them along the under side of his tail, in a sort of pocket or concave place with arching ridge along the sides. He has a sort of spongy substance growing there on which he places the eggs carefully, each standing on its own little end and smeared around with slime which hardens and holds it firmly in place. It is believed that some kinds of sea horse papas have several wives, and carry the eggs of all of them. This is reversing the ordinary procedure of an Oriental or Mormon harem with a vengeance.

Whether the sea horse has the eggs of one wife or several, they are carried safely while he nods solemnly all day long as he clings to a frond of seaweed. With each nod he picks off with his tiny mouth some minute water flea or other delicious morsel crawling over the surface of the plants.



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The Mine Management Department undertakes the full direction of the mine and of its personnel. It makes a monthly report, a semi-annual and an annual report to the directors of the mine who retain responsibility to their stockholders.

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The mines under our management also have the advantage of a collective purchasing department, which places orders for approved material on a strictly competitive basis. In this way the mines get the benefit of quantity prices as well as of expert knowledge of market conditions.

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On the request of officers or directors of mining companies more detailed information regarding the functioning of the Mine Management Department will be furnished.

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Sometimes he unwinds his tail and goes for a short journey, but most of the time he doesn't do anything but merely waits for things to happen.

Then one fine day the end of an egg case splits open and out pops a wee, wee thing, a tiny, tiny sea horse no thicker than a stout pin and hardly visible in the water. But for all its lack of size, it is a duplicate of its father. Then comes another and another, till they burst out thick and fast and by and by all the eggs are empty and the water is full of minute sea horses all starting off bravely to see the world.

I once had the privilege of seeing more than a hundred little black sea horses hatch. It was a rare sight to watch them pop out of their snug skin cradles one by one, and then go sailing away with their ridiculous little heads held high, as if they were too haughty to look at common folk.

The queer midgets needed all their dignity to offset the laughable appearance of their absurd little tails. These they bent and twisted and writhed in the same old way sea horses have followed for untold ages, because in truth that is the only style of swimming their rigid little bodies will allow. After a while the whole herd of new-born sea horses grew tired of galloping and prancing about and came to rest, each with the tip of its thread-like tail twisted tightly around a delicate sea-fan filament. There they hung, everyone imitating its father, everyone as stiff and motionless as a little carved image. What papa sea horse thought of the whole business I never learned, for of course he didn't say a word but continued to look wise and nod his head sagely from time to time.

Superstitious people among the Filipinos and Chinese attribute wonderful medicinal properties to the sea horse. There is thus a good market for certain kinds, which are dried carefully and then fetch extravagant prices. Pounded up in a mortar and mixed with other drugs of equally strange origin, such as ambergris and a certain organ of the male crocodile, then made delectable by the addition of honey, or their virtues strengthened by further compounding them with very bitter and nauseous substances, they form medicine of great potency.

According to the credulous users such preparations are an infallible remedy for tuberculosis, various malignant chronic diseases, and certain kinds of debility.

They Told Me . . .

(Continued from page 304)

who had followed me up, approached us and tried to take my mother's arms from my shoulders, muttering something I could not understand. I left my mother with Dino, and stepped inside.

All eyes were fixed on me as I noiselessly put my foot on the threshold. Tia Artemia, already clad in black, was seated on a chair near the bed where my father lay. She looked up when I came in, and there were tears glistening in her eyes. She picked up a handkerchief from her lap and dabbed at her eyes.

I trembled slightly as I approached Father's bed. The mosquito net had been lowered, and as I peered through it, my eyes again clouded with tears. He was hand-

some even in death—with his hair parted meticulously on the left and his lips closed firmly and whitely. There was a sinking feeling inside me as I regarded him, very still and white and unmoving. There was the faint trace of a smile on his face—a calm passivity which I had never seen before. He looked the same old man, although more peacefully resigned and relaxed now, with his hands neatly folded. There seemed to be life even as he lay unmoving.

His old suit of Holland wool which he had liked best, had already been put on him, perhaps by kindly neighbors, and it fitted him well. He looked even more dignified now: solemn and silent, and his gentlemanly bearing and poise now seemed more asserted than ever.

"Cheer up, my boy," somebody whispered behind me, as a hand alighted gently on my shoulder.

I turned around, annoyed by the intrusion. But it was the genial Tio Arsenio, who had approached me noiselessly. He looked at me, his own eyes beginning to fill with tears. I must have looked very sad. I murmured an almost inaudible "Opo" and tried to smile at him, then slowly turned away.

I entered our small room, my steps dragging heavily: the sight of Father, unmoving and white in death, had weakened me, and I seemed to feel my whole body weighted down by something. I dropped heavily on the bed and sighed, relieved at being alone for a few moments.

Some of Father's old suits hung from the bed-posts. I looked at them, a curious feeling of sentimentalism gradually possessing me. I reached for his battered hat and fingered it long and lovingly, somehow finding much-needed comfort in this recurring thought: this belonged to him; this hat has known the warmth of his head. With deliberate slowness I picked up a cigar box from the little marble table. Raising the lid, I rummaged through the neat pile of papers inside. They were mostly newspaper-clippings—fragments of stories of his campaigns. I even found clippings of two stories and several poems of mine. I smiled to myself: I did not know he was interested in my literary career. There were pictures of him together with his leaders, taken while the last campaign was in full swing. Seated in the front row, in his riding habit, he looked a most impressive figure in the midst of his shabby followers. Others were portraits of President Quezon: my father had always been an admirer of the Filipino leader and had known him personally, taking pride in referring to President Quezon as a personal friend of his.

From where I sat in the room, I could hear the noise in the yard as more people arrived. Boisterous, cracked laughter from loud-voiced gamblers—followers of my father,—mingled with the cries of women and babies. I heard Manoling supervising the arrangement of borrowed chairs and benches, his voice rising above the subdued murmurs in the hall. There was the sloshing sound of many slippered feet in the sala as people came up the creaking stairs. I raised my face determinedly and sniffed back the traces of crying.

"Berto!"

I straightened up, stiffening a little guiltily and frowning at the intrusion. I raised myself with an effort, closing the box, and turned toward the door of the room. Cautiously, I parted the curtains and looked through the opening.

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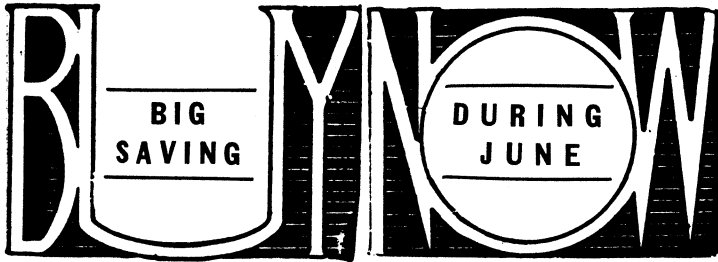


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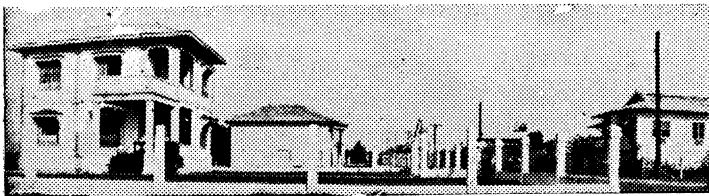
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"He maybe in the room." I heard somebody say.
"Berto. . ."

I brushed aside the curtains and looked around the hall. It was Patring who was calling me, and whose voice I had failed to recognize before. He was holding a crudely-built cross and a bunch of flowers in his hands, and was looking around with anxious eyes. Seeing me, he walked in my direction, his long legs carrying him across the floor awkwardly.

"What is it?" I asked, trying to keep my voice calm and forcing a smile.

Patring regarded me wordlessly and open-mouthed for a moment as if he had checked himself abruptly. There was a look of sympathy and understanding on his handsome face. He must have noticed my tearful expression for he remained speechless for a long time.

"Oh—all right. . ." he finally blurted out, almost apologetically, "I—I just wanted to know where you are." He did not want apparently to disturb me from the solitary grieving in which I was indulging.

"What is it—really?" I questioned insistently.

"The coffin has just arrived. . . . Never mind. I just wanted to tell you. You might want something done. . .", he smiled. "Better stay where you are." He left with a slight wave of the hand.

"I'm going down with you," I replied, wiping my eyes with the back of my hand, and I followed Patring as he hurried downstairs.

The coffin had just been lowered from a calesa and several men were bringing it up just as we reached the ground. It was a long gray affair with silver-plated handles. I could not hold back the tears that rushed to my eyes at the sight of the casket. I followed it with my eyes as I tried to hold my breath which came out in gasps.

"Berto!"

The call came from a girl behind. I looked around puzzledly, trying to swallow back a sob which was beginning to choke my throat. With rapid winks, I managed to dry my eyes.

It was Leoning who had called me. She and my other friends, Rosing and Luta and Pilar, were clustered near the orchard fence. They were looking at me and their eyes had such pitying expressions. All of them were already in black, and there was none of the ordinary buoyant spirit in the way they were bunched together, watching me as I looked back at them, fighting back the ache in my throat. I could see their sympathetic stares as I walked toward them with measured steps, and I almost hated them. But I understood: they were friends of mine and they understood my plight.

I approached the four girls, a braveness lifting up my face and a flicker of smile on my lips. My footsteps seemed to fall noisily on the hard earth as I tried to stiffen myself and hold back the tears. I could hear my mother wailing loudly from the house and my heart seemed to melt within me. I swallowed repeatedly and smiled, then briefly turned around: the long casket was visible through the opened door, already in place, surrounded by four candlesticks, and looking as proudly dignified as the man who lay cooped up within it, with a faint half-formed smile on his cold, white face. . . .

Hawaiian Interludes

(Continued from page 303)

I FOUND Honokaa to be an unpretentious village, although it is the second largest town on the island of Hawaii, and the fourth in size in all the archipelago. It consists mainly of a number of shops kept by Chinese and Japanese straggling down its one street. Many of the people counted by the census as belonging to the village live in camps scattered over the plantation.

In the evening Honokaa takes on its most Oriental aspect. Smoke rises from little fires lighted to heat water in the Japanese bath tubs; and, after the baths, most of the population go about clad in kimonos.

Although it seems a small village, there were enough children to keep twenty-one of us teachers busy in the grade and junior high schools.

And there were four churches—a small Protestant mission church; a Catholic church having many adherents among the Portuguese, Porto Rican, and Filipino villagers; a Chinese temple or tong house of some kind; and a Japanese Buddhist temple.

All around the village are fields of sugar cane extending from the top of the cliff along the coast up to an elevation of 1200 feet. Honokaa is several miles from the ocean, and at an altitude of 1100 feet. But such is the slope of the land that it seems that one could almost jump off into the sea.

The climate at that elevation is delightful, and one has to sleep under woolen blankets practically the year around.

This part of Hawaii, the Hamakua Coast, is most conveniently arranged for the production and transportation of sugar cane. The soil, decomposed lava, is fertile; and the rainfall is abundant and well distributed. But that is not all. All this part of Hawaii consists of the slopes of the highest island mountain in the world, Mauna Kea, the White Mountain, which in winter is snow crowned. There are no foothills or intermediate ridges—it is all one constant slope. So the streams are diverted into flumes laid through the cane fields, and the cane is flumed down to the sugar mills, which are situated on the cliff. Then the sugar is loaded directly onto ships which come to the base of the cliff. That process, however, is not too simple, as the cliff is high—150 feet high at the nearest mill—and the water treacherous.

The flumes are built in portable sections, so that they can be placed in whatever field is being harvested. In some places bundles of cane travel downhill on cables high overhead, gravity again furnishing the power.

In November our scenery underwent a radical change. All around the village the cane had been growing lush and green about ten feet high. Then the fields were burnt over to get rid of the dry leaves and avoid the necessity of stripping them off. This burning is also said to increase the sugar content, provided the cane is then immediately cut and milled. So, at once after the burning of the fields, the cane was cut and flumed down to the mill, and the land around the village was left bare and ash-strewn until the ratoon crop had time to spring up and clothe the land anew in green.

Above the tracts of cane were a few pineapple fields; and then came the forest, which covered the wet, windward side of the mountain up to an elevation of seven or eight thousand feet.

THANKS largely to my friendship with Elizabeth, I was invited to a good many of the Hawaiian luaus, or

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feasts, and on one occasion even attended a meeting and feast of the Native Daughters of Hawaii.

For a *luau* the table—or a space in the center of the floor, if it happens that the guests are to sit on the floor—is entirely covered with large leaves and then strewn with ferns and flowers. Then the bowls of poi are put on. Sometimes each guest has a bowl of poi, and other times one bowl serves for two people.

Hawaiian poi is made of taro roots, boiled, peeled, pounded, mixed with water, and slightly fermented. It is the color and consistency of the paste used for paper hanging and is always eaten cold. Such is the Hawaiian staff of life.

There are also boiled sweet potatoes, a shellfish called *opihi*, seaweed, raw salmon mixed with onion and tomato, and sometimes a delicious sweetmeat made of grated taro and coconut. There will probably be chicken or turkey cooked with young taro leaves in coconut milk, and there may be *laulau*. These are made by tying up in *ti* leaves a piece of beef, a piece of pork, a piece of salt salmon, and sometimes a little fresh fish or a few young taro leaves. They are then boiled for a long time. The blended flavors of the *laulau* are very good, and one of them is an exceedingly generous service of meat. However, the *main* dish is pig, preferably a half-wild pig, cooked in an underground oven.

I was disappointed that I never attended a luau at which

poi-fed puppies were served. They are said to be more delicious than pork, but are now served in very few places.

Soda pop was the usual beverage. However, *okolehau*, a very intoxicating drink made from the *ti* root, was also frequently served. Theoretically the prohibition amendment applied to the Territory of Hawaii, but it was not at all well enforced. At one luau I noticed a prohibition enforcement agent drinking more than anyone else—a situation, I suppose, not uncommon throughout the United States.

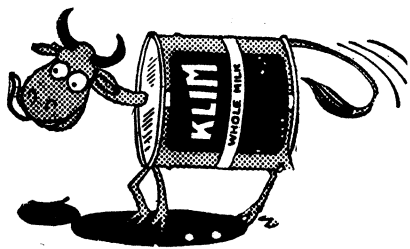
At luaus there are no knives, forks, or spoons to cramp one's style. The guests eat with their hands the oleaginous pork, then circulate two fingers in poi, and sweetly and mellifluously suck it off. At an Indian dinner in Delhi I noticed the host and guests eating so daintily with their fingers that one was scarcely aware they were eating at all. But guests at a luau are not dainty. They suck their fingers and smack their lips as loudly as they please.

You must lay aside your fastidiousness for some more suitable occasion, and then you will enjoy a luau, at least if it is your privilege to attend a real native celebration. I know nothing about the feasts gotten up in Honolulu for tourists, though I went to two or three on the Big Island given by *haoles*. For Americans have developed a fondness for the feasts, and they themselves occasionally give them with all the proper technique of finger sucking.

Some of the luaus we attended were private parties. Others were given in connection with Sunday school rallies and political events. The biggest one was given to celebrate the Republican victory in the local elections.

(To be continued)

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In Cagayan Sulu

(Continued from page 299)

The crocodile grasps its victim with a strong and tenacious grip. The cone-like teeth do not damage so much as the crushing, vise-like hold, and this had broken both of her thighs. From a long period of convalescence, she emerged a cripple. She could never walk but has to be carried from place to place in a specially constructed chair. As for Abdula, he still bears on his manly chest the marks of the under-sea fray. Great weals and knobs show where the terrible wounds healed, without the benefit of medical science but with a hardy and healthy constitution, as no infection ensued, the wounds having been made in the salt water below the surface.

And these testify to as great a courage, as high an endeavor as any medal that ever adorned a warrior's breast.

Rota' Days

(Continued from page 301)

the Great Bend, rolling its way through the Kansas prairies quite near his boyhood home; of trapping in the winter; of sleigh rides; of girls he had loved in his boyhood; of school and college; of military service in Cuba, the Philippines, China. Now he was marching through tropical jungle, damp with the dampness of many rains. Now he was in a skirmish line out in the cogon, a pitiless sun overhead and the ground parched with drouth. Now he stood on the deck of a cruiser rushing to the relief of men, women, and children cut off from the world and in peril of death in a

walled city entirely surrounded by the Boxers ready to slaughter and to torture all the foreign devils whom they thought the cause of their troubles.

Now he was speaking of camps in peace times; of his professional joys and tribulations; of women, single and married; of hands he had held in poker; of scotch highballs and wild carouses; of technical problems; of maneuvers and gear and equipment and what not.


At length his delirium brought him back again to the Great War. Here his ravings were exceedingly bitter. For here, on the bloody limestone fields of France, in lousy trenches, his men covered with mud and vermin, he was unable to go forward without explicit orders from some mysterious authority far back of the danger zone. Here, amid artillery, barrages, gas attacks, hand grenades, air raids, tanks, liquid fire, and sniping, the romance of his calling left him; he returned home to America condemning his profession in his inmost heart.

His whole dream of the romance of the service shattered, vaguely he sought for something that would bring it back again. The war had left much to be desired in the goodwill shown each other by the allied nations who had crushed the common enemy at a staggering cost in lives, money, and culture. So they closely watched each other.

"Ah!" thought this man, "Here is romance, something new under the sun once more. I will hie me away and do service far from all reminders of things 'over there'. Think of the color and romance; the plots and counter-plots, the intrigues, the courage and the caution, the clear, clever thinking necessary to succeed in this phase of the game!"

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His ego aroused once again, he had stepped forward. But in reality it was stepping backward, for he was a man who loved his fellowmen and could not grow used to their absence. He was sent to far-off islands, isles of glistening white coral sand and palm trees. Here he found nothing in the least dramatic. He lost interest in the game, for he had no men for his chessboard.

Gruesome memories of France, and disillusion, returned to his brain like the bats to their cave in the morning. He drank more and more to escape from reality, but found this impossible. So, suffering from old shrapnel wounds and gas, as well as in mind, he drank as no man should in those islands, especially if, as was most probably the case, such liquor was tampered with.

Now he lay dying, remote—so hopelessly remote!—from home, his brothers in arms, his loved ones. He had sought high adventure to forget his disillusionment, only to plunge deeper into the mire of despair. Thus passed a good soldier, a soldier with a conscience, who could fight for the right with a heart beating free. But the War of Nations,

to him, seemed to wither the world after years of advancement in the arts and peace and culture! He passed away with the setting of the sun behind the palm-fringed surface of the vast Pacific. The booming surf on the reef took up the rhythm of his heart beat. He has gone to his last camp—a camp where he has found the forgetfulness he sought.

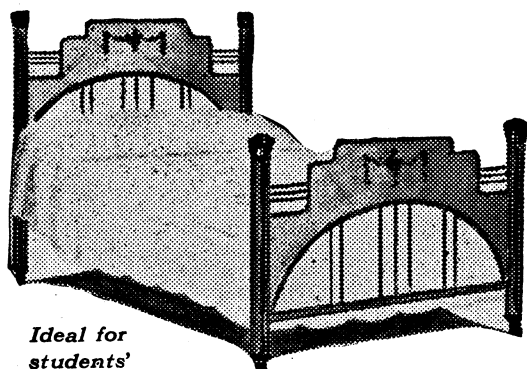
Philippine Typhoons

(Continued from page 296)

of an expedition that Governor Dasmariñas fitted out to "assist" the King of Cambodia:

"D. Luis Perez Dasmariñas, former Governor of the Philippines, loyal servant of God and of his king, organized at his private expense an expedition to China to assist the king of Cambodia. The hurricane experienced by the vessels of the expedition is thus described by one of the passengers, Fr. Diego Aduarte, O.P. 'We left Manila Bay on the 17th of September; we were about 150 soldiers and sailors. The sixth day of the trip had not elapsed before our ships were dispersed by a furious hurricane. The *Galeota* came out the best, because although destroyed, at least she landed on friendly shores. The *Capitana*, after many mishaps, finally ran aground on the coast of China, on the eve of St. Francis. The flagship, on board of which I was a passenger, lost the mainmast. The helm was broken by the fury of the wind and of the sea. . . . The planks of the vessel played like the keys of an organ. . . . All the efforts done to repair the weak parts of the boat against the mountainous seas and the strong winds were like the attempt of a child to check the fury of a brave bull. We remained several days in such a distressed condition and with the fear that something worse was yet to come upon us, because the day of our father St. Francis was drawing near and it is infallible that on that day, or two or three days before or after it, these seas are disturbed by storms. With these fears, we determined to take shelter in the Babuyan Islands. We got our ship so near to shore, that the bow touched the land and we dropped two

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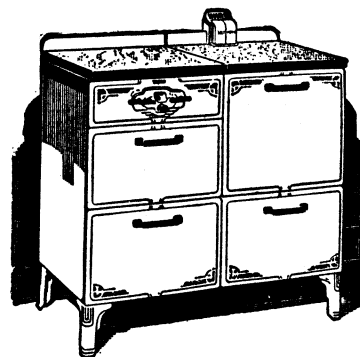


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anchors by the stern. Suspicious of the weather, we landed the provisions and supplies that we had taken along with us. We began unloading our supplies as the eve of St. Francis was approaching. Before we could get them all, there was again a strong storm. The vessel was shattered to pieces some of which reached the land but the keel and artillery were buried in the sand, the ship being unable to support their weight. For two days we weathered this fierce storm of high winds and heavy rains, under the shelter of a few cottages made by us along the seashore with some trunks.' It was a singular providence of God that the survivors escaped alive from a tempest so fierce and in a seashore so deserted and abandoned. When the storm abated, a small boat was made with the spare parts of the wrecked vessel. On it Fr. Diego made his way to Northern Luzon to give an account of the accident and to beg assistance from Manila."

The sad fate of the galleon *San Jose*, the pride of the Philippines, is told in the story of the typhoon of July 3, 1694:

"The historians of the Philippines praise greatly the wise administration, loyalty, and unselfishness of Governor Fausto Cruzat y Góngora. In his time, within nine months, was finished the galleon *San Jose*, the biggest ever made in these isles. The ship would have been better made, had it been built with less haste, and without working on it during Sundays and holidays. In proportion to the size of the ship was the wealth with which it was loaded, it being said that it was the first to sail with such a valuable cargo. About the fateful destiny of the ship, P. Murillo gives the following details: 'It set sail on the feast day of St. Peter and St. Paul of 1694, to the great rejoicing of those who placed all their hopes to get rich quickly on the vessel. But shortly afterwards, their joy was converted to sorrow for on the third of July the ship ran aground on the Island of Luban in a furious typhoon. It was shattered to pieces, resulting in the total loss of its cargo and the death of more than 400 persons.' Among those who died was Fr. Pedro de Cassanova, S. J., an old missionary of Visayas, who was bound for Madrid and Rome as Procurator General of the Philippines."

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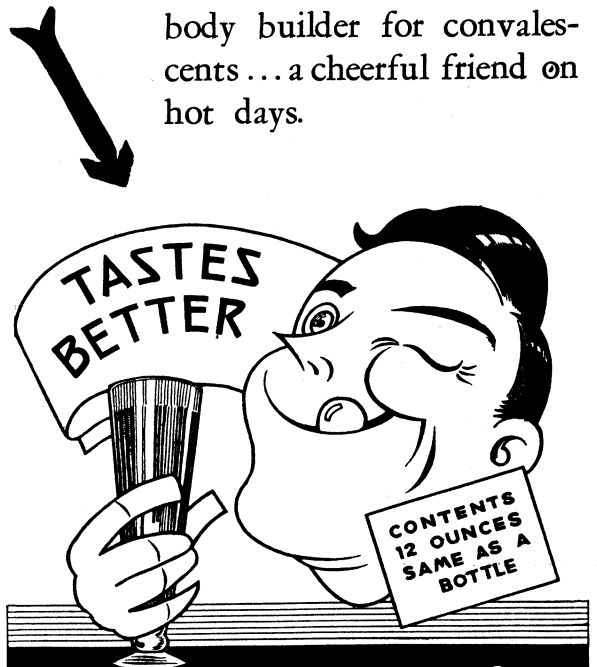
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strikingly illustrated in the account of the typhoon of July 30, 1704:

"The following information regarding a storm is taken from the biographic sketch of Pedro de Oriol, a Jesuit father, native of Urguel in Cataluña, and for many years, a fervent missionary in Luzon and Visayas. The event, although somewhat anomalous, is narrated in these terms by Fr. Murillo: 'A member of our Society to whom Fr. Oriol gave a cross of Caravacan, affirms that while navigating under deadly calms on two occasions, he put on the stern of the ship the cross, offering this prayer to God: "For the sake of Thine servant Oriol. We beg Thee to give us favorable wind, and so that I may know that for his sake Thou hast granted us what we request, make it be within one hour." On both occasions, before the hour was ended, they had favorable wind to continue their journey. This same person was once overtaken by a terrible storm on the eve of Saint Ignatius in 1704, and realizing that it was a baguio on account of the force of the wind and the waves, he put the cross on the stern of the ship, and prayed to God that for the sake of Fr. Oriol he be saved from the danger, promising to reveal to the superiors the favor requested. The result was that from the moment the cross was put up the storm did not increase in fury as it threatened to, but rather began to abate until it at last died

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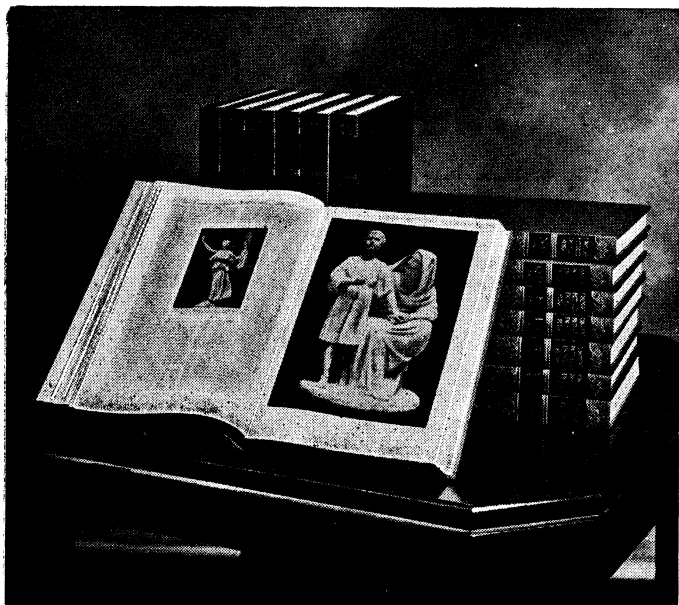
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out, although in other parts the typhoon raged with all its fury, the whole of that day and the next. In fulfillment of his promise, this person related to the Superiors the incident in order that God may be glorified in his worthy servants.'"

How a typhoon won a battle for the British fleet against the Spanish and possibly modified Philippine history, is revealed in Father Selga's account of the typhoon of April 22, 1797:

"When the news became known in Manila in March, 1797, that England had declared war against Spain, General Alava took the whole fleet out of Cavite to go to plunder the English convoy which was to sail from China en route to London. On April 22, 1797, the fleet ran into a typhoon. Four frigates and two warships were close together; the night was pitch dark; collision was liable to occur at any time. The day before, a boat from Acapulco, then only fifty leagues from the fleet, was caught in this same storm. The frigate *Santa Maria* which was ahead and was bound for New Spain got into the thick of the storm and

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sunk under the furious waves. The rest of the fleet was unmasted and cleared of everything on deck. The next morning all the ships appeared completely stripped, with broken masts."

September 16, 1830, may be regarded as an eventful day in Manila:

"The chronicles of the time mentioned three calamities which befell Manila on this day: the overflowing of the Pasig River which flooded the city, various earthquake shocks, and a baguio or colla of considerable intensity."

An epic battle with the waves is described in the account of the typhoon of July 1, 1846:

"Rev. Romualdo Jimeno, a Dominican priest and zealous missionary of Tongking, having been appointed bishop of Cebu, determined to pass from the Asiatic Continent to the Philippines to receive the episcopal consecration from the hands of the Archbishop of Manila, Fr. Aranguren. He embarked in Laphu on June 30, bound for Macao; but the next day, a terrible tempest broke out. The rudder of the ship was lost. Fr. Jimeno and his companions having been far away from land found it necessary to throw themselves into the sea and swim in order to save their lives. Meanwhile the wind and rain showed no sign of abating; the mountainous waves tossed the shipwrecked men, sometimes passing over them, and at other times breaking against their bodies. They remained sixteen hours in this pitiful condition until they reached the shores of China, where they were carried by the current and the wind. Many times they believed that their last hour had arrived, because the force of the waves made them drop the pieces of wood to which they were clinging for support. Fatigued and exhausted under such suffering, the bodies began to suppurate all over; but, at last, the Bishop escaped with his life, although he lost his companion, P. Pumarada, as well as two valets and four sailors."

With these few examples we rest our case! Those who still are unconvinced may very profitably apply themselves to a detailed study of Father Selga's memoir. Perhaps few

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people will realize and appreciate the immense amount of grinding toil that must be put into a work of this kind and possibly only those upon whom rests the burden of weather forecasting in the China Seas area, will appreciate to the full its great value as a contribution to scientific and practical meteorology.

Unfortunately the paper on which the text is printed is so thin that the reverse side is seen with a distinctness that is a bit trying to the eyes. This is a serious fault especially in a publication of permanent value and which will be consulted for many years to come.

SELGA, Miguel: Charts of Remarkable Typhoons in the Philippines 1902-1934; Catalogue of Typhoons 1348-1934. Issued from the Manila Central Observatory, pp. 55, 12 charts, 12 tables. Price ₱1.60. Charts separately ₱0.30. Manila: 1935. Bureau of Printing

Mariana

(Continued from page 294)

"A little", confessed Sidro. "Might as well have it now, if we can, eh, Tomas?"

Their conversation was interrupted by a halloo from the partly-roofed house. It was Mariana who had just arrived and taken the pot of rice and a can with cooked vegetables from her head where she had carried them.

The men answered that they were coming and hurried down the hill. The girl had already scooped the rice out of the pot and placed it on fresh green banana leaves spread out on the floor. She got a pail from a peg and when she came back from the brook with water, the men were already eating. They ate ravenously and sometimes talked with their mouths full, while Mariana saw to it that the food spread on the leaves was replenished as long as anything remained in the pot. The shirts of the men were plastered to their backs with perspiration. At first they had tried to brush the dirt and sweat from their faces, but when they had begun to eat, beads of perspiration stood out on their foreheads and trickled down their faces, bringing with it

particles of dirt that coursed down their bodies. The girl, however, felt no disgust for these sweating, begrimed, and hungry men.

After the meal, they squatted on the floor and talked. The girl flung the leaves that had been used as plates into the stream. She glanced up the slope strewn with fallen trees and breathed deeply of the air pervaded with the scent of moist earth and freshly-hewn trees. At the foot of the slope was a patch of cultivated ground planted to camotes.

"Nice home you'll have here," remarked Sidro to Berto.

"I think so. If I can only finish the house before the rain sets in. They say that *pawid* (nipa thatch) is cheaper now."

"Yes, Julian brought several hundreds for his roof," put in Tomas who knew almost everything that went on in those parts.

"Ay, the cheaper the better," concluded Berto.

After the men had left to resume their work, Mariana rested for a bit, propping her back against a post. She was filled with a sort of itching eagerness to do something, but her body refused to move as if under the influence of a powerful drug. She might have wondered at this before, but now, in her lassitude, she took for granted that these sudden changes within her were natural to one of her age. But at times she admonished herself: "Stop this foolishness! What's all this about?" Yet she had not sufficient resolution to break the placid flow of her musings. All she wanted now was quiet and idleness. But suddenly, as if electrified, she bounded up, left the house, and raced up the trail to the source of the brook. Hurriedly shedding her scanty cloth-

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ing, she plunged into the clear pool, and remained motionless on the surface of the water.

If her father had had an inkling of what was happening to her, he would have been greatly surprised and perhaps a little indignant, she calmly reflected as she trudged airily down the trail to the village; the old man had been so used to seeing her so thoughtful and serious. But she was not serious now, and was instead intoxicated with a gaiety the why of which she only partly sensed. Her pretty, usually placid face was flushed and piquant in its sudden bloom. Sometimes she had the sudden impulse to jump, to sing, to laugh, to run; at other moments she felt the drugging effect of a vague melancholy. She might not have guessed that

this was love that worked in her; she only sensed that a man, lately come to the village, was the cause of her strange state. And now she only wanted to hasten the end of the day so she could go once more to the tiny *ermita* or chapel in the village and perhaps see him there again.

She never reflected that the village people might find fault with her conduct, because in her simple and ecstatic heart she knew of no conventions affecting her, and she felt, moreover, that everything was just as it should be. Of course, she liked Berto; her parents liked him and told her he would make a good husband. She found no fault in him and everybody said she could find no better man for a husband, but she discovered that he could give her no sensations beyond her ken. How this new thing had happened, she did not understand; the way of it was strange enough.

The night before, at the chapel, where the *flores de Mayo* festival was being celebrated, she was kneeling with some other girls near the singers. A number of young men were present inside the small building. She had been praying, marking her prayers on her beads, but suddenly felt the sensation of some one's eyes being on her. She looked up and saw a young man intently staring at her. What a strange impression he made on her! It was as though she were seeing him for the first time and through a fog, and when she caught his gaze, something seemed to go amiss inside her. Strange that now she should remark certain peculiarities in his face, as if she had never seen him before, although she had been seeing him for the past three weeks in the village.

Luis was a Constabulary soldier who had been away in Mindanao and had returned to his native village for the first time in six years. His people were farmers and were quite well-to-do. He had made no attempts to show off and had worn fatigue over-alls most of the time, and she had seen him in uniform only once; that was when he arrived. He was not young any more, and was not especially good-looking with the two or three scars on his face which he had got in some encounter. He made love to Sofia, Mariana's closest friend, and had on a number of occasions taken Mariana along when he and Sofia took a walk, for Sofia's parents were very strict. Thus Mariana had seen him a good many times, with Sofia and sometimes alone, but she had never conceived a special liking for him except that form of timid worship which country people bestow on those who have seen other places.

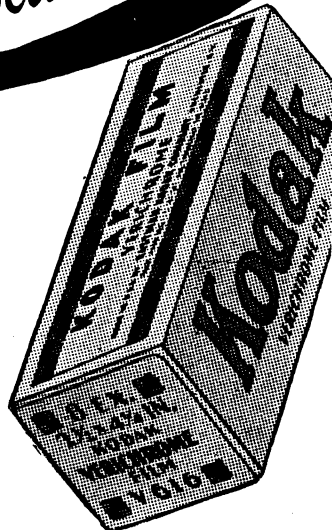
But since the night before, he had begun to assume a different significance in her thoughts. The mere thought of him sent delightful shivers up and down her body. To-



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night, she thought, she would wear her simple holiday dress and, fresh-looking from her bath, would surely look nice. His mere presence would be enough compensation for the troublesome emotions she had experienced the whole day long.

Why was it that she seemed to be seeing everything around her in a new light? She had passed over this trail many times before, but she had not noticed its beauties. The distant hills, the overhanging branches of the huge trees, the checkered shadows falling on the baked clay of the path, the twittering birds: it was all so beautiful.

It was when she was nearing the village, almost running in her haste, that she heard voices and laughter in a hollow where flowers grew in abundance. Somebody called to her and she took a by-path that brought her into a company of girls gathering flowers for the celebration that night.

"Where have you been?" asked a serious-looking girl who was plucking the petals from a flower and dropping them into a card-board box.

"To father's clearing."

"Didn't you meet Sofia? No? Well, I thought you might have. She was going to the lowland..."

"Why?"

"To overtake her soldier, who has left... But she was a little late... She's been crying ever since..."

"Has Luis gone away?" Mariana asked tremulously.

"Why, yes. He went away this afternoon," calmly replied the girl, not noticing Mariana's growing agitation.

"Well, I'll be going..." said Mariana and abruptly left the group. She hurried to the village, knowing not why she did so or what good it would do her. When she reached her home, she placed the empty pot in its corner and then she sat down abruptly on the doorstep, not having the strength to ask from the neighbors whether it was true that Luis had really left. The shadows were lengthening and with the dusk came the returning laborers and the girls with their flowers, young swains by their side, but Mariana gave no heed. Darkness and stillness would come now, but it would still be a long time before the moon would rise and flood the land once more with light.

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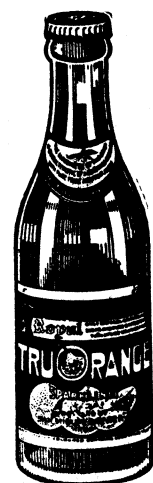
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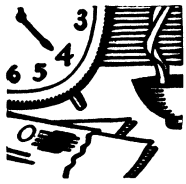
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In the Editor's Office



THE article "Rafting Down the Magat" was written by Col. William E. Dossler, at the request of his friend, former Governor-General Francis Burton Harrison, who was so kind as to send it to me with the following note: "The inclosed article by Col. William E. Dossler, until recently Governor of the Mountain Province, was sent me by him at my request. I find it an exciting account of 'derringdo'. If you could use it in your magazine, please let me know, so that I can write Dossler. If it is not suitable, please send it back to me. . . ." Governor Harrison also inclosed a note from the Colonel that read: "Dear Governor, As you requested, I am sending a copy of my 'Rafting Down the Magat'. I am not very much at writing such an article, but I can assure you that those mentioned in the article are absolute facts." I wrote Governor Harrison that I should be very glad to publish the article, and soon after received the following letter from Colonel Dossler. "I am just in receipt of a letter from Governor Harrison with which he enclosed your note to him relative to my article 'Rafting Down the Magat'. I feel highly honored at what you state in your note to Governor Harrison about the article. The trip was made in 1934. I am sending you a few pictures, but none of them are of that particular trip. All my pictures taken on that trip were spoiled by the water. Even my camera came all apart and had to be thrown away. . . ." I am pleased to be able to say that Colonel Dossler has consented to write a number of other articles for the Philippine Magazine for which he will draw upon his more than thirty years of experience and adventure and splendid service in the Mountain Province.

Delfin Fresnosa, author of a number of outstanding stories that have appeared in the Philippine Magazine during the past year, contributes "Mariana" to this issue, again a notable story. I asked him some time ago what authors he admired the most. He answered: "Your question appeared very simple, and at first I was inclined to answer immediately, but later on I began to hesitate. I have read quite a few European and American authors and some of them have claimed a great deal of my interest and attention. The Russians of the nineteenth century espe-

cially fascinate me, however, and I am also greatly indebted to Gustave Flaubert, and hope that I have not disgraced his theories about writing." I have remarked before that Filipino literature in English is more like the literature of Russia than that of any other country, possibly because there is a strain of the Oriental in the Russian and because the conditions of life among the masses are in many ways similar.

Francisco C. Cleto, author of "The Day Mang Julio Came Home a Winner", writes with a touch of humor—not too common among our writers. "Mang Julian: Elector", his first story in the Philippine Magazine, appeared in the August, 1935, issue. He was born at Naga, Camarines Sur, in 1912, and is employed in the Bureau of Audits, Manila.

In sending me the story, "In Cagayan Sulu", in which a fight with both a shark and a crocodile is described, Percy A. Hill, already well known to readers of the Magazine, wrote me that it has "the merit of truth". . . . "The story was told to me as it happened by Fred Warner who was teaching school in that sector. . . . At any rate it deals with a phase of the Moro character other than those usually described, although not out of keeping with their valor."

Mrs. Alice Franklin Bryant is the wife of W. C. Bryant, former Governor of Nueva Vizcaya. Before her marriage she taught school for some years in China and later in Hawaii. She recounted some of her China experiences in a short series of articles published in the Magazine last year. Her account of her Hawaiian adventures, begun in this issue, is not less interesting.

That the sailor today known to all the world under the name of Robinson Crusoe spent a part of his life in this part of the world, and was, in fact, first heard from at Batavia, is set forth by our Netherlands Indies contributor, G. G. van der Kop, editor of the *Batavia Weekly News*, who thus furnishes a note of genuine historical-literary interest.

Liguasan Marsh, described in the poem by Maximo Ramos in this issue was described in prose and at greater length in the article by Dr. Segundo Alano in the May issue on the Bila-ans of Cotabato.

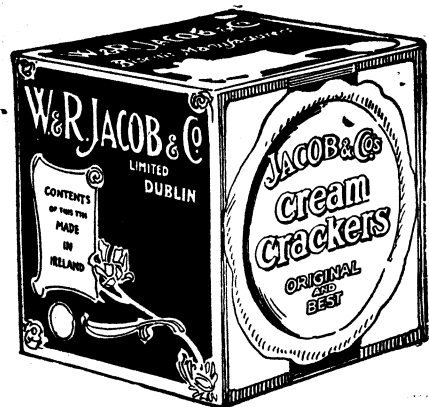
Maximo D. Bas writes from Talisay, Cebu: "The first thing I always ask for at the Cebu public library is your interesting magazine, and when almost every afternoon I find it is being read by others, imagine my disappointment. And the first thing I read when I do get it is your Four O'Clock column. I haven't been able to forget what you wrote about poetry one time when you discussed a piece of literature called 'Escape'."

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J. C. Dionisio writes from Seattle that his story, "Blessed are the Meek", published in the February issue of the Philippine Magazine, has been accepted for publication in the *New Masses*, a radical New York weekly. Dionisio, by the way, graduates this month at the University of Washington. He also states that he had a professor in early nineteenth century literature read Salvador P. Lopez's "Letter to a Thoughtful Young Man", also published in the February issue, in class, and that the professor expressed surprise when he was told Lopez was "only" a newspaper man.

In connection with the editorial, "The Church and the Univeristy" in the February issue, Gilbert S. Perez, of the Bureau of Education, wrote me: "I read with interest your editorial about priests and the University. I was raised in the Catholic Church and know that nothing is more harmful to the churches, both Protestant and Catholic, than a spirit of blind and unyielding intolerance. Elsewhere one can be anti-clerical and still not be anti-religious, but evidently not in the Philippines. When I was in Spain, I found the country rabidly anti-clerical, but on Sundays I found the churches full to the doors. This proves that Spain is as Catholic as it ever was, but absolutely against clerical interference with the economic, educational, and political interests of the country."

I had a note from Datu Gumbay Piang, an occasional contributor, the other day. He wrote that he is now on special detail in Manila with the Textbook Committee and that as soon as he finds time he will visit me and pay his respects to the "Grand Old Man of Philippine journalism". I appreciate the Datu's kindly sentiments, and he'd certainly be welcome, but I'd like to know who started that "old man" fiction, so I could convince him of the contrary, physically, if necessary, by gum! Why, right here in the same town, R. McCullogh Dick, of the *Free Press*, is old enough to be my grandfather, and even

Walter Robb of the American Chamber of Commerce *Journal* could be my father. That note from Datu Piang came right on top of a visit from another contributor to the Philippine Magazine who had never met me personally, and he said he and his friends in the town where he came from had bets out on whether I was nearer thirty than eighty, and one of his reasons for coming to Manila was to settle that important matter. I gave him a photograph of myself before he left so that he would be able to prove his story. He had apparently bet right, for he seemed well satisfied. Now it is true that I am not so hairy as some people, being a more advanced product of evolution, probably, but the holiest men have to shave to produce that same effect, and I saw a picture of a Council session of the League of Nations, taken from the galleries, where practically all these able and brilliant and no doubt youthful and vigorous men look just as I do from that angle at least. The finest bust of Shakespeare, too, representing him in the prime of his glorious career, shows him as clean of head as I am. Yet I was made the unconscious victim, not so long ago, in fact it was during the University of the Philippines commencement ceremonies, of a ribald pencil-sketcher whose product I reproduce herewith. The artist, none other than Norman Hill of the High Commissioner's staff, himself still has a head of hair that would delight a red Indian, but since the Indians are all on reservations anyway, I do not see why I should worry about not being able to oblige them with any scalp-lock.

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I received an interesting book note from the G. & C. Merriam Company the other day, which stated that a pine tree thirty feet high and two-thirds of a gallon of ink go into the making of each copy of Webster's New International Dictionary, second edition. We don't often stop to think of the striking physical facts in connection with the production of books.

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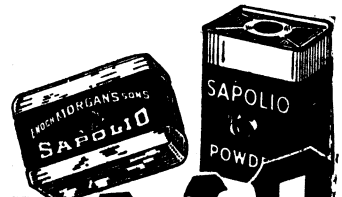
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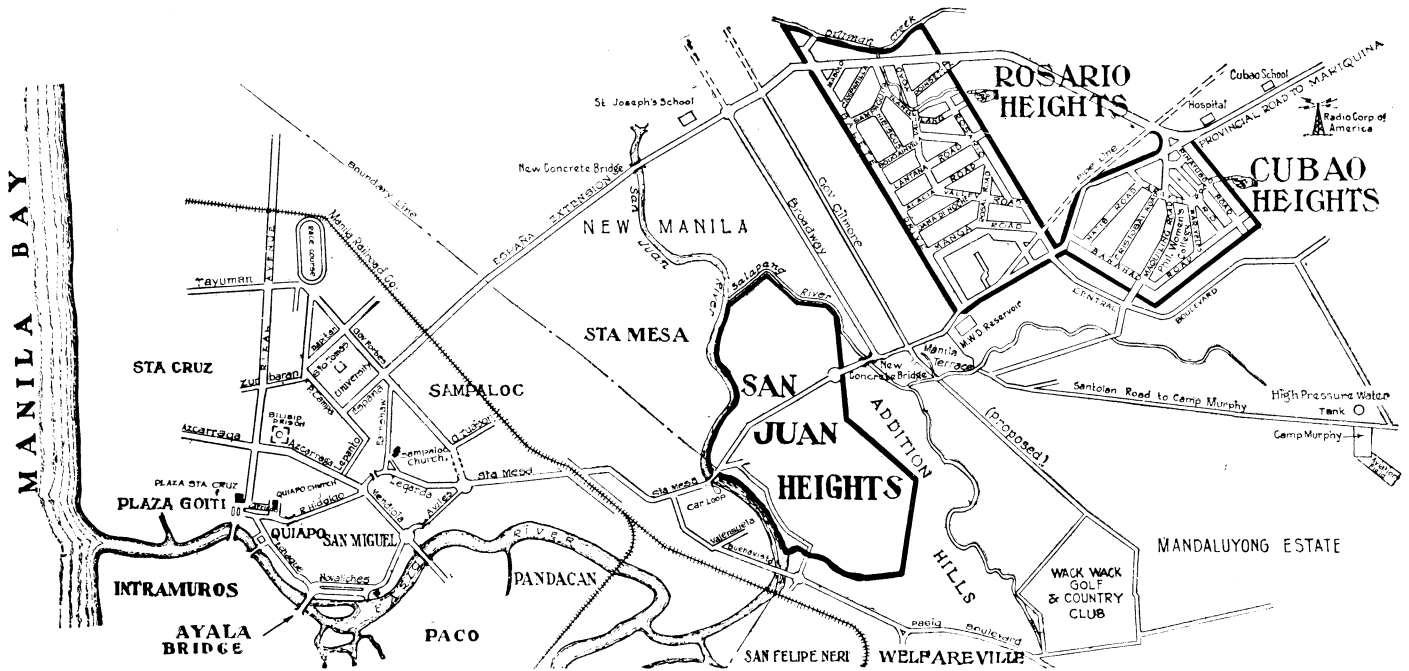
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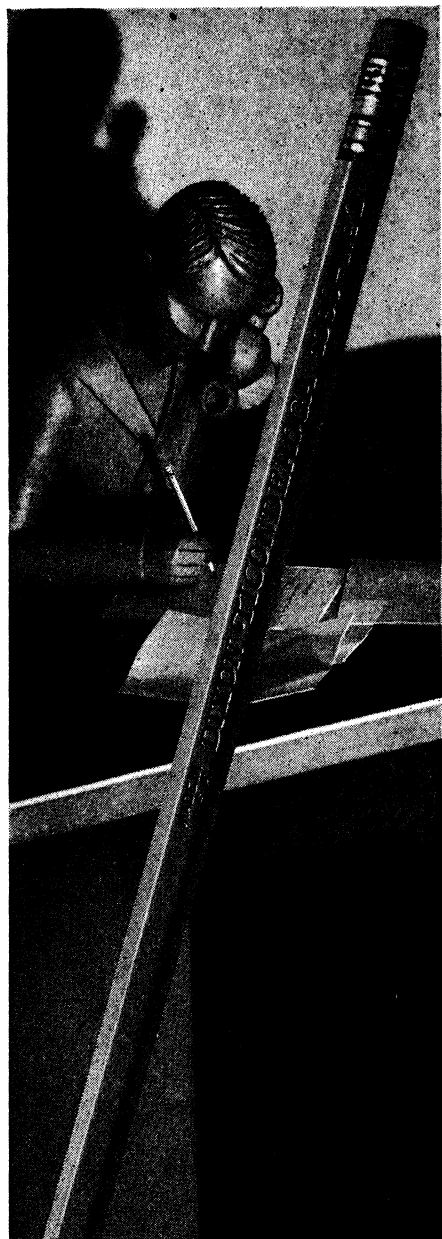
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Philippine Economic Conditions

By J. Bartlett Richards
American Trade Commissioner



EXPORTS appear to have held up well in May, increases in sugar and coconut oil shipments offsetting a reduction in exports of hemp. Copra exports were slightly reduced. Cigar exports were better than in April but leaf tobacco shipments fell off a little.

The export sugar market was quiet throughout most of the month. Prices were strong in the first week but eased off during the rest of the month. With fairly heavy shipments in May, slightly over three-quarters of the 1935 quota for shipments to the United States has been used up. The domestic sugar market was firm throughout most of the month, with advancing prices, particularly for the better grade washed centrifugals.

Copra arrivals were lower in May and mills had difficulty in purchasing their requirements. European demand continued the dominant factor. There was also some European purchasing of oil. Prices advanced throughout the month, due to the shortage of supplies.

Abaca shipments fell off, after the heavy shipments made in April to anticipate the increase in freight rates May 1. Balings also fell off and were approximately equal to shipments. The market was firm, as a result of the significant decrease in balings, and holders were generally unwilling to sell, even at increased prices. A further advance in prices is expected in June but its maintenance depends on foreign demand.

Rice prices were steady, aside from a brief flurry when the question was raised whether the National Rice and Corn Corporation was entitled to import rice free of duty. It is expected that rice prices will continue stabilized at around the present level.

Gold production created a new record, in spite of the fact that some of the principal mines were working on lower grade ore.

Import collection bills increased, exceeding the previous month and May, 1935. For the first five months, they are 20 percent over the same period of 1935. The value of commercial letters of credit opened also continues to exceed last year's. Collections, both import and domestic, continue excellent.

Imports of Japanese cotton textiles, both direct and transhipped, increased substantially in May, offsetting decreases in imports from the United States and China. Imports of rayon were much smaller than in recent months. Stocks of all goods are heavy and demand very poor.

Flour imports were lower than in April but continued large. Stocks are heavy. Demand is seasonally dull but is expected to improve.

Sales of automobiles and trucks fell off seasonally. There was a relatively good demand for medium-priced and expensive cars. Tire sales continue good. Consolidated bank figures again show a decrease in overdrafts and an increase in deposits and cash, due to sales of export sugar. Philippine branches of foreign banks have converted their debit balance with head offices into a credit balance, in the same way. The dollar was again stronger in the exchange market, due to decreasing sugar sales and good demand from importers.

Export cargoes continue very good and inter-island cargoes excellent. Passenger movement is also excellent, both inter-island and to Orient ports, the United States Pacific Coast and Europe. Railway carloadings in May were a little better than in April but slightly below May, 1935.

The Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company is reported to be negotiating for the purchase of the Davao telephone system. It is understood

that they plan to install a radio-telephone station in Davao, giving that city telephone communication with the outside world.

May real estate sales totaled only P858,845 in Manila, or considerably less than in April or in May, 1935. For the first five months, sales have totaled P5,592,219, compared with P6,737,936 for the same period last year.

Permits for new building in Manila were again heavy in May, amounting to P625,790. Permits for new building in the first five months of 1936 exceed those for the entire year 1935. Permits for new building and repairs in the first five months are as follows:

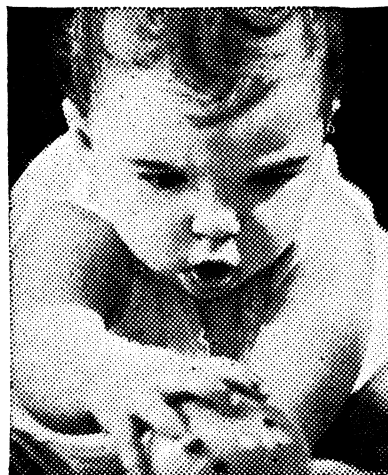
	1935 (Pesos)	1936 (Pesos)
New construction.....	1,343,190	3,049,740
Repairs.....	167,410	218,660
Total.....	1,510,600	3,268,400

May power production totaled 9,732,863 KWH, a decrease of 791,137 KWH from the 10,524,000 KWH in May last year. For the first five months, power production totaled 51,751,053 KWH, an increase of 11 percent over the same period of 1935.

May registrations of new radio sets totaled 383, with 119 cancellations. For the first five months of 1936, registrations of new sets totaled 1,933, with 566 cancellations.

There were 22 new corporations registered with the Bureau of Commerce in May, with P5,366,000 authorized capital, of which P1,510,911 was subscribed and P591,745 paid-up in cash, plus P219,843 in property. Five mining companies were included, with P989,000 subscribed capital, mainly Filipino. These companies had P430,000 paid-up in cash. A general development company, with P100,000 of American capital subscribed, was also included, and two Filipino hospitals, with P215,000 subscribed capital, mostly paid-up in property. Of the total subscribed capital, P1,130,401 was Filipino and P314,200 American. Twelve non-stock corporations, chiefly educational, were registered. Six general partnerships were registered, of which one, with capital of P24,000, is engaged in manufacturing and five with aggregate capital of P656,900, in merchandising. Four of the partnerships are Chinese, one Filipino and one British Indian, the latter being a merchandising company with a capital of P590,000.

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News Summary

The Philippines



May 18.—The temperature in Manila reaches 100.4°F., equalling that of April 30, 1915, which was the highest since 1885, when the maximum went up to 101.5°.

United States High Commissioner Frank Murphy, on his way from Manila to the United States, declares at Shanghai that "the United States and every free nation of the world must be proud over the progress being daily demonstrated by the Filipinos who are rapidly qualifying themselves for self-government. Disinterested and discriminating observers must agree that a singularly fine job has been done by the Commonwealth government thus far. It is a genuine satisfaction to observe that the chief executive of the Filipino people's own choosing is performing his duties so brilliantly as President Manuel L. Quezon. His able leadership and sound policies in good government give promise of a highly successful independent régime in the Islands. I do not believe that the Filipino people are likely to change their desire for home rule within the next decade which is the period fixed for American withdrawal. . . . While ardently desiring independence, they are not unaware of the great responsibilities such independence will thrust upon them. But they are ready and willing to face facts. They know, for instance, that enormous economic and financial problems are facing them. They are now studying these problems, all of which, I think, are solvable. The matter of building up a Filipino army is another problem on which considerable progress has already been made. . . . There is no need for anxiety in connection with the Davao affair, as I believe a satisfactory solution for Japan and all others concerned will be amicably worked out. The question is far less important than other problems confronting the new government. . . . There is no other people in the world better prepared to work out their own destiny than Uncle Sam's foster sons and daughters who have been brought up under American traditions of liberty, equality, peace, and progress. Every nation in the world, even Japan, will find the Filipinos ideal neighbors. All they ask is a chance to demonstrate their capacity to run their own house without intrusion from others. I have infinite confidence in their future and their ability to stand on their own feet. It is the duty of all loyal Americans and lovers of liberty to help them reach this goal!"

May 19.—President Quezon states that the passage

of the Adams bill in the U. S. Senate is a great injustice to the Philippines. "A loss has been incurred by the devaluation of the dollar because the Secretary of War refused to convert the funds of the Philippine Treasury, deposited in the United States by order of the American Governor-General and the Secretary of War, to gold bullion despite the request of the Filipino Secretary of Finance, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Philippines. The funds were in the keeping of the government of the United States and held in trust by its officials, and America has profited as much as we have lost. \$23,000,000 is of no importance to a nation as rich as the United States, but here the sum would solve many of our difficulties. It must be remembered that America has never permitted the Filipino people to manage their finances, and even under the Commonwealth, the United States still retains the power to interfere in Philippine financial affairs, and therefore has retained responsibility for the financial stability of this government. We earnestly hope that the House of Representatives will not pass this bill."

The Philippine Aerial Taxie Company, pioneer Philippine aviation enterprise, completes its first 1,000,000 miles of flying. Patco ships were in the air 8,652 hours, and carried 16,800 passengers.

Announced that Pan American Airways has leased a site near the Cavite navy yard for a temporary operating base pending the possible development of permanent air port facilities in the Manila area.

The temperature at Tuguegarao, Cagayan, reaches 105.8°, the highest record in the Philippines since the organization of the Weather Bureau about 50 years ago.

May 21.—Reported that the Department of Justice has ruled that the Manila Terminal Company should be allowed to operate the haulage service at the Manila piers until next January, reversing the stand taken by the Department of Finance which ruled that the government could terminate the contract with the Company at will on its expiration on May 31, a view to which the Company took exception.

The Manila maximum temperature of 101.1° breaks the weather record for a ten-day sustained hot period.

May 22.—High Commissioner Murphy is received in audience by Emperor Hirohito of Japan and also "discussed topics of the day" with Premier Koki Hirota and Foreign Minister M. Arita. The Foreign Office spokesman states that the Japanese government believes that the Davao issue is of a "local nature" and that Japanese officials did not intend to discuss the matter with the High Commissioner, believing that a "solution can be reached mutually satisfactory to both Japan and the Philippines on a basis of justice and equity".

May 27.—President Quezon appoints Assistant Director of Lands Jose P. Dans, Director, filling the position left vacant by Simeon Ramos who was recently appointed judge.

May 28.—Dr. Alejandro Albert, Under-Secretary of Public Instruction since the Department was first established, having resigned due to ill health, President Quezon appoints Dr. Gabriel Mañalac, Assistant Director of Education in his place, effective June 1, upon recommendation of Vice-President Sergio Osmeña, who is also Secretary of Public Instruction.

Announced that the operation of the arrastre service of the Manila Terminal Company will cease on January 24, 1937.

May 29.—Antonio Arnaiz and Juan Calvo, Filipino flyers, reach Hongkong from Laoag, in six hours, the first lap of a projected flight to Madrid. Their plane, "The Commonwealth of the Philippines", is a small Fairchild machine with a fuel capacity of 80 gallons, enough for 8 hours' flying at 90 miles an hour.

The Stinson cabin plane of the Iloilo-Negros Express, developing engine trouble, is forced down in the sea a mile or so from Navas, Capiz. Passengers and crew were saved by the use of the seat cushions as life-preservers. The plane is a total loss as it sank in deep water.

May 30.—The Philippine Olympic delegation, consisting of Dr. Antonio Sison, Philippine representative, and Dr. Regino Ylanan, head coach, three other coaches, and 29 athletes, leaves Manila for Berlin.

June 1.—President Quezon creates a Deportation Board to take action on complaints filed against aliens composed of the Solicitor-General, the Provost Marshal, the Collector of Customs, and the Chief of Police of Manila.

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June 2.—President Quezon appoints Assistant Solicitor-General José P. Melencio, Under-Secretary of Justice.

June 3.—President Quezon appoints Director of Plant Industry José S. Camus, Under-Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce, and appoints Hilarion Silayan to succeed him as Director of the Bureau.

June 4.—President Quezon, speaking before the Rotary Club of Manila, asks that the government be judged by the results it obtains and asks for co-operation. "Nothing can detract from the greatness of the United States that means recognition of the achievements of this government." He declares that the talk of a dictatorship here is "bunk" and that it is impossible under the Tydings-McDuffie Act and the Constitution. He states he hopes to prove that a democratic system can be just as efficient as a dictatorship.

President Quezon, Vice-President Osmeña, other high Insular officials, and 55 Assemblymen, leave Manila on the S. S. *Negros* for a visit to Davao.

The ten cadets expelled from the Philippine Military Academy for hazing, are to be readmitted, it is announced, in recognition of their good behavior after enlisting in the Army as privates.

June 7.—His Highness Padukka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul-Kiram II dies of kidney trouble in his residence at Maibung, Jolo, after an illness of several weeks. Judge Teopisto Guingona, Director of the Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes, states that the government will not recognize a successor to the Sultan. He leaves no direct heirs. Padukka Datu Raja-Muda Muallil-Wasit is his only living brother. The older brother of the Sultan, who reigned as Sultan Badaru'ddin

from 1880 to 1882, left one child, a daughter, Dayang-Dayang Hadji Piandau, and another younger brother, Datu Atik, and two daughters, one Putri Tarhata, and the other Putri Sakinuli, also known as Princess Emma.

June 8.—Arnaiz and Calvo arrive at Hanoi from Hongkong after a brief stop at Fort Bayard to repair a small leak in their gasoline tank.

June 9.—President Quezon is reported as stating at Davao that the "so-called Davao problem does not exist" and that it is ridiculous to believe that the Japanese control Davao. There are millions of hectares of land available for exploitation in Davao as against 47,000 in the hands of the Japanese. He laments the "undue publicity" given the matter by the local and foreign press and states that press comments are among the causes of embarrassment and ill-will between Japanese and Filipinos. "The Japanese are law abiding and do not interfere with the economic and political development of the Islands. Whatever questions of law or administration exist in connection with the Japanese leases will be studied carefully and decided not only according to law, but justice."

The committee named by President Quezon last November to investigate the government pension funds recommends that the funds be promptly liquidated and that the present defective systems be replaced with a general pension system, those who have contributed to the present funds to be reimbursed the amounts contributed plus interest.

Datu Umbra, husband of Dayan-Dayang Hadji Piandau, is proclaimed temporary Sultan after a meeting of prominent Moros before the burial of the dead Sultan, although Hadji Butu, former Senator, gave his support to the Datu Raja-Muda, claiming that trouble is likely to ensue if anyone outside of the direct line is chosen. Sultan Jamalul-Kiram is given military honors, the funeral cortege being escorted by two companies of soldiers of the Philippine Army.

June 9.—Arnaiz and Calvo arrive at Ventiane, about half-way between Hanoi and Rangoon.

Reported that uniformed and armed Japanese landed in Babuyan Island, north of Luzon, and made extensive surveys, telling the people that they were "friends of the Americans."

June 10.—Reported that President Quezon has requested information from Secretary of War George H. Dern as to whether it would be possible to obtain the detail of an executive officer of the Mellon Institute of Pittsburgh to the Philippines for a few months to direct the organization of a similar institute here, it being his plan to centralize all government research agencies.

Moro leaders are reported to be preparing a petition requesting the government to recognize a successor to the late Sultan, declaring that to refuse this would be tantamount to destroying the established customs and religious rights sanctioned by the United States in its treaty with the Sultan.

June 11.—President Quezon holds a conference with a number of Moro leaders aboard the S. S. *Negros* at Jolo. Vice-President Osmeña speaks on behalf of the President at the pier. Speaker Gil Montilla and Judge Teopisto Guingona place wreaths on the Sultan's tomb.

Signs of unrest and dissatisfaction are reported from various places, with the most immediately menacing situations in Nueva Ecija, Rizal, and Iloilo, due to attempted ejection of tenants by landlords.

Arnaiz and Calvo land at Calcutta, after a brief halt at Akyab.

June 12.—Filipino fishermen at Abulug, Cagayan, report that a Japanese fishing boat forced them to surrender their catch. The provincial commander asks for more soldiers to patrol the coast.

June 14.—President Quezon and his party arrive in Manila.

Arnaiz and Calvo arrive at Allahabad.

Felix M. Roxas, Mayor of Manila from 1905 to 1917, dies of heart-trouble, aged 72.

June 15.—Arnaiz and Calvo arrive at Karachi from Calcutta.

Announced that the Manila Yellow Taxic Company has purchased the garage and taxic business of the N & B Garage, organized by Nugent and Brown in 1900.

June 16.—The National Assembly opens its first regular session with Speaker Gil Montilla in the chair. President Quezon delivers an able message, reviewing the work of the administration and making various recommendations.

President Quezon issues a circular authorizing the Philippine Army to use Teachers Camp, Baguio, as a military school for the whole year except from March 15 to May 30, explaining that the government can not afford to build a large army school at the present time and that the teachers use the place for only a short time each year.

A "higher wage" campaign is initiated at a mass meeting in Manila, in preparation for a demonstration before the Assembly later.

The United States

May 15.—The print of a new sugar control bill, drafted by officials of the United States Department of Agriculture, is made public. It would continue import quotas and the payment of benefits to continental United States, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands producers, but not to producers in the Philip-

ippines. Philippine Resident Commissioner Quintin Paredes is fighting the bill as discriminatory.

May 17.—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes states, "I think the Tydings bill is a good bill because it will give the people of Puerto Rico an opportunity to decide whether they want independence. If they want it, they ought to have it."

May 18.—The Supreme Court holds the Guffey Coal Act unconstitutional. The decision, written by Justice George Sutherland, declares that the Act creates a "little NRA in the coal industry" and that the price-fixing method, the labor provisions, and the 15% tax, a "penalty tax", are all contrary to the Constitution, and that coal in the process of mining is an intra-state business over which the federal government has no regulatory powers. Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes wrote a separate concurring opinion. Justices Louis D. Brandies, Harlan Fiske Stone, and Benjamin N. Cardozo dissented.

The Senate ratifies the London Naval Treaty without a record vote and after less than two hours' debate.

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau announces that he has concluded an agreement with K. P. Chen, Director of the Bank of China, to buy "substantial amounts" of Chinese silver with gold or dollar credits in order to strengthen the Chinese currency system, China being desirous of increasing the gold and foreign exchange portion of its national note reserve. He states this will help stabilize world currencies and promote Sino-American trade.

The Senate votes 55 to 11 in approval of the Adams repeal bill, reversing a previous action of Congress providing for the payment of \$23,862,750 to the Philippines, this sum representing the profit made on Island reserves in the United States when the gold content of the dollar was reduced. Sen. M. F. Tyding's appeal that the matter be referred to the Insular Affairs Committee failed. He declares the Filipinos will look upon the repeal as an "act of bad faith".

Herbert Hoover announces at Chicago that he is "not a candidate" for the Republican presidential nomination.

May 19.—The House refers the Adams bill to the Insular Affairs Committee.

May 21.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt signs the Norris bill appropriating \$410,000,000 within the next ten years for loans to farm groups and private companies to provide rural areas with electric service.

The Senate approves the \$397,500,000 omnibus flood control bill, providing appropriations for 216 projects.

President Roosevelt proclaims an average 48% tariff increase on cotton goods, effective June 20, understood to be aimed principally at Japan.



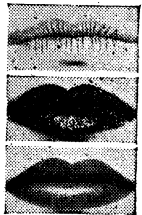
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May 24.—Edward A. Filene, prominent Boston merchant and connected with the U. S. Chamber of Commerce since its organization, resigns from that body, charging that the Chamber has degenerated to a "potent center of reaction" and is a "tool of special interests", that it is controlled by businesses lacking interest in general business, that decisions are made in accordance with the opinions of members instead of being based on research, and that it opposes wage increases from which prosperity must come.

Eighty-two university professors, members of the Economists National Committee on Monetary Policy, issue a series of recommendations including one declaring that the government should abandon silver purchasing, that it dispose of the silver at present held as advantageously as possible over a period of years, and that Congress repeal the presidential authority to reestablish bi-metalism or otherwise subsidize the silver industry.

May 25.—The Supreme Court upholds the federal government's seizure of foreign gold in the United States by rejecting a suit for the recovery of gold valued at \$1,250,000 by a Swiss corporation.

The Supreme Court holds the Municipal Bankruptcy Act of 1934 unconstitutional, according to a decision penned by Justice James Clark McReynolds. Justices Hughes, Stone, Brandies, and Cardozo dissented.

June 1.—The Supreme Court holds that the New York state law providing minimum wages for women and minors is unconstitutional, the decision being interpreted to mean the doom of any kind of state wage and hour legislation as well as such federal legislation. The opinion was written by Justice Pierce Butler and holds that the imposition of minimum wages is a restraint on individual liberty under the 14th Amendment to the Constitution. Justices Hughes, Stone, Brandies, and Cardozo dissented.

June 2.—President Roosevelt states that the decision invalidating the New York minimum wage law for women and children and prior rulings of the Court leaves a "no man's land" where no government can function. Elmore Herrick, regional director of the Labor Relations Board, states that "the time has come to demand a change in the Court," charging that "the majority of the justices have not contacted contemporary life for the past 20 years."

The Treasury Department closes the books on the \$1,000,000,000 cash subscription portion of the \$2,050,000,000 treasury issue after it was oversubscribed seven times the first day.

June 3.—The State Department assures the British government of American concurrence in the British desire, expressed in a recent note, to enlarge its destroyer tonnage quota because of heavy building of submarines and other war vessels by non-signatories.

State Department officials say that President Roosevelt's warning to Americans against traveling on Italian and Ethiopian ships is still effective and will remain so until revoked, despite the cessation of actual hostilities.

United States High Commissioner Frank Murphy arrives at San Francisco and tells the press: "Relationship between the United States and the Philippines must be far above a mere commercial plane. . . . They need each other to make a success of what is thus far a great adventure".

June 4.—Speaker Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee dies of heart-failure, ending a career of more than 27 years in Congress. He was 67 years old.

June 5.—Reported that Japan has rejected State Department overtures for a "gentlemen's agreement" to limit the export of Japanese rayon to the Philippines, not included in the two-year agreement for limitation of cotton piece goods.

President Roosevelt signs the bill authorizing the President of the United States to name an acting American High Commissioner in the Philippines when necessary.

The Republican National Committee decides to give the Philippines two votes in the National Convention. Henry P. Fletcher, Chairman, states that the omission of the Islands in the convention call was due to "misapprehensions".

President Roosevelt signs the Philippine repatriation extension bill, extending through 1937 the measures under which Filipinos in America may return to the Philippines at the expense of the American government.

June 8.—A plan is reported of inserting a plank favoring immediate independence for the Philippines in the Republican platform.

June 9.—The Republican National Convention opens at Cleveland, Ohio.

June 10.—A bitter dispute on the questions of the currency and minimum wages holds up the Convention for some time, while speakers savagely attack the New Deal, especially for its "immorality" in using public money. Judge J. W. Haussermann,

national committeeman for the Philippines, replies to an attack against the Manila representation, pointing out that under the present program, the Islands will not be independent until 1946, the United States retaining sovereignty in the mean time. "That issue appears to be settled", he states. Kenneth B. Day, also of Manila, is made a member of the Committee on Resolutions. He states: "We do not anticipate any trouble with Japan until American sovereignty is withdrawn. After that, nobody can tell". Former President Hoover is given a 15-minute ovation when he appears on the platform, and after a speech in which he calls on the people to engage in a "holy crusade for liberty" and to halt Roosevelt in his march to dictatorship, and declares that the people should thank God for the Constitution and the Supreme Court and the courageous press, that the New Deal has delayed recovery, and that class hatred is being preached from the White House, a half-hour demonstration follows, with shouts, "We want Hoover!"

President Roosevelt speaking at Little Rock, Arkansas, promises the attainment of New Deal objectives within the Constitution which he characterizes as the best instrument ever devised for the continuation of the fundamental principles of a government.

June 11.—Alfred M. Landon, Governor of Kansas, is nominated for the presidency. He was born at West Middlesex, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1887, was a first lieutenant during the war and has been an oil producer since 1912. He is a college graduate, member of the Phi Gamma Delta and the Phi Delta

Phi, a Methodist, Mason, Odd Fellow, and Elk. He married again after the death of his first wife, and has three children.

June 12.—Col. Frank Knox, Chicago publisher, is nominated for the Vice-Presidency. A platform is adapted (which omits mention of the territories and insular possessions of the United States, delighting the Philippine delegation but disappointing the delegates from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Alaska, Mr. Day stating that "the one proposal made to the resolutions committee regarding the Philippines was for immediate independence, and we certainly did not want that," while the other territorial delegates wanted platform endorsements of greater autonomy and ultimate statehood, but were ignored), declaring for "a sound currency", return of relief measures to local agencies with federal assistance, repeal of the present unemployment and old-age insurance but a provision for old-age security and federal contributions to state unemployment and insurance systems, collective bargaining for labor, encouragement of state laws abolishing child labor and protecting women ("we believe this can be done under the Constitution as it stands"), promotion of an economy of plenty instead of scarcity, protection of the balance between soil-building and soil-depleting crops with reasonable benefits to cooperating farmers, anti-monopoly laws, and opposition to entangling alliances with foreign nations and membership in the League of Nations and the World Court.

President Roosevelt in an address at Dallas, Texas, warns that unless monopoly is curbed, the United

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States faces the prospect of becoming a nation of boarding houses instead of homes. "The net result of monopoly, and financial and economic control in the hands of a few, has meant the ownership of labor as a commodity. If the people ever submit to that, they are saying goodbye to their historic freedom. Men will not fight for boarding houses, but they will fight for their homes." As regards foreign affairs, he states that the United States hopes to be helpful in international affairs by example, cooperation, and friendship, "but that help is going to be confined to moral help".

June 13.—Sen. G. P. Nye of North Dakota states that the Republican platform is more likely to draw "reactionary support in the East than regain support of the Western progressives". Sen. G. W. Norris declares: "The reactionaries are in control" and predicts the reelection of President Roosevelt next November. Hoover states: "The ticket and the platform suite me fine."

In reply to a war-debt payment reminder from the State Department, the French government states that it "desires to make it absolutely plain that it is prepared to seek as soon as circumstances permit a settlement of debt on a basis acceptable to both countries", but that it "still finds itself unable to advance proposals at present" and "can only hope that a situation will develop sufficiently to justify in the near future the undertaking of negotiations".

June 14.—Sen. W. E. Borah criticizes Landon's stand on the currency question, stating "there is no greater threat to United States producers than a pledge to return to the gold standard". The platform plank declares only for a sound currency and opposition to further devaluation of the dollar, but Landon has announced that he interprets it to mean currency expressed in gold and convertible into gold.

June 15.—The Jones resolution, which would reenact the current Jones-Costigan sugar quotas for 1936 and 1937, is stripped of its provisions providing for processing taxes, which would preclude the payment of benefits to growers.

The first of the bonds and checks in the \$2,200,000,000 bonus payment to American veterans of the World War begins moving through the mails, with \$3,988,938 scheduled to go to the 3,429 former soldiers in the Philippines.

Finland again makes its semi-annual payment of \$164,315 on the war debt to the United States, the only foreign government to meet this obligation.

Other Countries

May 15.—Mussolini is quoted in the Paris *Le Matin* as saying: "Today Ethiopia is entirely, irrevocably, integrally, and solely Italian. I wish for peace, but if anyone tries to tear away the fruits of victory purchased at the expense of so many sacrifices, they will find us alert and prepared..."

Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg assures Mussolini that the recent Cabinet moves would "improve the already cordial relations between Austria and Italy". Von Starhemberg entrained for Rome, stating that "the world will hear from the Heimwehr in about a week."

The Chinese government protests to Tokyo about the steady increase in Japanese troops in North China and against the smuggling evil which is sapping the nation's vital revenues, charging that Japanese officials in the region are in open connivance with their smuggling countrymen, and demanding immediate cessation of Japanese interference with the Chinese customs service.

May 16.—A Tokyo spokesman explains that recent forcements in North China are necessary because of increased communism and increased anti-Japanese propaganda, and the increase of Japanese nationals

in the region. Interested powers were not notified of Japan's intention to send additional troops until they had already reached their stations. Diplomats point out that the Boxer protocol allows Japan and the other signatories only enough soldiers to protect their embassies and consulates at Peiping and sufficient forces between Peiping and Tientsin to guarantee the safe passage of their nationals between the capital and the sea. They declare that Japanese forces are now sufficient to occupy strategically located airfields, railroad stations, and passes in the Great Wall, and claim that conditions in the region are normal and that the number of Japanese nationals has increased but slightly during the past few years.

The Italian Senate unanimously ratifies the decrees annexing Ethiopia.

Premier Benito Mussolini telegraphs his "best wishes" to Chancellor Schuschnigg the new Austrian dictator and assures him that the Italo-Austrian-Hungarian agreements recently renewed at Rome will remain in force.

May 17.—The Italians deport a number of English and American journalists from Addis Ababa, accused of anti-Italian activities and espionage. A number of natives have been executed charged with murder during the two days of pillage preceding the Italian occupation.

Lieut. Col. Herman Bush assumes the provisional presidency of Bolivia after army leaders, taking advantage of a general strike, seized control of the government in a bloodless coup, and forms a dictatorial junta representing Republican socialists and Left socialists. President Tejada Sorzano was forced to resign.

May 18.—Tientsin students declare a three-day strike to appeal to the nation to rise against the Japanese invaders. The Nanking government is taking swift action to quell the demonstrations, fearing Japanese reprisals.

Reported that Britain has addressed notes to the United States and Japan declaring its decision to retain 40,000,000 tons of destroyers in excess of treaty limits because non-signatory countries have constructed over 200 submarines since 1930. It is stated that the Admiralty estimates that Japan already possesses 25,000 tons of submarines above the 52,070 treaty limit and has more under construction.

Prince Rudiger von Starhemberg, ousted Vice-Chancellor of Austria, confers with Mussolini, and it is reported that he was advised to return to Austria and not oppose the new government. The relations between Mussolini and von Starhemberg have cooled, it is said, because of the failure of the fascist program in Austria. Schuschnigg appoints Baron Alfonso de Kloss, a cousin by marriage of Otto von Hapsburg, pretender to the throne, as Vice-Commander of the Heimwehr, and has ordered the dissolution of the auxiliary and police sections of the organization.

May 19.—The Japanese establish their military headquarters inside the legation zone in Peiping, not far from the American legation.

The British Royal Air Force is reported to be building a chain of airdromes across Sarawak, Borneo.

May 20.—Trade at Tientsin is reported virtually at a standstill and is seriously threatened even in Shanghai as customs officials look on helplessly while truculent guards of Korean and Japanese rowdies escort huge contraband cargoes into the country at various points along the North China coast. Thirty or forty vessels may be seen any day in the bay at Peitaiho openly discharging their illicit cargoes. About \$100,000,000 of goods have already been smuggled into China and legitimate imports have fallen heavily.

A high Chinese authority states at Nanking that the United States will buy around 75,000,000 ounces of Chinese silver at average monthly prices, which will give China an estimated gold credit in the United States of \$25,000,000.

Miguel Marino Gomez, 47 year old lawyer, is inaugurated President of Cuba.

May 21.—The Chinese government decrees the death penalty for certain types of smuggling, the decree to be in force for one year. Illicit Japanese imports are reported to be increasing at an alarming rate in South China also, and it is said that France will follow the British and American lead in calling the attention of the Japanese government to the situation which threatens to affect seriously China's foreign creditors. As no action has been taken by Japan, it is expected that stronger pressure will be brought to bear.

The *Giornale d'Italia* expresses the view that Italy will consider all trade treaties ended with nations which imposed sanctions upon Italy. It is reported that Britain has declined an informal Italian request to withdraw its Sikh troops composing the legation guard at Addis Ababa and that France has refused to withdraw its troops from the Deredawa shops of the French-owned railroad. The French government has protested against the deportation order of Monsignor Andre Jarousseau, leader of Catholic missions in Ethiopia, 78 years old, and for 50 years in the country, who was ordered to leave on charges that he made "hostile demonstrations against Italy".

May 23.—Emperor Haile Selassie and his family board a British war vessel for England, traveling incognito. Italy postpones the execution of the expulsion order of Father Jarousseau.

The British are forced to take drastic control measures because of the renewed clashes between Arabs and Jews in Palestine.

Schuschnigg orders the arrest of various Nazi leaders in Austria following a Nazi attack on the castle of von Starhemberg in upper Austria, the Nazis being believed to have been in search of Heimwehr arms.

May 24.—Reported that Britain will make Cape-town an important naval base as a result of Italy's increased strength in the Mediterranean.



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The Russian government informs Britain it can not consider the limitation of its Far Eastern fleet to long as no similar agreement is binding upon Japan. The Anglo-Russian naval conference will be resumed tomorrow.

May 25.—Gen. Chang Chun, Chinese Foreign Minister, speaking before government officials makes an appeal for peace with Japan based upon reciprocity and mutual respect for sovereign rights—"not a temporizing policy to ease the present situation, but a permanent understanding ensuring the peaceful co-existence of the two peoples." I consider the establishment of friendly intercourse between China and Japan as an immediate challenge to practical statesmanship in both countries". As a practical token of Japan's desire to cooperate, he calls upon that country to "make a simple move to instantly end smuggling in North China". He declares that China is not relaxing its anti-communist campaign and has never contemplated political alliances with other powers.

Foreign Minister H. Arita tells the lower house of Parliament that President Roosevelt's increase of tariff on cotton goods is "highly regrettable in view of actual conditions and trade relations between Japan and the United States". He sharply criticizes Australia's recent increase in textile tariffs, stating he would invoke the trade protection law against that country.

May 26.—The body of a Japanese officer is found outside a newly opened Japanese cabaret at Peiping, the man having apparently been killed by a blow on the head.

May 27.—The Chinese government dispatches another note of protest to Japan against the heavy troop movements in North China, rejecting the Japanese explanations for this action. Chinese diplomats in world capitals have been instructed to inform the respective governments that China is unable to accept the reasons Japan has given for pouring additional troops into the country.

Mussolini states that he hopes "moderate tolerance" will be exercised in the solution of the problem of the commercial relations between the new Roman Empire and other nations, and declares that "not only in Anglo-Italian rapprochement desirable, but it is necessary; I will do everything in my power to accomplish it". Regarding Italian garrisons in Libya he states that "the whole force will come back to Rome as soon as Britain's ships are withdrawn from the Mediterranean; British interests in the Lake Tana region will be respected".

British officials evacuate their families from Jaffa as anti-Jewish terrorism and the spirit of rebellion among the Arabs increases. It is estimated there are now some 250,000 Jews in Palestine and 850,000 Arabs.

May 28.—The new Cunard White Star liner *Queen Mary* starts on her maiden voyage from Southampton to New York. While the French *Normandie* is 1,029 feet long and the *Queen Mary* is 1,018, at the water line the lengths are 1,000 feet and 1,004 feet respectively, and the *Queen Mary* is rated at 85,000 tons as against the *Normandie's* 80,000. Her engines develop 200,000 horsepower as against the French ship's 160,000. The commander is Captain Sir Edgar Britten.

May 29.—Lieut. Col. Y. Ishii, Japanese staff officer at Tientsin, states that student riots in China are one of the reasons why Japan is increasing the strength of its garrisons. Ignoring Chinese government protests, 3,000 more Japanese soldiers land at Tientsin and infantry, cavalry, and tanks parade through the streets. Japanese civilians are entering Tientsin and Peiping by way of the Great Wall as a part of Japan's intensive military and economic "penetration" of China.

Reported that Argentine has demanded immediate action on the question of Italy's annexation of Ethiopia. Britain's attitude is also reported to be hardening as a result of information that Italy is systematically trying to damage British interests in Egypt, Palestine, and Arabia.

May 30.—The Japanese embassy at Peiping issues an official statement declaring that "Japanese investigators have revealed a series of attacks and assaults by British soldiers on Japanese soldiers on the night of May 26," when the Japanese officer was killed, and that five other Japanese subjects, including one woman, were roughly handled by British soldiers in various parts of the city that night.

A series of strikes opening in French airplane and metal works leads to increased wages in a number of plants. It is estimated that some 50,000 workers are still holding possession of Citroen, Nieuport, Lavallete, and other motor and airplane factories, among the largest in Europe.

May 31.—Lieut. Col. Ishii announces that unknown persons bombed a troop train at 8:00 P. M. Friday night near Tientsin and that several horses were injured. Reported that a United Press correspondent, the only foreigner on the train, heard no blast. A number of villagers, however, swear to affidavits stating that they heard an explosion. Chinese railroad employees declare that the Japanese themselves pried up the rails with the intention of causing an "incident", but that the Chinese repaired the damage before the train arrived.

Martial law is lifted in Tokyo after three months of restraint following the February 26 assassinations. Discussion of the affair and all outdoor meetings are still prohibited.

June 1.—A German-Manchukuo trade agreement, which becomes effective today, is made public. While the agreement does not constitute formal recognition, Japanese and Manchukuoans take it as an informal acknowledgement of the sovereignty of the Manchukuo government.

The Nicaraguan National Guard attacks the presidential palace, but is repelled. The revolutionists have seized control of a number of town government.

June 2.—Japanese authorities at Shanghai declare that the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi popularly known as South China, with the government centering at Canton, have issued a manifesto denouncing Japanese aggression and demanding that the government at Nanking declare a national war against Japan.

The British embassy at Peiping rejects the Japanese claim that a British soldier killed the Japanese officer whose body was found Friday night, stating that the evidence so far produced did not support the charge.

Gen. Anastacio Somoza, commander of the Nicaraguan National Guard, declares that all of the country is under his control except the presidential palace which is being defended by loyal guardsmen. The revolutionaries are under the direction of Gen. José Maria Moncada, former President.

June 3.—Marshal Pietro Badoglio returns to Rome from Ethiopia and is met at the station by Mussolini and given an ovation. The government simultaneously announces that the Italian losses in Ethiopia totalled 4,359 killed of which 2,766 were Italian officers, soldiers, and workers, and the rest native Askaris and Dubats. Nearly as many died of sickness and in accidents as in battle. The Ethiopian losses are estimated at at least ten times as many.

Emperor Selassie arrives in England and is given a public ovation.

June 4.—Cantonese spokesmen join Nanking officials in declaring that the southern anti-Japanese manifesto means that Canton is preparing for a war against Nanking.

New walk-outs bring the total of strikers in France to around 400,000 and a general strike is feared.

Hundreds of thousands are on strike in Spain for higher wages, shorter hours, and better working conditions.

Emperor Selassie tells London newsmen that he left Ethiopia to prevent the annihilation of his people, declaring that the fields and village streets were covered with the bodies of aged persons, women, and children "massacred behind the lines by the pitiless airplanes of the enemy".

Anti-Jew riots break out in Minsk, Poland.

June 5.—Dr. Eduard Benes, President of the League Assembly, convokes the Assembly to meet on June 30 to consider the Italo-Ethiopian question. Eden is expected to summon the Council and set the opening date at June 27.

Reported from Rome that Italy will hold large army maneuvers shortly as a warning that Mussolini will not tolerate further delay in lifting League sanctions against Italy. Recruiting is being continued.

Mussolini and Schuschnigg confer at Venice, but no announcements are made.

Premier Stanley Baldwin appoints Sir Samuel Hoare, deposed as foreign minister some months ago, First Lord of the Admiralty, succeeding Lord Monsell, who resigned.

In the face of several hundred more strikes, Premier Leon Blum, who has just set up a new Cabinet, radiocasts an appeal for calm and promises to keep Parliament in session pending the enactment of legislation providing for a 40-hour week with paid vacations and the right of collective labor contracts. French employers term the strikes, which are promoted by the communists, as revolutionary.

Reported from Honkong that the southern armies are moving northward to fight the Japanese. Nanking officials state that Canton has no authority to declare war on Japan.

June 6.—Premier Blum addressed the Chamber of Deputies on the labor situation and wins a vote of confidence of 384 to 210, but the session breaks up in disorder when rightists jeer at him as a Jew. Blum declared he would repel any attack on democratic institutions.

June 7.—French employers capitulate and agree to raise wages from 7 to 15%, to adopt a 40-hour week, with paid vacations, to recognize the unions, and to admit collective bargaining, provided the government adopts legislation applying the reforms equally throughout the nation.

June 9.—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, head of the Nanking government, is reported to have invited the Canton generals to confer with him regarding the government's policies with respect to southern demands for war against Japan. The Japanese Consul-General at Canton warns Gen. Chen Chitang, commander-in-chief of the Kwangtung forces, "against unduly exciting popular feeling against Japan", threatening that "any untoward incidents involving Japanese will result in serious repercussions".

Reported from Paris that Mussolini has told France that Italy will withdraw from the League and seek an alliance with Germany if the sanctions are not removed at the next League meeting.

Premier Blum unites the ministries of war, navy, and air under a defense ministry headed by Edouard Deladier, and also establishes a supreme war council. French strikers are slowly returning to work.

Dr. Carlos Sanguia is selected by the Nicaraguan congress to complete the term of President Sacasa

(Continued on page 376)



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The PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE has been required for use in the senior classes in the high schools as a supplementary class reader for several years and is now recommended by the Director of Education for use in the first and second year classes also. The *Atlantic Monthly* is similarly utilized in many schools in the United States.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Manila, June 20, 1936.

ACADEMIC BULLETIN

No. 11, s. 1936

USE OF PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE BY FIRST YEAR AND SECOND YEAR STUDENTS

To Division Superintendents:

1. More extensive use of the *Philippine Magazine* than is required for Fourth Year classes in English is herewith recommended. When available copies are not being used by Fourth Year classes, for example, they can well be utilized by First Year and Second Year students. It is therefore suggested that First Year and Second Year students be urged to read, as supplementary material in connection with *Philippine Prose and Poetry, Volumes One and Two*, both current issues and available copies of previous issues of the *Philippine Magazine*. Care should be taken, however, to prevent the reading of current issues by First Year and Second Year students from interfering with their use by Fourth Year classes.

2. One of the objectives in studying *Philippine Prose and Poetry*, it may be noted, is to foster the desire to read worth-while selections published in local periodicals.

LUTHER B. BEWLEY,
Director of Education.

-046

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Circular: No. 21, s. 1935.

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To be indicated in the *Perpetual Index* under the following subjects:

Course of Study, ENGLISH.

Course of Study, LITERATURE.

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PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

217 DASMARIÑAS, MANILA

P. O. BOX 2466

Editorials

Retreat

By Pablo Laslo

(The King is dead! Long live the King!)

The sickening eagle calls its warriors home;
No longer sounds the bugle's morning call
In posts of empire, nor sentries pace the wall
Far-flung to mark the bounds and might of Rome.

And as the sleek Honorius, timid grown,
From Britain back to Latium's Apennines
His legions called, so from the Philippines
In nervous twilight hour, retreat is blown.

The seven hills are barren; prostrate lies Greece;
The Roman Eagle and the Golden Fleece
Are but dim mem'ries of a pagan feast—
Now wheeling time has raped the merchant's prize:
Behold the new, a blood-red sun, arise,
Lord of the Isles and all the fabled East.

The preceding is a poem by the Hungarian poet, Pablo Laslo (originally Laslau), which gives literary form to a belief, unfortunately quite general, that **The Advance** the United States has "blown retreat" in the Philippines.

Enough has been said by various caitiffs in and out of Congress in recent years to give some warrant to this belief, and the impressive statement of Secretary of War George H. Dern at the inauguration of the Commonwealth Government last November, is brushed away as merely the "official view", meaning a "face-saving pretext". High Commissioner Frank Murphy's characterization of the course America and the Philippines as a "great adventure" which should have the support of "lovers of liberty everywhere", is scoffed at as either hypocrisy or soft-headedness.

The truth is, so say the cynics, that America is withdrawing from the Philippines because it is afraid of Japan. The Western Sun is setting; the Eastern Sun is rising; and it is "blood-red". The Japanese themselves are flattered by this interpretation and they see that it plays into their hands.

"The sickening eagle calls its warriors home". America never had more than a few thousand "warriors" in the Philippines after the Spanish-American War and the Filipino "insurrection", as the country was not held by

force. Nor was the Philippines ever a "merchant's prize" from the American point of view; it was a responsibility. As Secretary Dern said: "The value of the Islands to the United States does not enter into the calculation; we have proceeded in accordance with the American conception of the fundamental right of peoples to govern themselves".

Though the attempted adulteration of the historic American motives in the Philippines by men unworthy of the name of American, may have given foreign critics of the United States some grounds for malignant satisfaction, the American course in the Philippines is not a retreat, but an advance.

This is not the "nervous twilight hour", but, in the words of President Quezon, the hour of fulfillment of the "noblest undertaking ever attempted by any nation in its dealings with a subject people". And the word "fulfillment" does not imply the complete termination of Philippine-American relationships, for, as General Douglas MacArthur recently said: "By voluntarily relinquishing political domination over the Islands, the United States may have, wittingly or unwittingly, actually strengthened between the two nations all those ties and bonds that are forged from mutual respect, friendship, and consideration, and which, in the long run, are the only ones that can have a lasting effect in furthering America's interests in this corner of the globe".

America, in this era of the recrudescence of despotism within national boundaries and of cruel aggression against the weak, has remained true to the ideal of human liberty. America saw a vision, and the vision still leads it on:

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord;
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;
He hath loosed the lightning of His terrible swift sword;
His truth is marching on.

I have seen Him in the watch-fires of a hundred circling camps;
They have builded Him an altar in the evening dews and damps;
I can read His righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps;
His day is marching on.

I have read a fiery gospel, writ in burnished rows of steel:
"As ye deal with My contemners, so with you My grace shall deal;
Let the Hero, born of woman, crush the serpent with his heel,
Since God is marching on".

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall *never call retreat*;
He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judgment seat;
Oh, be swift, my soul, to answer Him! be jubilant, my feet!
Our God is marching on.

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in His bosom that transfigures you and me;
As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,
While God is marching on.

This glorious call, written by Julia Ward Howe in 1862, is known as "The Battle-Hymn of the Republic". There is no reference to flags, to trade, or to territory. It is a hymn to truth and to freedom, written to the rhythm of marching men and thundering cannon. It is not a song of pacifists and neutrals, bent on timid policies. It is the song of a people who know what is worth fighting for.

In the Philippines, the American rôle from now on is as clear as it has been in the past. As General MacArthur stated in his report as Military Adviser: "The development of a defensively strong Philippine nation is necessary to international peace. It is essential to the continued growth and spread of democratic practices in the Orient. It is vital to the prosperity and to the collective and individual liberty of the millions of Filipinos who, as a new nation, are, under existing conventions, to acquire within ten years a sovereign status." While America and the civilized world in general is vitally interested in the preservation of Philippine independence once it is established, the Filipinos would be craven if they expected continued protection by America exclusively. Under American guidance, therefore, they are developing a defense system of their own. But in the event of a foreign attack upon the Philippines, ten years hence, or later, the aggressors would quickly learn that the American trumpet never blew retreat at this or any other time.

According to good authority, President Quezon did not say, as he was reported to have said at Davao last month, that there is no Davao problem; he said that no situation exists in Davao that we are not in a position to solve.



His general remarks on that occasion were probably intended to calm the excited state of the public mind, amounting almost to hysteria in some quarters in Japan, in regard to the state of affairs in Davao where some 60,000 hectares, or about two-thirds of the cultivated area of the province, are in the hands of Japanese subjects, some 32,000 hectares being so held illegally, according to official reports.

The President sought further to minimize the seriousness of the situation by stating that the land held by the Japanese comprised only a small proportion of the 2,000,000 hectares that constitute the total area of the province, but this is, of course, not the main point, which is that the Japanese holdings in Davao constitute virtually a compact foreign colony in one of the two or three most important land areas of the archipelago.

Customs figures of imports and exports very clearly show a definite attempt on the part of the Japanese to restrict the economic benefits of their efforts in the region to themselves and to Japan, and to build there a Japanese community, with its own schools and churches, its own banks, its own land and sea transportation systems, and even its own officials, separate and apart from the general life of the country, secretive yet aggressive, and, up until recently at least, constantly expanding. No people in their senses,

as was stated in these columns many months ago, could ever tolerate an economic, social, and political development so menacing.

The President is apparently hopeful that the problem can be solved satisfactorily, yet it is not to be assumed that the Japanese will give up their present dominant position in Davao without a struggle. It is not likely that the Japanese colony in Davao "just happened". The interest of the Tokyo government in the situation has been made very plain during the past year.

Not only is Davao one of the richest provinces in the very rich, though still undeveloped, island of Mindanao, but the great Davao Gulf offers excellent harborage, constituting a port which is the one, most important logical way-station between Japan on the north and the eastern half of the East Indies. Davao is only a few hundred miles from the Palao Islands, the seat of the Governor-General of the entire mandated islands area. Davao is not far from the Tarakan oil fields in northeastern Borneo and also comparatively near the oil fields now being explored in the Vogelkop region of New Guinea. In time, Davao may conceivably come to rival Manila as a Philippine port.

In view of the entire situation, it may be wise to say, as President Quezon did in his message to the Assembly late last month, that "there is nothing in the so-called Davao problem that should cause serious concern", but it would not be wise to act, or rather to refrain from action, on such a supposition.

This is, in fact, far from the intention of the President, and it is plain that he is keenly aware of the necessity of the one thing that can stop the Japanese. Following the example of various American governors-general in the past, he has emphatically urged upon the Assembly plans for the systematic development of Mindanao by the Filipinos themselves. For he also said:

"A vast and rich territory with untapped natural resources is a temptation to enterprising nations that are looking for an outlet for their excess populations. While no nation has the right to violate the territorial integrity of another nation, people that lack the energy, ability, or desire to make use of the resources which Divine Providence has placed in their hands, afford an excuse for a more energetic and willful people to deprive them of their lawful heritage. If, therefore, we are resolved to conserve Mindanao for ourselves and our posterity, we must bend all our efforts to occupy and develop it and guard it against avarice and greed. . . . The members of this Assembly, especially those who visited Mindanao recently with me, are conscious, I feel sure, of our grave responsibility to encourage settlement and develop Mindanao. . . I invite you, therefore, to give this matter preferential consideration. . ."

Nor has the President confined himself to verbal pronouncements. What is to be done about the lands illegally held by the Japanese in Davao is not yet clear, but various measures have been taken to prevent the further alienation of public lands, important road-building projects are under way, and various colonization projects are already shaping themselves under his energetic leadership.

In an extemporaneous speech delivered before a group of school officials and teachers in Baguio some weeks ago, President Quezon laid emphasis on a point of interpre-

The People and "The State"

tation of the Constitution which appears not to bear examination.

He stated that "although ours is a republican government, the political philosophy underlying the Constitution of the United States is quite different from the basic philosophy of the Philippine Constitution. The political philosophy of the American Constitution is to be found in the Declaration of Independence, the document in which was expressed to the world the theories and ideals of government as conceived by the spokesmen of the American people. . . . That philosophy places the individual above every other consideration. His inalienable right to life, property, and the pursuit of happiness, is the main objective of government as interpreted by the framers of the American Constitution. The Constitution of the Philippines entirely reverses this political philosophy. Under our Constitution, what is paramount is not the "individual"; it is the good of the state, not of the individual, that must prevail."

That there is such a fundamental difference in the underlying philosophies of the American and Philippine Constitutions is not clear from the respective texts of these two documents. The preambles are very much alike, and the Philippine Constitution contains a "Bill of Rights" practically identical with that embodied in the American Constitution and its Amendments.

The Preamble to the Constitution of the United States reads:

"We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, 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, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America."

The Preamble to the Constitution of the Philippines reads:

"The Filipino people, imploring the aid of Divine Providence, in order to establish a government that shall embody their ideals, conserve and develop the patrimony of the nation, promote the general welfare, and secure to themselves and their posterity the blessings of independence under a régime of justice, liberty, and democracy, do ordain and promulgate this Constitution."



It will be noted that the American Constitution, no less than the Philippine Constitution, emphasizes "union", "common defense", and "the general welfare". But in both documents, it is the *people* who ordain and establish the respective Constitutions, and with similar aims, affecting themselves and their

posterity. Both specifically mention "liberty", and this can only be individual liberty—liberty within the law.

Neither does the American Declaration of Independence mention "property" in the clause which President Quezon evidently referred to. The clause is: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are *life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness*".

As for the American Constitution, it merely states: "No person shall be . . . deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation" (Article V of the Amendments). The Philippine Constitution contains a similar provision.

In our enthusiasm for the new form of government in the Philippines, we should not be carried away and substitute, as it were, for the "divine right of the monarch", the "divine right of the state". Popular Constitutions exist for the very purpose of limiting state-omnicompetence. The government itself is beneath the law. Government officials are simply the managers of the people's business. We must get away from the imperialist theory of the state. As declared specifically in Article II, Section 1 of the Constitution of the Philippines, "The Philippines is a republican state. Sovereignty resides in the people, and all government authority resides in them". Although this and other provisions of the Constitution of the Philippines are limited by the Ordinance appended to the Constitution pending the final and complete withdrawal of the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippines, this section makes it very plain that the underlying philosophy of the Constitution places the people first, and not the state. Whether the people are thought of as individuals or in the aggregate is of lesser importance, and is largely merely a matter of emphasis. Perhaps this is all that President Quezon had in mind.

To A Soochow Chrysanthemum Growing in a Garden in Manila

By Mu-tse

FAIN would the moon thy timid bud entice
Which, swaying, with the sampaguita vies.
Fair kindred soul, who, gazing, can conceal
An exile's homing thoughts that in me rise?

Ten thousand *l*'s of longing, this who knows?
Even now my hair a thread of silver shows!
Soon must thy petals weeping fall; the while
Westward the Pasig still in leisure flows.

Eastern and Western Psychology

By A. V. H. Hartendorp

EVEN in the physical sciences, allowance has to be made for the "psychological error"—differences in the observations of the same phenomenon by different observers. In dealing with racial psychology, in the sense that this term is commonly understood, one not only has to deal largely with intangibles, mere impressions, but these impressions of the "psychology" of another people are affected by the racial and individual psychology of the one who makes bold to give expression to them. Comments on racial psychology, therefore, are too often a product of misunderstanding and prejudice, serving chiefly to feed the racial vanity of the commentators.

Yet as regards "Oriental psychology" from the point of view of the Westerner, there are certain traits that seem to stand out very clearly and these I shall try to describe and make some attempt to account for. My observations are based on many years of experience in the Philippines—a most interesting country, where "Oriental psychology" is rapidly giving way to "Occidental psychology"—during which time I was in the closest contact with the people and was happy in a number of intimate friendships both with Filipino men and women and members of other Oriental races, including Chinese, Japanese, and Indians. As a matter of fact, I feel that in the course of those years, I have become very much of an "Oriental" myself.

The Spirit of Courtesy

Even those persons from the West who visit the East for only the briefest time, are struck by the general courtesy, friendliness, and hospitality of the people. Orientals do quarrel among themselves and on such occasions sling epithets at each other, still unprintable even in these modern times, but they are in general soft-spoken and peace-loving, and, as a matter of fact, inoffensive and long-suffering to a degree unbelievable by those who come from among ruder and more aggressive people.

This characteristic is probably due to the fact that in Oriental countries, where government has generally been arbitrary and erratic and public order poorly enforced, and where various dangers, as of wild animals, constantly threatened, the people have found it necessary for their protection to huddle together in small, tightly packed villages, even in regions so under-populated as the Philippines. Even today, one rarely sees a Filipino family living in isolation on some farm, miles away from the nearest neighbor, as in other countries. Under pressure of poverty in some Oriental countries, and for other reasons elsewhere in the Orient, they furthermore, lived in small huts, with the father, mother, and children, and frequently many other relatives, crowded together in one room. In a tropical climate, most of the living is out of doors, and large houses are not considered necessary—only an eating and sleeping place is wanted. In the Philippines and elsewhere in the tropical East, entertaining and feasting is done out of doors, in the yard, under some specially constructed, temporary arbor. This crowded sort of living of family and village



groups practically necessitated easy, friendly, compromising social contacts. (I am writing, of course, of the common people; not the upper classes, the members of which live very much the same everywhere.)

Unwillingness to Express Disagreement

Another striking characteristic, that is probably in part attributable to the courtesy of the people, is their aversion to saying a blunt "no" or to expressing even the mildest disagreement. An Oriental will rarely say, "I'm sorry, but I can't do that." He will instead courteously say that he will do as asked, but often with no intention of actually carrying out the promise. Westerners are apt to become indignant at what they consider such duplicity, but if the Oriental were to defend himself, he would say: "I didn't want any argument or trouble. I want to remain friendly with him. And anyway, did he think I am a fool to do something for him that he must realize is against my own interests or wishes? It was foolish as well as impolite for him to ask me to do something he knew I wouldn't want to do. If there is any misunderstanding, he only brought it on himself."

Attitude of Non-interference

Orientals generally make a virtue of minding their own business. One will seldom see anyone interfering in a street-brawl or even taking a very helpful interest in an accident that may befall a total stranger, unless he be a guest. This is not cowardice in the one case, or indicative of a lack of human feeling in the other, but is simply an expression of the Oriental's unwillingness to be drawn into possible troublesome or even dangerous matters that do not directly concern him and to confine his active sympathies and coöperation to members of his own family or people from his own village. He is firmly convinced that he has troubles enough of his own.

The Silence of the East

The Westerner is always asking, of himself as well as others, "Why?" "Why did you do this?" "Why didn't you do that?" In the East, this question meets only with silence. This is probably the origin of the myth of the enigmatic East. Westerners ask what are considered foolish questions—to which they should know the answer without asking—and either get foolish answers or no answer at all. The Westerner has what amounts to an itch to put everything into words, a result, probably, of his present logical and scientific attitude toward life. He isn't satisfied until he has reduced a situation to fit a simple, logical formula. The Oriental schemes, broods, and keeps his own council. He has learned that this is safer in his world. If he must, he lets his actions speak. If he is your enemy, he remains a secret one as long as possible. The Japanese have been learning that to a certain extent they can fool the West by doing as they like, against Western opposition, but saying that they are doing something entirely different.

Westerners find this very bewildering. With them, speaking generally, thoughts and words are coordinated. In the East it is true what was never but partly true in the West, that "words conceal thought." Of course, the world over, men fool themselves with words and come honestly to believe what they say, if they only repeat it often enough.

Family Loyalty

As a part of the West's love of the syllogism in its full panoply of major and minor premise and conclusion, is its devotion to principle—something taken as a settled, fundamental truth and accepted as a governing rule of conduct. The Western mind is inspired by and labors under all sorts of abstractions—such as "equality," "liberty," "justice"—and these indeed embody great triumphs of the mind. "Truth", "honesty", "frankness" are other such principles and ideals, and the better type of Westerner tries honestly to live by them, although, being human, they very often fall short, which then, however, fills them with shame. Orientals for the most part, are still not much bothered with such notions, although they have others. The most governing ideal probably is family loyalty and its outgrowth of respect for the elders. In the Orient generally, except in India where it appears to be caste, and in Japan where, in recent years, it has become the Emperor, the first loyalty is to the family. Abstract ideas of justice, for instance, go by the board when the fate of a member of the family is involved. The story of a judge, driven by a sense of duty to condemn his own son to death, arouses horror and not respect in most Oriental minds. Generally speaking, the idea that a political functionary should not appoint as many of his relatives as possible to office, conflicts with his most fundamental views of family obligation. The average Oriental knows the state only as an agency of oppression. To his master or lord, he is a serf and slave, ruled by abuse. His family constitutes his whole human world. There he finds understanding and affection, and all his ideals, all his hopes, center there. The fortunate rise of one member is watched with prayerful intensity, and no common sacrifice is too great to further it. He who achieves some measure of wealth or success, and does not recognize what he owes to his relatives, is the worst possible ingrate. Besides the principle of family loyalty, all other principles sound hollow.

Personal Dignity—"Face Saving"

Possibly as an outgrowth of the position of the head of the family and the general emphasis on seemliness of conduct and courtesy, is the importance the Oriental places on the maintenance of his personal dignity. This is a trait that has been noticed by Westerners in Orientals of whatever station in life, from the lowest to the highest, and that has earned for them a genuine respect, although this is not always unmixed with amusement, as when, for instance, those performing the most menial work nevertheless assume the noblest and loftiest bearing. Sometimes it seems that an Oriental feels that though he has nothing else, is poor, starving, and bitterly oppressed, he still has his dignity as his one last and most valued possession. A Westerner, accustomed to generally better conditions of life than those obtaining in the Orient, under similar circumstances often loses all sense of his human worth and nothing saves him from the ultimate degradation.

Orientals therefore will go to extreme lengths to "save face" under the most difficult circumstances, and will do almost anything to save at least the appearance of things. They must not be shamed before others. That is the final indignity that can be done to them.

Oriental Impassiveness

The Oriental impassiveness of manner is a defense, and no indication of lack of feeling. Affronted and mistreated, he remains silent and preserves an apparent calm, until human endurance has been stretched to the breaking point, and then there may be a sudden explosion of uncontrollable frenzy and violence. The Westerner, not having been under constant compulsion for uncounted centuries to check his temper, shows his irritation or anger or hate much sooner and their final expression is not likely to be so violent because his passions have not been dammed up so long.

Lack of Humor

The Oriental's anxiety to maintain decorum leads to a certain lack of humor, of comicality or fun in his make-up. The Westerner has a sharp eye for the ludicrous, the incongruous, probably as a part of his logical attitude of mind, and likes to laugh at himself as well as at others. Overladen with his dignities, the Oriental can rarely bring himself to do that. When he is laughed at, he is prone to take offense instead of appreciating the joke.

Underlying Causes

The Oriental's caution and secretiveness, his unwillingness to express a personal opinion, to answer searching questions, to take any but the most necessary actions if they are at all out of the ordinary, are all expressions of an attitude of mind that is probably the result of the general despotic forms of government to which Orientals have had to submit from the earliest times. Men had to agree or seem to agree and to obey. Expressing individual and variant opinions only exposed them to punishment. With the spread of democratic and libertarian ideas, which first took root in the West, individualistic qualities and individualistic forms of expression, free and untrammelled, will doubtless become a more general characteristic in the East as well as the West.

It is to be emphasized that the West passed through a similar sociological and psychological stage. As a number of able historians have pointed out the difference between the East and the West is chiefly that the East is still largely feudal—is in a stage that Europe, with the growth of cities, democracy, the modern, efficiently governed and well-policed state, and the application of the scientific method to social problems, is passing out of. The differences which have been pointed out, are probably not differences of an inherent nature but have been induced by environment and social and political conditions which are today rapidly changing and becoming more uniform throughout the world.

All Women, "Oriental"

Children brought up under a tyrannical parent exhibit traits similar to those I have here described as "Oriental." It is odd, too, but a fact nevertheless, I believe, that women generally, even in the West, until recently, at least, when they began to "flap" (their wings), are "Oriental". They

won't give one a definite "yes" or "no"; they say, "just because" when one asks them "why"; they are passive resisters; they store up their grievances; they take refuge in silence. For uncounted generations, men have dominated it over women, have forced them to yield their wills and to hide their own personalities—and now the men write poems about woman's "sweet mystery"!

All this probably accounts for the fact that Westerners frequently profess to find something womanlike in Oriental men, though there is certainly no lack of physical masculinity. It may also account for the success of Oriental men with Western women. Greek meets Greek as it were.

The Changing East

There are many Filipinos today, and Chinese, too, who will give one a hearty "no", such as delights the heart of an Englishman or American. Many a one will tell exactly why he did or did not follow a certain course of action and that may involve a principle that has no connection whatever with just his family or his home town. There is many a one who will laugh heartily at himself. As political and social conditions are modified in the East and a more dem-

ocratic and a more essentially human régime is established, every one will come to feel he is the equal of everybody else, and there will be no such need as in the Orient even today to maintain a defensive attitude against whatever encroachments, even the humorous.

The Westerner from the Oriental's Point of View

For a Westerner to judge of "Eastern psychology" exclusively by his own standards is unwise and unjust, and will result in his remaining, if he lives in the East, a foreigner in a strange land. But if he strives to understand those around him, to discover causes rather than to level accusations or even invent apologies, those traits that first irritated or shocked him, will seem natural and not without an interest and even a charm of their own.

Westerners, too, should remember that at exactly those times when they may feel most inclined to pride themselves on their own good humor, frankness, courage, helpfulness, public-spirit, and what-not, they may seem most crude, rude, rash, meddlesome and idiotic to the people whom they think they are giving a lesson.

By Moro Vinta in the Sulu Sea

By D. J. L. Bromfield

ANYONE who has made a trip to the Southern Islands will have seen those narrow, fast-sailing vintas. In these boats, which rarely exceed eighteen feet in length, travel men whose fathers were among the most feared pirates in the world. Today they are known in Borneo and Sumatra and Java. New outriggers are fitted even so far away as Singapore, from which port are brought back goods that pay no duty; for although these intrepid sailors outwardly obey the laws which are forced upon them, they respect them no more than did their piratical ancestors.

A few months ago, a friend and I, strolling along the pier at Zamboanga, noticed a fleet of vintas on their way to the fishing grounds. Their sails, some of which bore the sign of the Star and Crescent, were gaily striped and decorated. The sight was an impressive one and remained so vividly in our memories that when we returned to the hotel we talked of what we had seen and decided that we would make a trip in a Moro vinta.

Being told that the Moros travel as far as Singapore, we made that port our own destination, planning to sail via Jolo and the islands farther south to Borneo, where we intended to hug the shore until we came to the Celebes, which we would then follow to Java, Sumatra, and the end of our journey. We chose this route because, as may be seen by consulting a map, it did not at any place necessitate our venturing more than thirty miles away from land. Neither of us had had any real sailing experience, or was at all acquainted with the seas we planned to sail.

The news of our desire to buy a vinta spread rapidly, and the price rose accordingly. We spent three days in



wandering about the Chinese pier, looking at all the boats that came in. Various Moros came to us and told us, in curious representations of the English language, of bargains that would be returning at four o'clock with the fishing fleet, or that were at some village several miles away. At first we were taken in by these stories, but we soon learned to disregard them entirely. Had we not enlisted the aid of a Mohammedan official, who, beyond doubt would prefer to remain nameless, we might be searching yet. As it was, our new friend was able to point out to us a boat some twenty feet long and about three feet wide. The sail was old, and the mast needed replacing, but there appeared to be room enough in it for three people, ourselves and a Moro pilot.

No sooner had we agreed to our purchase than a Moro, falling into step beside us, introduced himself as "Dabi," and suggested that we employ him. He said that he was a professional boxer who wanted to return to Tawi-Tawi, where his home was. He assured us that there was nothing about the sailing of vintas which he did not know. Feeling a confidence in him which nothing that he ever did subsequently served to justify, we told him that he would do; and he went down to clean our boat.

Those of our friends who knew of our intention advised us not to be foolish: they said that all sorts of dangerous currents existed, and gloomily forecast our being washed ashore on some island, the natives of which would slaughter us for any little money that we might have with us. One gentleman even suggested the possibility of our guide having arranged with some friends to overtake us in a faster boat, kill us at sea, and throw our bodies overboard. But I am an

Englishman and therefor stubborn, while Bill, an American, had never yet refused a dare, which was what he took these warnings to be.

Arrangements were made for food and water. Blankets, a lantern, eating utensils, and various other things that we thought were necessary were bought. Neither map nor compass, however, was included in our stores.

By four o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, April 2, 1936, the boat was loaded and the adventure prepared. All that was wanting was a favorable wind which came at six o'clock, when we pulled up the stone that served as an anchor and hoisted the sail.

The only one of all our friends who had discovered the hour of our departure took a photograph of us as we progressed unevenly past the boats that were tied up near us, and we were on our way. Sailing at ninety degrees to the wind so as to pass by the northwest corner of Basilan, which lay between us and Jolo, our first stopping place, we spoke of painting the boat black and of naming it. (We could not agree upon a name, so we decided to paint one name on the starboard side and another on the port.) Before many hours, we had eaten our whole three days' supply of native bread and drunk as much water as we had in our thermos bottle. The moon was full this night and the coral, only a few feet below us, was clearly visible through the shallow water that lay between the two small islands of Santa Cruz, on which the Moro fishermen bury those of their fellows whose sailing days are done. I thought, as I steered, of all those long-dead seamen whose last journey had ended where we now were. I wondered how much farther we would travel, and who would bury us.

At about eight the wind freshened and the sea grew choppy. Bill, to my intense surprise, said that he felt a little ill, and that he would lie down awhile. It always seems strange when the motion of the waves lays low so strong and able-bodied a man as Bill. And so, I, the youngest member of the party, and the least hardy-looking, was amused, and, although, a little shamefully, gratified when the Moro too complained of a funny feeling in his stomach and asked me to carry on alone.

I sat alone in the stern of the boat. I was proud of myself for being the only one able to continue. The night air was exhilarating, and soon became cold. The relative positions of the stars slowly changed and the moon climbed higher. The alternate snores and groans of the two sleepers interrupted my thoughts and prevented me from amusing myself as I wanted to—by trying to compose some wild, nautical poetry that would supplant that of Masfield. My memory took me back to the time when I had sailed a canoe on the Avon, near my now far-away home. I saw myself talking again to a girl with whom I had imagined myself to be inextricably in love. I conjured up a mental picture of her and thought of evenings that we had spent together. Suddenly, sickeningly awake, I realized that I had been dreaming.

I dashed salt water into my eyes to keep them open; but only succeeded in making them smart, and, for a few minutes I was not able to see at all. The snores of those who should have been helping me made me furious. My glance strayed often to the lights that lay to my left, on the coast of Basilan, and the shore seemed a wonderful place to be.

Eventually I gave way to temptation and turned the boat towards what I afterwards discovered was the Isabela light-house, intending to beach it for the night and to sleep until morning.

With the wind more nearly behind, the speed was greatly increased. Within an hour, when we were about five hundred yards from land, I awoke the other two to help me to lower the sail. Paddling the last hundred yards, we noticed that the rollers were carrying us even more rapidly than our own efforts. Bill, who was still feeling ill, suddenly became aware of the danger of the boat being pounded on a rock a little below the surface. He yelled a warning. It was too late, however, for even before the shout was heard, I, who was still steering, felt that part of the boat which was directly below me strike on some coral. Jumping up to seize a paddle, I saw below almost the same sight that earlier, between the two little islands, I had so admired.

Although all three of us worked hard for several minutes, the breakers prevented us from being able to keep the boat's head pointed out to sea. Every gain was snatched away from us as soon as it was made. The situation, bad as it already was, I found to be even worse when I reached for the rudder, which I had disregarded while I had been paddling, and discovered that it was gone.

The Moro, armed with a flashlight, was sent out into the sea to look for it. He did not find it. We discovered afterwards that he had not even known what was lost. When he returned we made another attempt to get away. This time Dabi, using a paddle, was to keep the boat in the right direction while Bill and I tried to push it over the coral with long poles. For twenty minutes we struggled against the sea, working as hard as we were able. The sweat poured off us, although the night was fairly cold, and we both fell down several times, bruising ourselves severely. It was fortunate that neither of us fell into the sea, for had that happened we would have lost the precious yards that our efforts were gaining for us. When we were at last clear of the rolling waves, and Dabi's paddle had carried us well out into the choppy sea, we paused to consider the situation.

Bill's efforts had taken away his last remaining vestiges of strength. The rudder was lost and the boat was too heavy to steer, as the lighter ones are steered, with a paddle. What actual damage had been done to the boat itself we could not judge at the time. Although it was half full of water, most of that had been brought in by the waves sweeping in over the sides. There was a large, heavy oar in the boat, and this we tied in such a manner that it could be used for steering. It was not easily used, though, as a strong pressure had to be exerted before it became effective.

As we did not know how much lee-way we would make, we sailed at first directly away from the island, towards Zamboanga. By two o'clock, having lost about three hours, counting the delay on the island and the time used in sailing away from it, we were on our way again.

The rest of that night can be better imagined than described. The moon set at about three-thirty, by which time all the coastal lights, except those of the light-houses had been extinguished, and the remaining two hours before dawn were very long ones indeed. Daylight did come eventually and we made coffee to celebrate it. Just as the sun became really strong, Bill woke up and took charge,

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Panomalay, the Manobo Maid

By Roque S. Alba

PANOMALAY awakened bright and early for she had to go out to dig camotes in the nearby *caingin*. As she pulled out an old, rusty bolo from where it was stuck in the wall of the hut, she thought of what her father had said about her getting married. He had told her that as soon as her hair was long enough to be tied into a knot, she would be given in marriage to a young Manobo called Bakat. Now she was only fifteen years old, but her hair was tied in a knot. She was more beautiful than most Manobo girls. Her teeth were black from chewing *buyo*, but every one's teeth were black.



her, but Panomalay was shy and shook her head. The young man smiled and said nothing more and went back to the tree which he had marked as a post for the chicken house he was building.

Roberto's thoughts were somewhat disturbed by the early morning vision. He kept thinking of Pano-

malay who worked like a slave all day while her father and brothers were mostly idle. He himself was very busy, what with repairing the school and his teacher's cottage, putting up fences to keep the wild pigs out, and, most important of all, running the school farm where they raised corn, camotes, beans, and other vegetables. He must grow plenty of produce so he could feed his pupils well, otherwise they would run away. Then, of course, there was the teaching, and, on top of that the barbering that he had to do on his pupils. And most of them suffered from skin-diseases which he was doctoring with soap and water and sulphur ointment of which he had a plentiful supply.

His school was fifty kilometers from the nearest town. The trail led through a thick forest and the mud would come up to his horse's belly. Still, as vacation time drew near, Roberto looked forward to his vacation at home in Samar.

Then, one afternoon, he saw Panomalay filling a long bamboo tube with water from the brook that ran past the school. He went down to talk with her. He wanted to tell her something, but didn't know exactly what. He was aware she looked different from the other Manobo girls.

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Her father and brother were still fast asleep. They were not supposed to go out so early. She could hear the two of them snoring loudly. Manobos do not work hard. They are contented with what little they raise and do not worry about the morrow.

After digging up enough of the camotes for breakfast, Panomalay set to gathering some wood for the fire. Everything was quiet. How refreshing the air was! Everything was still wet with dew. She stopped to look at the white blooms of an orchid, spotted with violet.

Suddenly she heard the sound of an axe and saw a man beginning to cut down a tree. She thought of running away, but looking at the man more closely, she recognized him as the new teacher.

He saw her and smiled and began to talk in Visayan which she could not understand very well. He pointed to her bundle of wood, and offered to carry it to the house for

Love and Loneliness

Anonymous

LOVE—that love which has been the same through all the ages that men have been men and women women; Love of the flesh and of the spirit commingled, exclusive and possessive, and unselfish and self-sacrificing; Love that neither passes nor changes, but which, through continuous expression and enrichment, grows ever freer of self; Love, the one sure and perfect remedy for the nameless fear of that incomprehensible machine of atoms and electrons in which we are enmeshed; Love that makes two one in a union of bodies and minds, all-fulfilling, and forges a companionship able to stand against that cosmic loneliness by which all single conscious creatures are oppressed; Love that binds those two people, standing alone in the vast universe together, man and woman—highest symbol of such divinity as we know; not man alone, proud and defiant and solitary, but man and woman—looking about them through measureless space, filled with careening and exploding suns, then, turning away from all that, looking into each other's eyes, and finding there the worth of all this universe entire.

Lorenzo Guerrero, The Man and The Artist

By E. Arsenio Manuel

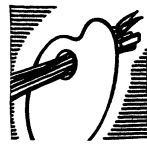
I

AMONG the few Filipino teachers of painting who flourished during the latter half of the nineteenth century, Lorenzo Guerrero stands foremost. The celebrated Filipino painter, Juan Luna, after disagreeing with Agustin Saez, studied under him. Luna's bold and apparently heedless brushwork did not find favor with his Spanish teacher, but Guerrero saw in the young hand the nerves of genius, a strong individuality which only needed guidance and encouragement. When he could teach him nothing more, Guerrero advised Luna to go to Europe. Two paintings of the great painter done when he had established his fame firmly, now hang in the Fernando Ma. Guerrero home in Manila, attesting to the gratitude which the former student felt for the teacher.

Lorenzo Guerrero was born in Ermita, then a town independent of Manila, a hundred years ago, on November 4, 1835. He was the second of fourteen children of Leon Jorge Guerrero (d. Oct. 23, 1872) and Clara Leogardo (d. Oct. 26, 1885). His father was in the employ of the Spanish government in the Philippines as warehousekeeper (*almacenero de la administración de rentas estancadas*) in the Pasig district from 1858, but he left the service rather than to swear allegiance to the newly constituted Spanish Republic upon the overthrow of Queen Isabela in 1868. He studied Latinity in the College of San José. One of his early preceptors was Father José Ma. Guevara, a Filipino priest later deported to the Marianas for alleged complicity in the Cavite Revolt of 1872.

His artistic leanings were manifested early. At the age of sixteen, Calderon informs us, he was already giving lessons in drawing,¹ and Rizal described him as a "master who had virtually taught himself".² After the death of the Filipino pioneer painting teacher, Damian Domingo, a number of Spanish artists were imported from the Peninsula. Guerrero studied with such newcomers as Cortina and later, Valdes. How long he came under them can not be ascertained. Probably it was not long, for soon these teachers were succeeded by Agustin Saez. Guerrero, together with another Filipino painter, Lorenzo Rocha y Ycaza, was already an assistant (*ayudante de naturales*) in the Academia de Dibujo y Pintura located in Cabildo Street, Intramuros, as early as 1858. When Saez resigned in 1891, the latter ably succeeded him, with Guerrero still as assistant.

At the same time he gave drawing lessons in the girls' schools of Santa Isabel, La Concordia, and later in the Instituto de Mujeres. He must have had a busy daily program, for he also gave private lessons in the homes of students. He started before six o'clock in the morning and worked till noon, and after lunch was off again until seven or eight in the evening, Araceli Guerrero, his only surviving daughter, tells us. Most of his private pupils were girls, daughters of prominent Manila families, both from the Spanish community and the Filipino upper class.



Of the latter are remembered Pacita Paterno, Asunción Zamora (Mrs. Maximino Paterno), Consuelo Roxas, Juanita Zamora (Mrs. Pablo Ocampo), Pacita Longos, Margarita Roxas (Mrs. Andrés Soriano), María Icaza (Vda. de Velasco), Micaela Rosales (Vda. de Marcaida), Pilar Lontok, Antera Pantoja, Clara and Arsenia Tambunting, Consuelo Hasañas, Corinta and Clemencia Ramirez. Clemencia Ramirez later became his wife.

Among his male pupils were Manuel Espíritu, painter; Anselmo Espíritu, sculptor; Juan Arellano, architect; Alfredo Guerrero, physician and painter and his nephew; Miguel Reyes, artist and photographer; and Eulogio García, sculptor.

In his house on the spot where the Kneedler Apartment Building now stands, he gave lessons to a few, and talked on art to students attending the College of Nuestra Señora de Guía, a school directed by his sister-in-law, Corinta Ramirez. His house soon became a sort of a club in which he was the dominant figure. Toribio Antillon, Ramon Martinez, Vicente Rivera y Mir, and others visited him often and received much encouragement from him as did also Fabian de la Rosa. Epifanio de los Santos Cristobal, the critic, frequented his place.

He was married to Clemencia Ramirez, about 1868. The girl's father objected to the union, and when affairs were getting serious, sent his daughter to reside with her maternal uncle, then parochial priest at Mariquina. Thither the enamored artist went, disguised in priest's robes.³ That there were ups and downs in his romance can be seen from some verses scribbled almost illegibly in his *Notes*, the first two stanzas of which run:

*Adios Mariquina
yo ya ha de partí
más mi corazón
ta deja aquí.*

*Seguro el camino
que yo ha de pasá
mis ojos con llantos
todo ha de regá.*

The wedding finally took place, but during the ceremony a dirge was tolled instead of wedding bells.⁴ But this did not discourage the artist. He wrote later in remembrance: "When you talk of marriage in Manila... employment and wealth are everything to the whites; and among the natives, race and money".⁵

Of the marriage, nine children were born; but only three reached maturity. Manuel S. Guerrero became a physician and was known for his literary inclinations as well as for his scientific contributions. Araceli, too, wrote verses in her younger days. Most distinguished among them, however, was the late Fernando Ma. Guerrero, now considered the prince of Filipino poets in Spanish. In his youth the older Guerrero showed a predilection for poetry and himself composed verses, only a few fragments of which have appeared in print.³ Of the unpublished ones, about

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Pirates

By Marc T. Greene

THE Chinese deck passengers forward were milling about in a curiously uneasy fashion.

"I like not much the way they act," said the skipper of the Norwegian tramp *Norviken*. "I told Mr. Wilhelm when we leave Shanghai that some Sikh guards we should have, and he ask me if I think he is the P. & O."

We stood together on the bridge, Captain Jenthoft, first officer Skogen, and myself. It was midday. The sky was clear and the sea smooth. Everything was tranquil but the Chinese, a hundred or more of them, huddled in the forward deck below us.

"If Mr. Wilhelm—" the skipper commenced again. I was looking out over the sea and reflecting a little uncomfortably that we were just about off Bias Bay. And I turned with a start as Captain Jenthoft's voice terminated abruptly in a sound something like "auk!" It was a kind of choking gasp, and probably I did likewise as I looked down the barrel of a big revolver. Behind it, as behind those jabbing both the captain and Skogen in the short ribs, was as evil a looking face as I have ever seen.

We were pirated. If anything more were needed to establish that, the engines now stopped. Chinese from among the passengers had crept up on the bridge and behind each of us in the uncannily noiseless fashion of which these people are capable. The one behind the captain had gripped him under the chin with a muscular forearm.

Resistance was useless. Chinese pirates shoot quickly and human life is less to them than the loss of a day's rice ration. We were herded into the chart room where we waited, uncertain of the fate of our comrades or of what was to be our own.

Presently another Chinese, even more villainous-looking than the rest, appeared. At a word from him, our guards raised the cocked weapons and held them hardly a foot from our faces. Then the leader proceeded to search us with the rapid efficiency of a Chicago gangster. He grunted disgustedly at what he found, then yanked three or four rings from our collective fingers and ordered us below. Each was secured in his own cabin. The contents of my two suit-cases were thrown out and the rising anger of the Chinese at the absence of loot grew ominous. Not improbably, they might kill us all in resentful disappointment.

I had a fortunate thought. My money, except for a few Shanghai dollars of which they had already deprived me, was in travelers' checks. I smiled quietly. The alert Asiatics interpreted this as satisfaction that they had overlooked something, just as I intended. A revolver muzzle pressed my forehead. "Money!" the pirate demanded menacingly. "Money!"

I assumed a look of disappointment and with apparent reluctance I extracted from a side pocket of one of the suit-cases the packet of checks. The chief pirate grabbed it with a grunt of satisfaction and they all withdrew, securing the door from outside.

My ruse seemed to have worked. They thought the checks were cash which their various "fences" in Hong-



kong and elsewhere could negotiate. And unless they held us for ransom and learned their mistake, they were fooled. If they did hold us, we would be in for it. What would happen then did not bear thinking about.

Nothing occurred for a long time, during which, with the port of my cabin closed, I was half suffocated. The perspiration poured down my face. Nervousness and apprehension added to my discomfort as I wondered what was going on, whether they had killed the others, what would happen at last.

Bye and bye when I thought, in the darkened room, that it must be almost sundown, the engine room bells sounded and the *Norviken* began to move ahead. Who was in command, I wondered, who at the wheel, and where were we going? I could make out nothing through the closed port, but presently I heard shouting and the sound of men running from somewhere forward. Silence followed for perhaps half an hour except for the sound of the engines. Then with startling abruptness came the sound of the engine-room signals again. The machinery was reversed and with a clang and rattle, one of the anchors was dropped.

Doubtless we were in Bias Bay, notorious stronghold of the vultures of the China seas. Several gentle bumps against the ship's hull could be felt. The pirate junks were gathering about us.

An hour of activity passed and then, from the howls of the Chinese aft, it seemed probable some were being carried off for ransom. But the risk of kidnapping a European was greater. Gunboats would appear and burn up houses, possibly hang somebody. Evidently nothing about us appealed to the pirates as worth the risk.

The junks shortly shoved off the pirates having gone thoroughly and systematically through the Chinese passengers while the ship was heading for Bias Bay. Presently I heard a dull pounding amidships. Neilsen, the lusty second officer, was breaking out of his locked cabin. He released the others. Nobody said much, and the chief engineer went below without a word to see what damage had been done his machinery. The captain, making dismal sounds with his lips, ascended to the bridge, followed by the rest of us.

It was nearly sunset. Bias Bay lay, a broad tranquil stretch of shallow water, pale yellow in the fading light. Many junks were anchored well off shore and sampans were poling between them and as near as they could get to the beach. But the bottom shelved so gradually that the lightest draft craft could not reach dry land by nearer than several hundred feet. The last of the spoil from the *Norviken* was being borne ashore on the backs of the pirates. In an incredibly short time it would be concealed among the nearby hills. And when a destroyer appeared, if it did, there would be no sign of life anywhere. The pirates would be miles in the interior.

The shallow depth of Bias Bay was its chief security as a refuge. No large vessel can get within five miles of the

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Some Other-World Inhabitants of the Philippine Countryside

By Maximo Ramos

IN our outlying regions, besides the companionable rustics, there live certain offish creatures who show themselves only to a favored few. It is my present purpose to acquaint you with the more common of these, so that in case you leave your hole in the city, you may know what to do should you chance to meet them or come under their spell.



the offender or one of his nearest relatives will take sick and die within a few days.

Other than being mischievous and revengeful, the Kiba-an is a good friend. If you have done no harm toward it, it always meets you with a hospitable grin. And it often gives you medicinal

herbs and roots as well as magic pots that give one rice and pork on being bidden, and even magic purses that produce gold on merely being shaken. On the whole, a good acquaintance, the Kiba-an.

The Kiba-an

Let me begin with the interesting Kiba-an. This individual looks just like a human being, only much smaller and always beautiful to look at; it is but the size of a three year old child, and looks very lovely, with its light skin and with its long hair flowing like stray spider threads down to its heels. To light its way at night it has shining gold teeth. Its feet point backward. Its favorite abode is the *bagbagotot*, a shrub with tiny black berries and small round leaves, which grows under large trees.

The Kiba-an never goes alone. It loves company, sporting with its fellows, swinging on vines, or dancing under small, low-spreading trees to the tune of tiny guitars. And it is a mischievous creature. It steals rice, money, fish, the meat of young coconuts growing on the tree, and even human hair.

Because the Kiba-an usually has a family, ordinary people, who can not see this creature, may easily injure one or more of its little ones. And the Kiba-an is very revengeful. For every injury it receives, it inflicts a proportionate amount of punishment; then, only a person who has Kiba-an friends can mediate between offender and aggrieved. So if you or any other member of your family suffers from a winking or a sightless eye, a wry mouth, or a pinched skin, you have to go to such a man, who will tell you what his other-world friends say as to the nature of the injury you have caused, where you unwittingly committed it, and what you have to do in order that your punishment may be relieved. But in cases where a Kiba-an has been killed,

The Pugot

On the other hand, we have a one-sidedly malignant creature in the Pugot, which is a black being that can assume varying sizes—from a man tiny as a new-born babe to a giant the size of a large acacia tree. This creature inhabits clean ant-mounds under large trees in out-of-the-way places. It works nothing but evil; the first moment you trespass on its haunts, it kills you. Sometimes it carries the dead body up to the crotch of a large tree and leaves it there, but usually it does not touch its victim's corpse after it has fallen on the ground near its tree.

The best thing to do is never to go near, much less touch, an ant-hill where never grows a blade of grass or upon which not a dry leaf falls, for such a mound is sure to be the home of a wicked Pugot.

The Cafre

The Cafre is another black creature with the power of changing its size from that of a manikin to that of a giant of the proportions of a church tower. The Cafre appears after a shower at night and lives in big trees. It is most often seen sitting on a large branch and smoking a cigar as large as a man's thigh, its glassy eyes like plates. That comparison of the Cafre's eyes to plates, by the way, never fails to awaken the most intense of horror in children. For the common barrio plates are decorated with large crabs

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Elder Sister Saw Them

By Amparo de los Reyes

THE maiden moon peeped shyly
O'er the feathery bamboo tops,
And saw the fairies sipping
Wine from mileguas cups.

The elves were gaily tripping
A dance round Nunu's mound;
Nunu himself was sitting
Cross-legged on the ground.

While from the tall balete
A cafre watched the fun,
Smoking a long, long black cigar
With his chum, the ticbalán.

Hawaiian Interludes

By Alice Bryant

THE Hawaiians do enjoy their politics; and, although in the minority, they control the political situation in the islands. Political speeches are customarily made in Hawaiian. If you want to enter politics in Hawaii and have no Hawaiian blood, it is an exceedingly good thing for you to marry someone who has.

They seem a happy, carefree, and contented race. It seemed to me that they accepted the present status of the islands and their American citizenship as a matter of course. The only one who brought up the subject in speaking to me said he was proud to be an American citizen.

I advise people who consider that the Hawaiians and other Polynesians led an utterly idyllic life before the advent of our religion and civilization, to study the old Polynesian system of tabus. There were certainly advantages in the old system for the chiefs; but the common people, and most particularly the women, were so hedged about by inviolable tabu that life held little freedom for them.

Here is an incident from Hawaiian history that will illustrate this: A trader was sympathizing with a chieftain on the then condition of his people and saying how much better off they were before the coming of the missionaries. "Yes?" said the chief, "Under our old system you would have thrice forfeited your life since coming into my presence; once for not approaching on your knees, again for stepping on my shadow, and a third time for speaking before you were spoken to!"

As for women, bananas, pork, and other choice food were tabu to them; their food could not be cooked with that of the men; and they were subject to many other burdensome tabus. But the old Hawaiians occasionally tempered justice with mercy. One young princess who ate a banana was not punished by death. Because she was only a child and was of such high rank, they only put out one eye.

At the present time the Hawaiians would be increasing in numbers if it were not for intermarriage. They intermarry readily with the other races in the islands. My chum thought this a fortunate tendency; for, she said, when Hawaiians marry among themselves they are frequently inclined to be lazy and lacking in ambition; but, when they marry people of other races, they are industrious and ambitious.



In the university, I studied Mendelian inheritance and could make out beautiful charts showing how various characteristics are transmitted to the off-spring. However, in my own mind I had some doubts about the pronounced color variations it predicts among children in the same family.

In Hawaii I did not check it up to see whether it was mathematically correct, but I certainly found the pronounced color variations.

My chum, though three-fourths Hawaiian, was almost white; some of her brothers and sisters looked about half and half; while one or two of them looked like pure Hawaiians. Among my part-Hawaiian friends was a charming woman who was dark enough to be pure Hawaiian; but both her father and her mother were three-fourths white, and they and all her brothers and sisters looked like *haoles*, some of them being blonds. And I noticed Puerto Rican families of mixed Spanish and negro blood in which part of the children would be blond, and others noticeably negroid.

The islands are indeed a melting pot, and the color line is least observed in rural Hawaii.

CHRISTMAS vacation, Elizabeth and I went over to the neighboring island of Maui. We could have gone to Hilo and taken a steamer there, but we decided to catch a smaller boat which called at Kawaihae on the lee side of Hawaii.

We set out in an automobile and within a few minutes were above the cane fields and climbing toward the divide. We went through forests and grassy glades, where cattle grazed and wandered onto the road to impede our progress.

Then we came to Waimea with its beautiful flowers and its rows of eucalyptus trees. It is at an elevation of 4000 feet, and its chilly, damp climate is excellent for flowers. Cala lilies grow wild in abundance; while its leis of roses, pansies, and carnations are famous and are far more beautiful than any garlands sold in Honolulu.

On the map you may find this village called Kamuela to distinguish it from the town of Waimea on the island of Kauai. But in Hawaii it is always called Waimea, and it enjoyed that name before there were any maps or post offices on the island.

Its importance lies in the fact that it is the headquarters of the huge Parker Ranch, the largest ranch in the Territory

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Rain

By Juan L. Raso

SHE walks down the hills
Like a maiden
In a shimmering gown of diaphanous white,
Waking the dreaming shoots and buds
With her liquid footfalls and rhythmic mirth.

Rota Days

By H. G. Hornbostel

I AWOKE early on the day I was to leave for Tinian and placed my baggage in one corner of the room for the men to carry to the outrigger canoe which was to take me to that island. I noticed that the sky was gray and overcast and that the monsoon had ceased blowing and the wind had shifted. As it became lighter I looked toward the sea and noted a great number of frigate-birds soaring high in the air in a great circle over the island. The presence of these birds over the Mariana Islands meant only one thing, and that was that a severe storm was blowing over the Caroline Islands hundreds of miles to the south and that they were taking temporary refuge by flying north to this group of islands. Looking at the barometer, I noted that it had dropped during the night and wondered if my trip was temporarily off. These frigate-birds are remarkable for their wingspread and long-range flying. They are covered from head to tail and from wing tip to wing tip in glossy, sleek, dark-brown, almost black plumage, the female differing from the male in having a white breast. They float, soar, dive, and circle with more grace than any other birds I have ever observed. Their wingspread is seven feet or more but the weight of the whole bird is insignificant in comparison to its size—as it weighs only five pounds more or less. Their non-stop range of flight is great, and when flying, the tail, legs, body, and head are in an absolutely straight line, and on each side and slightly above this stream-lined body are the two great wings, held like those of a man made glider, guiding and propelling their light body seemingly without effort. The flight of a gull, itself a thing of beauty, is a clumsy and awkward affair when compared to the flight of this king of sea-birds. They obtain their food largely by robbing other birds in the act of carrying the fish they have caught in their bills; birds well equipped to catch fish on or under the surface of the water. The frigate-bird attacks with such fury and dexterity as to astonish those who have had the opportunity to watch him in this act of piracy. It attacks with its large, powerful bill, causing its victim to drop its prey, whereupon it swoops downward catching the fish in midair as handily as a baseball fielder catches a fly ball. This robber-bird lives upon the sea shore, his diet is fish, but he can nevertheless not catch them, and if by accident he falls into the water he is hopeless and at the mercy of the elements, being unable to take off from the water due to not having webbed feet.

The Caroline Islanders use the bird as a symbol of strength and grace and they apply it as a motive in their decorative and plastic designs. The women of some of the islands have a picture of this bird tattooed on their bodies in such a manner that at childbirth their offspring, by passing through this design, are supposed to acquire the strength and grace of this magnificent creature.

The men who were to take me to Tinian came, and I



questioned them regarding the advisability of making the trip in the face of the indications of bad weather. Said they: "The storm will not strike here today and we will have plenty of time to sail to Tinian before it becomes dangerous, and besides we will always be near the shore in case the weather becomes too bad." Being anxious to leave, and having full confidence in the Caroline Islanders who were to navigate the canoe, I decided to take the chance. We launched the canoe and were on our way. The canoe was beautifully proportioned, strong, sea-worthy, and swift, in fact swifter, I believe, than any sailing craft of its size elsewhere. The canoe is built with an outrigger on only one side, and is long, narrow, and deep, and far more efficient and fast than the canoes one finds in the Philippine Islands and the great East Indian Archipelago to the south and west of these islands. After passing through the entrance of the reef, we pointed our sharp bow toward Tinian. The wind on our starboard quarter was beginning to blow in earnest, necessitating the placing of two men on the platform that is constructed on the poles which hold the outrigger in place, but even so, now and again the outrigger, which itself is built in the shape of small canoe, hollow and covered over, was lifted clear off the water, and our sharp, narrow craft cut through the water at terrific speed.

Because of the danger, and my doubts as to our safe arrival at Tinian, the memory of this trip will always remain as an experience that I look back to with satisfaction, but with no wish to repeat it. We were sailing now through great seas which occasionally broke near us, but fortunately we escaped them. Soon we had to bail like the devil to keep our canoe afloat and I thought it was only by a miracle that we were not swamped, but my crew apparently thought otherwise, in fact they seemed to enjoy the occasion. Venturing to ask what we should do if we were capsized, I was told nonchalantly that in that case they would place the canoe bottom up and crawl under the hull which then would have within a cushion of air which could not escape on account of the ship's construction, and in this space, protected from the gale, they would ride it out—cheerful thought, but it did not appeal to me! The sail quivered and snapped in the gale, more men placed themselves on the platform to windward and all of us were drenched by flying spray. Our craft began to heel more and more and the outrigger rose higher and higher from the water. She seemed to ride and fly, skimming the waves like a flying fish, and the sensation was much like the feeling one has riding a hydroplane before it leaves the water entirely and takes to the air, or like riding a surfboard. As the keel-like bottom is hewed out of one piece of wood you do not feel the strain or labor of the ordinary, broader-bottomed sailing vessels, and feel, on this rigid ship, as if you were a part of it, and this is what gives you a sensation not experienced

on other types of vessels. In spite of my fear, I was fascinated by the swift and remarkable motion of the canoe. The great seas rumbled and broke with cannon-like detonations on the reefs only a half mile away on a lee shore. The gale increased but still my crew was enjoying it all, while I was sick at heart and longed for land. No doubt our little vessel was exhibiting wonderful qualities, and the crew seemed to like it, but still I most earnestly prayed to be on dry land again. With the speed we were making, our trip soon ended without mishap and I was the first to step ashore.

I will not soon forget the moment I jumped from the canoe into the shallow water and waded ashore and felt my feet on terra firma again. I used the term "terra firma" in preference to solid ground, for it described so perfectly my feeling in regards to the ground I was standing on at that moment of landing on the shores of Tinian. The old Latin scholar who gave the expression "terra firma" to the Latin and modern world probably created it on stepping ashore after a peculiarly nasty passage on the Mediterranean Sea between Rome and the provinces; at any rate he did a good job in word construction.

Before leaving Saipan, I asked about possible shelter on Tinian and was told that I could live in the "palacio." This information pleased me for I expected that a palace would be a comfortable place to hang one's hat in. The so-called palace, as it is the custom of the Spaniards to call all official residences of governors no matter if they are but deputy governors of small islands, was a building that had been constructed by the Spaniards, kept in repair by the Germans, and, as I soon found out, left to fall into ruins by the Japanese. It was only a small, one-story stone house, and looked forlorn and unfit to live in, but on approaching it I found that the rear extension had been rebuilt. This had been a kitchen and now, as if by magic, it had been converted, internally at least, into a one-room Japanese house. It had been the house of a Japanese agricultural research man who had come to study the possibilities of sugar cultivation on the island. This gentleman had rendered his report and had left, and the Japanese authorities were kind enough to allow me to use the room during my stay.

The next day the weather cleared, as the wind we battled with the day before was but a gale on the outer fringe of a typhoon that had fortunately passed to the south of us. As typhoons were a part of my experience during my long stay in the islands, I will relate my impression of these great storms and of their range and force and destruction.

The natives of some of the Pacific islands say that typhoons are brewed by the devil and poured into the sea and sent by him upon their evil way. At any rate, when a typhoon forms in the western Pacific, north of the equator, somewhere in the region east or west of the Mariana Islands or farther south in the Caroline Islands, and starts its sinister and eventful circular and forward course in a western or northwestern direction, it will affect the lives of thousands of people. So large a rôle do these great storms play in the history and everyday life of the peoples who live in the typhoon belt, that it is impossible to live in this part of the world without having felt deeply the great elemental drama played by these storms—a tragic drama and because of its power and scope, a gripping and exhilarating one.

The typhoon plays a howling, shrieking, triumphant battle song as it tears its way over the wastes of waters which it turns into a liquid, heaving, boiling, foaming hell, occasionally engulfing ships whose crews are forced to fight this devil with all their strength and resourcefulness, bringing out in these hours of great peril, all their human qualities both good and evil. The storm may pounce upon a smiling coral-bound island, tearing down great coconut palms, which have proudly waved their plumed heads for sixty years or more over peaceful plantations, as if they were but rice straws, and hurling them to the ground with such force that it causes the earth to tremble. Houses crash to the ground and are gathered up piece-meal by the force of the wind and catapulted through the air, likely never to be seen again. If the stricken island happens to be only a few feet above the level of the sea, the great storm waves crash over the outer reefs and engulf the land, destroying all vegetations and carrying away the loam it took nature many years to build, thereby completing the utter destruction of the gale. The miserable inhabitants cling to the most substantial and deeply rooted trees, not only being exposed to the gale but also to the cold and stinging force of the rain that is falling in a blinding mass of fury. They are helpless to render aid to those who had taken refuge in trees that have been hurled to the earth and who are being carried away like so many ants to their death, pounded to pulp on the sharp coral outcroppings of the reefs.

The typhoon may continue westward, sweeping through and passing the Philippine Islands, leaving its destruction

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A Father on Seeing his Advice Unheeded

By Antonia F. Castañeda

I like to feed
A mouth that's opened.
A mouth that's closed
I shall not try
To pry open
Lest I be bitten.

With Charity To All

By Putakte

Then stream the earth with milk, yea, streams
With wine and nectar of the bee.

—Euripides: *The Bacchae*



BUBUYOG has done it again! But why in the name of all that is *holy* (the 19th Hole at the Manila Hotel in particular) should he go on year in and year out mistaking for honest liquor that vile travesty of potable liquids, that stupid, mawkish poison that goes by the name of water? (Just why the use of water for drinking purposes is not prohibited by the Pure Food and Drug Act passes my understanding.) And Bertrand Russell tells us that intuition is wonderfully developed in “ant, bees, and Bergson”!

I remember *Bubuyog* in Chicago during the good old Prohibition days. His long ebon hair fell gracefully on his shoulders in splendid, yes, killing curls. He had the chubby face of a cherub, and his skin was the kind women love to touch. He owed his wonderful Palmolive complexion not to prevaricating ad writers but to the fact that, like the cherubim, he drank only concoctions with something of the divine fire in them, or wanting those, their then most tolerable popular substitute—hair tonic. But his permanent wave was not destined to last long, nor was he able to keep his schoolgirl complexion. *Sic transit gloria*. But *gloria* be blowed! The point is that it was during those days that he fell into the lamentable habit that cost him his hair and complexion and may eventually cost him his life.

One evening, probably under the influence of love, if not something worse, he put away in one heroic draft a large tumbler of water, thinking it was the customary nectar or hair tonic. The effect was magical. Now, I had haunted opera houses for many years, and I had flattered myself that I knew all the amazing varieties of torture the human vocal cord was capable of inflicting. Never, not even when in my cups, did I fancy the possibility of a voice which sounded somewhat like a cross between the Chester-tonian squeak and the growl of *Tyrannosaurus*, with something of the owl's hoot thrown in to make the confounded noise thrice confounded. Theophile Gautier defined music as “the most expensive of all noises.” Had he been within earshot of *Bubuyog* that evening as the latter essayed with all his might and main to whip his “voice” into the melodic shape of Irving Berlin's *Don't Kiss Me on the Nose, Dearie*; *My Dog has Spanish Blood*, and then as he hollered out something about somebody's not having bananas and having them at the same time, I wager he would promptly have revised his views on music, for he would have found out by personal experience that noise need not be musical to be very expensive. His bedeviled tympanum would have then and there driven him to ask *Bubuyog* to name his price, and *Bubuyog*, whose convictions are not for sale, i.e., he does not sell them at a measly price, would have found silence truly golden.

Well, since that fateful evening much water has passed under *Bubuyog's* removable bridge. Adam's ale manages somehow regularly to sneak down his gullet. Of late the consequences have been increasingly alarming. Fancy a respectable insect talking of going in for golf! The insect!

The fact is that intuition doesn't really help “ants, bees, and Bergson” to avoid blunders at all. It simply enables them to commit them with something like religious regularity. It was perhaps some such fact as this that Mark Twain had in mind when he remarked that living ants had no more intuition than dead ones.

In justice to *Bubuyog* I may say here that he has never plumed himself on his intuition. In fact I think he would be the first to admit that his intuition is not a whit better than women's, whose only use is to enable them to be deceived by men, which is, however, not an unmixed evil.

Sir Thomas Browne, who formulated questions that even fools could not answer, asked, “What songs did the sirens sing?” “What name did Achilles assume when he hid among women?” For my part I want to know who invented water-drinking, and how long he survived the baneful experiment. Here is a chance for historians to do something besides “repeating other historians”.

The classic expression of man's unconquerable aversion to bibbing “mere element” is to be found in the *Ancient Mariner*,

Water, water, every where,
Nor any drop to drink.

Dr. Johnson, who before his lamentable conversion to tea was a heroic imbibor, declared that claret is a drink for boys, and brandy for heroes. Water, he ought to have added is for martyrs. For no one not bred up in religious toleration could stomach that awful unspirituous stuff. Alexander is said to have died after having emptied ten times the goblet of Hercules. If he had drunk water instead, he would have died after the first goblet—a victim of the water cure.

The liquid element has not however been without its champions. The ancient world heard Thales pontifically pronounce it the ultimate reality—“the principle of all things is water; from water everything arises, and into water everything returns.” But one should not allow oneself to be unduly exercised over such fiddle-faddle, seeing that it came from a mere sage—one of the Seven Sages, in fact! He had, moreover, sufficiently expiated his slight of Bacchus—his sin against the Holy Spirit—by his horrible teetotaler's death—from heat and *thirst*, as Diogenes Laertius records.

Bubuyog, to his credit be it said, is no blaspheming water-addict. He orders his life according to the “Oracle of the Bottle”. With Rochester he could have sworn:

Cupid and Bacchus my saints are.

Indeed, if he had his way, water would soon be found only in museums. Once he attended a Temperance lecture, but instead of losing his thirst, he lost only his temper. He is an indefatigable reader of “the book nobody reads.” “It is written: ‘Thou shalt not live by bread alone’ not ‘Thou shalt not live by spirits alone,’” he would often remind himself. While he objects to grace before meat, he would not mind Grace—or any woman, for that matter—before a drinking bout. He wants his cognac straight; he would not poison it with water. Though not born in 1820, he is still going strong. And his strength is as the strength of ten because his drink is firewater. So devoted is he to the cult of Bacchus that water, instead of washing down his food, washes it in the opposite direction. He has lately taken to swimming for fear of Neptune's revenge. But his objection to drowning is not that it extinguishes one's precious life but that it means the swallowing of scandalous quantities of water. It is an end, he holds, only a vegetarian could desire for himself. . . .

The reader who is tempted to think that *Bubuyog* is merely suffering from hydrophobia and that his horror of water-drinking may be dismissed with a laugh is earnestly invited to read the following *aloud*—

WATER, WOMEN, AND SONG.

Then he may judge my friend.

Tadtadek

By Jose Resurreccion Calip

THE *tadtadek* is a popular Tinggian dance, characterized by an extravagance of body movement, particularly of the feet. The word *tadek* means foot-movement, and the repetition of the first syllable, *tad*, which is a way of pluralizing words, emphasizes this aspect of the dance. The Ilocanos have a dance, the *dalot*, which closely resembles it and which is, in fact, of Tinggian origin. *Tingue* means hills or mountains and for centuries the Ilocano people along the coast have been in contact with the pagan peoples of the mountains.

The *tadtadek* is now always a feature of the planting and harvesting festivals of the Tinggians. It may be danced by man or woman or both, or by a small group, according to the theme of the dance, for it is essentially an interpretative dance. The representation of a warlike encounter may require a group of dancers, although victory can be suggested by a single individual who impersonates the leader or the hero. Everything is interpretable: the planting and harvesting of rice, a gust of wind, a gentle breeze which enters a weaver's room and sets the lace aflutter, a wanderer's tale, a voyage on the sea, the life of a king, even the birth of a child.



The more elaborately prepared dances may be accompanied by an orchestra of several nose-flutes, guitars, gongs, and drums, and a singer sometimes supplies a vocal accompaniment.

The most interesting dance of this type that I have ever witnessed represented the triumph of a victorious band of warriors, interpreted by one who personified the hero.

After the preliminary beating of gongs and drums, the dancer emerged from a clump of trees, his *aliwa* or battle-ax in his right hand, and his left leveled at his forehead as if seeking to descry the enemy. He advances to the rhythmic pounding of the drums—*tom tom tom, tom tom tom, tom ti tom, tom ti tom*,—and finally sees the enemy in the fire, kindled before-hand to represent danger. He brandishes his weapon, and shouts exciting commands to his imaginary followers, his shrill cries almost drowning out the maddening rhythm of gongs and drums—*ennng. . . tom tom tom, tom tom tom. . . ennng*. His nearly nude, body glistening with sweat, he dashes forward a step or two, retreats, and advances, a look of fury on his face, and singing a *day-eng* or extemporaneous song, nasal in tone, which, rising above the pounding gongs and drums and the queer,



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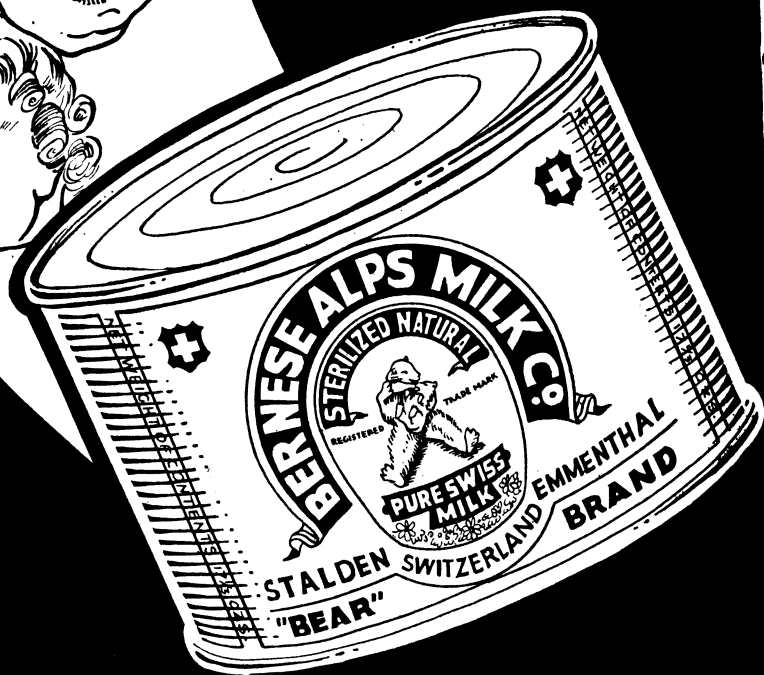
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rhapsodic combinations of the nose-flutes, sends tremors along the spines of the beholders. He moves in a sideways direction, crossing his legs, stops, leaps, and shrieks his long blood-curdling cry to his men—*hiiii, hiiii, hiiii!* He plunges forward with savage ferocity. The battle rages, man to man, weapons flash, one seems to see the spurting blood as blade meets flesh. He receives the blows of his enemies, but they have no effect, as his mother bathed him in the mysterious waters of the spring *Limeng*, guarded by the winged serpent, *bannagaw*, in the mountain fastness of *Bantay Kañgisan*. Temporarily outnumbered, however, he retreats. A myriad of poisoned arrows are shot at him, but he cuts their shafts in mid-air. The spirits of the long-dead warriors of his tribe come to his aid from the surrounding trees and cliffs and streams. He makes a stand. He touches the ground, and bathed in *Limeng* as he was, his strength increases to that of eighteen carabaos. He touches the ground again and again, and each time his strength is thus multiplied. The enemy gives way before him, they flee before his swishing battle-ax, and head after head rolls in the dust.

The music becomes softer, and the hero climbs swiftly down the hill where the fight took place—he tells of this in his song. He brings the good news of his victory to his kinsmen who receive him with shouts of gladness—in fact, the shouts of his audience. "Behind those towering mountains", he sings, only partly conscious of his conceit, "lie a thousand bodies of the vanquished!" And as he finishes his message, nothing more than some faint embers and vanishing smoke remains of the fire—the supposed enemy.

Rota Days

(Continued from page 350)

behind it and then crossing the shallow China Sea until, with demoniacal force, it strikes the coast of China. By this time its circular winds may travel at the rate of 100 miles or more an hour and its forward motion forty. Its diameter may be fifty miles and extend for six or more miles upward into the air. Here the destruction of shipping is great because of the thousands of small, frail Chinese junks which navigate these waters. It may strike a great city and with a howl of rage continue its work of death and misery. It may curve to the northeast, strike Japan, and continue to blot out many lives and turn a densely populated but lightly-built city into a sea of mud, blood, and despair.

Such are the typhoons and the part they play in the life of the people, killing children, lovers, pregnant women, and the old in one fell swoop, and yet these storms to me are fascinating in the same manner that a Wagner opera or a great tragedy played upon the stage is. They are a part of and belong to this section of the Orient. You can't call the typhoon "romantic" for that would be an insult to the elements. They are grandly tragic, and, being germain to the land, they affect the psychology of its people.

The roar of the typhoon differs from the roar of storms in temperate latitudes because it has different material to play upon. Tropical vegetation differs from temperate vegetation, for the trees of the tropics have much larger leaves which are caught and torn by the winds much more readily than northern ones; in other words, the storm plays

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on a different sounding board. Although the typhoon in all its manifestations is a tragedy of nature, it is true that much romance can be found in pursuing the literature on typhoons. The plans and schemes of men and nations have been rudely thrown aside by them, as in the case when the great Ghengis Khan attempted the conquest of Japan only to have his vast fleet scattered and sunk or stranded on the coast of the land he set out to conquer by a typhoon that probably originated in the Micronesian area and had traveled for perhaps twelve days on its indirect course of some 2600 miles from its starting point, possibly near Tinian.

These reflections were cut short when I noticed my guide, Tamanging, below my window wanting to know if he could be of further use to me before nightfall. I told him to spend the late afternoon collecting hermit crabs along the beach facing the anchorage. I called the hermit crab *Umang* which is the Chamorro name for the beasts and admonished him to be sure and bring them to me that night. I had been told by my Chamorro friends in Saipan that Tamanging, my Caroline Island guide, understood Chamorro, but due to my poor Chamorro and his lack of it, it was quite difficult for me to put the idea over. In fact, as will be seen, it led to a pretty kettle of fish, although it all ended in a happy and jovial party. After a lot of mixed gibberish and considerable sign language, including my going through the motion of pinching, I thought by watching his face that he had grasped the idea and knew what I wanted, but I also noted that he seemed a little disturbed by my request and was loath to depart. This I took to be due to a mere desire to stay a while and observe further

the many to him wonderful things that I had brought with me. At last he left and I was just about to open a can of Alaskan salmon when an Ukinawa fishermen brought in a plate of raw fish pickled in native wild orange juice and a dish of excellent sauce on the side to dunk the fish in. A most excellent supper, I thought, with a few English biscuits and tea added. Night fell and after a pipe or two, came Tamanging, looking nervous and bit foolish. He told me that he had the Umang outside, and asked what he should do with them. I told him to bring them in and wondered why he had not brought with him into the room the can I had given him to collect the crabs in. He then stuck his head out of the window and called out four names, and much to my surprise in came four Caroline Island women. I looked at them, they looked at me, they not understanding why I should want four women and I not understanding it at all.

"See here, Tamanging, why the women? I said I wanted Umang and you bring women."

Tumanging's face expressed relief and understanding, and before long he made me understand that he mistook my Chamorro *Umang* to mean woman, as the English word woman was pronounced by his people o-mang, and besides my sign language stressing the act of pinching convinced him that women was what I had called for!

Then at great length and with laughter, he explained it all to the ladies who with shrieks of pure enjoyment took it in good part, and had Tamanging tell it over again many times, and, I have no doubt, with many embellishments. These people have no printed tales so that the relating of

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incidents by necessity takes the place of books, and Tam-ming from then on was urged to tell of his simple and comical misunderstanding in all its detail over and over again, adding what he had thought about the matter, what the ladies had thought about it, and what he thought I thought about it. No doubt by this time it has developed into a tale embellished as only people who have no books and with whom story telling takes the place of the printed word can. That evening, however, the possibilities of this tale of misunderstanding at last came to an end, and the ladies, now that the ice had been broken, made it the occasion to ask dozens of questions of why I had come to Tinian, and what I wanted, and how long I would remain. All these I did my best to answer with the result that after they had partaken of some canned beans and American cigarettes they left satisfied, but, I am sure, little enlightened as to the real purpose of my visit to their island.

Hawaiian Interludes

(Continued from page 348)

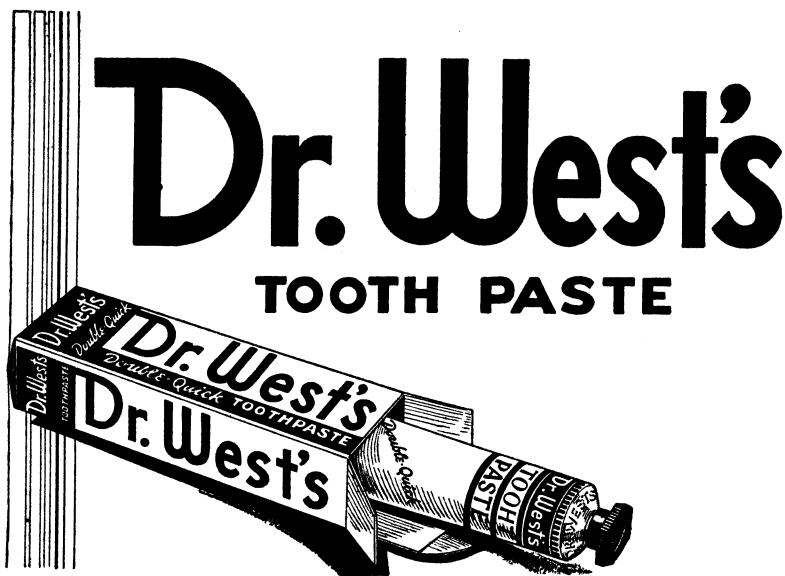
of Hawaii. One of its side lines is dairying, and another is the raising of race horses. We were told that some of these beautiful animals that we saw were worth \$25,000 to \$30,000 each. They are sent to the United States to be sold.

Waimea is situated on the divide; and, immediately upon leaving it, we were in an arid region greatly resemb-

ling the western plains of the United States. The dividing line between the wet and dry sides of the island is as sharp as if it were drawn with a fine pointed pen. On one side is verdure; on the other is desert—sparse grass, scattered shrubs, cactus. And, to remind one still more of the western plains, there are the herds of cattle and the cowboys. Most of the latter are Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian, but at first glance they are indistinguishable from well-tanned Americans of the same occupation.

Down the dry mountain slope we continued our way until we came to the village of Kawaihae on the beach. What a contrast between the shores of the lee and windward sides of the island! All along the windward side are high cliffs pounded by the waves. On the lee side a sand beach slopes gently into the calm water. One thinks of Hawaii as a paradise for swimmers; but, if we wanted a swim in the sea while we were in Honokaa, we had to go down the coast twenty-five miles to Laupahoehoe, where an old lava flow had built beneath the cliff a platform above the reach of the waves, or to Kawaihae. At the latter place we enjoyed at various times a daylight picnic beneath the kiave trees that grow along the shore, and two picnics on the sand by the light of the full moon.

It always seemed warm to us at Kawaihae, as we came from the cooler, breezier climate of Honokaa, especially as we had to come over the decidedly chilly divide. But the night of our embarkation for Maui was particularly warm, sultry, and breathless. It seemed that the ship would never arrive, but before midnight it hove in sight, and in the course of time we got safely aboard.



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We found the little ship full of Oriental and part-Hawaiian teachers going home for the holidays. They had taken deck passage, and we decided to do likewise. The air was so warm and mild that it seemed far pleasanter to stretch out on a mat on deck than to crawl into a bunk. This plan seemed excellent for a short while, but soon a *kona*, or storm, blew up, and the weather grew so cold that I was glad to get a cabin.

Next morning we went ashore at Lahaina on Maui, and motored to Wailuku. Though small, both of these towns had a very metropolitan atmosphere when compared to Honokaa and the other villages in Hawaii.

Just outside of Wailuku is the beautiful Iao Valley, which has been compared to the Yosemite. Clouds seem constantly to rest like a roof upon the walls of this valley. Several times we postponed our exploration of it because of their dark and threatening appearance. At last we went in spite of them, and decided, on closer acquaintance, that they were not nearly so fierce as they looked.

Rains occur nearly every day, however, and all the valley and its steep, often precipitous sides, are clothed with the greenest of vegetation. Through the valley a stream of clear water dashes over a bed of stones, and, after a rain, many cascades rush down its sides.

Christmas Eve, with a guide, we went up Maleakala, the House of the Sun. First we motored through tremendously productive fields of sugarcane irrigated by water flowing through great ditches from the mountains. At a higher altitude we passed fields of pineapples. The latter look highly artificial—the rows are so straight, and the plants are set in long strips of paper that is tough enough

to prevent weeds springing up until the plants are well grown. They also conserve water. Sometimes, it is said, this land produces twenty-two tons of pineapples to the acre. Then we got above the cultivated fields into a cattle grazing region.

At Olinda, at an altitude of 4,000 feet, we left our automobile, had a luncheon of sandwiches, and proceeded on horseback. My chum and I had been in favor of hiking up the mountain, but the guide insisted that he had hiked it once, and never would do so again.

At first we rode over grassy land, and soon we were up in the clouds. That sounds cosy enough, but these clouds were driven along by a wind straight from the North Pole. I had on a woollen cape, and was glad to pull up over it a slicker that the guide had brought. He said that he had made the trip before at this season of the year, but had never before found the weather so cold. After a while we got above the clouds, but the wind continued strong and cold. The latter part of our course was a barren waste of loose stones, hard on horses and pedestrians alike.

At four-thirty we reached the rim of the crater, a trifle more than 10,000 feet above sea level, and had our first glimpse into the greatest of dead craters. It is more than two miles wide, more than seven miles long, and is 2,000 feet deep. In its sides are two gaps through which lava formerly flowed down to the sea. It is due to these gaps that the crater remains and was never filled with lava as the other large craters of the islands have been with the exception of Mokuaweoweo and Kilauea on Hawaii. The floor of the crater is a desert of sand from which rise a

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number of small cones or craters 500 to 700 feet in height. This sandy desert is traversed by a streak of black lava.

Though a barren desert, it is now peaceful. However, its fires have not long been dead. It is thought to be only two or three centuries since it finished its task of building the eastern and larger part of the island of Maui.

From the rim of the crater we had a wonderful view of plains, mountains, and sea. Immediately below us were the slopes of Haleakala, next the low isthmus connecting East and West Maui, only eight miles wide at its narrowest point, then the mountains of West Maui, older and more corroded than Haleakala, and beyond them the mountains of Molokai. In the opposite direction towered Mauna Kea, Mauna Loa, and Hualalai the mighty mountains of Hawaii. These three mountains are massive and new, and their slopes are not steep, nor have they yet suffered the erosion that has carved the mountains on the older islands of the group into beautiful valleys and sharp ridges. The outline of Mauna Loa seen from such a distance is particularly smooth and symmetrical.

At sunset billowy clouds below us covered plain and sea. The mountains of West Maui, Molokai, and Hawaii rose as islands from the sea of clouds. The colors were beautiful, and we watched until the last brilliant streaks faded into somber hues.

Then, over a kerosene stove in the rest house we cooked our dinner and after the meal made up our bunks.

Before turning in, we sallied forth for another view of our surroundings. It was fine moonlight, though cold and windy. The clouds had shifted so that we could see the plain with the lights of Wailuku and other towns sparkling below us like small swarms of fireflies. But the mountains of West Maui were now veiled by the clouds.

That night the cold winds beat upon the substantial stone walls of the rest house. I piled nine army blankets on top of me, and it seemed that I had scarcely managed to get warm when it was time to get up, wish each other a Merry Christmas, and see the sunrise above our sea of clouds.

After breakfast we took a last look into the weird, wild crater and started down. We noticed a few wild goats clinging to the sides of the crater, the only living things we saw in it.

Our horses were happy to be on their homeward way, and we made good time to Olinda, though it rained on us the latter part of the way. By one o'clock we were in Wailuku, and found it impossible to believe that it could be so warm there at the same time that it was so cold on the nearby mountain.

Some Other-World Inhabitants

(Continued from page 347)

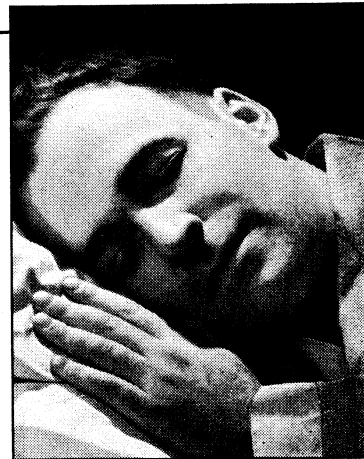
possessing powerful-looking pincers; and you can imagine how hard it is for children to go out at night with the thought of the constant danger of encountering a very big man possessing such eyes.

However, the Cafre is comparatively harmless. Of course it frightens one by its looks and by its habit of gradually growing larger and larger and then smaller and smaller in the face of the observer, and it often peeps

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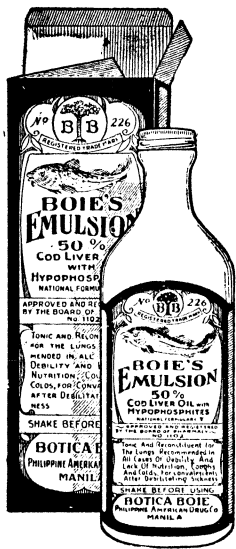
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into houses through open windows; but it can inflict no harm other than creating fright. On the contrary, it can make you very rich, if you but have the courage and skill to follow a certain procedure.

If you see a Cafre asleep at the foot of a tree, get a very strong rope, secure one end of it to the foot of the tree, and with the other throw a noose around the neck of the giant. As the Cafre has not the power to untie the noose, it will be caught. Leave it, and in the morning take a digging hoe along and visit the spot. You will find the Cafre vanished, but the free end of the rope will be buried in the ground. Dig in that spot. You will find a buried jar of gold.

The Santilmo

The Santilmo is a moving ball of fire that misleads night travelers. Anyone who sees it will have an almost ir-repressible desire to follow it, so that even if he is thoroughly familiar with the way, he will get lost, often falling into bogs and pits and being seriously injured, sometimes killed.

If you find yourself lost and under the spell of the Santilmo, force yourself to sit down. That accomplished, remove your garments, put them on again inside out, and build a fire. The Santilmo will vanish, you will recognize your whereabouts, and you may go on your way in perfect safety.

The Broca

That care should be taken in selecting a wife, especially if you are thinking of marrying a very beautiful girl, arises from the danger of marrying a Broca; and the danger is not lessened by the fact that the children born of her can easily be Brocas, and so, too, can the children of those children. For the Broca, although it looks like an indeed beautiful woman, is not human. Unmarried, it lives in inaccessible forests, where it sleeps with its long-spreading wings held across a branch of a tree, its head drawn back, and its long hair hanging loosely behind. Late at night, when tired villagers are asleep, she casts off the lower half of her body up to the hips, quickly hides it in a thicket, and soars over the villages, looking for unbolted windows and doors or for holes in the walls through which to enter. All the while, it sends out weird calls, "Kik! .. Kik! .. Kik! .. Kik-Kee!" The fainter the sound, the nearer is the Broca to the house that it is about to enter. Once it gets into the house, it steals the hearts and livers of as many of the sleepers as it pleases. This it does without the victims ever feeling it; and only after the Broca has gone away with its prize will they be found dead in their beds.

Preventive: the moment you hear the sinister call of the Broca, cry out aloud: "Salt and vinegar, Broca, in this jar!" It won't come near your house on hearing that.

If you suspect that your wife is a Broca (for this creature can appear just like a very charming woman), feign sleep at night. She will rise somewhere around midnight, change her arms into wings, shed off the lower half of her body, and hide it behind the door. Then she will go out into the night to indulge in her wicked occupation. You get up and sprinkle some salted vinegar on the hip end of the cast-off part of her body. Then go back to bed and sleep as soundly as you please.

You will be awakened early at dawn by the flapping of wings, and opening your eyes, you will see your wife desperately trying to join the two halves of her body. She will hover a moment above the door and descend rapidly on the vinegar-besprinkled lower parts in a vain effort to join it to her upper half; but try as much as she will, she won't succeed. You pretend to leave the house. She will entreat you very passionately to wash that part of her body which you have besprinkled with what is to her most harmful, so that she may be able to join her two halves and become a woman again. Don't do as she begs you until she has promised that she will never, never again do what she has been doing heretofore, and that she will never reveal to her children the secret of a Broca. You can rest assured that she will obey you and fulfill her promise.

The Carcarison

When, after a shower around midnight, you hear a tiny squeaking sound in the street, you may be sure that a Carcarison is around and that somebody along that street will fall seriously ill and die next day. The Carcarison is a small cart, pulled by a small headless bull, and occupied by three or four headless creatures resembling women. During times of epidemic, shower or no shower, and midnight or no midnight, the Carcarison goes around in the village, it being the agent for the spread of disease. But in ordinary times, this cart of evil can be seen only occasionally, starting from a haunted tree and vanishing at the foot of another such tree. Haunted trees, by the way, are very dangerous to approach, much more, touch; for nearly all other-world creatures inhabit trees, which they guard most jealously. The only way to drive away these tenants from such trees is to frequently build fires near by and throw bones into them.

To go back to the Carcarison. The way to prevent the headless visitors from entering your house is to build rice-chaff smudges at the gate and under your house ladder, and also to draw white crosses with diluted lime on the door and on every post of your house. This will keep off the grim inmates of the Carcarison.

The Lanib

In a forest or in a bamboo grove, the wanderer will sometimes find himself suddenly caught in an invisible net and wrapped up in it. If he is not quick enough to strike a match, be it night-time or daytime, he will die in it. This net, called Lanib, is set by malignant spirits who never show themselves to anyone, but who, nevertheless, are well known for their nets. Once you get caught in the Lanib, struggle however you may, you will never be able to extricate yourself from it. Even several persons, all mounted on horses or on carabaos, are known to have been caught in such a net and killed, men and beasts together, all because not one of them had a match ready to strike a light with. The Lanib is usually set by its evil owners across old roads hemmed in by large trees; so that if you are traveling along such a way, you had best get a match ready at hand.

Some Harmless Other-World Creatures

Of the many races of beings that exist just to frighten people, especially the young ones, the most common is the Al-al-ya, or ghost, which stays in deserted houses or occa-

sionally visits the places that the person of whom it is the ghost frequented in life. The Al-al-ya does nothing, says nothing. It appears in the form of a thin shadow with lack-lustre eyes. It is always garbed in the same clothing in which the body to which it belonged was interred. Sometimes you see no ghost at all; you but hear the faint *pit-pat-pat* of unseen slippers going around in the house. Or sometimes you see but the shadow of a pair of hands moving on the wall. The Al-al-ya is always sure to visit the family nearest to it in kin on the third and



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seventh nights after burial. Its visit is announced by the howling of dogs or the calling of startled chickens; and these sounds are followed by the smell of snuffed candles.

Another creature that might be grouped with the Al-al-ya is the Sinanpadi (Semblance of a Priest). This black-garbed being stays in trees near old cemeteries, and when you see it, it performs the antics of a priest at the altar during Mass.

The Sinan-baket, or Semblance of an Old Woman, is another individual of this class. It is also dressed in black, and is a small, ugly woman who at night frequents vacant lots where there are many large trees. It walks in and out among the shadows, and the rustle of its trailing skirt can faintly be heard while it walks.

With these three might also be included the Semblances of Cats, Dogs, Hogs, or Chickens, all of which can easily be distinguished from the real everyday creatures which they resemble. The supernatural cat, dog, or hog grows larger and larger, and then smaller and smaller before the amazed observer, and moreover it can vanish and reappear at will. The Semblance of a Hog is, in addition, fiery-eyed and out of its mouth issue blue-green flames. The supernatural chicken is always white and it is only late at night, when not a single chick is to be heard in the village, that it goes down from its tree and travels down the street, finally ending its walk by going up another haunted tree.

All these creatures can be put to flight by striking a light. But, as you have already been told, they are capable of doing no harm. They just scare people so that their haunts will not be disturbed.

The Barabarañgay

The Barabarañgay is an air-going boat whose occupants do not usually meddle with the affairs of men. At night a group of these boats sail through the air above the village, but now and then they come to rest on large trees, such as the tamarind or the mango. It is then that the dogs howl at them, these animals being able to see such ships easily.

Sometimes, when the ships are at rest, some of the sailors go down the tree and bring into their bark the man who lives in the house near the tree. This lucky fellow will be taken for a ride, during which he will notice that his hosts and hostesses are very handsome men and women, and that everything around them is of gold.

The object of these beings' taking him up with them is to make a medicine-man of him. They ask what diseases are most common in the village below, and as he names each affliction they give the name of the root or herb that cures it. Before dawn they bring him back to his house; but often, especially when daylight is fast approaching, he is just left in the crotch of the tree, where he falls asleep and will awaken only the next day.

Pirates

(Continued from page 346)

village. And lookouts on the hills could give the vultures in their lair ample warning when anything was in sight. Half an hour and Bias Bay looked as if it had not been peopled for years. Then when the coast was clear the inhabitants would return. Sometimes they would not

even take the trouble to flee, for no one could find any evidence among them of their lawless activities.

We now noted to our alarm other junks drawing in from seaward, presently to arrive to see if anything were left to steal. Finding nothing, it was not improbable the pirates would vent their rage upon our persons.

The skipper moved the engine-room indicator to "Stand By", but there was no acknowledging signal. Instead the chief engineer, dripping with perspiration, besmirched with oil and grease, and beside himself with indignation, appeared upon the bridge.

"Der pigs has busted two of my valves!" he announced concisely. "Six hours it takes to fix it, maybe eight. Und down below it is more hotter as der roof of hell!"

It looked bad for us. Junks seemed to appear out of the sea itself. They glided in from around both promontories as numerous as the gulls that hovered screaming over them. "If we only had just one Lewis gun!" Skogen said once. Nobody else spoke, but the Chinese on the forward deck commenced howling like animals. Well they knew what would happen, now that the first vultures had picked us clean.

The captain called down the speaking-tube, but got no reply. "Well", he said quietly after a second attempt, "it is no use. And so I think I go to my room." He turned away, and as he did so, Skogen, at my side, let out a yell that numbed my hearing faculties for hours afterward. He said nothing but just yelled. Then he pointed. And by all that was lucky, around the north promontory, at thirty knots, came steaming a British destroyer!

Never since then have I seen and never again in my life shall I see the glorious Union Jack anywhere on earth or in all the seas, without a feeling of reverence for what it represents. The sea power of Britain had saved us as it has saved many another hard-pressed white man far beyond reach of aid from his own country.

The junks nearest us swung about as if on pivots and made for the open sea. Ashore, the last of the pirates had already disappeared in the bush on their way to their hill stronghold. The Britisher sent a few shells in that direction and then drew alongside us.

"How is it with you, sir?" the destroyer's commander shouted to Captain Jenthoft.

"We are not hurt," the brave Norwegian replied calmly. "But they have steal everything."

"Damn 'em!" observed the Englishman with feeling. "And this is another one of Wilhelm's ships, too—what? He's been warned to put some Sikhs on his ships. But he's looking for trouble, and if you look for trouble on the China Coast, you'll jolly soon find it. Can I help you in any way, sir?"

"You have saved our lives," the skipper reminded. "For such a service there is not much we can say."

"I am glad we got here on time. All the best to you, sir, and good-bye. We'll stand off and on until you get fixed up."

The engine-room indicator jangled and the speaking-tube shrieked. "Vat der hell's goin' on up dere?" our irascible chief engineer demanded. "Ain't der Chinks slit

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yer gizzards yet?" "Vell, py tam!" was the only response to our good news, as the harrassed chief turned to his machinery.

It was nearly dark when at last we weighed anchor and steamed out of Bias Bay. The destroyer stayed by until we were out of the vulture-infested waters. Then, with a long whistle of farewell and good luck, she turned sharply and headed northward, dipping the Union Jack as she did so.

"Britain can rule the seas for the rest of time and it'll be all right with me!" I observed feelingly to Skogen as we watched her stern light mingle with the low stars on the far horizon.

Lorenzo Guerrero

(Continued from page 345)

fifty are preserved in the Araceli collection. They are of varied lengths and include religious poems, *loas*, lyrics, and dedicatory poems. There are also several playlets and dialogues.

Later, the father's doggerel was to blossom into the son's impulsive heroic and lyric lines, just as his primitive brush strokes found solidity of form and vigor in the canvases of Luna.

"Don Lorenzo, as he was lovingly called, was not only a great teacher to whom men as famous as Juan Luna and Fabian de la Rosa are indebted, but also a most appreciative critic of the literary and musical arts. His counsels not only contributed to form the taste of his children, Fernando and Manuel, but inspired Jaime C. de Veyra and the person who writes these lines," Epifanio de los Santos wrote.⁷

Certainly his influence was greatly felt in the sister art as well as in painting. De la Rosa remembers him as "the most learned Filipino painter who cultivated poetry and literature at the same time and was not indifferent to music. This artist possessed, in the highest degree . . . the art of artistic instruction. His great success in the profession lasted as long as he lived, and we can say that the best artists produced by the country acquired their training more or less from his teaching and seasoned counsels."⁸

The poet and son said of him: "Needless to say, it was my father who encouraged me to write poetry. While I was a student, he could not see me floundering about—as he often did—without himself writing the opening verses of the topics assigned to me for home work. . . . My father it was, whom Apollo sent to be my mentor at the outset of my poetic labors."⁹

Mrs. Guerrero had similar artistic tastes. She loved books and had a taste for reading, and she cultivated the fine arts too. She sang; she painted, but only *Christian Slaves in Turkey* seems to have remained of her paintings. Several used to hang in the Mariquina church before this was burned. Some of her embroidery work reached the court of Alfonso XII. The fine quality of her craftsmanship can be seen from a needlework portrait of Dr. Gregorio Mallen, a Spaniard, now preserved by her daughter. A close view hardly reveals that it is embroidered.

Evidence of Guerrero's helping hand is not absent. The Fernando Ma. Guerrero family now treasures a number

of decorative designs, from simple monograms to elaborate designs for women's apparel and priestly robes, all bearing the impress of an artist's imagination. He made ornate patterns for the dresses of the wives of high Malacañang officials. De la Rosa noted that he was one of the earliest artists to apply art in interior decoration.¹⁰

As a Filipino he was a nationalist in heart and deed. He always wore a *barong Tagalog*.¹¹ When he was asked to put on a European coat on a certain occasion, he declared that the medal of honor could just as well be pinned on his *pechera*. He spoke correct Spanish and always objected to being spoken to in the Ermita slang; but when he spoke Tagalog, it was the pure Tagalog.¹² During the last twenty years of his life he was afflicted with asthma, so that he was always seen wearing a straw hat, or carrying an umbrella. He habitually wore a flannel coat in his later years.

He was an exemplary father. "My only consolation is the love for my children", he wrote in his *Notes*. "The laughter of my children in play brings tears to my eyes"; "my days are lengthened every time my children kiss me".

He died suddenly of acute asthma at 8:30 in the evening of April 8, 1904. The cortege the following day was outstandingly long and included many of his pupils. He was buried in the Paco cemetery; his remains were later transferred to the Ermita Church where they now lie in the northwest corner under the choir.

II

Guerrero left a few works of enduring value. His beautiful illustrations in Father Manuel Blanco's *Flora de Filipinas* (Manila, 1877) will be remembered. Of the 253 signed plates (laminas) of the *Flora*, 35 were his. His drawings have an individuality all their own and are distinguished by great accuracy of detail. They are comparable only with those of Felix Martinez. *Bodegon* (1877), a still-life, is one of the best of his studies of plant life. This now hangs in the National Gallery in Manila. During the Philippine-American war he was commissioned to make designs for the ensigns and uniform of the revolutionary army, and he also had occasion to draw plants for his brother, Dr. Leon Ma. Guerrero, the botanist, the tide of war having brought them to different places in Central Luzon, rich in plant life.

Of his paintings only a few have survived. Many were made to order and shipped abroad; others housed in churches were burned. A number that remain are found in private collections and in Manila churches. His brush touched chiefly two subjects: strictly religious themes and scenes which depict native life and customs.

To the first belongs *Santa Filomena*. Though a small piece, *Santa Filomena* shows great delicacy of execution and favorably compares with Felipe Roxas' copy of a French painting of the same title, but is many times larger. The lively expression on Saint Filomena's face is arresting. On the other hand, *Nuestra Señora de Guía* in the Ermita Church, is quite rigid and stiff. This is probably due to an attempt to copy faithfully the model on the altar. His art at first did not far depart from nature. He never painted without consulting nature.¹³ He claimed that the only true artist is God.¹⁴

In the baptistry of the same church hangs neglectedly,

although in a good state of preservation, *Saint John the Baptist* (1886), a picture which standing alone would place its author in the front rank of Filipino painters of religious subjects. There is something masterful in the color tone—in the handling of the browns. Symptoms of classicism are observable: calmness and clarity. To be noted is the serious but tender mien of Saint John, and the yielding and humble way in which Christ receives the sacrament. A mellow light from above appears to detach the two figures from the canvas.

His daughter, Araceli, has remarked that Guerrero was a painter of *dolorosas*. There is a finished and an unfinished *dolorosa* in the Araceli collection. It is the finished one that arouses attention. It was painted on the back of a



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wooden bread container at the time his wife was dying. It was never retouched, although it was painted rather hastily, for no time could be wasted. Aside from its sentimental value, its powerful expression is notable. Grief, supplication, adoration—all are there.

*La Transverberación de Santa Teresa de Jesus*¹⁵ was awarded a gold medal in the tercenary celebration of Saint Theresa held in Arzobispado Street, Intramuros, October, 1882. Mrs. Guerrero posed as Saint Theresa. This painting was, however, eaten by any many years ago and not even a photograph of it is known to exist.

The Lourdes Church houses two paintings, one of which hangs on the left side of the altar. This is *Santa Veronica de Julianus* which portrays Saint Veronica in the act of receiving communion from Jesus Christ. This does not equal *Saint John the Baptist* in the management of light and shadow. *San Felix de Cantalicio*, cracked and faded, shows Saint Felix in a dream receiving the child Jesus from the Virgin Mary. All these are among the larger pictures by Guerrero, and like the primitives of an earlier Europe, Latin mottoes are inscribed in the patterns of the pictures. The paintings of saints were done at the instance of the religious orders. Guerrero was a devout Roman Catholic, as the Guerreros always have been. He had a hand in the design of the Ermita

Church when this was reconstructed in 1885. This is not to be wondered at because of the dominance of the Church during those times which extended even to artistic matters.

It is his reproductions of local scenes that will be better remembered and appreciated. There is a flagrant omission, the more so when it is considered that his brother, Dr. Leon Ma. Guerrero, wrote the introduction to the description of the art collection,¹⁶ of his name in the *Official Catalogue* of the Philippine participation in the St. Louis Exposition in 1904. It also appears that he was the chairman of the executive committee of Filipino painters who took charge of the art exhibit. The writer was once shown five pieces of Guerrero's work in the Simeon Garcia Roxas collection. They are not signed but have been properly identified as those of Guerrero. On the backs of three of the paintings, *Chinese Vendor of Tsin-tsao* (a copy), *River's Bend*, and *Scene at a Brook*, the name of Juan Caballero appears as exhibitor. It is under the same name that fifteen "sketches of Philippine types and scenes, in oil" are listed in the *Official Catalogue*. The inference must be that at least three, probably more, of Guerrero's works were exhibited in St. Louis.

There is a characteristic primitiveness about the *Scene at a Brook* which must be classed with *Taking Water*. The dab of the brush in both is dark and of indistinct outline. The figures, obscured in a muddy background, are flat. These characteristics are also discernible in *Rivers Bend* in a lesser degree. In the latter, however, Guerrero has succeeded in arresting the tropical twilight, although there is some hardness, and there is wanting that hazy effect which so distinguishes Resurrección Hidalgo's masterpieces.

Cockfighting seems to belong to a later development. Here Guerrero introduces new light effects; but his masses are still crude, and his lines are heavy and fail to define details of form. Retouching is evident. This failing can hardly be explained by the limitations of space, for *Landscape with a Carreton* is much smaller, yet shows true dimensional qualities. In the latter his color scheme becomes cool and clear. This is due to a certain extent to his use of blue, but this is not always the case as can be seen from a copy of the same landscape done in brown. In the latter, the gathering dusk heightens the sense of rural quiet; there seems to be an affinity between the gathering darkness and the slowly moving carabao.

Three miniature sketches in the Dr. Renato Ma. Guerrero collection show that Guerrero was essentially a painter of the elements. One has to see *The Flood*, *The Storm*, *The Fire*. Although no justice can be done him presently, for the finished paintings are in Spain, yet enough can be gleaned from their *bocetos*. They seem to belong to a middle period. There is something ominous in the dark background of these canvases: the incessant downpour in *The Flood*, the lash of a raging wind seen in the bended bamboo brakes in *The Storm*, and the fleeing people in *The Fire*. They typically portray two phases of the year: the stormy rainy season, and the dry season.

Chorrillo de Mariquina and *Mariquina Landscape* belong to a subsequent period. They exhibit a better distribution of light than *Cockfighting* and *River's Bend*, and his sky is clearer. Both are rural scenes.

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There are probably more undiscovered paintings of Guerrero than paintings that are known. Although the writer made an attempt to see all the works known to exist, this aim was partly defeated by the selfishness and indifference of some private collectors. Guerrero seems to have left no portrait works, although his daughter says she saw him paint several.

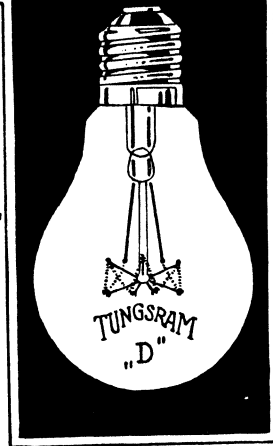
Mention should be made of his works other than oil. His aquarelles and pastels are valuable for their portrayal of native costumes and manners—such as those of a milkman, a woman with umbrella, and moonlight on an azotea, in water color; and fishing, beach, and river scenes in pastel. His pencil sketches consist of several head studies notable for their keenly observed physiognomy. His pen-and-ink drawings of a Spaniard, a Spanish woman, Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe, and Saint Joseph with Child, should be named. A small manuscript prayerbook handsomely bound in leather, embossed in gold, and dedicated to Clemencia Ramirez in their courtship days, contains sketches in ink among which is that of Nuestro Señor.

A likeness painted by De la Rosa (Manila, 1904) hangs in F. Ma. Guerrero's house. It was done after the painter's death in belated recognition of his loss. In the same house stands in a corner his bust executed in wood. It bears no date and the carver has left no impress of his name. This is true of the majority of Guerrero's own works—they are not signed. Hence it is that he is not known to many of us. Yet "it is befitting to remember that scarcely had the initial impulse in the evolution of national art in this country begun in the second half of the last century, when the movement was energetically reinforced by the efforts of no less an illustrious artist than D. Lorenzo Guerrero."¹⁷

1. Felipe G. Calderon, "Lorenzo Guerrero", *El Renacimiento*, April 11, 1904, p. 2.
2. José Rizal, "Juan Luna", *Philippine Magazine*, XXXVI, p. 323.
3. As told to the writer by Araceli Guerrero.
4. As told to the writer by Dr. Alfredo Guerrero.
5. From his *Notes*, which contains Guerrero's impressions and ideas.
6. José Ma. Clotet, S.J. published a few selections in his "D. Lorenzo Guerrero y Leogardo", *Cultura Social*, III (1915), p. 231.
7. See his prologue to Jaime C. de Veyra and Mariano Ponce, *Efemerides Filipinas*, vol. I (Manila, 1914), p. viii.
8. *A Brief Sketch of the History of Plastic-Graphic Arts in the Philippines* (Manila, 1931), p. 16.
9. "The Literary Testament of Fernando Ma. Guerrero", *The Leader*, V, no. 8 (March, 1933), p. 2.
10. Fabian de la Rosa, "Siluetas Artísticas. D. Lorenzo Guerrero y Leogardo", *Renacimiento Filipino*, II, no. 85 (April 7, 1912), p. 1296.
11. Vicente Rivera y Mir so informed the writer, and Vicente Francisco said, "He never wanted to take off his *barong Tagalog*".
12. Guerrero has, however, written verses in the Ermita dialect which are remarkable for their realistic humor.
13. "Octavo Aniversario del Fallecimiento de un Artista Filipino", *La Vanguardia*, April 8, 1912.
14. From his *Notes*.

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15. All his biographers speak of this prize, but the account of this literary-artistic competition as given in *El Comercio*, October 16, 1882, gives the honor to Felix Martinez. However, there were two prizes for each section, and in the section for painting, no mention is made as to whether the prize given Martinez was the first. In fact only the one is mentioned. Guerrero's name does not appear at all. According to Araceli Guerrero, it was her father who won the first prize, and as proof of her assertion, she has in her possession the gold medal. She says the *lema*, or motto, of Guerrero's painting was: *Audaces fortuna jubat*. It was under precisely this motto that Martinez received the prize as announced in *El Comercio*. A possible explanation might be given. His biographers say that on two occasions he refused to receive his medals unless they were pinned on his *pechera*. It is probable that although he was present during the ceremonies, he was not given his award, and that the reporter mistook Martinez for Guerrero. It is a wonder that no correction was made of this gross error in the subsequent issues of *El Comercio*.

16. See *Official Catalogue, Philippine Exhibits, Universal Exposition, St. Louis, U.S.A., 1904*, vol. 2, pp. 51-53.

17. Miguel Zaragoza, "Bellas Artes, Su Pasado y Su Presente en Filipinas," *Cultura Filipina*, I, p. 26.

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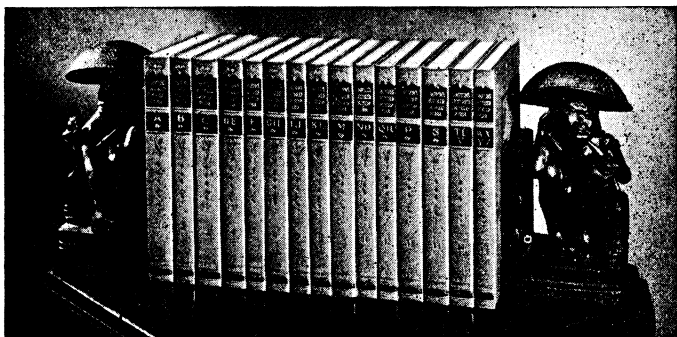
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Panomalay, Manobo Maid

(Continued from page 344)

Vacation time came and Roberto went away. Panomalay felt that something was missing in her life. Standing near the fence that inclosed the school lot, she peered through the bushes, as she had used to do sometimes when Roberto was there at work with his pupils.

A few weeks later there was a big wedding feast. Panomalay's father had consented to the marriage of his daughter with the sturdy Bakat. Bakat had placed three meters of red cloth, several spools of thread, and a few other gifts in a sack and hung it from the ceiling in Panomalay's house. Then he had planted his spear at the doorway. As the sack had not been removed within the customary three days, he knew his suit had been accepted. Panomalay thought of Roberto, but he was far away. There had been some delay. Panomalay's father had demanded more in the way of a dowry. Bakat's parents had brought more chickens and several more pieces of brightly colored cloth. They had come to an agreement at last. Panomalay and Bakat were married by an old woman who sprinkled the contents of a bowl of rice over their heads and pronounced them man and wife. Pangasi, the potent rice wine, was brought in, and soon everybody was drunk. They sang, danced, and shouted at the tops of their voices. After a few hours they were all stretched out on the floor in sodden sleep. The odor of pangasi filled the air.

The next day Bakat moved into Panomalay's home, where he would have to serve her parents for some time before he could build a hut of his own.

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In the meantime, Roberto was transferred to another farm school, where he went rather unwillingly. B the new teacher sent to replace him at his last station proved to be "proud" and quarreled so much with the Datu of the place that, after a year or so it was thought best to send Roberto back there. When he was advised of this, Roberto, not ill-pleased, packed up his things and got together provisions to last him for some months—rice and plenty of canned sardines and corned beef, hiring a carabao to carry the stuff.

All the way he thought of Panomalay. She must be taller and more beautiful now, he thought. He had not heard of her marriage. He reached the place one afternoon, after a long and arduous trip. The carabao had almost perished on the way. He stopped at the gate of the farm school. He saw a woman carrying two children on her hips. Her hair was tangled and dirty. She had on a dirty skirt and no camisa. She spat right and left. Roberto came forward and the children cried aloud. They were as dirty and unkempt as their mother.

Roberto scratched his head and mused for a while. He wanted to believe what he saw. The woman was Panomalay.

By Moro Vinta

(Continued from page 343)

allowing me to get to sleep for the first time since our departure.

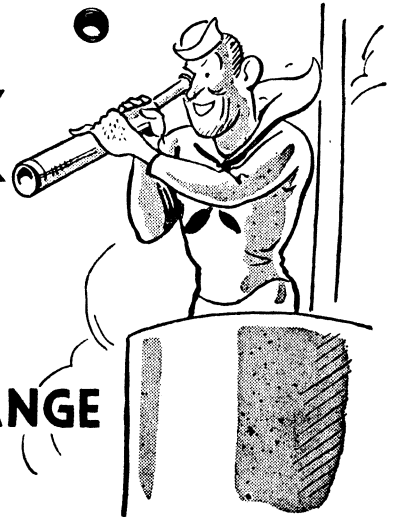
The wind became so slight that the sail sometimes sagged quite lifelessly. There are two small islands that may be seen from any steamer on its way to Manila. They are so close together that they seem to be one island, and anyone who knows this district must recognize them. They had been in sight at daylight and when I awoke at noon they did not seem to be any closer.

In the meanwhile, some rice had been boiled, and some crackers, a tin of which had been brought along, were found to be an excellent antidote for sea-sickness. A bunch of bananas, which had not been ripe enough to eat the previous night, was now found to bear some quite palatable fruit. In proof of Bill's complete recovery, it might be mentioned that he had hacked open a can of pork and beans and had eaten nearly the whole contents by himself. The meal would have been complete had the coffee not had to be drunk without either sugar or milk, both of which we had forgotten. As Bill sat at the improvised rudder, keeping the boat with difficulty on her course, it began to occur to him that the Moro's sailing directions were not constant: he would sometimes want to go to the right of those two small islands, and sometimes he wanted to go to the left of them. He realized that I was exhausted and so did not awaken me to ask my advice. Anyway, as we were not making any progress, the direction was not a matter of very much importance.

We had bought some fish-hooks and a line, together with a few shrimps, prior to our departure, but although fish would have been very welcome, and Bill did his best to catch some, the line always came up looking exactly as it had done when it had been lowered into the water. After the marine odor of the bait had become too obnoxious, and had been thrown away, we once saw a very tantalizing breakfast swimming about underneath us.

The details of the next twenty-four hours would not be interesting. After having slept for four hours under the sun I was badly enough burned to be uncomfortable. It became apparent that the Moro knew nothing of the local geography. His only effort during the day was to warn us against landing on an island that lay roughly southwest of Basilan, the natives of which, according to him, were dangerous. A stiff breeze sprang up at about three in the

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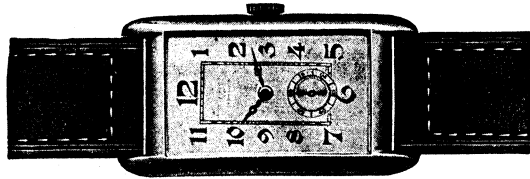
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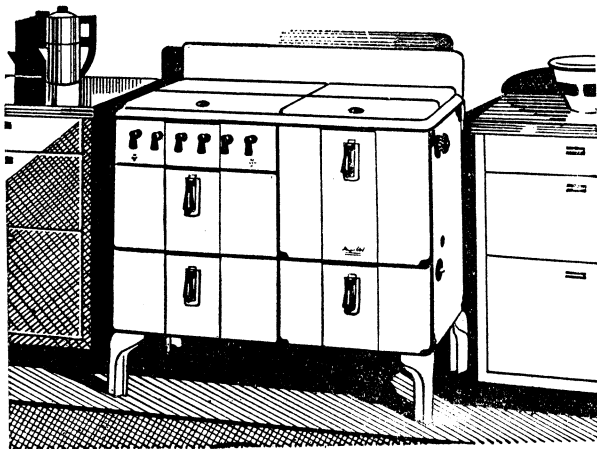
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afternoon and from then on we made good headway. By five o'clock, a long, flat island had come into view ahead of us. Dabi insisted that we should pass to the west of this island, and in spite of what I thought was the obvious absurdity of this advice, we accepted it. So very tiring was the effort that had to be made to keep the rudder effective in anything like a breeze, that we decided on watches of two hours duration. At four o'clock in the morning, when the moon had set and my watch was due to begin, I awoke and saw that the Moro was steering at right angles to the correct direction, being headed, as nearly as I could judge, due west. I felt too depressed to even swear. In spite of my efforts to adjust those two hours of misdirection, the dawn, which I now beheld for the second consecutive morning, showed me a horizon that was nowhere broken by land.

As the force of the situation struck me, Bill woke up. I explained the events of the night to him, and he took charge, while I, who had felt so proud of myself during the previous day for my immunity to sea-sickness, now found myself to be one of its victims.

The sun shone more fiercely than ever. Nothing that might have happened on that day could have made me feel any worse: I was ill and sun-burned and lost. The coffee had the effect of an emetic and the water reminded me of kerosene. When Bill pointed out to me that the rope holding the upper part of the sail to the mast had frayed, I would have willingly waited until everything fell. Fortunately, I found it easier to comply with his suggestion of taking down the mast and replacing the rope, than to argue. Even though there were three people to do it, the task was no easy one. The Moro, stupid as usual, pointed to some jumping fish and dropped the whole weight of the mast on my right hand, inflicting an injury from which it was three weeks before I recovered.

Bill was disgusted: he had set out on a pleasure trip, and had had more discomfort in two days than he had had in any two years previous to setting out. Now his partner was ill and there seemed to be very little likelihood of ever reaching Jolo. He decided that he wanted to turn back. But I thought differently: I wanted to travel south or southeast, and as the islands lay in a line from northeast to southwest, we were sure to strike land somewhere. The difficulty that lay in the way of adopting this scheme was that although the wind was from the north, we could not sail directly ahead of it, because the turning force of the wind on the single sail threw the boat off its course, and the oar did not provide sufficient leverage to keep it straight.

We argued until about one o'clock, when the Moro caused a surprise by being useful for the first time since we had set out: we had with us some large coconut-leaf mats that had been used as a shelter when we were in port. His idea was to make a square sail by tying one of these, with a pole at each end, against the mast. The scheme was adopted, and we rode before the wind comfortably and easily. The load was taken off the oar and everyone felt sure of reaching land not later than the evening of the next day. At thirty-three we saw something ahead that might have been a low cloud or a high mountain. Before nightfall the outline of a distant island was becoming distinct.

Except for one short spell, I left all the steering to the other two that night, during which Bill was alarmed when five or six large fish jumped clear of the water only a few

feet from the boat, making hardly a splash, and seeming almost ghost-like. They found it easier to keep awake now that a certainty of rest lay only a few hours ahead of them.

Very early in the morning, they saw a large, rocky projection, round and black and clear, about ten or twelve miles away in front of them. Beyond it, said the Moro, taking all the credit to himself, lay Jolo, which we would see as soon as the obscuring bank of clouds was dispersed. A little later the mat which had served so well was pulled down and lost overboard, and the sail, hoisted again, carried us down parallel to the Sulu coast.

Everyone was feeling well now, and the only blot on the horizon was a large bank of black clouds that threatened to overtake us before we would be able to reach port. About three miles from the harbor, a very strong wind blew up and the rain, which I had hoped was going to miss us, transformed an atmosphere of heat into one of all-pervading wetness. We saw a small vinta, about a hundred yards ahead, lose its mast when an extra heavy gust struck it. Bill and I, taking warning, lowered our own sail to half-mast.

Making the Chinese pier our destination, we wended our way in the harbor among the other casually scattered boats—Japanese pearling boats and Moro *sapits*, which are larger than vintas and have no outriggers—until the mud, which at low tide is only about a foot below the surface, pulled us up with a jerk. By the time that we had cleared ourselves and made fast to the pier, it was after one o'clock. We had taken two days and nineteen hours for a trip that a slow steamer makes in about eight hours. We had lost our rudder and our way. We were sunburned, hungry, tired, and dirty, and whatsoever we could find of civilization would look very good to us.

But before we could allow ourselves any sort of comfort we had to arrange to have a new rudder made. We consulted a Chinese on the pier, but as he wanted ten pesos—a sum out of all proportion to the work that had to be done—we thanked him and said that our most miserable boat was not worthy of a skill such as his.

A few minutes after we had tied up, there was an extremely heavy rain squall, during which we put up as much of our coconut-mat roofing as was left and shaved under it.

However far we had really intended to go, Jolo was the actual termination of our voyage. We spent three days in the town, at its only hotel, and grew quite fond of it. A friend of mine by the name of Santos who was staying there at the time, helped to make the time pass rapidly. An infection in my arm was the immediate cause of the abandoning of the journey.

The Moro guide, having decided, presumably that his presence would no longer be considered useful, quit as soon as we reached Jolo. We made an attempt to find someone who could give really accurate information concerning the directions and the currents, but were not successful. The difficulties that lay in the way of employing anyone were increased by the would-be employees themselves, for they all accused each other of being thieves and cut-throats, and we decided that they were better known to each other than they were to us. Even the watchman, whom we employed to guard our boat and its contents, was made out to be a villain of the lowest sort by a well-built ruffian who

said that he was his brother-in-law; although that, as we discovered, is a term that covers a multitude of relationships in Jolo.

Although we completed only the first lap of the proposed journey, I am convinced that it would be comparatively easy to reach Singapore by vinta. The experience gained during those few days at sea was sufficient to show what difficulties there are to be overcome. A party composed of three congenial members, who would be ready to enjoy discomfort, could make a journey together that they would pleasantly remember for many years. A map and a compass would be of much more use than any available guide. The best time for sailing would be in the calm weather between January and April, during which months of next year I hope to set out again with anyone who will accompany me.

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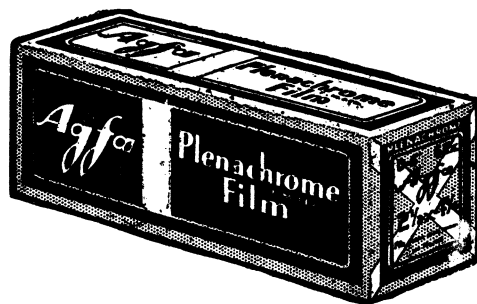
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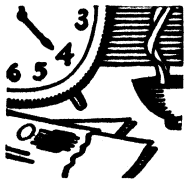


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WITH reference to the editorial in reply to Pablo Laslo's poem, "Retreat", General Douglas MacArthur wrote me: "I am glad to see some one who has the courage to express his convictions so forcibly. The defeatist's attitude discernible here has been, to my mind, one of the most astonishing developments of the situation. It is hard to reconcile with antecedent circumstances and events."

"Some Other-world Inhabitants" is an entertaining article on the various ghosts and goblins believed in by the people in the neighborhood of San Narciso, Zambales. Maximo Ramos, the author, was in my office one morning during the month, greatly worried about having lost his job. All I could do, unfortunately, was to commiserate with him. Imagine my surprise and pleasure when I received the following letter from him a week later, dated from Dansalan, Lanao. He wrote: "Hardly a day after I came to your office worrying about my unemployment,

I got an offer from the Director of Education to go to Dansalan as an English teacher, and so I came—but not before getting married! And so here I am, but my wife is not with me; she is in Zambales, teaching in her home town. We parted after only a day together! Don't you think the expression, 'Can you beat it!' applies?" Some fellows have all the luck! Anyway, congratulations, and here's to the hope that Mrs. Ramos will soon be able to join her husband.

My own article, "Eastern and Western Psychology", is something I cheated Go Puan Seng, editor of the *Fookien Times*, out of. He asked me to write an article for his tenth anniversary issue, and I began to write this article for him and then decided that I'd like to have the readers of the *Philippine Magazine* see it. Mr. Go told me, though, that he should nevertheless like to translate it into Chinese and publish it for his readers. I feel a little guilty about this, but I have always thought that the *Philippine Magazine* has first claim.

Roque S. Alba, author of the story, "Panomalay, the Manobo Maid", was an academic supervisor in Bukidnon for two years and traveled extensively through the Manobo region. He is at present in the Central Office of the Bureau of Education. This is his first contribution to the *Philippine Magazine*, but he has written occasionally for the *Free Press*, *Graphic*, and *Herald*.

E. Arsenio Manuel, who writes of the life of Lorenzo Guerrero, is connected with the University of the Philippines Library and has already contributed a number of articles to the *Philippine Magazine*.

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Marc T. Greene, noted American newspaper correspondent, contributes the account of an act of piracy at the notorious Bais Bay to this issue of the Magazine. I recently had a letter from him from Brussels, Belgium, in which he wrote: "Thank you for several copies of your interesting Magazine lately received in Paris in an accumulation of mail. I am about to complete a record journalistic trip, fifteen countries, 11,000 miles, since leaving England last September, in the course of which I have been writing on all phases of Continental affairs for half a dozen newspapers. I spent some time in Spain, and I dare say an article thereon would be suitable to your Magazine. . . ." I wrote him that I should be glad to have an article by him on Spain.

D. J. L. Bromfield, who writes of his adventures in a Moro vinta, was born in County Essex, England, and his father being interned in Holland after the first battle of Antwerp, he went with the rest of the family there. From 1919 to 1924 he lived successively in North Borneo, Manila, and Hongkong, returned to England to school, and then came back to the Philippines.

José Resurrección Calip, who writes on the Tinggian dance called the *tadtadek*, is an Ilocano, "born scarcely two kilometers away from the first Tinggian village", according to a letter I received from him. "I have visited many Tinggian villages while on hunting trips in Abra and Ilocos Sur." He is a graduate of the Vigan High School and studied or some years in the University of Manila, and is connected with a number of Ilocano newspapers.

Mu-tse is the pen-name of a Chinese financier in Manila.

Antonia F. Castañeda, author of the poem, "A Father on seeing his Advice Unheeded", lives in Manila. The poem, "To a Black Butterfly", in the August, 1934, issue of the Magazine was her first.

The noted critic of the short story, Edward J. O'Brien, recently picked out a Philippine Magazine story for special attention, according to a letter from N. V. M. Gonzales in which he stated: "May I tell you something about 'Far Horizons', the story you published last November, 1935? I've just received a notification from Mr. Edward J. O'Brien who would like to publish it in *New Stories* which he edits at Oxford, England. I know you'll be glad to hear this, since you like that story,

as you have often told me." At the time I published this story, I wrote in the "Four O'Clock" column: "'Far Horizons' will add to the name he (Gonzales) has already made for himself as one of the Philippines' most distinguished short story writers".

Another Magazine publication attracted the attention of the editor of *Jobs and Careers*—The Vocational Digest, Chicago, who wrote asking permission to reprint the article, "Suggestions on Getting a Job", by Mr. Frank Lewis-Minton, published in the March issue.

The *Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury*, in the two issues for May 15 and 16, reprinted Prof. Frank G. Haughwout's article on Conrad's "Typhoon" (which appeared in the April issue of the Philippine Magazine) together with the following editorial:

"TYPHOON" SCIENTIFICALLY ANALYZED

"Elsewhere on this page today appears the result of an undertaking which is, so far as we know, quite unique in the fields of science and literature; a painstaking analysis of Joseph Conrad's storm tale 'Typhoon' with a view to plotting the exact geography of the whole affair on a basis of data given in the book.

"To the ordinary reader of Conrad, this work of fiction, remarkable though it is, would not seem to offer the necessary information for constructing such a map as accompanies the article. But Prof. Frank G. Haughwout of Manila and Shanghai is far from an ordinary reader. He has a wide field of scientific interests and for many years the typhoon, studied in the Philippines where one occupies a grandstand seat for observation of some choice specimens, has been one of his hobbies.

"Friends here have been aware that Professor Haughwout was compiling material for a book on the general subject of typhoons, and it is probable that this essay on the wonderful Conrad story was a result of this general work. It is a complete and excellently done job in itself.

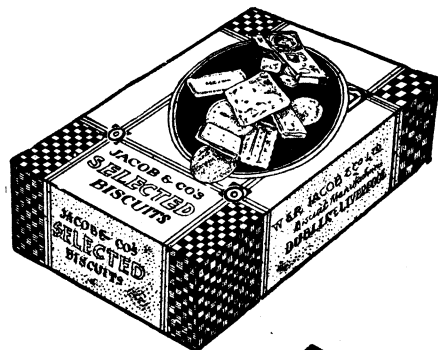
"As intelligent seafaring men know, the typhoon is particularly interesting among nature's varied phenomena of violence in that it has certain unvarying characteristics. It was this fact which allowed Professor Haughwout to construct the analysis we present today. Both book and analysis drive home the lesson that those who must deal with typhoons should by all means not only know but understand the laws governing them.

"Professor Haughwout has done, we think Shanghai experts will agree, a capital job of scientific detective work on this case; but like many another detective he has found one piece of evidence which affords a tantalizing mystery. We refer readers to the last part of his article in preference to stating the case incompletely. Our own guess is that there was a misreading of the original manuscript but anyone's guess is as good, and if anyone has a theory our columns are open to it.

"Meanwhile for our part we intend to read 'Typhoon' at once—and paste Professor Haughwout's article inside the back cover."

In connection with the article by Genaro Lopus on the Bisayan parable-poem, "King Cicada and King Lion," published in the May number of the Philippine Magazine, I reprint the following interesting

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note from Mr. H. Costenoble, of Del Carmen, Pampanga, who is a student of languages:

"Last Saturday I discussed with Mr. Hornbostel the poem of *Haring Gangis ug Haring Leon*, presented by Genaro Lapus and printed in the May issue. I mentioned to him that Mr. Lapus' description of the poem was incomplete, and that one especially important passage was omitted, telling of how the bat (this being an allegorical representation of the *mestizo*), after taking no active part in the battle, presented himself afterwards at the celebration as one of the victors, and of how the latter, seeing through the bat, chased him away. After getting back here today, I looked up my original of this poem, which was printed in 1912 by Fernando Buyser, who in the foreword says that he found the original manuscript and that it is by an unknown writer of the people. My remarks to Mr. Hornbostel were correct insofar as Mr. Lapus gives only 51 stanzas of the original 115, but he did include the most important. I was wrong about the story of the bat being a part of the poem; this story is given, but in prose in an inserted paragraph, which reads:

"Ang mananap nga wala mouban sa gubat mao ang Kabog kay kini nagtago ug diha na tunga sa nakadaog na ang kalanggaman aron sa pagawit sa kadag-anani; apan gisilutan ni Haring Gangis tungud sa pagkamabudhion:—"Ikaw maluibon—miingon ang Gangis—karon kay nakadaog ang kalanggaman, miingon ka nga ikaw ania mahiapil sa manga lumulupad, apan kong napildi pa kami moadto ka sa Leon

sa pagingon nga ikaw apil kanila kay duna kay dagway sa pagkamananap. Mao kini ang imong budhi nga dili takus mapasaylo. Kutob karon ibalaod ko nga ikaw dili langgam ug dili mananap. Dili ka pakita sa adlaw kay pagagukdon ka ug pagapatyon sa kalanggaman. Mao kini ang silot ko kanimo: dili ka makahimulos sa kahayag sa adlaw: kay ang kangitngit maoy imo.

"Kini maoy angayng silot sa manga mabudhion ug palingpaling. Ang tawong palingpaling dili maayong paambiton sa kalipay sa katilingban."

"The translation, made by me with the aid of a dictionary, is:

"One animal there was that would not join in the battle, the bat; for he hid himself and only after the birds had won did he join in the rejoicing of victory. But King Grasshopper punished him for his treachery: 'You are double-faced,' said the Grasshopper. 'Now that the birds have won you say you were there on the side of the winged animals, but if we had lost you would have gone to the Lion to say that you were on their side, for you have the looks of an animal. Therein consists your treason which may not be overlooked. I now declare that from now on you are neither bird nor animal. You shall not be seen during the daytime or else be destroyed and killed. You shall not enjoy the light of the sun, for darkness shall be your lot.'

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H. S. Kennedy, on the staff of a Belfast, Ireland, daily, wrote me: "This must be a very interesting period in the development of the Philippines. I should like to have an opportunity of observing it, but in default of that I read with great interest your political and economic comments in the issues of the Philippine Magazine".

Ifor B. Powell, British authority on the Philippines, wrote me a letter from Wales, reading: "Thank you so much for sending on the back issues of the Magazine I wanted. I have enjoyed them more than I can say; so much that I have to ask you for two more back issues! I feel it is rather too bad of me to make you dig up your files in this way, but if you will edit and publish so interesting and important a magazine, well! there you are! September, 1929, contains part 2 of an article by Turnbull on the Dumagats, and so I should like to have part 1, presumably in the August, 1929, issue. September, 1929, contains also a very fine study of Don Pañong [the late Epifanio de los Santos] by you, which I enjoyed very much indeed. August, 1930, contains part 2 of an article by Liqueste on Philippine Maritime history, and I should like part 1 of that, too—July, 1930, I take it. And with that I really retire from the quest. I am not sending on a cheque for these two copies—it seems hardly worth while to make one out for so small an amount, and I am sure you will agree, but I'll add the amount to my next year's subscription. Is that O.K.? I am enjoying the Magazine very much. I read it from cover to cover, beginning with the Four O'Clock, which is great fun, and then turning to your editorials. They are well done, and I congratulate you on them. They are a force in the right direction. Next I go through the News Summary. What a valuable service that is. Then the rest, as the spirit wills. You are doing more for Philippine literature than any other single person. More power to you! Did you get the batch of British journals I sent you? I thought you might like to look over a few." I did get a large package of all sorts of British magazines, with many of which I was not acquaint-

ed. I don't complain about the authors who are helping me build up the Philippine Magazine to the point where it is achieving an international reputation, still how some of those Britishers can write! An editor must have an easy job over there.

I also received a letter from High Commissioner Murphy, dated May 25, At Sea, in which he stated in part: "... Now that the rush of the last few days in the Philippines has given way to the quiet of a sea voyage, I have been thinking of you and other friends to whom I should have given much more of my time than was allowed me during my last few days in the Philippines. However, do not conclude because of the short time that we had together that I am unappreciative of your friendship, and the splendid editorial job you have done for the Philippine Magazine... I trust that both you and the Magazine will prosper..."

After these letters from the great, I quote from one I received from a lady in Kansas unknown to me. It is written in pencil, and runs: "I spent last winter with my daughter, Mrs., in Rogers Arkansas While I found some Philippine Magazines which I enjoyed very much And brought them home with me My fad is stories. Not always precious stories And I think I would like a piece of the black diamond. Perhaps sometime I will be able to buy some of the diamonds made up. I am sending you some moss agates found in Wyoming—near the central part of the United States It is very dry in Rogers But here just now we are having plenty of rain just now. I hope I am not asking to much Mrs. Sterling Rice Co Kansas." I wrote her as follows: "Thank you for your kind letter and for the moss agates you inclosed. They reminded me of my home in Colorado that I haven't seen for so many years. In a small, separate package, I am sending you a bracelet of black coral—not black diamond. It is on black coral that we published an article last year, and I presume you had that in mind. Such a bracelet does not cost very much here. Very sincerely yours, etc."

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News Summary

(Continued from page 386)

who has been deposed following an army uprising that resulted from trouble over the forthcoming presidential elections.

June 10.—Reported that the Nanking government is sending troops and air forces southward to halt the march north of the southern forces which desire war with Japan, for which Nanking believes China unprepared. Several hundred thousand troops are said to be involved on both sides.

An "eminent diplomat" at Rome tells the United Press that Mussolini is prepared to quit Geneva and adopt an anti-French and anti-British policy on the continent, in the Mediterranean, and in Africa if the League continues the sanctions program. It is also understood that Mussolini is keeping 800,000 soldiers ready for action.

Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, advocates the removal of the anti-Italian sanctions as it is "quite obvious that no country is prepared to go to war except as a last dire resort".

Strikers in France are refusing to return to work and strikes are again spreading, labor declaring that it still awaits parliamentary action on the labor program of Premier Blum.

June 11.—Premier Baldwin states that Chamberlain expressed his own views and that the British government has reached no conclusion on the matter, although he has no complaint to offer on the remarks made. Reported that a British plan for the abolition of sanctions has been presented to the French government for agreement, cancellation being recommended as they failed to prevent the conquest of Ethiopia and are now impossible to use to punish Italy. Badoglio is created "Duke of Ethiopia" and Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, commander of the Italian forces on the southern front is appointed Vice-Roy in his stead, Badoglio, it is said, to become head of a new combined ministry of war, navy, and air.

Hoare creates a diplomatic sensation in a speech before the Cambridge Union advocating that the world be divided into a "half-dozen" economic units—mentioning, however, only three—the nations of continental Europe, the United States and "fellow American friends", and Soviet Russia. It is assumed he implied that the other units might be the British Empire, and China and Japan. The speech is interpreted as evidence of a British cooling toward the League and it is believed it will greatly weaken Eden's policy.

Britain is reported to have made new representations to Japan regarding the smuggling in North China.

The Chamber of Deputies overwhelmingly approves Blum's social and labor reform measures to end the strikes now involving a million workers.

Cantonese leaders reply to General Chiang Kai-shek's appeal and reiterate the necessity for immediate armed resistance to Japan and declare that if there is civil strife, the responsibility would be Nanking's.

The Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet approves a new constitution for Russia which does not change the economic basis of the Union, which is socialist ownership and production, but makes some allowance for the practice of private economy on a small scale, an establishes universal suffrage to men and women over 18 years of age, the right of all to vote regardless of past activities, the secret ballot, freedom of press and speech, secrecy of the mails, inviolability of private dwellings except upon issue of formal warrant, arrest only on warrants issued by the courts, universal free education, and freedom of both religious cults and anti-religious propaganda.

June 12.—The Canton commander telegraphs the Nanking government that he has ordered a cessation of the southern advance northward, but reiterates the recommendation for a stronger policy against Japan.

June 13.—Britain and Russia are reported to have reached a tentative agreement under which Britain agrees not to include Russia's fleet in the Orient in the proposed limitations and Russia agrees to exceed the British fleet tonnage in the Far East.

June 14.—Gilbert Keith Chesterton, noted English author, dies, aged 62.

June 15.—Reported that the British Cabinet has agreed in principle on the discontinuance of anti-Italian sanctions should the League decide to adopt that course. The attitude of the government is said to be that the sanctions have failed and that it will not serve any useful purpose to continue them, and also that the European situation makes it desirable that the question of international relations with Italy should be put on a new footing.

General Chiang Kai-shek states that the situation in regard to South China is "much improved" and that Nanking is undertaking peaceful negotiations. He is continuing to concentrate troops at Wuchang, however, as a precautionary measure.

Japanese dealers in Tientsin who are handling smuggled goods form "The Tientsin Traders Association", to combat the anti-smuggling measures of the Chinese government. They are undertaking to provide armed escorts to ensure the safe transportation of the illicit merchandise to the interior markets of China. The Tokyo *Nichi Nichi* states that the Foreign Office has taken the position that the "alleged smuggling" is "in reality special trade between East Hopei and Manchukuo and should not be regarded as smuggling", but that "it is not being carried on under the protection of the Japanese government".

July 21.....	07:40 a.m.	8:18 p.m.
July 22.....	08:29 a.m.	8:55 p.m.
July 23.....	09:17 a.m.	9:31 p.m.
July 24.....	10:04 a.m.	10:07 p.m.
July 25.....	10:51 a.m.	11:03 p.m.
July 26.....	11:39 a.m.	11:24 p.m.
July 27.....	12:28 p.m.	
July 28.....	1:19 p.m.	00:06 a.m.
July 29.....	2:11 p.m.	00:52 a.m.
July 30.....	3:05 p.m.	01:41 a.m.
July 31.....	3:57 p.m.	02:35 a.m.

Phases of the Moon

Full Moon on the.....	5th at 1:34 a. m.
Last Quarter on the.....	12th at 12:28 a. m.
New Moon on the.....	18th at 11:19 p. m.
First Quarter on the.....	26th at 8:36 p. m.
Perigee on the.....	12th at 5:06 a. m.
Apogee on the.....	25th at 11:06 p. m.

Eclipse

On July 5th a partial eclipse of the moon, visible in the Philippines. The beginning visible generally in the Antarctic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, in Australia, the western and southwestern part of the Pacific Ocean. In Asia, with the exception of the extreme northern part, and the southern and eastern part of Africa; the ending visible generally in the southeastern part of the Atlantic Ocean, in Africa, with the exception of the northwestern part, in eastern Europe, Asia, with the exception of the extreme northeastern part, in Australia, the Antarctic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, and the southwestern and western part of the Pacific Ocean. The magnitude of the eclipse will be 0.072.

The Planets for the 15th

MERCURY rises at 4:51 a. m. and sets at 5:43 p. m. The planet is too close to the sun for observation.

VENUS rises at 5:57 a. m. and sets at 6:45 p. m. Immediately after sundown the planet will be found extremely low in the western horizon.

MARS rises at 4:55 a. m. and sets at 5:47 p. m. Just before sunrise the planet may be seen in the eastern horizon in the constellation of Gemini.

JUPITER rises at 3:45 p. m. and sets at 2:57 a. m. of the 16th. At 9:00 p. m. the planet is almost on the meridian in the southern sky not far from the bright star Antares.

SATURN rises at 10:06 p. m. on the 14th and sets at 9:56 a. m. The planet may be found low in the eastern sky to the south of the constellation of Pisces.

Principal Bright Stars for 9:00 p. m.

North of the Zenith		South of the Zenith	
Deneb in Cygnus		Altair in Aquila	
Vega in Lyra		Antares in Scorpius	
Arcturus in Bootes		Alpha and Beta Centauri	
		Spica in Virgo	

Astronomical Data for

July, 1936

By the Weather Bureau

Sunrise and Sunset
(Upper Limb)



	Rises	Sets
July 5..	05:31 a.m.	6:29 p.m.
July 10..	05:23 a.m.	6:29 p.m.
July 15..	05:34 a.m.	6:29 p.m.
July 20..	05:36 a.m.	6:29 p.m.
July 25..	05:37 a.m.	6:28 p.m.
July 31..	05:39 a.m.	6:26 p.m.

Moonrise and Moonset
(Upper Limb)

	Rises	Sets
July 1.....	3:29 p.m.	02:13 a.m.
July 2.....	4:23 p.m.	03:01 a.m.
July 3.....	5:17 p.m.	03:53 a.m.
July 4.....	6:09 p.m.	04:47 a.m.
July 5.....	7:00 p.m.	05:44 a.m.
July 6.....	7:48 p.m.	06:42 a.m.
July 7.....	8:33 p.m.	07:39 a.m.
July 8.....	9:16 p.m.	08:35 a.m.
July 9.....	9:59 p.m.	09:31 a.m.
July 10.....	10:42 p.m.	10:26 a.m.
July 11.....	11:27 p.m.	11:23 a.m.
July 12.....		12:21 p.m.
July 13.....	00:15 a.m.	1:21 p.m.
July 14.....	01:06 a.m.	2:22 p.m.
July 15.....	02:01 a.m.	3:25 p.m.
July 16.....	02:59 a.m.	4:23 p.m.
July 17.....	03:58 a.m.	5:19 p.m.
July 18.....	04:57 a.m.	6:10 p.m.
July 19.....	05:54 a.m.	6:56 p.m.
July 20.....	06:49 a.m.	7:38 p.m.



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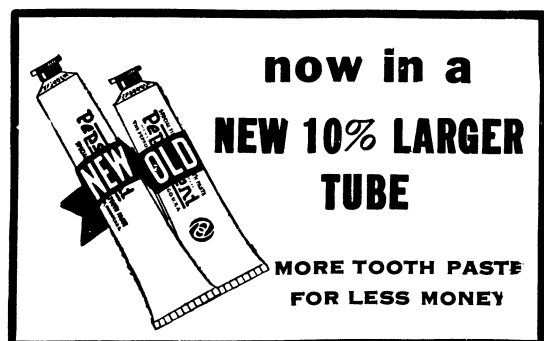
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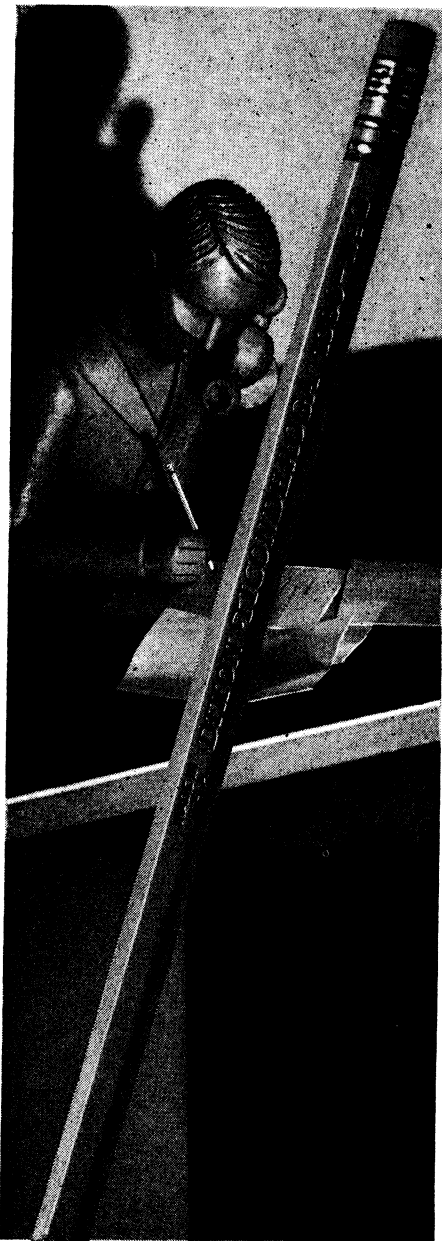
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Philippine Economic Conditions

By J. Bartlett Richards
American Trade Commissioner



THERE was apparently a moderate seasonal decrease in exports in June, but they are believed to have kept up fairly well, particularly to Europe. Sugar shipments were reduced and may be expected to be much smaller in the next few months. Europe continues to take a large volume of copra. Hemp shipments fell off in June.

The export sugar market was strong throughout most of the month, easing off at the end. The export quota sugar appears to have been largely sold and about seven-eighths of it has been shipped. The domestic sugar market was quiet.

Copra arrivals were heavy, but with large demand from exporters to fill European contracts, domestic mills had difficulty in purchasing their requirements. Prices fluctuated during the month, easing off at the close to about the opening level, but there was a strong tone evident at the start of the new month. Exports to Europe were heavy and stocks decreased.

The coconut oil market was quiet, without much buying demand or selling pressure. Prices advanced a little toward the end of the month, to approach parity with copra prices. Exports were small, following the heavy May exports, and stocks increased. The copra cake market was very strong, with good demand and limited supply.

The abaca market was firm throughout the month, with prices advancing gradually on European demand but not rapidly enough to suit many holders. Exports were comparatively low.

Rice prices continued steady, at a level determined by the price charged by the National Rice and Corn Corporation for imported rice.

The Cagayan-Isabela tobacco crop is estimated about 50 percent over last year's but still somewhat below normal.

Gold production again created a new record. It is clear that 1936 production will exceed ₱40,000,000.

Import collections continued to increase and for the first half of 1936 exceed the same period of 1935 by 21 percent. The value of commercial letters of credit opened in June was exceptionally high and brought the six months total to a point 27 percent above last year's. Domestic collections are running considerably ahead of last year. Credit conditions continue excellent.

Imports of Japanese cotton textiles were again heavy and the quota for the year ending July 31 was nearly reached by the end of June. Rayon imports continued to fall off, as did cotton piecegoods from the United States and China. Stocks are heavy and demand very poor.

Flour imports continue heavy and the market is overstocked. Stocks of other foodstuffs are normal and demand good.

Consolidated bank figures reflected the progress of the sugar movement, with deposits continuing to increase. In the absence of local demand for loans, branch banks built up their accounts with head offices abroad. The volume of debits to individual accounts was maintained, due to the activity in mining shares, but circulation was reduced with the practical termination of the sugar benefit payments. A shortage of cash at the end of the half year led to selling of dollars, but firmer dollar rates are expected for the next few months.

Export cargoes continued good, particularly to Europe, but interisland shipping was seasonally quiet. Railway carloadings fell off, being lower than the previous month or June, 1935. For the first 26 weeks of 1936, however, they exceeded the same period of 1935 by four and a half percent, due to larger movement of sugar and cane.

The Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company has purchased the Davao telephone system and will install a radio-telephone station to give that city telephone communication with the outside world. Public telephone service between Manila and Cavite was inaugurated in June.

The first regular session of the National Assembly was opened in June. President Quezon, in addressing the opening session, announced the necessity of increasing the government revenue, suggesting such measures as increased income and inheritance tax rates, with lower exemptions; increased taxation on mine production; a luxury tax; an amusement tax; amendments to increase the effectiveness of the bookkeeping law. He indicated that the Manila Railroad might be authorized to purchase competing bus lines or establish its own bus lines. The railroad will also be authorized to complete its line to Legaspi and may be authorized to abandon certain little-used lines. A great deal of attention will be given to the development of Mindanao and the practicability of developing water power and building electric railroads there will be studied.

Real estate sales increased substantially in June, amounting to ₱1,082,034, which is also considerably greater than the figure for June, 1935. For the first six months of this year, Manila real estate sales are still substantially behind last year, amounting to ₱6,674,253, as compared with ₱7,543,767. For the 12 months ended June 30, 1936, however, Manila real estate sales totaled ₱14,566,205, about ₱367,000 greater than for the previous 12 months period.

New building permits were again heavy in June, amounting to ₱787,300. This apparently included permits for a five-story concrete office building, which is to be equipped for air conditioning. Plans have been made for a small air-conditioned apartment house, which should be reflected in the July permits. Manila permits for new buildings in the first six months of 1936 were more than two and a half times as great as for the first half of 1935 and about ₱600,000 greater than for the whole year. They were as follows:

	1935 (Pesos)	1936 (Pesos)
New construction.....	1,491,350	3,837,040
Repairs.....	221,120	269,090
Total.....	1,712,470	4,106,130

Power production in the Philippines increased in June, in spite of the shorter month, totaling 10,145,035 KWH. This compares with 10,114,557 KWH for June last year. For the first six months of 1936, power production totaled 61,896,088 KWH, a slight increase over the 60,236,862 KWH in the same period of 1935.

There were 346 new radio sets registered in June and 83 cancellations. For the first half of 1936, there were 2,879 sets registered and 649 cancellations.

There were 29 new corporations registered with the Bureau of Commerce in June, with ₱5,619,000 authorized capital, ₱2,157,290 subscribed and ₱263,763 paid-up in cash, ₱209,165 in property and ₱300,000



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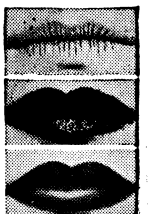
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in mining claims. Four mining companies were included, of which one was a gold dredging company and one a chromite-manganese company. Two smaller ones plan to develop an iron property and an oil property. All the capital is Filipino. The total subscribed capital in the four companies is ₱1,455,625, but only ₱7,375 was paid-up in cash, plus ₱395,000 in property and claims. Other companies registered include a fishing company, with ₱60,000 subscribed and ₱15,000 paid-in, which plans to catch and smoke tuna for export to Japan; an aviation school; a Filipino-owned investment company, with ₱289,000 subscribed and ₱72,500 paid-in capital; a rubber manufacturing company, with ₱20,000 of Filipino capital subscribed and six merchandising companies, with ₱126,000 subscribed and ₱104,000 paid-in capital, largely Chinese. Of the total subscribed capital of all the companies, ₱2,012,650 was Filipino, ₱92,600 Chinese and ₱24,000 American. There were five nonstock corporations registered. There were 10 general partnerships and one limited partnership registered, with total paid-up capital of ₱132,000, nearly all Chinese.

News Summary

The Philippines



June 18.—President Manuel L. Quezon designates General Douglas MacArthur, military adviser, Field Marshal of the Philippine Army, the highest military rank in international usage, as an expression of thanks for his great and lasting service and also to express to the American government and people the gratitude of the Filipinos for the "splendid contribution made to the future security and safety of the country in placing at its disposal during this crucial period the best professional talent in the American Army".

June 19.—General MacArthur thanks President Quezon for the honor conferred upon him, and states this honors the entire American Army as it "reiterates your comprehensive appreciation of the spirit of mutual cooperation and support that has traditionally characterized the military forces of the United States in the Philippines".

June 20.—Secretary of the Interior Elpidio Quirino holds a conference with the Provincial Commander of Constabulary at Pagsanjan regarding reports that the biggest jueting ring in Laguna is operated by the wife of a government official.

June 21.—Armed brigands attempt to hold up a truck near Laur, Nueva Ecija, wounding the driver, but another rider on the truck seizing the wheel, the truck gets away.

June 22.—Quirino designates Lamberto S. Reyna to look into the Laguna situation to determine how far Laguna officials are involved in the jueting scandal there.

William Bish, well known old-timer, dies of pneumonia, aged 61. He came to the Philippines in 1898 with the 13th Minnesota Volunteer Regiment.

June 23.—President Quezon in his budget message to the Assembly announces the reorganization of the Bureau of Civil Service and its conversion into a Commission, the Director to have the title of Commissioner and the rank and pay of an Under-Secretary, and declares that he has also established a Civil Service Board of Appeal of three members—the Auditor-General, the Solicitor-General, and the Director of the Budget. He also asks the Assembly to repeal the Belo Fund Act, which sets aside ₱250,000 annually for the exclusive use of the Chief Executive, but not until 1938, stating that during the formative years of the Commonwealth government there will be need of close investigation and supervision. He reports that the financial position of the government is sound, and that there is an accumulated surplus of ₱39,565,495.49, of which ₱9,090,458.41 is unencumbered. The total appropriation recommended for next year is ₱64,767,138 as against an estimated revenue of ₱65,817,400.

President Quezon tells labor leaders who call on him that he is in favor of their campaign to fix minimum wages and shorter hours, and he instructs Mayor Juan Posadas of Manila to issue the permit for a labor demonstration previously refused by him.

The Manila office of Pan American Airways Company announces that the present schedule calls for four trans-Pacific flights during the month of July, starting from Alameda, California, on July 9, 17, 24, and 31, and that weekly flights will be made thereafter.

June 24.—President Quezon in a special message recommends, for the sake of economy, the holding of the woman suffrage plebiscite together with the election of local officials next year if the Assembly should decide to hold such an election.

President Quezon suspends for one month Governor Pedro R. Arceche of Samar for abuse of authority, designating the Provincial Treasurer to act in his place.

Julio Ocampo, Governor-elect of Camarines Sur who was unable to assume office because of illness, dies, aged 56. He was a member of the first Philippine Assembly and was elected governor of his province three times.

Requested by United States Deputy High Commissioner J. Weldon Jones to assist Antonio Arnaiz and Juan Calvo, Philippine aviators on a flight from Manila to Madrid, to secure permission to cross Persia which they have been unable to do, the State

Department replies that it will not authorize the flight. The flyers have been held up at Karachi, India, for several days.

June 25.—President Quezon suspends Governor Sebastian Generoso of Davao for two months.

President Quezon commutes the death penalty imposed on Benjamin Barruga, convicted of triple homicide and robbery, to life imprisonment.

President Quezon leaves on a trip to Cebu to be present at the laying of the foundation stone of the Cebu capitol building.

June 26.—President Quezon is unable to leave the ship at Cebu because of illness.

President Quezon suspends Dr. Jacobo Fajardo, Director of the Bureau of Health, and gives him five days to answer charges of exploiting wealthy leper patients at Culion, borrowing money from the widow of a subordinate, etc.

President Quezon writes Vice-President Sergio Osmeña objecting to the advertising campaign of the University of the Philippines, stating that the University is "only maintained by the government with the idea of it serving as a standard for university education. Therefore the authorities of the State University should be concerned with keeping as high a standard as possible rather than with increasing the enrolment. . . . I think I have suggested to you that a process of selection be adopted by the Univer-

sity not only as a means of keeping up a proper standard, but of reducing, if possible, the contribution of the national government toward the maintenance of that institution". He also states he will discuss with the Chief of Staff of the Army the advisability of rescinding the order recognizing the military instruction in the University as it gives a decided advantage to the students and draws them away from other institutions.

June 27.—President Quezon issues an executive order reorganizing the Bureau of Justice, the Solicitor-General, who heads the Bureau, to have the rank of an Under-Secretary.

June 28.—President Quezon returns to Manila.

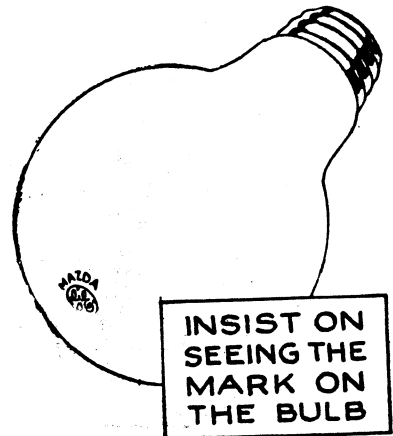
June 30.—In three executive orders issued on the last day of the six-months period allowed him by law to reorganize the government without legislative action, President Quezon, upon recommendation of the Government Survey Board, orders the transfer of supervision of provincial, city, and municipal treasurers from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Finance; the transfer of many of the manufacturing divisions of the Bureau of Science to other entities, the Bureau of Science to concern itself only with research work; and the transfer of the activities of the radio regulation division of the Bureau of Posts to the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

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Members of the crew of a Japanese motor boat land on Babuyan island and abuse the people. Governor Vicente Formoso asks for a Constabulary detail to put a stop to the repeated Japanese depredations, the President of Babuyan having reported that there are now three Japanese camps on the coast, but that he can do nothing to enforce the law.

July 2.—Col. Vicente L. Lim, who served in the U. S. Army for twenty-two years, is sworn into office as Chief of the war plans division of the Philippine Army with the rank of Brigadier-General.

July 3.—President Quezon is reported to have sent a message to President Franklin D. Roosevelt requesting that High Commissioner Frank Murphy be retained in his present position.

July 6.—President Quezon in a special message recommends the setting aside of May 14, 1937, as the date for the plebiscite on woman suffrage. In another message he asks authority to institute expropriation proceedings for the acquisition of portions of large estates used for the homesites of tenants for resale to them on easy terms.

President Quezon creates a Transportation Board to be composed of the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, the Chief of Staff, the General Manager of the Manila Railroad Company, the Director of Public Works, and the Collector of Customs, to serve in an advisory capacity to various branches of the government as regards the improvement and extension of land, marine, and air transportation.

July 9.—The Assembly passes a bill appropriating ₱1,000,000 for the purchase of homesites of tenants, the first bill to be passed this session.

July 10.—President Quezon expresses regret at High Commissioner Murphy's resignation, but states that if it is definitely accepted, Deputy Commissioner Jones would do very well in the position.

President Quezon in an interview with the press states he will ask the Assembly for authority to increase tariffs as much as 100 per cent without new legislation; that he will seek funds for taking a new census; and that he will ask authority, also, to float bonds for the development of water power at the Maria Cristina Falls in Mindanao and the construction of the railroad there. He declares that he will soon take steps to improve interisland transportation, too.

July 11.—Arnaiz and Calvo arrive in Madrid at 5:03 P. M. from Barcelona and Marseilles, and are greeted by a crowd of 10,000 Spaniards and Filipino residents of Madrid, including high officials of the government. They are carried on the shoulders of the crowd while the band plays the Philippine National anthem and the people cry, "Viva España! Viva Filipinas!" The arrival is broadcast over the official Spanish radio station on a country-wide hook-up. They advise President Quezon of their arrival and of their splendid reception and he telegraphs his congratulations. They left Manila on May 29 and flew by way of Honkong, Fort Bayard, Hanoi, Vientiane, Rangoon, Akyab, Calcutta, Allahabad, Karachi, Gwadar, Bagdad, Gaza, Cairo, Alexandria, Almyros, Athens, Brindisi, Rome, Marseilles, and Barcelona.

Five thousand laborers parade through Manila and are admitted to the Malacañang grounds where they are addressed by President Quezon who states he will do everything possible to satisfy their demand for a decent living wage.

President Quezon signs the ₱1,000,000 tenant homesite purchasing bill.

July 13.—Arnaiz and Calvo are decorated with the Spanish order of Military Merit.

The United States

June 18.—The U. S. Department of Commerce publishes figures showing the rapid increase of Japanese trade in the Philippines: Imports from the United States, 1933, ₱87,081,000 (64.63% of the total), 1934, ₱108,751,000 (65.04%), 1935, ₱108,733,000 (63.57%); imports from Japan, 1933, ₱11,363,000 (8.45%), 1934, ₱20,692,000 (12.37%), 1935, ₱24,343,000 (14.28%); imports from China, 1933, ₱6,943,000 (5.14%), 1934, ₱5,879,000 (3.53%), 1935, ₱5,603,000 (3.28%).

June 17.—The House of Representatives passes the sugar quota resolution, passed by the Senate yesterday, where the sections providing for benefit payments were deleted from the bill as submitted by the agriculture committee.

June 19.—Max Schmeling, German boxer and former world champion, knocks out Joe Louis, young American negro fighter, in the twelfth round in a contest staged in New York. Schmeling is thirty years old and one of the few champions thus to stage a "come-back".

June 20.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt signs the sugar quota resolution. The Philippine quota is 1,098,738 tons.

President Roosevelt revokes the Italo-Ethiopian neutrality proclamation, recognizing the end of hostilities between Italy and Ethiopia, although this does not constitute a recognition of Italian sovereignty over Ethiopia.

U. S. High Commissioner Frank Murphy interviews President Roosevelt.

June 18.—Congress sends the \$2,375,000,000 relief deficiency bill to the President. Sen. R. S. Copeland, New York Democrat, in protesting against the elimination of a \$200,000 item for airmail service to Alaska, states: "God help any people outside of our own country who may come under the domination of the United States. We have made the Virgin Islands a poorhouse. We kicked the Filipinos into the Pacific Ocean. We do not have brains enough to know how to take care of these outlying people."

June 21.—The seventy-fourth Congress adjourns after setting a record for the greatest peace time appropriations in history—\$17,000,000,000 during the two sessions. Adjournment came after the passage of the controversial tax bill, expected to increase government income by some \$800,000,000 annually. Other outstanding legislation includes the veterans' cash bonus bill (\$2,200,000,000), the soil conservation bill, substituted for the outlawed AAA measures, new relief appropriations, the ship-subsidy bill, the chain-store bill, the social security bill, the public utility holding company bill, and the neutrality bill. Total appropriations for the Army and Navy during the two sessions amounted to \$2,000,000,000.

An anti-Roosevelt drive is launched in New York by Al Smith, former Senator J. A. Reed, and former Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby, to prevent his renomination for the presidency.

June 22.—James H. Farley, Postmaster-General and Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, states that the Republican platform is "unsurpassed in the history of the Party for platitudes and vague promises. . . Had the Republicans been sincere, they would have renominated Hoover who represents the classical attitude of their Party."

June 23.—President Roosevelt signs the tax bill which makes radical changes in the system of corporate taxation, especially the levies on undivided surpluses.

The Democratic National Convention opens in Philadelphia. Sen. A. W. Barkley, of Kentucky, delivers the key-note address and calls on the Democrats to charge instead of idly waiting for the opposition to attack. "We are told by the Republican battalion of death and its illegitimate half-brother, the Liberty League, that we are laying a hampering hand on business and finance. For twelve long years the Republicans allowed America to pour billions of dollars into the sink-hole of fraudulent investments. . . Their real grief arises from the slaughter of the fat hogs of privilege and plunder. . . Listening to the Republicans one would imagine we have set out like the blind Samson to pull down the temple of constitutional government. When nine Justices of the Supreme Court can not agree, it is difficult for 531 Congressmen to agree. . . Roosevelt has assumed the heaviest burden since George Washington and Abraham Lincoln." Farley declares: "The question is before the people, clear-cut, and can not be disguised. Shall we continue the New Deal which rescued the country from disaster and despair, or shall the government be returned to the Old-Dealers, who wrecked it?"

June 24.—Admiral Joseph M. Reeves turns over the command of the U. S. Fleet to Admiral Arthur J. Heppburn, who takes command as the fleet is attaining the greatest strength in the history of the nation. During the Reeves command, the fleet engaged in the most sweeping maneuvers, calling for operation of units from Panama to Alaska and as far west as Hawaii.

Harry T. Thompson, a former petty officer in the U. S. Navy, is indicated in Los Angeles for nineteen overt act in violation of the espionage act, including purloining reports of gunnery exercises and a gunnery school book and turning them over to a Japanese officer, formerly a student at Leland Stanford University, and now believed to be an instructor in the Tokyo Naval College.

Philippine delegates to the Democratic Convention are appointed to important committees, Edward Kemp being made a member of the permanent organization, D. G. McVean of the committee on credentials, L. G. Hargis of the committee on rules, and High Commissioner Frank Murphy of the committee on resolutions.

June 25.—Sen. J. Hamilton Lewis of Illinois declares before the platform committee of the Democratic Convention that the United States should take action "steadily to correct the blunder of voting Philippines independence. I am in favor of holding them under the American flag, for if we sever connections with them, Japan undoubtedly will enter the scene and grab the islands." It is agreed, however, to omit plank advocating "fair play" for the Philippines, statehood for Hawaii, and one referring to Puerto Rico. The platform drawn up advocates a change in the Constitution, if necessary, to solve economic and social problems; a permanently sound currency so stabilized as to prevent wide fluctuations in value, but not mentioning gold or silver; upholds the anti-trust laws; and pledges against entangling alliances "as a guard against being drawn by political commitments, international banking, and private trading, into any war". The Convention also adopts a resolution, to take effect at the next convention, abrogating the two-thirds rule, in spite of charges that Roosevelt wanted to be renominated for a third time in 1940 by a mere majority, which Farley called "assinine".

June 27.—President Roosevelt is renominated for the presidency at the Democratic Convention and Vice-President John N. Garner is also renominated. In his acceptance speech, Roosevelt criticizes the "economic royalists" and states that they don't know what the flag and the Constitution stand for.

The District of Columbia Supreme Court rules that the railroad retirement act is unconstitutional. The government will appeal the case.

Stated in the press that Judge J. W. Hausermann of Manila and Vicente Villamin, Filipino economist, will make a nation-wide series of addresses in the United States in the interest of Philippine-American trade relations.

June 29.—President Roosevelt orders, due to Australian discriminations against American commerce, that duties and other restrictions proclaimed in connection with the foreign trade agreements be applied to the products of Australia, effective August 1.

June 30.—President Roosevelt signs the bill granting subsidies to the American merchant marine.

July 1.—Admiral W. H. Standley, Chief of Naval Operations, states that the two new United States dreadnoughts will carry sixteen-inch guns.

The 770-mile Pan-American highway between Mexico City and the United States is inaugurated with Vice-President Garner present at the ceremonies.

Judge Hausermann tells the press that he has appealed to President Roosevelt that he retain High Commissioner Murphy in the Philippines as it is reported that Murphy is "yielding to pressure" to become a candidate for the Michigan governorship.

July 6.—Extreme heat and drought in the Middle West is withering crops and threatening thousands of farm families with destitution. The temperature reaches 116°F. in North Dakota. Many are dying of heat prostration.

As the movement to solidly unionize the steel and automobile industries gains momentum, employers are reported to be arming and drilling deputies, and John L. Lewis, President of the United Mineworkers, who is backing the movement, declares that the "unlawful and ruthless tactics of past years will not be tolerated and labor will hold to account those who really formulate the policies, from J. P. Morgan Co. down. If there is any strike violence or bloodshed, it will not arise from our organization".

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Thompson, former navy yeoman, is sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment, convicted of selling Navy secrets to Japanese spies. A Japanese naval officers and a number of leaders of the Japanese colony in Los Angeles were implicated.

July 7.—At a banquet of the Filipino community in Washington in honor of High Commissioner Murphy, Resident Commissioner Quintin Paredes declares that "14,000,000 Filipinos want him to stay in the Philippines". Former Senator H. B. Hawes states that it would be a crime to send a new man to the Philippines now. Murphy states in a speech that the Commonwealth is a demonstrated success so far.

Maj.-Gen. Charles Kilbourne, in an address before the Chicago Bar Association, predicts the success of the Filipinos, stating that during the past thirty years they have made great progress in education, health, transportation, utilities, and general standard of living with by far the lowest tax rate in the world. He states that the Philippines has "balanced resources—agriculture, fisheries, minerals, timberland, and water-power—everything that is necessary to maintain a good standard of living."

President Roosevelt announces that he has given Farley leave of absence without pay so that he may devote all his time to his work as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

July 9.—High Commissioner Murphy hands his resignation to President Roosevelt in order to run for governor of Michigan, the resignation to become effective at the pleasure of the President. President Roosevelt later declares that the resignation will be held in abeyance and that Murphy will be granted two months leave without pay, beginning September 5.

July 12.—Rains relieve the parched Middle West. Damage to cattle and crops is estimated at \$400,000,000.

July 13.—The rains did little to break the heat and the temperature at Saginaw, Michigan, reaches 109°F., and at St. Paul, Minnesota, 106°F. Deaths attributed to the heat wave reach 1600.

Former Navy Lieut.-Com. John Farnsworth, of Washington, who was discharged nine years ago on charges of conduct prejudicial to the naval service, is arrested on the charge of selling naval secrets to Japan.

Other Countries

June 16.—Troops are ordered out in Belgium as some 200,000 miners, stevedores, and others walk out when their demands for higher wages and paid vacations are not met.

June 17.—Announced that the British government has decided to support the lifting of the anti-Italian sanctions program and to "assume the lead" in this direction at the coming League of Nations meeting. It is said that Australia and Canada concurred, but that South Africa opposed the course. It is believed that the disturbed European situation is responsible for the new attitude. Foreign Secretary Captain Anthony Eden states in the House of Commons that the government has not decided whether to recognize King Victor Emmanuel of Italy as Emperor of Ethiopia. Viscount Rothermere, powerful newspaper magnate, demands that Eden resign. Viscount Cecil, President of the League of Nations Union, brands the Cabinet decision as "midsummer madness". It is reported that Premier Benito Mussolini will demand the revocation of the League verdict branding Italy as an aggressor and will also demand the expulsion of Ethiopia from the League on the grounds that it no longer exists as a nation but is an Italian colony.

Rioting breaks out in Marseilles between leftists and members of the fascist Croix de Feu (Cross of Fire) organization, and violence in Algeria further darkens the French situation. Rioting is continuing in Belgium and in Spain.

Archduke Otto, claimant to the throne of Austria and Hungary, issues a proclamation stating that he is awaiting the people's will to return to the throne. Reported that Mussolini favors the restoration.

The Canton government receives numerous telegrams from student associations throughout China promising support of its anti-Japanese stand, and a number of northern generals make like pledges.

June 18.—Eden outlines the decision of the Cabinet in the House of Commons and is interrupted by cries of "shame" from liberal and labor members. He intimates that the government believes that only through force could the status of Ethiopia as a part of the Italian Empire be changed, and asserts directly, "the government is not prepared to take military action". "I share the members' disappointment, as I am a convinced believer in the League". David Lloyd George declares, "This is the first time that I have heard a minister ranking next to the Premier come to the House admitting that Britain is beaten". Arthur Greenwood, laborite, says Eden's speech is the "most deplorable ever fallen on any ears from

any foreign minister. There is no word of sympathy for a broken nation, no word of condemnation of a power deliberately organizing the use of poisonous gas." Eden turns pale and angry as shouts of approval follow the suggestion that he resign. The majority, however, backs him, and his stand is described as "realistic". Labor Party leaders file a resolution declaring that "the government by lack of resolute, straight-forward foreign policy, has lowered the prestige of the country, weakened the League, and imperiled peace, and thereby forfeited the confidence of the House of Commons". The challenge to the government will be debated next week.

Maxim Gorky, famous Russian novelist and dramatist, dies, aged 68.

June 19.—The French Cabinet agrees to follow the British lead in the matter of abolishing the sanctions. The Minister of Finance reports to the Chamber of Deputies that the Treasury is empty and that the government's borrowings total 14,000,000,000 francs.

June 20.—Premier Stanley Baldwin states in a speech that the only way of altering the course of events as regards Italy and Ethiopia is to go to war and that he does not know of a single European country prepared for this. Had the League remained a league of all the nations of the world, the current situation could never have arisen, he declares.

Honduras, one of the original members of the League, serves notice of its resignation.

June 21.—Three thousand Japanese troops in full war equipment suddenly enter Peiping, military officials refusing to give a reason. Liu Kuei-tang, pro-Japanese leader and former bandit chief, is assassinated in his home in the Japanese concession at Tientsin.

June 22.—An international conference convenes at Montreux, Switzerland, to consider Turkey's request that it be permitted to refortify the Dardanelles.

The French strike situation is aggravated as sailors at Marseilles strike and hoist the red flag on their vessels.

Reported that the *Taipei Maru* was fired upon and taken to Tangku by a Chinese customs cruiser when it refused to halt for inspection. The Japanese captain and a boatswain were wounded. The Japanese officials at Tientsin say they will file a stern protest against the "insult".

June 23.—The Baldwin government repels a motion of censure in the House by a vote of 384 to 170.

After a discussion of foreign affairs by Premier Leon Blum in which he proposed to continue close collaboration with Britain and Russia, stated that he is ready to examine any sincere German peace suggestions, and declared that "in the present state of things the maintenance of sanctions against Italy would be only a symbolic gesture without real effectiveness", the Chamber of Deputies gives him a vote of confidence of 382 to 198.

The Belgian government votes to uphold the abolition of anti-Italian sanctions.

Russia gives its unofficial approval to Turkish refortification of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, but opposes the demand to restrict the tonnages of foreign ships to 28,000 tons as this would exclude the Russian fleet. France and Roumania also object to this demand.

Sir Frederick Leith Ross, an investigator for the British government who has studied the China situation for nine months, declares in Shanghai that "major progress in solving the financial and economic difficulties besetting China can not be achieved until a better political understanding between China and Japan is reached and until China lowers its high tariffs." Referring to the wholesale Japanese smuggling, he states that the "Chinese customs are a vital factor in Chinese finance and every effort should be made to terminate difficulties in the way of their collection in East Hopei". He states that reconstruction and modernization of China is going on at an amazing rate and that this change is making China not a less but a more fruitful field for foreign enterprises, commercial, industrial, and financial, and that the Chinese, if they are to receive "badly needed finances", must insure safety and fair treatment. A National government spokesman declares that the statement is fair and sound.

June 24.—The Japanese Cabinet rejects the British invitation to join in a tri-partite naval agreement with Britain and the United States, terming it "practically meaningless". Admiral O. Nagano is reported to have told the Cabinet that Japan must be free to build whatever ships it needs for defense, which would be impossible under the clause which provides

for an exchange of building plans before starting construction.

An American Army officer and a woman and child, and also a French woman are threatened with bayonets and pushed into the gutter during the course of a review of Japanese troops in Peiping.

Japan sends a squadron of destroyers from Port Arthur to patrol the Gulf of Chili as a result of the firing by a Chinese customs boat on a Japanese vessel. Japanese officials at Tientsin state that Japan may demand the complete withdrawal of Chinese customs authorities.

June 25.—The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Switzerland, and Spain all agree to support the Anglo-French move to remove the sanctions against Italy. Reported that Italy is being deluged with inquiries from European business establishments anxious to resume business relations as soon as the sanctions are lifted.

Under instructions from Washington, the United States Embassy at Peiping calls the attention of the Japanese Ambassador to the rough treatment of American citizens by Japanese soldiers last Tuesday, and the French Embassy registers a similar protest. Japanese officials promise to investigate and reply.

June 26.—Emperor Haile Selassie arrives in Geneva to personally plead his case before the League. He is cheered by thousands of people at the railroad station who shout, "Long live the Emperor!"

Premier Blum proposes the convocation of a committee to study the possibilities of creating a United States of Europe, also proposed by the late Aristide Briand several years ago.

Minor fighting is reported between Nanking and Canton forces. It is believed that Chiang Kai-shek is ready to push a punitive expedition into the semi-autonomous southwestern provinces.

June 27.—Emperor Selassie sends the League a

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stiff note demanding that it fulfill its obligations under the Covenant, restore the throne of Ethiopia, and frustrate the efforts being made to bury the Italo-Ethiopian question. He declares that Italian troops occupy but half of the kingdom and that his government is still functioning.

Nicaragua serves notice of its resignation from the League.

June 29.—Emperor Selassie writes the Secretary-General of the League, stating he intends to return to Ethiopia to organize the resistance against the Italians. Reported that guerilla warfare there is continuing.

June 30.—Serious labor agitation continues to spread throughout France and its African colonies.

July 1.—Emperor Selassie appeals to the League Assembly for justice amidst a scene of wild disorder, Italian hecklers attempting to prevent him from speaking. He declares that fifty-two nations of the world appear to have turned their backs on him and that "God and history will remember your judgment". He says he did not expect "the people of foreign countries to have their sons' blood shed for us, but did expect the League powers to grant financial assistance to purchase badly needed arms". Referring to the plan to lift the sanctions, he asks: "Does this mean that you have abandoned us to Italy? Will the world states accept this precedent and bow down before force?" Prior to his appearance a note was read from Italy declaring that Italy "views the work it has undertaken in Ethiopia as a sacred mission of civilization" and that the work will be carried out "according to the principles of the League Covenant". The note also expressed the conviction that the League requires to be "reformed" and that Italy is ready to participate. Eden states in a speech: "This occasion is painful for us all. But it is necessary that facts be squarely faced. The course of events and the local situation in Ethiopia brought us to a point at which sanctions were in force where they were incapable of reversing the order of events in that country. Only military action could succeed." He therefore advocates the dropping of the sanctions program, but declares that the League should not in any way recognize Italy's annexation of Ethiopia, and pledges that Britain will cooperate in "rebuilding the authority of the League". Blum tells the Assembly that France will not recognize the annexation, and declares that amendments should be made to correspond with actions nations are willing to take, warning that "certain states are shaking the dice of war, seeking advantages over those who have abandoned war as a means of increasing their dominions". Russian Foreign Minister M. Litvinov admits that the economic sanctions against Italy have failed, but denounces the proposal to reshape the League, stating that some nations are trying to "make the League safe for aggressors". Charles

Tewater, South African delegate, scours the members for their recession from the sanctions program. The Panama delegate warns that there is strong opinion in the Latin American states favoring withdrawal from the League. . . . It is stated in Rome that the presence of Selassie in Geneva will only embarrass the delegates.

The Japanese Embassy at Peiping apologizes to the United States government for the rough treatment of American citizens during the recent military parade.

July 2.—Pope Pius XI orders a world censorship of the "movies" under the direction of the bishops, and urges Catholics throughout the world to "abstain from witnessing bad films".

July 4.—The League Assembly refuses to consider a request of Emperor Selassie for a loan to continue his fight against Italy, but adopts a three-point resolution reaffirming the principle of non-recognition of territorial conquest in general terms, declaring the further continuation of economic and financial sanctions against Italy futile, and urging members to submit proposals for the strengthening of the League.

A. K. Greiser, Nazi President of the Senate of the Free City of Danzig, declares in a violent speech before the League Council that the City desires to be free of League control.

Fighting between fascists and socialists in Madrid streets results in a number of deaths yesterday and today.

July 5.—Police in Paris fight 15,000 rightists in the streets and a number of persons are killed and many injured.

July 6.—The League committee concerned adopts a resolution declaring that the anti-Italian sanctions shall terminate on July 15. The Secretariat simultaneously makes public figures showing that under the sanctions program, Italy lost \$92,500,000 in gold between November and May, representing one half of the Bank of Italy's reserves prior to the application of the sanctions, and that its exports were slashed in half. David Lloyd George, former British premier, attacks Premier Baldwin and his Cabinet and their handling of the Italo-Ethiopian situation, and calls them "rats that scuttled the ship".

French farm laborers, encouraged by the success of the industrial strikes, are organizing a walk-out to take place at the height of the harvest season.

July 7.—Salesmen from eighteen nations scurry toward Italy with their order books.

Officially announced at Danzig that the City, for sixteen years under League control, is severing relations with the League and that the Senate and other Danzig officials will henceforth ignore Sean Lester, the League Commissioner. The action is part of a Nazi-inspired movement for union with Germany. The official Polish press, however, warns Germany

to keep hands off. Danzig's separation from the League would not be acceptable to Poland, it is declared.

An army court martial sentences seventeen leaders of the February 26 assassinations in Tokyo to death and five others to life imprisonment. Forty-four noncommissioned officers and eight civilians are sentenced to from 18 months to 15 years in military prisons.

George V. Chicherin, brilliant Russian diplomat and formerly foreign minister for twelve years, who resigned because of ill health in 1930, dies at Moscow, aged 64.

July 8.—The Russian delegates threaten to withdraw from the Dardanelles conference, insisting that all warships be barred from the Straits except when effectuating a mission of the League, while Britain is insisting on the right to send warships into the Black Sea in case it is involved in a war against a Black Sea power.

Bands of Ethiopians blow up the Addis Ababa-Djibouti Railroad at a number of points and Rcme announces that four high aviation officers and a number of others were ambushed and killed when they landed at an apparently deserted spot to inspect a possible airdrome site on June 26. Mass reprisals in the region have been ordered.

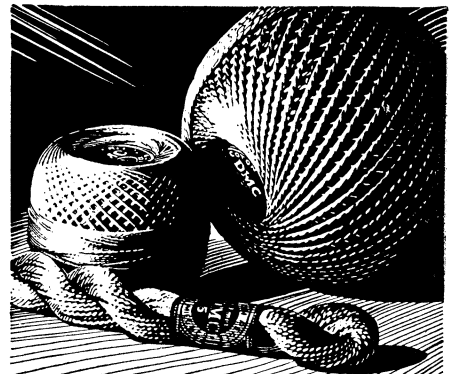
July 9.—France announces that the Mediterranean pact for mutual assistance between itself and Britain during the anti-Italian sanctions period, has ended. Sir Samuel Hoare, First Lord of the Admiralty, announces that the British fleet in the Mediterranean will be reduced.

July 10.—Honduras notifies the League of its resignation.

July 11.—An official Austrian communique discloses a German-Austrian agreement apparently paving the way for an Italo-Austro-German alliance to offset the Franco-Soviet alliance.

Italy announces it will not attend the Brussels conference of signatories of the Locarno agreement, called to consider the German army's entrance into the Rhineland.

Hoare declares that Britain will speedily build "what virtually amounts to a new fleet", stating that "our life depends upon free passage in the seven



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seas of the world. Our fleet must be strong enough to go anywhere and carry out its duties under any conditions."

Guerilla warfare in Ethiopia forces Italy to return to a war-time footing in Ethiopia only a few days after ordering the demobilization of 100,000 troops.

July 12.—Chancellor Kurt von Schuschnigg states that the new Austro-German entente does not mean that Austria will enter into any war-like combination. He states that Austria and Germany will however enter into trade negotiations immediately.

July 13.—A high Italian official states that Mussolini sponsored the Austro-German agreement.

José Calvo Sotelo, noted Spanish monarchist leader, is assassinated.

Lord Cranbourne, British foreign under-secretary, states in the House of Commons that Germany is reformatory Heligoland.

The Kuomintang Central Executive Committee meets at Nanking and rejects the South's proposal to launch a war against Japan, orders the abolishment of the Kuomintang committee in that region, and dismisses Chen Chi-tang as commander of the Kwantung province armies. Chang Kai Shek states that until material and spiritual unity is achieved in China, resistance against foreign aggression is impossible without bringing disaster.

July 14.—The Canton faction is reportedly showing a defiant attitude toward the Nanking government and to be preparing for a civil war.

A supplementary fund of £1,826,000 will be spent in improving Singapore's naval facilities, indicating the likelihood that Britain intends to station large numbers of naval officers and men there.

Spanish monarchist deputies decide to boycott Parliament in protest against the assassination of Sotelo.

July 15.—The first consignment of Italian peaches and plums reaches England, marking the beginning of trade relations with the lifting of the anti-Italian sanctions.

Astronomical Data for August, 1936

By the Weather Bureau

Sunrise and Sunset
(Upper Limb)



	Rises	Sets
Aug. 5.	05:40 a.m.	6:24 p.m.
Aug. 10.	05:40 a.m.	6:22 p.m.
Aug. 15.	05:42 a.m.	6:19 p.m.
Aug. 20.	05:42 a.m.	6:16 p.m.
Aug. 25.	05:43 a.m.	6:13 p.m.
Aug. 31.	05:44 a.m.	6:09 p.m.

Moonrise and Moonset
(Upper Limb)

	Rises	Sets
August 1.	4:50 p.m.	03:31 a.m.
August 2.	5:39 p.m.	04:29 a.m.
August 3.	6:26 p.m.	05:27 a.m.
August 4.	7:12 p.m.	06:25 a.m.
August 5.	7:56 p.m.	07:22 a.m.
August 6.	8:41 p.m.	08:20 a.m.
August 7.	9:26 p.m.	09:17 a.m.
August 8.	10:13 p.m.	10:16 a.m.
August 9.	11:03 p.m.	11:16 a.m.
August 10.	11:57 p.m.	12:17 p.m.
August 11.		1:17 p.m.
August 12.	00:53 a.m.	2:16 p.m.
August 13.	01:51 a.m.	3:12 p.m.
August 14.	02:49 a.m.	4:04 p.m.
August 15.	03:46 a.m.	4:51 p.m.
August 16.	04:41 a.m.	5:34 p.m.
August 17.	05:32 a.m.	6:15 p.m.
August 18.	06:22 a.m.	6:53 p.m.
August 19.	07:10 a.m.	7:29 p.m.
August 20.	07:57 a.m.	8:05 p.m.

August 21.	08:45 a.m.	8:42 p.m.
August 22.	09:32 a.m.	9:21 p.m.
August 23.	10:21 a.m.	10:01 p.m.
August 24.	11:11 a.m.	10:45 p.m.
August 25.	12:02 p.m.	11:32 p.m.
August 26.	12:53 p.m.	
August 27.	1:45 p.m.	00:05 a.m.
August 28.	2:37 p.m.	01:17 a.m.
August 29.	3:28 p.m.	02:13 a.m.
August 30.	4:16 p.m.	03:11 a.m.
August 31.	5:02 p.m.	04:09 a.m.

Phases of the Moon

Full Moon on the 3rd at.	11:47 a. m.
Last Quarter on the 10th at.	4:59 a. m.
New Moon on the 17th at.	11:21 p. m.
First Quarter on the 25th at.	1:49 p. m.
Perigee on the 6th at.	11:48 p. m.
Apogee on the 22nd at.	5:12 p. m.

The Planets for the 15th

MERCURY rises at 07:09 a. m. and sets at 7:25 p. m. Just after sunset the planet may be found in the western sky in the constellation of Leo.

VENUS rises at 6:40 a. m. and sets at 7:04 p. m. Just after sunset the planet may be seen low in the western sky near the horizon in the constellation of Leo.

MARS rises at 4:23 a. m. and sets at 5:07 p. m. Just before sunrise the planet may be seen in the eastern horizon in the constellation of Cancer.

JUPITER rises at 1:39 p. m. and sets at 00:51 a. m. August 16th. At 9:00 p. m. the planet is south of the Zenith midway in the southern sky in the constellation of Scorpion.

SATURN rises at 8:01 p. m. of the 14th and sets at 7:49 a. m. The planet may be found midway in the eastern sky to the south of the constellation of Pisces.

Principal Bright Stars for 9:00 p. m.

North of the Zenith	South of the Zenith
Doneb in Cygnus	Formalhaut in Piscis Australis
Vega in Lyra	Altair in Aquila
Arcturus in Bootes	Antares in Scorpion
	Spica in Virgo



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Rustproof Golden Wax... 25	Iceberg... 25	White Icicle... 25
Stringless Green-Pod... 25	New York Improved... 25	RUTABAGA, Purple-Top Yellow... 25
BEETS, Crosby's Egyptian... 25	MUSKMELONS, Burpee's Fordhook... 25	SALSIFY, Sandwich Island Mammoth... 25
Detroit Dark Red... 25	Hearts of Gold... 25	SPINACH, Bloomsdale Long Standing... 25
CABBAGE, Allhead Early... 25	Honey Rock... 35	New Zealand... 25
Copenhagen Market... 25	Netted Gem... 25	SQUASH, Early White Bush... 25
Early Dwarf Flat Dutch... 25	Spicy... 25	Early Yellow Bush... 25
Fordhook Forcing... 35	MUSTARD, Southern Giant Curled... 25	Golden Delicious... 25
Succession... 25	OKRA, White Velvet... 25	Golden Summer Crookneck... 25
True Danish Ballhead... 25	ONIONS, Crystal White Wax... 25	Red or Golden Hubbard... 25
CARROTS, Chantenay or Model... 25	Southport Yellow Globe... 25	SWEET CORN, Country Gentleman... 25
Goldinhart... 25	Yellow Bermuda... 25	Golden Bantam... 25
CAULIFLOWER, Early Snowball... 45	PARSLEY, Extra Curled Dwarf... 25	Howling Mob... 25
CELERY, Fordhook... 55	PARSNIPS, Long Smooth Hollow Crown... 25	SWISS CHARD, Fordhook Giant... 35
Golden Self-Blanching... 25	PEAS, Blue Bantam... 25	Lucullus... 25
COW PEAS, New Era... 25	Alderman... 25	TOMATOES, Dwarf Giant... 35
CUCUMBERS, Early Fortune... 25	Mammoth Melting Sugar... 25	Marglobe... 25
Heintz Pickling... 25	Thos. Laxton... 25	Matchless... 25
EGGPLANT, Black Beauty... 25	PECHAY, Wong Bok (Cabbage Head)... 25	Sunnybrook Earliana... 25
Early Long Purple... 25	Chinese Pe-Tsai... 25	True Giant Ponderosa... 35
Florida Highbush... 25	PEPPERS, California Wonder... 35	TURNIPS, Large Yellow or Amber Globe... 25
KALE, Dwarf Green Curled... 25	Chinese Giant... 35	Purple-Top White Globe... 25
KOHL-RABI, Early White Vienna... 25	Ruby King... 25	Snowball... 25
LEEK, Broad London... 25	POP CORN, Queen's Golden... 25	WATERMELONS, Fordhook Early... 25
	White Rice... 25	Cole's Early... 25
	PUMPKINS, Big Tom... 25	Kleckley Sweets, Improved... 25
	Small Sugar... 25	



Philippine Education Co.

The PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE has been required for use in the senior classes in the high schools as a supplementary class reader for several years and is now recommended by the Director of Education for use in the first and second year classes also. The *Atlantic Monthly* is similarly utilized in many schools in the United States.



BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Manila, June 20, 1936.

ACADEMIC BULLETIN

No. 11, s. 1936

USE OF PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE BY FIRST YEAR AND SECOND YEAR STUDENTS

To Division Superintendents:

1. More extensive use of the *Philippine Magazine* than is required for Fourth Year classes in English is herewith recommended. When available copies are not being used by Fourth Year classes, for example, they can well be utilized by First Year and Second Year students. It is therefore suggested that First Year and Second Year students be urged to read, as supplementary material in connection with *Philippine Prose and Poetry, Volumes One and Two*, both current issues and available copies of previous issues of the *Philippine Magazine*. Care should be taken, however, to prevent the reading of current issues by First Year and Second Year students from interfering with their use by Fourth Year classes.

2. One of the objectives in studying *Philippine Prose and Poetry*, it may be noted, is to foster the desire to read worth-while selections published in local periodicals.

LUTHER B. BEWLEY,
Director of Education.

-046

Reference:

Circular: No. 21, s. 1935.

Allotment: 1-3—(C. 7-36).

To be indicated in the *Perpetual Index* under the following subjects:

Course of Study, ENGLISH.
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PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

217 DASMARIÑAS, MANILA

P. O. BOX 2466

Editorials

The disenfranchised women of the Philippines—not *unenfranchised*, for they were robbed of the right of suffrage extended to them by one Legislature, by the next Legislature and the *Constitutional*



The Woman Suffrage Campaign *Convention!*—should act with determination and energy to regain what was taken away from them by a stroke of unparalleled reactionism.

They should start a public subscription campaign to raise the necessary funds, should obtain the support of all liberal publications in the country, and should enlist the students in our institutions of higher learning, especially the girls, appealing to them to make themselves “voluntary educators in their own communities” in regard to woman suffrage, just as President Quezon asked the young men to do in the matter of raising public support of the defense program. Even girls too young to vote themselves should be asked to urge their mothers to take part in the plebiscite on woman suffrage to be held next May, according to present plans, and to vote for their daughters to have the right even if they do not care greatly for it for themselves. Every effort should also be made, when the time comes, to get the women to the polls, and transportation facilities should be provided where necessary as is done in the case of the regular elections for men voters.

The most progressive nations in all parts of the world have now extended to women the right to make their voices heard as citizens, not, however, only as a matter of social justice, but because of the growing power of the women themselves in the modern economic system. Nearly everywhere women have had to fight for this right, and they will have to do so here. It will never again be handed to them merely because some American governor-general recommended it, and the leaders of the Legislature wanted to humor him.

Women have a definite contribution to make to the political life of the nation, both as an elemental right and as a duty. It has been proved that everywhere women have won the suffrage, social legislation, especially the laws affecting women and children, labor conditions, pure foods, and education, have been greatly improved; and the movement has otherwise had wholly salutary effects.

Women are at least half of the world and, under supposedly democratic forms, to keep them in the position of children, imbeciles, and criminals, is not only a great injustice, but a great stupidity.

Although the status of woman is generally higher among the people of the West than among those of the East and has been for many centuries, the **A False Argument** woman suffrage movement and the democratic movement in general, has not been confined to the West, but is spreading throughout the world, and, in fact, some Eastern countries were ahead of some Western countries in this respect even before the present aberrant trend toward dictatorships in certain Western countries.

While it is true that throughout large parts of the Orient women were little better than slaves, they occupied relatively high positions in other parts of the Orient, including the Philippines, even in pre-Christian days. Among some of our pagan groups today, women sit in the village councils and have equal property rights. The same is true of the old village governments of India. Possibly as a result of this, equal political rights were granted to the women of Bombay, Madras, the United Provinces, Assam, Bengal, and Burma ten years before the women of some European countries won these rights for themselves. Siam, too, granted women the right to vote before the Philippine Legislature made our women its “Indian gift” (an American expression referring to an alleged American Indian custom of making a gift and then taking it back again).

Those who say, therefore, that the woman suffrage movement is foreign to the Philippines—where women have from the most ancient days occupied a high status and where a largely democratic form of government of the modern type is the oldest in the East—are just talking. For a woman to read the newspapers, listen to an occasional political argument or take part in one, and once every two years or so go to the polls to register her vote, will make her no less womanly than it makes our men less manly, and will in no way spoil her or rub off any of her bloom—of which many of our men seem to be particular only in this matter, not worrying about how much she loses of this charm they hold so dear in household and field drudgery.

Two societies recently organized in Manila are worthy of more than passing notice—a Philippine-Japanese association and a Philippine-Chinese association. Although the officers of these organizations are all or chiefly Filipino, many of the real “moving spirits” are aliens. The fact that the consular officials of Japan and China, especially the former, evidently take a deep interest in the “success” of these associations, is indicative of the official interest of their respective governments. In addition to the usual dinners, receptions, and meetings, both associations are publishing or planning to publish magazines, books, and pamphlets to disseminate their respective propagandas.

The encouragement of these associations by foreign agents, should not be permitted to elude due attention, and all motives and intentions, open and clandestine, should be duly examined and weighed, especially by those Filipinos of prominence who allow their names to be associated with these enterprises and whose position among us should give them a sense of great responsibility. If they should allow themselves to be duped, this country would soon become the happy hunting grounds of all sorts of foreign propagandists whose activities would serve only to confuse and to mislead.

To call this warning needlessly alarmist, would be to show a great innocence and ignorance of the fact that this country lies at the center of vast world cross-currents, of mighty contending forces of which we should become aware lest we are overwhelmed by them.

We can see but a small part of our own bodies, chiefly the extremities, and of our faces we can see only the end of our nose, and we get but a distorted view of that.

A scientific friend once told me that he had upon one occasion taken a group photograph of a number of Negritos and when he later showed the picture to one of them, this man recognized all the people in the group except himself and asked, “Who is that fellow?”

Primitive man had no means of inspecting his own physiognomy other than as reflected from pools of water, and it is not surprising that travelers in out-of-the-way parts of the world find that the gift of a cheap little pocket mirror will delight man or woman. Mirrors of polished metal were among the first products of civilization and were, no doubt, also among the causes that contributed to its advance. For the mirror, enabling man to see himself somewhat as others see him, must have resulted in much self-correction and self-improvement and thus added greatly to the agreeableness of social life.

Psychologists, and sociologists, too, have generally overlooked the importance of the mirror and other more modern means of giving us an idea of how we appear to others, in the development—not of consciousness, which is roughly synonymous with feeling and a general animal characteristic—but of self-consciousness, which is consciousness of ourselves as the object of observation by others, and social consciousness, which is consciousness of ourselves in relation to others.

When a child stands before a mirror, looking at himself from various angles, posing and preening, smiling and grimacing, don't interfere with him, for he is engaged in the



important enterprise of getting acquainted with himself and is unconsciously following Socrates' advice, “Know thyself”.

Full-length mirrors and beautifully mounted hand-mirrors, once the possessions exclusively of kings and courtesans, are now available to the many, and millions of hours must be spent, in the aggregate, in self-inspection. This is only to be encouraged, for as Alice saw a queer world “through the looking glass”, so most of us, looking into a mirror, can see such oddities as were, if possible, better eliminated.

Even with the aid of a mirror, however, we do not see ourselves as others see us, for the laws of optics are such that our right appears left and our left right. Furthermore, what we see in the mirror even if it pleases us, vanishes with ourselves. Portrait painters once did a thriving business in supplying full-size and miniature likenesses. This demand, which has continuously been augmented, is today met more adequately by the photographers who are found everywhere, photography, in fact, in its various branches, having become one of the largest fields of human activity. Ordinary photographs, however, are usually small and lifeless. The moving and talking pictures will in the future and for the first time assist all of us in obtaining a really satisfactory knowledge of our exterior selves. But the mirror first opened our eyes and it is worth noting that the word *mirror* comes from the Latin *mirari* meaning “to wonder” related to *mirus* meaning “wonderful”; and that the words *miracle* and *admire* have the same derivation. It is not surprising that in some countries, as in Japan, a certain sacredness is attributed to the mirror.

Narcissus was condemned by Aphrodite to fall in love with his own image as reflected from a pool and pined away and finally died, but this was because he had scorned love. Most of us, after all, are rightly interested chiefly in how we look in the eyes of our beloved, and the man who first said hopefully “Love is blind” was probably not looking into his mirror when he said it.

We assume that it will interest readers of the *Philippine Magazine* to learn that a definite proposal has been submitted to the Volksraad of Netherland Dominion Status India, now in session at Batavia, to submit a petition to H. M. Queen Wilhelmine, which contains a request that measures shall be taken to make it possible to grant dominion status to Netherland India (or Indonesia) within a period of ten years.

The proposal has been submitted to the Volksraad by the group representing the so-called League of Native Government Officers, which does not embrace all Native civil servants, but more particularly those of the field service of the Department of the Interior, who are in charge of the direct administration of the government in the various districts throughout the country. Politically this group may be classed as moderate and it includes, as well, many elements which may be considered as decidedly conservative, as distinguished from the members of the avowedly nationalist groups.

The proposal is based on the following considerations:

(1) that throughout a history covering several centuries, the material and ideal interests of the Netherlands and

Netherland India have become so closely interwoven that a separation of the two countries can not be effected without serious results;

(2) that the labor interests in both territories demand a close and cordial coöperation;

(3) that, however, during recent years, a feeling of dissatisfaction, political weariness, and indifference has developed among the better educated part of the native community, and more especially in the Indonesian intellectual world, which is now spreading among the masses and paralyzing all enthusiasm;

(4) that, for any constructive undertaking, enthusiasm is absolutely required, because it is necessary that all the social, economic, and political forces of the population be set in motion;

(5) that enthusiasm can only be awakened when all forces are directed systematically and according to a definite scheme to the establishment of a relationship between the two countries, which will be satisfactory to the national, cultural, and economic interests of those groups among the two peoples which accept that mutual coöperation which finds its justification in history;

(6) that the undersigned expect that, by gradual reforms, the independent status, as defined in Article I of the Constitution, will be granted to Netherland India within ten years;

(7) that it is respectfully submitted for consideration to call a conference of representatives of both peoples, who, on a basis of equality, will devise a scheme for the realization of this aim.

It is obvious that the proposal has been inspired largely by recent political developments in the Philippines. We have had occasion to point out before that the Indonesian nationalists—both moderate and extremists—have watched what has been going on in the Philippines very closely. When President Quezon, prior to his election to the presidency, visited Java, he was warmly welcomed by several prominent Indonesian leaders, and when Mrs. Quezon was in Java recently she was given a similar reception.

As was to be expected, the Dutch press in Java has commented unfavorably on this move on the part of a

group of moderate nationalists. In Dutch quarters it is the more unwelcome because there the erroneous impression has gained ground that the native movement was almost dead. During the régime of Governor-General de Jonge, who will resign in September, very strict measures have been taken against the spread of the native movement. Nearly all prominent nationalist leaders styled by the authorities as extremists, have been banished to remote islands in the eastern part of the Archipelago. On the surface the native world has appeared to be very quiet; political meetings, once common in Java and Sumatra, are a thing of the past. A superficial spectator might assume that in Netherland India no expressions of political aspirations on the part of the native population are to be met with anymore, and conclude that, perhaps, such aspirations are wholly non-existent.

This concrete demand by a group of native government officers, who play such an important rôle in the active administration of the country, gives the lie to this assumption. It is indicative of the fact that the attempts to suppress the national aspirations of the intelligent groups among the population, have failed and are bound to meet with failure in the future.

Although we do not believe that the dominion-status petition will be censured unanimously by the Dutch members of the Volksraad, its fate appears to us to be pre-ordained. It will never obtain a majority and consequently the petition will not reach Queen Wilhelmine. It is a significant fact, however, that it has been drawn up by a group of moderate and conservative nationalists at a time when, in Dutch colonial quarters, the de Jonge régime is being praised for its suppression of the native movement. But like, a Jack-in-the-box, it has bobbed up again. Which reminds us of the motto used for one of his books by a now long retired political leader and journalist in Java: "*On-hoorbaar groeit de padie*", which may be rendered into English as, "Silently the paddy grows."

G. G. van der Kop.

Note:—Since this was written, the League of Native Government officials has announced that it is not responsible as an organization for the proposal submitted to the Volksraad.

Falcons against The Sky

By Guillermo V. Sison

WE traced the pattern of our dream's design,
Rose-coloured, fabricked with the thread of flame:
I laced your hand in mine in warm entwine,
The while, desire in sudden sweetness came
Swiftly rivering down our finger tips.
A world of wonder and of first surprise
Measured us,—the contact of our lips
Like fire on taper, lit our dreaming eyes.

We swooned as Love's sharp rapier of light
Pierced us through, our hearts with beauty bleeding;
The wounding joy that made our faces bright
Grew intenser with a poignant aching—
Until our souls no longer could aspire,
Having touched their sky, naught could be higher.

Defense of the National Defense

By A. V. H. Hartendorp

THE Rev. Harold E. Fey, Secretary of the "Fellowship of Reconciliation", formerly connected with the Union Theological Seminary in Manila where he gave courses in sociology and on the Old Testament, in an article in the *New York Nation*, reprinted in the *Manila National Review* for June 10, declares that the act "slipped through" Congress authorizing the sending of American Army and Navy officers to the Philippines to assist in military and naval matters, should be "promptly repealed" and that General Douglas MacArthur, Military Adviser to the Commonwealth, should be "recalled", because by means of the "unauthorized move to militarize the Filipino people", the "American military and naval machine" is preparing "to do what is necessary to circumvent civilian control in the interest of what they believe to be a sufficiently aggressive foreign policy."



He calls General MacArthur the "American Army's leading Japanophobe", and, in passing, also slaps Admiral Joseph M. Reeves on the wrist for having "chosen the day on which Japan abrogated the Washington Naval Treaty to announce naval maneuvers of startling magnitude in the Pacific". He says nothing un-Christian about the Japanese for abrogating the Treaty.

The Reverend Fey's argument No. 1 to support his criticism of the program to develop the Philippines' powers of self-defense is the "very serious probable effect upon our (America's) relations with Japan". The implication is that Japan would like the Philippines weak and therefore, of course, the Philippines should be kept so.

Argument No. 2 is that the "American people", no less than the "Japanese nation", "can afford to be indifferent to this unauthorized addition to the armed forces under the American flag", for, he points out, correctly, the "new Philippine Constitution specifically recognizes the right of the United States to call to its service all the military forces organized by the Commonwealth Government". He does not state that, since the United States is still sovereign in the Philippines, this would be true regardless of any provision in the Constitution.

Argument No. 3 (he admits this is a "minor one") is that General MacArthur is "not subordinate in rank" (sic) to the American High Commissioner, and will, "because of his friendly personal relations with President Manuel Quezon, have more power than any other representative of the United States".

Argument No. 4, and the last, is that the "military program effected by General MacArthur will make impossible the attainment of Filipino freedom", because (a) the "cost of this huge army can only be carried by borrowing" and the United States Government would not permit the Philippine Government to get the funds anywhere except in the United States, (b) because a "conscript army of such proportions" is not in line with the "democratic ideals and

techniques" which America "has been attempting to teach to this Asiatic nations", (c) because the "Filipino ruling clique" will be unable to resist the temptation "to maintain by force their present dominant position . . . with an army of this size" available, and (d) because the resulting "turmoil" may "endanger the relations of the United States with other countries whose nationals may suffer".

It is of great political, military, and human interest in itself, and, incidentally, will effectively dispose of all of the Reverend Fey's pusillanimous pettifoggery, to review the various steps taken in the United States and in the Philippines in connection with the launching of the great enterprise of enabling the Philippines to achieve the one most fundamental requisite of nationhood—the ability to defend and maintain territorial integrity. To use every possible means to bring this about is the last and most unescapable duty of the United States in the Philippines.

On January 9 of last year (1935), Rep. John McDuffie introduced a bill into Congress authorizing the dispatch of Army and Navy missions to the Philippines after the establishment of the Commonwealth Government. The news dispatches stated that the bill was prompted by a letter from Secretary of War George H. Dern, urging such a measure and pointing out that the State, War, and Navy Departments all sanctioned it. The Secretary stated in his letter that Mr. Quezon, then President of the Philippine Senate, had written a letter to him declaring that with the establishment of the Commonwealth, a comprehensive plan for national defense would have to be instituted "so that when the protection of the United States is withdrawn, peace and security may be insured". The Secretary went on to say that the United States is vitally interested in cooperating with the Philippines in building up the Islands' system of defense. "We have an enduring interest in their prosperity and well being, and the measure would constitute aid without the assumption of additional authority. Our attitude would faithfully conform with our disinterested attempt to contribute to the development and status of complete independence".

(Mr. Quezon's letter, dated November 19, 1934, was later published in General MacArthur's "Report on National Defense in the Philippines" (Bureau of Printing, Manila, 1936), but this summary has been compiled exclusively from material published in the Manila press from time to time, and here taken from the monthly "News Summary" columns in the *Philippine Magazine*).

On January 15, about a week after Representative McDuffie introduced his measure, Mr. Quezon in an address at the Philippine Columbian Club in Manila, declared that the Filipino people should not allow themselves to be duped into believing that they would be safe under a neutralization treaty but should exert every possible means to build up the national defense, and confirmed the fact that he had written the letter asking for a military commission from the United States to help prepare the Islands for defense, saying that he knew this was desired by all Filipinos and that it was imperative that it be done.

On March 13 the United States Senate unanimously passed the bill authorizing the President to detail officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps to assist the Philippine Commonwealth in establishing a system of national defense.

On April 1 the bill was brought up out of the regular order in the House, but Rep. S. M. Young, an Ohio Democrat, objecting to the "sending of military missions to the Orient", action was held up because unanimous consent is necessary to consider a measure out of its order on the calendar.

However, on May 9, the bill was passed, and it was reported in the press that it merely amended existing legislation permitting the dis-

patch of American military and naval commissions to Latin American countries by including the Philippines.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the bill on May 14.

On July 27 President Roosevelt stated at a press conference in the White House that he understood the Filipinos were anxious to have General Douglas MacArthur come to the Philippines to organize an army for the Commonwealth. The news dispatches added that General MacArthur himself had refused to comment.

On September 10 it was "authoritatively stated" at Washington that General MacArthur would sail shortly for Manila as head of the American military mission which would advise the Commonwealth Government on the defense establishment.

On September 18, the President appointed General MacArthur Military Adviser to the Commonwealth Government shortly to be inaugurated. The news dispatches stated that he would be relieved as Chief of Staff of the United States Army and quoted him as saying that he believed the future security and independence of the Philippines is of paramount importance to American interests in the Pacific.

On September 30 the Secretary of War, on his way to the Philippines to attend the Commonwealth inauguration ceremonies as representative of the President of the United States, told newspaper reporters at Honolulu that General MacArthur would go to the Philippines and remain there for an indefinite period "to train the Philippine local forces". He declared that the "Chief of Staff was loaned" to the Philippines for this purpose and as a gesture of good will, and that the action did not show any American apprehension or indicate that the United States would maintain an active interest in Philippine defense following complete independence.

On October 2 General MacArthur was relieved as Chief of Staff. He arrived in the Philippines on October 26, and the following day President-elect Quezon gave a dinner in his honor. On October 28 Mr. Quezon stated that he would give his utmost attention to the building up of an adequate defense system. "It will demonstrate not only our earnestness for independence, but will serve notice on the world that we not only want independence, but mean to keep it", he said. He also declared that in accordance with the second article of the Constitution, he would institute compulsory military training.

On October 30 Manila newspapers carried reports to the effect that it was planned to establish an army of 19,000 men, the police work then being done by the Constabulary to devolve on a provost command of 3,500 men, at a total cost of ₱16,000,000 annually as compared to the annual Constabulary appropriations of ₱8,000,000. It was also stated that general military training of all able-bodied citizens would be undertaken to build up a potential trained man-power of approximately 1,000,000 men by the end of ten years.

On November 2 the Secretary of War and his party arrived in Manila. The Secretary told the press that the plans for building up a national defense system for the Philippines were totally independent of the War Department program and should not conflict with it.

On November 15 the Commonwealth Government was inaugurated with Mr. Quezon as President. He assumed command of the armed forces of the Philippines on the same day, and the following day he appointed General MacArthur Military Adviser to the Commonwealth and also created a National Defense Council.

On November 21 a bill embodying the national defense program was filed, and on November 25, when the National Assembly opened its inaugural session, President Quezon addressed that body in person and spoke almost exclusively of the plans for the national defense. "Your swift action on the defense measures I am proposing will prove the earnestness of our determination to be, and forever remain, free and independent", he said. "What would be the use of seeing our country free one day, with its own flag standing alone and flying against the sky, only to see ourselves the subjects of another power the following day? What would be the use of educating our young men and women concerning their rights and privileges as free citizens, if tomorrow they are to become the subjects of a foreign foe? Why build up the wealth of the nation only to swell the coffers of another power? If that were to be our preordained fate, why seek a new master when the Stars and Stripes has given us not only justice and fair treatment, welfare and prosperity, but ever increasing liberties, including independence? National freedom now stands before us as a shining light—the freedom that for many years gleamed only as a fitful candle in the distant dark. We shall make ourselves ready to

grasp the torch, so that no predatory force may ever strike it from our hands". The following day the Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution expressing support of President Quezon's defence plans.

On December 2 the National Defense Bill was submitted to the Assembly. There was almost no criticism of it. On December 8, General Emilio Aguinaldo, defeated candidate for the Presidency, issued a statement declaring that the Philippines could not afford the appropriations asked for for a "useless pretense", that the country should rely, first, on American protection, and, later, on the "spirit of international justice which I hope will continue to exist". He, however, expressed himself in favor of military instruction in all the schools. This was practically the only "serious" criticism publicly voiced.

The Defense Bill, the first to be passed by the Assembly, was also the first to be approved by President Quezon (December 21) and is known as "Commonwealth Act No. 1".

The first appointments to the new Army were made on January 11, and on January 13, President Quezon issued a proclamation calling all young men, citizens of the Philippines, who were to attain the age of twenty years during the calendar year 1936, to register in the offices of the municipal secretaries throughout the country during the period from April 1 to 7.

On February 12 President Quezon delivered a notable address before some 7,000 university students in Manila, asking them to face "the reality that defenselessness invites aggression—that greed, envy, and ruthlessness are always ready to take instant advantage of unprotected wealth and undefended territory". He pointed out that "unless citizens can feel reasonably sure from depredation, there can be no domestic tranquility, no prosperity, and no cultural development. Fear, exploitation, paralysis, and disintegration can be the only result". He appealed to them to consider themselves voluntary educators in their own communities on the subject of national defense, "for no great cooperative effort of the kind upon which we are embarking can be successful except with the enthusiastic support of the whole population. To secure such support the people must be informed and enlightened.... Should our people come to regard national defense as the duty of the government alone or of a small group of professional soldiers, we are certain sooner or later to face the bleak and bitter prospect of domination by an alien power. We will suffer the humiliation of our helplessness and the remorse of our own improvidence. . . ."

In spite of his multitudinous labors in Manila, President Quezon found time to make frequent trips to various parts of the country during those months and at almost every stop he talked to the people, chiefly about national defense. At Tuguegarao, Cagayan, for instance, he told them that those who opposed the program did not know how to profit from experience. Reminding his hearers that he had fought in the revolution against Spain and later against the Americans, he said that the "first Filipino army ran like hell all over the Islands" because they did not know how to shoot and how to fight. He emphasized the need of every able-bodied man undergoing military training and said that he was sorry his own son was not old enough to be the first to enlist. The newspapers carried accounts of opposition to the ordered registration in Lanao, a Moro province, where the men said that they did not have to learn how to fight, they already knew how—just give them the guns. Later, however, the registration in the Moro provinces did not fall below the estimates.

On February 17 Bishop Gregorio Aglipay, of the Philippine Independent Church, who had run against Quezon for the presidency, praised President Quezon's administration in a press statement, making special mention of his defense program.

On February 20 President Quezon issued instructions to the authorities concerned to make provisions for the sending of two teachers from every public and private elementary, high, and vocational school to military training stations for teachers to be established in various provincial capitals where instruction would be given by trained military officers from April 13 to May 9, the school vacation period in the Philippines. Later reports showed that applications for attendance at the camps far exceeded the capacity of available facilities. Graduates at the end of the period totaled nearly 3,000.

On March 31 former Speaker Manuel Roxas, at one time a bitter opponent of President Quezon, delivered the commencement address at the University of the Philippines, and devoted himself principally to pointing out the dangers to which an independent Philippines will be exposed and strongly advocating preparedness.

The registration which opened on April 1 and continued to the 7th was characterized by promptness and enthusiasm. Later reports showed that a total of 148,964 young men registered, 15,915 more than the estimated total number of survivors of male children born in 1916. The following day President Quezon sent congratulatory messages to General MacArthur and General José de los Reyes, then acting Chief of Staff.

On April 24 the Philippine Army command ordered the doubling of the number of youths to be trained next year (from 20,000, as at first planned, to 40,000) in view of the unexpectedly large response, and on May 15 the drawings for the selection of these 40,000 were held throughout the country. The first class of 20,000 to undergo a full period of instruction will assemble January 1, 1937, to be succeeded by a group of equal size on July 1 of the same year.

The mere recital of this review of recent events, covering a period extending over some two years (from November 19, 1934, to May 15, 1936), is enough to demonstrate how unfounded almost all of the statement of the Reverend Fey are. The bill authorizing the President to send a military mission to the Philippines was before Congress from January to May and was therefore not "slipped through". The Philippine defense movement was not fathered by the "American military and naval machine" (whatever that is), but by Mr. Quezon and Secretary of War Dern, not to mention President Roosevelt, all civilians, and is fully "authorized" by competent Philippine as well as American authority, and is whole-heartedly backed by public opinion in the Philippines.

The Philippine Army will not constitute a huge "conscript" army "saddled upon" the Philippines by an "official representative of the United States", but will be a citizen army, raised in almost the same manner that Switzerland raises its doughty defense forces, the Swiss being noted for their heroic determination to defend their land against all aggression as well as for their liberty-loving and democratic spirit.

The Philippine Army will in time consist chiefly of trained reserves who will draw no pay and cost the Government very little. The professional element will have an ultimate strength of less than a thousand officers and some 10,000 enlisted men, "strong enough only to insure the instruction of and the necessary leadership for the citizen army", as President Quezon said in his address to the university students. "This minimizes the cost", he went on to say, "while avoiding the danger of building up a powerful military caste

that might conceivably strive to abandon its legitimate position of servant and defender of the people in the hope of making itself the master".

The Reverend Fey states that the program "negates the work of thirty-five years, during which America has been attempting to teach democratic ideals and techniques to this Asiatic nation". The fact is that the program, when it has reached its full development, will crown that attempt with final and complete success. General MacArthur's own words in his "Report on National Defense in the Philippines" are incontestable. The opening paragraph reads:

"The development of a defensively strong Philippine nation is necessary to international peace. It is essential to the continued growth and spread of democratic practices in the Orient. It is vital to the prosperity and to the collective and individual liberty of the millions of Filipinos who, as a new nation, are, under existing conventions, to acquire within ten years a sovereign status. . . . The character and adequacy of Philippine defenses will be the common source of important forces and influences that are certain, during years to come, to act and react with far-reaching results throughout the world".

Elsewhere in the Report, which President Quezon has said "reaches the heights of constructive statesmanship", General MacArthur states:

"It is obvious that the best interests of both the United States and the Philippines will be served by taking the necessary steps to guarantee the safety of these Islands. Thus will be assured the uninterrupted development of the Filipino-American culture and economy, founded here through the cooperative effort of the two peoples. With adequate protection this country will flourish as a brilliant product of democracy, contribute to stability and peace in the Far East, and advance the living standards of its people to the full extent attainable under efficient use of its own resources. Without protection it will inevitably disintegrate and be desolated by destructive force".

That a man of the world insight and statesmanship as well as the military genius of General MacArthur should be available to America and the Philippines at this critical period in world history to bring the great task of the building of a new nation of key-importance to Western civilization to final success, is fatefully fortunate.

General MacArthur predicts that after the defense plan has attained full development the "defensive situation that will exist will be a very favorable one . . . and reducing the Philippine defenses will present to any potential invader

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Departure At Midnight

By R. Zulueta-daCosta

A THOUSAND recollections fill this night
Of moonless universe and starless height;
A thousand, yet but one echo itself prolongs
When vanished are the shadow-throngs;
But one, like some wind-loosened, lone, stray cloud
Drift-lingering behind the wispy crowd:

Alone I stood upon the midnight grass
And watched the melting mast-light pass
Into the darkness; while a distant bell
Night's surface broke, like stone dropped in a well.
Eight bells, eight bells,—the ship beyond the main,
Then silence, and I walked my way again.

Villa Catalan

By Delfin Fresnosa

THERE stands in the outskirts of our village a gaunt old wooden structure that was once the home of the wealthy Catalans. For generations past, the descendants of the first Spaniards who settled here lived and died in that house, but now its only occupant was an aged woman, who was the wife of the last Catalan. She was a Filipina with a faint trace of Spanish blood. With her in the house was an old couple, Matandang Rafael and his wife, Clara, who had faithfully served in the family even during the days of their present mistress' parents-in-law. Most of the rooms in the house had not been used for the past forty years and the present inhabitants had never thought of opening them to the light. The mistress had one room to herself and the room adjoining she also kept in perfect order, against the return of its former occupant. The old couple had a room to themselves near the kitchen. The corridors were ill-used and only infrequently swept, and the uninhabited rooms had accumulated the dirt and decay of years. Dust lay deep on the ancient furniture, and spider webbs dangled from the ceilings and clung to the faded pictures on the walls.

The people in the village were mostly tenants on Catalan land, and for the past six or seven years the mistress of the villa had delegated the task of looking after the fields to Matandang Rafael. To those who knew her, she was in no way odd except in the way she would switch from a perfectly rational talk on crops and prices, to her two children. The people in the village knew that she had never borne a child, yet she spoke of her Pepita and Juanito as if they were really two beings of her own flesh. And she sometimes spoke also of Roman, the last Catalan, who had mysteriously disappeared at the close of the century, as if he had left but yesterday and would be back shortly. Nevertheless there were times when she would recollect that he was really dead and she would be plunged in sorrow, but these moments would be succeeded again by weeks of hoping and waiting for his return. Now that her tenants dealt only with her old overseer and they saw her very rarely, they took her continued existence for granted and no longer wondered very much at her odd lapses.

Clara, the wife of the overseer, was very old and valued time more for dozing and occasionally nodding and grunting to her mistress' sallies, than in wondering at any queerness that she saw. When she sat with the señora on the veranda, she would doze in her seat and only open her eyes and nod her approval when the mistress addressed her directly. They did not talk much, but sat near each other, their thoughts wandering aimlessly yet as cohesively as the thick motionless air they breathed on a sultry day. They seldom talked of the past because it was so hazy to one, while the other thought of the entire past as of only the day before, and they did not care to notice the present.

One day while old Rafael was pottering in the garden at the back of the house, he saw his mistress coming towards him. For a brief moment he was puzzled and alarmed, for he saw that she was greatly excited about something and



walked with a haste she had never shown before. Her wrinkled face was a little flushed and her greying hair hung in wisps down her forehead. Although she had ever dressed with care, she had now apparently not found time to arrange her tapis and silken chemise. She was muttering something to herself and when she reached his side, she abruptly stopped and confronted him.

"Have you seen Juanito running this way?" she said.

"No," muttered the old man.

"He ran away from the house when I was about to scold him. . . . Did you say you have not seen him?"

"No. . . . But what has he done?"

"He was very naughty. He scratched Pepita's nose and now it is bleeding. The poor darling is in her room. She is crying." She fell silent as she looked down at her feet and then glancing slowly around her, she asked again: "You have not seen him by any chance?"

"No," replied the old man, in no way flustered.

She stood for a moment, hesitant, then without another word, she left him. He watched her as she flitted excitedly among the trunks of the coconut palms near the house. He wondered vaguely, but he knew that to her the existences of Juanito and Pepita were real. Not resuming his work, he vainly tried to keep her in view.

From his boyhood he had always been with the Catalans and he could fairly remember the last of them. He had seen Ramon grow up into a youth and leave for the city to enter college and return home again to fall in love with Dorotea, the daughter of old Cabezang Antonio. Ramon had brought back stories of a growing restlessness in the city, but his parents sneered at the idea of any uprising and they died without seeing the change of government. Dorotea came to live in the house of the Catalans, but less than a year after she and Ramon were married, he was called to the capital of the province and never came back. A few years later they found out that he was dead. Her grief gave the young widow hallucinations, and as the years went on, she grew to believe in them as real except when a new paroxysm gripped her and she would remember that he was dead. Except for these fancies she was as rational as any of them. She managed the farm well, but in later years when she had given this task up to Rafael, she grew oblivious of what went on around her, refused to leave the house, received no callers, and lived only in her thoughts. The old couple took care of her and the house and all her lands and never wondered for long at their mistress. She might be queer but they had a strong sense of loyalty to the house and whatever happened, they held themselves responsible for her. And she, without thinking of it, gave them free rein and they all lived comfortably in that gaunt old house which still bore the familiar name: Villa Catalan.

There were times when Clara, Rafael's old wife, would be carried in her imagination to talk to her señora as if she also believed in the existence of the two children. She had become so used to hearing Dorotea call her children, that she missed them when she did not hear their names

and she would inquire of the mistress what they were doing.

One night while Clara was preparing for bed, the señora came into the room and said: "Guess what Juanito was doing when I went to see if he was already in bed!"

"Well . . .", sighed Clara, stopping in the act of unrolling a mat. Her husband was out in the veranda smoking, and they could see his profile in the dark.

"Guess," whispered Dorotea as she came closer to the other woman. They sat haunched together and whispered so as not to betray their secret to the old man.

"He was . . ."

"Yes. He was reading. . . . He was spelling the letters on the petroleum box in his room." There was such a wooden box and she must have suddenly thought of her boy doing as she had done many years ago as a child in her father's house. "He was spelling them and then reading them backwards: 'Oclio dardnats' he said."

"My", sighed the other.

"Yes, he'll be a very wise man." Juanito had never grown up even though he had come into existence many years ago. "I'm sure he will be a very wise man. I am going to send him to a *colegio* and make him a priest."

"Hehe . . . he," said Clara.

"A priest, a very handsome priest, and he will deliver very beautiful sermons."

"My, my!" They fell silent and conjured up images of him as a priest. "But what about Pepita?" asked Clara earnestly.

"Well", Dorotea pursed her lips a little, "I do not think much of giving a girl an education. Girls are sent to schools, but when they finish, they are good still for nothing but marriage. But I'm going to give Pepita an education so that any one marrying her will be proud of her."

"My, but their father will be very proud of them."

"Yes, wait till he comes back. He won't be able to recognize his children at first."

Every year, on All Souls' eve, they would leave food outside the house, under an acacia tree, and before dawn the souls of the departed presumably had eaten it all. This year was no exception, and from noon till late afternoon Clara prepared the food to be given to the spirits, and when evening fell she was ready, under cover of darkness, to place what she had prepared under the tree. Dorotea always took a lively interest in the preparations but it had never occurred to her that Ramon might come as a spirit. However, a few days before, she had surprised Clara by telling her to prepare a special feast for Ramon. The food for the common spirits was left outside, but in the house, the table was spread and beside it sat Dorotea waiting for her husband. She wore a dress she had kept long in her trunk and her hair was brushed back neatly.

The hours moved on lazily, and she kept asking Clara whether it was not nearly midnight, and the other would answer that it would be several hours yet.

A group of strolling singers stopped beneath the window and sang a religious song. After they had sung a couple of songs, Rafael handed them a little money and they went away. Several other groups of singers came and sang and then went away until the visits became infrequent.

"Clara, what time do you think it is now?"

"Oh, about ten, I suppose."

"Look out and see if there isn't somebody coming up the path. Do you see any one?"

"No one."

They remained silent for some time.

A thin, fine rain was falling outside and though the moon had not risen yet, it was not very dark. There were shadows hazily moving under the waving palms and a short distance away down the hill was the village with its flickering lights. Except for the slight patter of rain and an occasional strain of song, there was silence.

"What time do you think it is now?" asked Dorotea again. She was sitting on one side of the table and on the other side stood an empty chair. There were plates on the table but the food was yet in the kitchen. In the middle stood a vase with fresh flowers which she arranged with a critical eye.

"What time is it?" she repeated.

"About ten," sighed the other.

Dorotea started, stood up, and walked towards the door. "Hush, children, not so loud! You run off to bed and go to sleep. It is very late." She went out of the room as if conducting the children to bed. She was back in a moment, but she did not take her former seat. She sat down beside Clara and looked out of the window.

A pale sickle of a moon was already in the sky. The rain continued to fall. The lights in the village began to go out one by one until only a dark patch remained in the distance. There was not a sound to be distinguished from the patter of the rain. She sat twisting a handkerchief in her fingers and stared outside. But there was no moving figure that might be the returning husband. She sat there, immobile, staring into the grounds, waiting.

"Better have a bite of supper first and then you can eat again when he comes", suggested Clara. But her mistress seemed not to have heard her. At last she spoke, but it was more to herself, as if thinking aloud:

"He is rather late. When he went away yesterday, he told me that he would only be gone a short time."

"Probably something has detained him on the road."

"Do you think something could have happened to him? . . . By the way have you laid out dry clothes for

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Dance: Flame Tongues

By Assalamo Alaikom

She dances

With music grace

As merry as flame tongues

Feasting on dry leaves.

The British Occupation of the Philippines

By Percy A. Hill

The Expedition and its Causes

TO the average student of things Philippine the English occupation of the Islands some 170 years ago has had too little significance, for the reason that Spanish historians were eager to cover the obloquy of the defeat and desired also to claim the credit for the period of awakening that followed this event.

The English operations came as a result of the Seven Years War, which like the recent Great War, starting as a purely European issue, became worldwide in its scope. Austria, Russia, and France had combined to crush Prussia under Frederick the Great, the stake being Silesia. England, the banker of Frederick, was finally drawn into the struggle which lasted from 1756 to 1763 and in the Philippines to 1776. Sweden, Saxony, Parma, Naples, and Portugal were drawn into the strife; and Spain, its reigning house related to that of Austria, also declared war on England. Spain came in too late to help its allies, but in time to share their misfortunes.

The diplomatic history of those times is especially obscure and contradictory, but England declared war on Spain on January 2, 1762, and its troops and warships were employed from the banks of the Ohio to the plains of India, from Quebec to Senegal, from Minorca and Cuba to the Philippines. At the Peace of Paris, England had ceased to be a small kingdom and had become an empire through the sea-power it wielded so advantageously. Under Wolfe the English took Quebec, Washington under Braddock operated in the Valley of the Ohio, Nova Scotia and Cape Breton fell, Belle-Isle was stormed, the French and Spanish West Indies surrendered, and France was expelled from India. In these campaigns Americans were represented at the taking of Louisburg, at St. Johns, and on the high seas, while 4000 of them took part in the forty days siege of Havana. A ransom of thirty millions of pesos was paid for Cuba; the Panama-Lima galleon was captured with four million pesos; and Manila was captured by storm, for which four million pesos was the ransom, the greater part of which was never paid.

The Peace of Paris gave to England, Florida in exchange for Cuba, Grenada Dominica, St. Vincent, and British Honduras with Tobago in the West Indies; all of Canada and all of the United States lying east of the Mississippi valley except New Orleans; practically all of India; and all French colonies in Senegal except Goree.

In relation to Spain the conquest of Havana intercepted all commerce with the wealthy colonies of South America, endangered Panama and Hispanolia, while the capture of Manila excluded Spain from Asia. The taking of Manila was the last military operation of the Seven Years War, being a naval expedition intent on securing a money ransom, similar to the many exploits of England's navy in its spectacular rise to power during the eighteenth century.



Some of the Actors in the Drama

Admiral Cornish

The Admiral selected to command the expedition against Manila was Walter Cornish, a type of "the bluff, beef-fed sea-dog of his day and generation". Of ability as regards his calling, he had the defects of his class, being overbearing and possessing little tact, patience, or diplomacy. His earlier career had all been passed in active service. He was captain of the 54-gun frigate *Guernsey* which in 1743 destroyed a Spanish privateer, cutting her right out of the shelter of the batteries of Cape Gatt. He later took and destroyed the fleets of the corsairs of the Barbary Coast. In 1756 he was the captain of the *Stirling Castle*, manned with a crew of 480 "jail-birds" sent as reinforcements to the West Indies. Dispatched to India in 1761, he aided in the reduction of the French forts at Pondicherry and Mahe, and then went to Bombay to refit for the Manila expedition. His naval rise was rapid: lieutenant in 1742, captain in 1743, rear-admiral (white) in 1749, rear-admiral (red) in 1761, rear-admiral (blue) in 1762, and baronet in 1766. He died in October, 1770.

General William Draper

The general commanding the troops of the expedition was of a different caliber. General William Draper was the son of the collector of customs at Bath, England. Born in 1721, he was a little over forty years of age at the time of the capture of Manila. Educated at Eton and Cambridge, he entered the service of the East India Company at an early age. This service, an excellent school for his military and diplomatic talents, allowed him to attain the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1760 from which he was promoted to brigadier-general for services rendered in the taking of Belle-Isle in 1761. During the year 1759 he went to Canton, China, presumably for reasons of health after a campaign, and while there studied a system of attack on the Philippines. He learned that the Spaniards were lax, careless, and given to boasting. After the capture of Manila he was given the command of the 16th regiment of foot when the forces were reduced to a peace basis, but resigned that command.

He made a tour of the American colonies in 1769, retiring to South Carolina and the same year married the daughter of Chief Justice Lancey of New York. He reached the rank of lieutenant-general in 1779 and was given command of Minorca, remaining as its governor till its surrender to Spain.

In addition to being a highly intelligent man, he possessed the tact to successfully combine with the unruly sea-forces of that day to a remarkable degree, which speaks well for him as few were able to secure that perfect coöperation with the naval forces which were paramount in all undertakings of the eighteenth century. Later, when attacked in Parliament for the refusal of Spain to pay the balance of the

ransom of Manila, he made a clear and manly defense of his conduct before that body. He died at Bath, England, January 8, 1787. The colors taken at Manila were presented to him, and were hung in the chapel of King's College at Cambridge.

Don Manuel Rojo, Archbishop of Manila

Don Manuel Rojo, the Metropolitan Archbishop of Manila and Acting Governor-General of the Islands, was a well-meaning and excellent prelate. Not being a military man, it could not be expected of him that he would galvanize the Spanish forces into anything like effective action. Of a timid and trusting nature, he was utterly unfitted for the post circumstances thrust him into, and, to add to his misfortune, every Spaniard poured his bitterness and chagrin upon him for merely doing what they themselves must have done under like circumstances. This cowardly and calumnious attitude of his countrymen really caused his death in January, 1763. His letters to the King explain the state of the Islands and the difficulties he had to contend with. The English respected him as a man of his word, and gave him an imposing funeral with all the honors of war.

Junior Judge Don Simon de Anda

Don Simon de Anda arrived in the Islands about one year before the capture of Manila. He was born in Spain about 1709, and was junior judge of the Audiencia or Supreme Court. He has been given a prominence that he little deserves, being much cleverer with his pen than with the sword, as should be expected. His defiance of his superior and his farcical provincial government served no other purpose than to continue unnecessary bloodshed, and troubled the English least of all.

Anda, however, possessed integrity and a high sense of honesty in a venal age. Of the treasure of the galleon, he used less than one-third. On the other hand, he was highly ambitious, impatient of restraint, and very vindictive, as proved by his correspondence and acts. As he himself, but for Don Pedro Bustos, were the only Spaniards who defied the enemy, he assumed the rôle of patriot in the eyes of his supine countrymen. But his usurped and self-appointed position only endured because of the whole-hearted power of the clergy, especially the Augustinians, who really dominated the country and upheld him. He was 52 years of age when he took ₱500 and 40 pages of stamped paper to the provinces.

Later he was made Governor-General for his supposed services and spent the time in vilifying and punishing the

clergy who had helped him usurp the power. He was rebuked by the King, and died a disappointed man in Cavite in 1776. His body lies behind the high altar of the Manila Cathedral.

The Opposing Forces in the Conflict

At the time of the capture of Manila by the English, the walls were in a fair condition of defense, the southern and eastern sides being further protected by four flat bastions, those of San Diego, San Andres, St. Lawrence, and the Parian. The wall along the Bay ending in the Fuerza de Santiago was marked by five bastions and a separate redoubt. The walls were of faced stone reinforced by earth and between fifteen and twenty feet thick. The moat only extended a little way beyond the San Diego bastion (near the present Legaspi monument), Manila being in the form of a rough triangle. The walls were protected by a parapet, defective in places. The gates on the Bay side were the Postigo and Santa Lucia; on the land side, the Real and the Parian; on the river side, that of Santo Domingo.

The Manila garrison was composed of the King's Regiment, originally twenty companies of one hundred, but actually never exceeding 1500, and at the time of the siege were 550 strong, principally natives of Mexico, called *Americanos*; 80 Spanish artillerymen; four militia companies of 60 men each; a detachment of Palace Guards, and some Pampangan companies. These later were increased to 3000 troops, 1950 coming from Pampanga and 600 from Bulacan a few days after the English appeared. In addition there were 150 Pampangan infantry under Santa Maria guarding the government buildings, and 133 were stationed at the Governor's headquarters with 38 Tagalog musketeers. A detailed list of volunteers sent from the surrounding towns with the names of their local captains brings the number of Spanish forces to 4871. There were in addition two companies of Spanish volunteers under the command of the Marshal of Camp, the Marquis of Villamediana who rendered little service. The Pampangan infantry were in part armed with muskets, and in part with long lances, pikes, and bolos, with some companies of archers added. Outside of partisans, then, the Spanish forces were about 5000 in number.

The naval force of the English was composed of the war and troop-ships *Norfolk*, *Elisabeth*, *Grafton*, *Sea-Horse*, *Seaforth*, *Argo*, *Falmouth*, *Panther*, *Lenox*, and *Weymouth*, with the supply-ships *Osterly*, *Stephen*, and *South Sea Castle* with a full complement of sailors and

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Cinquains

By Antonia F. Castañeda

Lover

WERE you
A rosebud, red
As the white dove's blood, fain
I'd be a dewdrop nestling in
Your heart.

Revenge

DARK night!
Ah, yet darker. . .
Could I but ask darkest.
No one must see, must know. . . but he
Must die!

The Story of the Coconut Trees of San Felipe

By Josefina V. Acierto

ON the coast of the province of Zambales, between the towns of San Narciso and Cabangan, lies a sleepy little town known as San Felipe, where the coconut trees do not bear fruit. Although the chief product of Zambales is not coconuts, there are numerous coconut groves everywhere in the province, and all these, including those in the towns of San Narciso and Cabangan, are as productive as can be desired.

There are no leaf-miners or any other known insect pests at San Felipe, and no one can say that the coconut trees in the municipality are not well taken care of. They are as luxuriant and as stalwart and graceful as those found in other places, but the flowers together refuse to bloom!

The people of the town say that a long time ago their coconut trees were productive, were once, in fact, the most fruitful in the province. But then came the year when, after shedding all their old clusters, the coconut trees of the town never yielded fruit again.

Surely, there must be a scientific explanation for the phenomenon, people will think, but the inhabitants of the town say that a curse is on the trees.

There was a time when a strange-looking old man used to roam through the town, begging for coconut oil. Nobody knew who he was and where he came from. But the old man came every Friday of every week for several weeks during that unremembered year when many people everywhere in Zambales succumbed to a prevailing pestilence. He wore a ragged, dark-colored garment, and in one hand he carried a dry twig as a cane to help his weak legs on the long walks he had to make from house to house. In the other hand he had a dirty old sack in which he carried the bottles of oil that the people gave him. He seldom talked; in fact, nobody remembers ever having heard him speak. He only made a sign to whomever met him at the door at which he knocked that he had come to beg for oil. There were those who, pitying him and having no oil to give, tried to hand him a coin instead, but unlike other beggars the old man never accepted money from anyone. If he were offered bread or something else to eat, he sometimes accepted this but instead of eating it himself, he would give it to his tired little dog which followed him silently wherever he went. Then he would depart with a smile on his wrinkled yet kindly face, which was the only expression of his gratitude.

Children often followed the old man on the road, but he did not mind them, and they never said words against him; there was something about him that inspired compassion even in the hearts of the little ones.

But there was one woman in the town, mistress of the



owner of the then largest coconut grove in the community, who, wondering what the old beggar was doing with all the oil he collected from the people, came to the conclusion that he sold in the neighboring towns, thus making considerable profit. This she hurried to tell her neighbors, advising them that next time the old beggar came everyone should refuse to give him oil.

The following Friday the stranger again visited the town, with his quiet little dog and his empty bottles as usual. But that day he did not get any oil. The people, acting on the advice of the rich woman, told him that they had no more oil. Everyone noticed that in spite of his disappointment, the old man wore the same smile which the people had often seen on his face when they gave him what he asked for.

Surmising from the sad experience of the day that none of the people would give him oil, the stranger apparently decided to leave; but on reaching the house of the rich woman who had spoken ill of him, it seemed that he changed his mind, and, as if wishing to try once more, he turned in. The woman, meeting him at the gate, began shouting at him, and because he would not say what he was doing with the oil he got from the people, she called him many bad names. When the woman was through, the old man, his head bent low and his panting little dog still following him, walked away, this time heading, as the people had never seen him do before, towards the weather-beaten little church in the town. Curious to know what the old man would do there, the onlookers followed him in, but to their amazement, they did not find him there, nor his dog, nor anyone. Bewildered, they began to suspect that the old man was a divinity, and coming face to face with the image of San Roque, the patron saint of the town, and patron also of the sick, they were suddenly struck with the resemblance between the image and the old man they had so often seen of late. Then the people realized that it was San Roque himself who had been coming to them for oil, and that the oil he had come to beg for that day, just like the oil they had given him in the past, was intended to cure the many people who were dying everywhere. They all fell on their knees before the image, praying that they might be forgiven for what they had done and that the old man might come to them again.

At break of dawn the following day, all the people of the town, except the rich woman, who refused to believe in the miracle, gathered the nuts from the coconut trees in their yards and prepared oil with which to greet the beggar when he came. But in spite of their prayers and their waiting, the stranger did not come anymore. Since that time the coconut trees of San Felipe have never born fruit.

Epilogue to an Autobiography

By R. Zulueta-daCosta

AND when the last page has been read,
And when the last word has been said:
What does man really know of man
Save he was born, he lived, he died?

Childhood in the Cagayan Valley

By Mariano D. Manawis

ADOY, the Cagayan Valley peasant baby, comes bouncing into the world through the ministrations of Inga, the *paltera*. She has had no schooling in the work of the mid-wife, but the people of the barrio know that many of the happy children playing under the shady mango trees in the neighborhood, or helping their parents in the fields, were born with her assistance.



For her services Inga does not charge anything. She rejoices with the parents over the child being a boy, for she knows how valuable a son is on the farm. True it is that girls, too, are of much help at home and in the field, but in the Cagayan Valley they can not plow without exposing their parents, especially the father, to criticism.

Every other day, if not every day, as she had promised Adoy's father, Inga comes to give her patient the necessary treatment, and to see to it that the baby keeps well. If on one of these visits she finds either the child or its mother sick, whatever the ailment may be, she is ready to prescribe a remedy, which is invariably something prepared from herbs of her choosing.

Unlike the inhabitants of the *poblacion*, neither Inga nor Adoy's parents know the value of feeding the infant at regular intervals. When the child cries, they generally give it milk even if it has just been fed! Strangely enough, the sturdy little fellow's system is seldom affected, and by following the instructions of Inga the mother continues to recover.

When she is strong enough to walk to town, a few kilometers away, she confides to her husband when he returns to her from the field that it is her wish that their son be soon given a name. He does not object. He, too, remembers that the *Padre* told them it is a sin to delay the christening of a child. And so preparations begin for the social gathering which is indispensable to the occasion, and the old men and women are consulted to make sure that the day and the hour Adoy is brought to the *Iglesia* in town is a lucky day and a lucky hour.

In the church they wait for the *cura*. They are commoners and unless they are so fortunate as to have a prominent resident of the town for a *compadre*, the *Padre* does not have to hurry from the convent. There are times when the priest comes only at the end of two or three hours, but even in such instances not a murmur escapes the lips of Adoy's parents and their friends. The *Padre* to them is still a *Padre*.

During the next one or two months following the baptism, Adoy's mother stays at home. For hours she sits on the wooden bench by the window of her home, watching her husband plowing the broad field under the burning sun with nobody to help him. Then wishing to be there with him, even if only to sit again in the shade of the camachili tree to keep him company, she asks him when he starts for his work the next morning at sunrise to take her along. Heaven knows how much he misses her, too, in the field, where he stays nearly all day long; but he would not have her company and her help at the risk of her health. After

all, he feels himself equal to the task before him, and what is better, he can now look forward to the day when someone very much like himself will be helping him, maybe taking his place.

For that day, he does not have to wait very long either; for in his eighth year, maybe earlier, little Adoy begins to look after the pasturing of the family carabao. The mother, to be sure, has to stir Adoy up from a sound sleep every morning maybe at four or five o'clock to do this; but the little boy does not complain. He knows that his father needs all the rest the night can afford him, and more, he, Adoy, has already learned to love the faithful animal. He is proud of it, in fact, and keeps on telling the other boys that it is his, and that it can work all day under the hottest sun.

Towards noon when the beast is through plowing, the little boy rides it to the river, again in his father's place, for a drink and a bath. This he likes better than anything he can do to help, for in the river he can swim, fish maybe, and there he also meets the other boys. Sometimes he stays there a long time, but his parents seldom say anything. They know that the boy should be given a chance to play, just as they know the longer the carabao stays in the water the better is its health and temper. Besides, Adoy never stays beyond the time by the sun when his father generally resumes his plowing. He did this once or twice when some of his mischievous playmates persuaded him to join them in stealing some sugar cane in the field near the river bank, but his father gave him a good whipping when this happened, and since then . . .

Because he is still young, he does only the lightest work: weeding the seedbeds; helping his sisters gather *bagang* or *saluyut* for his mother to cook; guarding the corn plantation from hungry little boys and stray carabaos and horses; maybe accompanying the mother to town to sell vegetables, a few eggs, and perhaps a hen, etc. He rarely has a coin to call his own. Luckily, he seldom gets hungry before it is time to eat. His father attributes this to the fact that the Cagayan Valley commoner eats ground corn instead of rice and smokes freely even in early youth. And should he, as he sometimes does, get hungry while in the field, there are the green ears of corn in his father's field or the camotes in his mother's garden to roast or to boil, and in the absence of these, the guava bushes are never far away.

Of course, he should be in school at this age. But the boy, born of parents who have tilled the soil all their lives, and living in the country where he sees nothing but fields, trees, and carabaos, never develops any liking for books. His father, in fact, once placed him under *Maestro* Cillo, the old man who wears a cloudy pair of spectacles on the tip of his nose and conducts his class of three or four in a falling tobacco camarin along the road. But when the nervous *lacialacay* (old man) began pulling his ears and calling him *matalacag* (lazy boy), each time he mispronounced a word in his *Cañon*, and for every mistake in his memorization of the "*Por la señal de la Sta. Cruz . . .*", which he did not at all understand, the boy soon began to

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Cannery Episode

By J. C. Dionisio

ALL of a sudden the huge "Iron Chink" ground to a stop and I looked up. Pete, his face smeared with salmon blood and spray, wiped his forehead with the wet sleeve of his oilcloth raincoat and spat red Copenhagen snuff juice on the slimy floor. "For Christ's sake!" he yelled at Manuel at the top of his voice, "Why don't you go home? You look like you're ready for the graveyard. Do you want to cut your hand?"

Manuel, looking pale and sick, rested his gloved hand on the back of the stationary, curved knife. "Aw, shut up!" he said. "Why'n hell don't you leave me alone?"

That was the first time I heard Manuel talk like that and I was surprised. "What's the matter?" I asked.

"He likes to cut his hand!" Pete said sarcastically.

By this time the other butchers on the Numbers One and Two machines had become aware of the silence of our machine and had stopped theirs to know what it was all about. The forty "slimers" who washed the fish—twenty-two Filipinos and eighteen Indian women—had also stopped their work and were watching us. They probably thought there was going to be a fight.

Suddenly from the "filler" department, Mr. Baxter, our contractor, came running toward us. Behind him was the cannery foreman, Mr. Larson, a massive Norwegian. At sight of them the white butcher machinists scampered down from their improvised perch on the wall.

"Turn her on! You want to get hell?" I yelled to Pete.

Numbers One and Two were now running again and the slimers were busy with their short, stubby knives. Pete, however, refused to start our "Iron Chink." He refused to look at Mr. Baxter and the cannery foreman, and looked at Manuel who was absently stroking the neatly-lined "dog salmon" on the table.

Mr. Baxter, an owl-eyed old timer who could butcher a fish with three deft strokes of the knife, was raving. "What the hell you stop for?" he asked. "Don't you know that there is no more fish in the bins? Do you want to stop the whole cannery?"

Mr. Larson looked on but did not speak. It was against cannery ethics. Mr. Baxter hired us and we were responsible to him only. He spoke to the superintendent and the other big shots and we spoke to him directly or through our Filipino boss. The Lodges speak only to the Cabots and the Cabots speak only to God. If the superintendent or cannery foreman saw us doing our work wrong, they didn't tell us. They told Mr. Baxter who told Amador, our Filipino foreman, who told us. It was like that. Amador could do the work without Mr. Baxter but Mr. Baxter was our contractor. Amador could not get the contract from the company. Mr. Baxter it was who spoke to the big shots in the office in Seattle and made the bid, and he it was who hired us. At \$35 a month, board and room, and transportation to and from . . .

Pete still refused to start the machine. He looked fiercely at Mr. Baxter. "Damn you!" he hissed, coming forward



defiantly, "Can't you see that this boy's dying? He's sick, see? Flu, or maybe pneumonia. He's got it a week now. He's ready to fall to pieces. He's going to cut his hand. Look at that shiny knife. How'd you like to cut your hand with that?"

Mr. Baxter was taken aback by this, but he must be firm, albeit afraid. There was no telling what these damned Filipinos would do. He began gesturing with his hands.

"Every time sick! Every time sick!" he said. "What the hell you signed this butcher job for if you can't take it? What do you think Alaska is?"

Pete was threatening. "You take this man away and send him home to bed or I'll smash your head with this dog salmon!" he said, taking hold of a stale chum. "We've been working here since five this morning and now it's almost ten. Two hours more and it'll be midnight. Sixteen hours here steady. That every day for two weeks. Even a healthy man feels that, see? But this boy's dying of pneumonia!"

Mr. Baxter was conciliatory. It was dangerous to antagonize workers now. They might refuse to work and he'd lose money. Plenty. The company charged him for fish it had to throw away. It was the peak of the canning season and the tender had just radioed that the traps were full. This was a good season for him and he must see to it that things ran smoothly. We were canning 5,000 cases of salmon a day, and at 35 cents a case it wasn't bad at all. Maybe he'd make around \$15,000 or so right there. That, plus what he got from his store, where canned goods were sold at double the States' prices, plus his profit on goods advanced in Seattle—blankets, quilts, overalls, shoes, and the \$30 suits he required everyone he employed to buy. You could get those same things in the stores around First Avenue for far less, but you didn't have the cash. What did those damned brown-skins know about the Washington state labor law which required contractors for seasonal labor to make necessary advances of moneys to be earned?

That was why Mr. Baxter changed his tactics suddenly. "You must help us along," he said coaxingly. "The season's nearly over. We can't possibly replace him and there is no one who can run this machine. You know that the rest are making cans upstairs. If they took care of themselves they wouldn't have gotten fish poison. They—" He stopped and turned away with the cannery foreman. "I'll see what I can do for him," he called back.

Pete was still fussing around when our Filipino foreman called out to us from the hoppers. "Hey, there!" he shouted. "Get busy! There's no more fish up here!" One filling machine indeed had stopped for lack of clean fish, and most of the slimers had gone to soak their frozen hands in the big tub of steaming water. Our five-minute stop was a respite to them.

Manuel who all this time had been playing with the

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Musical by Name though not by Nature

By Albert W. Herre

Cornet-Fishes

IT was dawn at Sitankai, that tiny islet which is the southernmost inhabited spot in the Philippines, far down near the coast of Borneo. Our launch lay moored beside the little wooden dock which is perched on stilt-like piling at the edge of the reef, more than a mile out in front of the town. The deep blue channel was like a great river, its current flowing north day and night, never slacking, never hurrying, as it moves steadily from the Sea of Celebes toward the Sulu Sea.

In the crystal clear water was an ever changing procession of fishes, many of them of the most gorgeous colors. Some, as the gleaming little silversides or pig-snouted anchovies, wove mazes at the surface, while others disported themselves far below. Here were schools composed of a vast number of individuals all alike, there were groups made up of many kinds. Zebra fishes and gayly banded eels slipped in and out of rock crevices, while sardines and scads always remained out in the open water where their colors blended exactly with those of the rippling surface.

Suddenly schools of brightly colored surgeon fishes, caesios, and a small kind of barracuda, all playing about in the current but thirty feet or so below the surface, disappeared as if by magic. A minute or two later the reason for this was disclosed when a giant *lapo-lapo* or sea bass, five feet or so in length, swam majestically along like a super-dreadnaught out on patrol.

My attention was diverted from him by two long objects moving in swiftly toward the shallow water at the side of the dock. When they came up closer I could make out two enormously elongated and very strange looking fishes, each a meter and a half long but no thicker than my wrist. Their grayish-greenish-brownish color blended so perfectly with that of the water that they seemed like shadows, veritable wraiths of fishes. Now they were visible and now by a stroke of the tail which sent them meters away, they were invisible.

I recognized them as cornet-fishes, though why such a name was ever applied to them I do not understand. Certain it is that they do not resemble a cornet, and as yet they have demonstrated no musical ability. I am also certain that no musical genius or gifted vaudeville performer could use a cornet-fish in lieu of a cornet.

The cornet-fish has a very much elongated and very slender body, much like that of a gar or billfish. The most singular feature of the cornet-fish, and by far the most conspicuous one, is its snout. This has been pulled out into a tremendously long tube which is much more than a third of the length of the rest of the head and body together. In cross section the snout is somewhat six-sided. At the tip of this preposterous snout are the short jaws and small, strongly inclined mouth with its minute teeth. The mouth is so far away that it seems like an afterthought, or as if the rest of the fish had grown away from it and forgot it.

The cornet-fish is nothing if not eccentric. In ordinary fishes the backbone comes to an end at the base of the



caudal fin. The cornet-fish, however, has plenty of backbone, in fact so much that it can't find room for it all in its trunk. So the backbone of the cornet-fish does not stop at the base of its forked caudal fin but grows right on through it and sticks out behind, ending in a very long and slender filament which is equal to, or even longer than its overgrown snout.

The cornet-fish swims mainly by lateral undulations of its elongate body. As in other very slender and swiftly moving fishes, such as the gars or billfishes, the dorsal fin is very far back on top of the tail, much behind the abdomen.

Cornet-fishes are of no interest to the angler or sport fisherman, and are a total loss to the epicure, as their emaciated bony bodies contain a minimum of flesh. Two species of cornet-fishes occur in the Philippines, one covered with naked skin smooth to the touch, the other having its skin roughened by tiny spinelets, so that it feels like fine shagreen. They are fishes of very wide range, occurring from the east coast of Africa to the coast of Mexico, and from Japan to Australia.

Trumpet-Fishes

The little concrete dock at Calapan, Mindoro, is one of the most interesting places in the world to the student of East Indian fishes of the coral reefs. In the shallow water beside the causeway, as well as in the deep channel off the end of the dock proper, a great variety of fishes may be seen at all times. Some evidently live permanently in or about a certain spot or coral head, others come and go with the changing tides, or are mere passers-by, wanderers in the mighty deep, sea tramps as it were.

Many kinds are solitary, others are in groups or schools of various sizes, all the way from a half dozen or so up to vast swarms to be counted by thousands. Some are always bustling to and fro as busy as the proverbial bee, others like the catalufas apparently have nothing to do but to lie huddled together in small schools, merely shifting their position from time to time in order to keep in the shade.

For a long time one morning, my gaze was centered upon some goat-fishes. They were very brilliantly clad, handsome red and golden fellows, with a large black spot on either side of the body just in front of the tail fin. They were very actively hunting for breakfast. They swam about just above the bottom and kept their two long fleshy red chin barbels or feelers incessantly moving, twiddling them back and forth as they felt the bottom everywhere for food.

While I was intently observing the goat-fishes a queer-looking and slow moving but very busy fish came into my view. For at least an hour it remained within a few feet of me, tail up and head down, slanted at an angle of seventy degrees, never for a moment ceasing its hunt for food.

Any student of fishes would recognize it at once as a trumpet-fish, for there is nothing else in the world just like

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Oh, My World!

By A. S. Villasin

HOW delicious a morning! I said to myself. The misty air was chilly but invigorating, and I turned toward the invisible sea and inhaled deeply. Ahead, the provincial road seemed to disappear in the clouds. On such a morning as this I could write easily, I thought.

I was on my way to Inalig. Adela, my sweetheart, was expecting me, and I had started early, for the barrio was a good fourteen kilometers from the town by road and trail.

I came to a *camineño*, busily at work cleaning the road. As I neared, I saw a shabbily dressed little girl approach him and heard her ask for a few centavos. "Father, Miss Parco told me to buy a notebook." Grumblingly the man pulled a five-centavo piece out his short, red pants.

I remembered such happenings in my own school-boy days. Some time I will have a child who will ask me for centavos, I said to myself.

I looked toward the east. When I write a story introduced with a sunrise, I will say this: "The mist rose slowly, forming an aureole of white and gold and lavender". Shall I keep up my writing? Ading's opinion is that writing is only a waste of time.

I came to Pagtamaan cove, so called because the fishermen usually make a good catch here. Certainly, those fellows are early risers! "Hello, there, 'Brocio! Is that the first *kalat*?" I called from the road.

Ambrosio is an early bird these days and works hard. "I have a family now," he often says to me. At one time he was one of the most carefree of my companions.

I continued on my way. One earns some money fishing and eats the best fish, too. But the fisherman is somewhat looked down upon. If I marry Adela and can't find a job, shall I become a fisherman?

I reached the Aloko creek bridge. If I followed that by-path I would come to Nana Siang's barrio house. I sometimes spent a few days vacationing there. From the house, half-way up the slope of the mountain, one could see the shining sea, gray Alabat island, white-winged fishing craft, and occasionally even an ocean liner. Some other day, I said to myself. I am going to see Adela now.

At about ten o'clock I left the highway and took the foot-path which leads through Lakip, my old home-barrio, to Inalig. Every once in a while I passed a rice-field beside the trail. If I were those people, I thought, I'd stop working now. It is getting awfully hot in the sun.

Nearing Lakip, I met Godo, husband to Gisi, my cousin. He was bent under a big basket he was carrying and sweating profusely. He was in a hurry. "Going to town at this hour?" I asked. "Why?"

"Very necessary," he gasped. "You know, Gisi gave birth this morning."

"Aha," I said, and shouted after him jocosely, "Really, marriage makes for a lot of difficulties!"

I did not want to stop at Lakip, but I was hungry and decided I'd get something to eat at my sister's house. Some of my rustic friends—Terio, Angel, Juan, and Cirilo—met me near the house.



"To Adela, again!" one of them said. "Look out, you are nearing something!"

"Oh, no danger," I replied.

After a brief meal, I was on my way again, but Cirilo stopped me and I was forced to sit down with him for a few minutes under a coconut tree. Did

I remember the last time I spent a few months at Lakip? He was courting Maming, the school teacher. I was after Julia, his cousin. We went out serenading together. Now Maming is married, but Julia not yet. Why not stay and visit Julia tonight? She has not forgotten you. I almost decided to stay. How happy I would be to see her again, to watch her slow smile, to hear her speak! But it's Adela now.

"Some time," I said to Cirilo, "we'll go and see her. Anyway, I am not going to marry yet!" And I laughed and winked as I took leave of him.

Soon I was already at San Rafael, the barrio just this side of Inalig. I did not know the barrio very well. I wished I did. More than once I saw a lovely face at a window. Several times I even got a smile.

Here was a way-side store and the bamboo bench in front invited me to rest. I sat down and respectfully called for the proprietor.

"Aba, Goring!" I exclaimed. "So you are living in this barrio now..." Etc., etc.

I walked on slowly, munching a piece of bread. The year I had returned from Manila, I had met Goring at a dance. There was a sort of silent infatuation and for some time I trailed her everywhere. And I wrote a story in the vernacular wherein Goring, Remigio, and I were the chief characters. I also wrote some poems for her that were published in the *Mabuhay*. Then I forgot her. But she has not forgotten, I thought. Her words, her smiles... if I could kiss those lovely dimples!

This must be the spring where Ading's father gets his water, I said to myself. I may as well rest a while here and wash my face and hands. Clean and cool was the water. The leafy dome overhead was reflected from the quiet surface of the water. "... or a naead of the spring?" To me Rosalio Bautista was a great lyrical poet. I thought of Manalang and Subido. I reclined against an exposed tree root. Adela is more beautiful than Julia or Goring. I may never find a lovelier girl... I thought of many things to write about.

I shook a caterpillar of my arm and arose...

"So you are here!" Adela greeted me from the window. "I thought you said 'morning'!"

"Ah... er..., I took my lunch in our barrio."

That evening there was a half-moon and many stars. The barrio winds were soft and cool and whispering. I wanted to write, so I asked Adela for a notebook and a pencil. "Wait," she said.

"But Ading, I am not yet sleepy!" I protested as she came back with a mat, a pillow, and a thin blanket.

"Sleep anywhere here in the sala," she said calmly.

There was a tramping of feet outside.

(Continued on page 411)

Maya's Sacrifice

By Luther Parker

THE typhoon raged furiously over and around the highest peaks of the Mountain of Sinukuan. On the southern side of the palace of the old mountain god the leaves and small limbs lay piled high against the strong walls, every fresh fury of the gale adding to the pile.



Inside the palace walls the scent of the torn and tortured forest verdure was overpowering, especially to the sensitive nostrils of Maya, the youngest and most beautiful of the three daughters of Sinukuan.

Every blossom and leaf and limb torn from the forest gardens of Maya gave her inexpressible pain, since she loved her flowering plants with an intensity not understood by the human beings who attended her and only faintly appreciated by her two sisters who were more interested in their household duties and responsibilities than in the outdoors.

While a storm was only a storm to the other dwellers in the palace, to Maya it was a heart-rending catastrophe that tore at her feelings with each of the fierce gusts which were stripping the limbs of her beloved trees bare of all verdure and even beginning to shear off the limbs themselves, as if the God of the Winds had grasped them in his powerful and angry hands and was wrenching and tearing them from the gnarled resistant trees of the mountain peaks.

Bruised and torn petals of orchids and even small leaves were being forced through crevices under the doors and between the tightly closed windows of the palace which had defied the fiercest storms of centuries, standing impregnable on its enchanted foundations, as solid as the mountain peak itself.

Peeping through a small opening in one window, Maya could see a huge pile of torn and broken branches, bruised verdure interspersed with armfuls of orchids that had been stripped bodily from the bark of the trees and bushes where they had grown in profusion.

Angered beyond words at the woeful destruction being wrought in her enchanted gardens by the wicked demons of the air, Maya climbed down from the peep hole in the window after futilely and angrily blowing as hard as she could through the opening in the very face of the wind which she hated with sudden fury.

Rushing to the southern door where the three-eyed Negroito always stood guard, Maya attempted to open the door but was dissuaded by the old custodian who explained to her the havoc that would be wrought among the protected orchidry of the inner court should the furious wind gods be allowed the entrance they so vainly sought.

Realizing the truthfulness of his argument, Maya left the old Negroito sentinel at his post and ran swiftly across the inner court to the northern door of the palace, guarded by the dumb giant. This door stood open since the winds now blowing from the south were barred from entrance by the bulk of the palace walls.

Standing as it did near the edge of the precipitous cliffs that formed part of the walls of an extinct volcano, the palace overlooked the deep interior of an ancient crater, now heavily covered from cliff to cliff by forest giants from

whose limbs hung suspended long, vining plants that on calm days hung like a sinuous green curtain decked with a myriad flowers.

Today, however, as Maya looked into the depths of the great wooded pit, it seemed to her as if innumerable demons writhed therein, causing the foliage

of the trees and vines to undulate with a terrifying sinuosity as if filled with giant serpents twisting in agony.

The shrieks of the violent gusts as they swept around the palace walls and leapt madly over the high cliffs into the green depths below, but added to the excitement and anger that raged in the breast of the maiden goddess of the mountain as she watched the havoc being wrought in her own kingdom by the interloping wind demons from the distant and barren ocean wastes where the southern storm gods brewed their wrathful tempests.

The more that Maya thought about her beautiful orchids torn from their seclusion and ruthlessly piled with broken branches against the southern wall of the palace, the more infuriated she became.

At last, casting aside all prudence, she slipped out the northern portal and along the walls toward the west, determined to go forth and do battle in person with the storm god himself in an attempt to salvage her ravaged orchids whose breath permeated the palace with a cloying sweetness.

As Maya turned the western corner of the northern wall, she was almost swept from her feet by the fury of the wind spirit which caught her in its disrespectful grasp and nearly succeeded in tearing from her body the garments which she clutched and held, wildly furious at an indignity never before suffered in her whole life.

Had it not been for a small, gnarled oak that stood rooted securely on the very edge of the high cliff, Maya would have been swept over the precipice to the jagged lava rocks in the writhing depths far below, but fortunately she was blown full against the body of the tree which she grasped with both arms, though for a brief instant that seemed an eternity, she hung suspended over the cruel depths below.

As if the wind demon had expended his last bit of energy in this attempt to throw the mountain goddess over the beetling cliffs, there fell for a moment a slight calm during which Maya struggled back from the cliff edge to the shelter of the palace walls where she stood too shaken by her narrow escape to move.

When, however, she had recovered her breath and strength, Maya returned grimly to her self-imposed task, moved by the indomitable and choleric spirit of her battling father, the mountain god, Sinukuan.

With one hand she steadied herself against the western wall while with the other she held her garments as best she might from the ravishing wind, while she fought her way step by step along the western wall against the wind demons that again rose and seemingly tried to tear her limb from limb.

(Continued on page 408)

Hawaiian Interludes

By Alice Bryant

NEW YEAR'S DAY, on the invitation of the teacher, we all attended a celebration at the nearest Japanese school. The first number on the program was a ceremony of respect to the emperor, and our host asked us to stay out on the porch until it was over. But through the window we caught glimpses of him taking a certain number of steps first in one direction, then in another. He was a young man, and had explained to us that he did not like to go through with this ceremony, but had to do it to please the older people.

Then came a program of thirty numbers, all in Japanese except for a talk by Hattie, with whom we were spending the holidays. She was a worthy descendant of Kamehameha, the chieftain who by conquest at the beginning of the last century united all the islands. She spoke first in English, then translated her little speech into Hawaiian pidgin English. The latter is quite a jargon taking in many Hawaiian words and Oriental idioms.

After the program we had a Japanese dinner with the teacher. There was such a great variety of exotic canned sea foods, some of them fishier in taste than anything else I have ever eaten, that I thought we would probably all have ptomaine poisoning. However, none of us had a qualm, and I apologize to all the Japanese delicacies for having been suspicious of them.

In the afternoon there were games and races, and in the evening we, all of Hattie's household, had dinner with one of the Japanese families.

Long before Christmas I had suggested to Elizabeth that the best thing to do spring vacation would be to hitch hike around the island of Hawaii. She agreed with me and said that we could ride on the mail truck to Kohala and get a lift on another mail truck through Kau. It seemed that, with these lifts and incidental ones that we might receive, it would be a very successful walking trip.

When spring vacation arrived it happened that an old schoolmate of Elizabeth's was motoring over to Kona to bring back his brother. He had a seven passenger car and took us and four Japanese who also were wanting to go to Kona.

We went up to Waimea, the village we had so often visited, and from there took the road to Kona. After leaving Waimea we went through a dry country crossed by many lava flows. Some of them were recent ones—rough, bare lava without any vegetation, black and desolate. Other, older flows, were weathered more or less and had enough vegetation growing in the crannies to support a few wild goats. Sometimes we saw some smooth, glassy lava, called *pahoehoe*; but most of it was the rough *aa*, which looks like beds of clinkers.

After passing a number of these flows we reached the coffee district on the slopes of Hualalai. This is the home of the excellent Kona coffee. The coffee trees, mere bushes in height, grow right out of the old lava, and the scattered cottages are hidden among them. Unlike sugar, which is raised on large plantations in Hawaii, the coffee is raised on small farms.



In this district at a place called Holualoa we said farewell to the others in the automobile and stopped to visit two part-Hawaiian teachers, one of whom was a relative of Elizabeth's.

The next day our hostesses took us down to Kailua, where we saw the oldest church in the islands, the palace of Kalakaua, and an old *heiau* or temple. The church was built soon after the coming of the missionaries. It is quite large, and is built of lava, which is a rough, dreary looking building material. The palace of Kalakaua was a stucco house of about eight rooms, but the white and gold of the ceilings did remind me a little of European palaces.

After we inspected these historic places, some members of the party had a swim, while I sat on the beach and enjoyed looking across the turquoise waters of the tiny bay to the coffee and forest-clad slope of Hualalai.

Then we went on to see the particularly well preserved *heiau* at Napoopoo, where Captain Cook was given quarters and worshipped as a god. It consists of a stone platform surrounded by a wall of rough stones. The Hawaiians had no mortar, so the stones are not cemented or mortised together. On the platform is the lower part of the walls of a small house. The upper part of the house was made of *tapa* or bark cloth. The idols were kept in this little house, and the priest entered it at times to consult them. Outside of it human sacrifices were offered.

After examining this *heiau*, we went on to Honaunau to see another, which is called the City of Refuge. People fleeing from justice or from vengeance were safe if they succeeded in entering it. However, guards were posted so that they could not enter it by land, but were forced to swim to it. It is a large inclosure with thick walls. Some of the stones in the walls are so large that I wondered how they were put in place. In the inclosure are a few walls and platforms.

From Kailua we had brought along a German spiritualist, who had been long a resident of San Francisco. He claimed to have seen in visions Kamehameha, the City of Refuge, and Kilauea before ever coming to Hawaii. He began to tell me various things about myself, but I let him know that nothing he said about me corresponded with the truth, so then he started to use his second sight on Elizabeth. As soon as we had had supper at Holualoa we had to take him back to the place he was staying, as he always went into silence at 8:30 on Mondays.

Our hostesses seemed to take him rather seriously. He may have been perfectly sincere and harmless, but I feared that he might try to impose upon and take advantage of the credulous good people of Kona, and I told our hostesses of my fears.

The following day Elizabeth came in and announced that we would depart the next morning for Hilo. She had just encountered a Japanese hosiery salesman from whom she had purchased a supply of silk stockings for herself and two sisters. And he had thereupon offered to take us to Hilo, as he had just finished his rounds in Kona.

(Continued on page 406)

With Charity To All

By Putakte and Bubuyog

“Ladies and Chentlemens: It is gewiss a great pleasure, gottinhimmel, für me to have been envited to shpeak to you dis eefining. In rising to address mit you, mit my impromptu shpeech in mine vest pocket, I am reminded uff der shtory uff der zwei Irishers, Pat und Mike, who vas riding on der choo-choo car. Pat und Mike, I forgot me to tell you vas sailers in der Navy. It seems Pat had der unter berth und by and by he heard such a noise von der ober berth und he called oop asking warum? Und Mike he answered, “Shure and begorrah ow can Oi ivver get a night’s shlape at all, at all? Oi ’ve been tryin’ to get into this damm hammock ivver since eight bells.” Now, Ladies und Chentlemens, shtanding up here before you great folks, I feel me a whole lot like Mike und may be after I’ve sprechen along für a while, I may feel me so darn shmall I’ll be able to crawl me into a choo-choo hammock mit no trouble at all, at all.”

—Sinclair Lewis.

Es gifs us greater pleasure to velkomm mit four arms the Yapanische Politikers who, not our country zu conquer, but at der fuss uff der Ritzalmonument eine wreath zu legen gekommen have. Läties und Chentelmänner, Yapan und die Philippinen are Nachbars, und die holy Schrift gesaid has “Laf thine Nachbar—und Nachbarin—wie gut Kristianers.” We gif them Christentum und Kolumnikers in exchange für Yen, Shoyu, Geisha, Sashimi, Beeru, Bushido und General Arakisan mit his Kodobewegung, oder Kudo für short. Wir also velkomm, gottinhimmel, die Yapanische ‘Skarra’ und Studenten. Ve envite der Yapanische Skarra das Dawaoproblem mit closed Augen zu examinen, und ve are shoor that they vill mit die Quezonische Statement agree that das Dawaoproblem exists nicht at all, at all! We öpfer der services uff Herr Unordentlichallgemeinverwalter Farolan wie ein Führer. Spreching über dis Führer reminds uns uff der shtory der zwei Ilokaners, Pat und Mike, who vas riding on der choo-choo Kar. Pat he said, “Ve vas walking along der road und Ve a pot uff der Pinakbet, gefound had.”

Und Mike he antwortete, “Ja, ve did.”
Und Pat he said, “Ve der Pinakbet geeaten haben.”
“Shure und begorra, ve did,” sagte Mike.
Und Pat he said, “Ve liked it, gottinhimmel!”
“Ja, Ja ve did,” antwortete Mike.
Und Pat he said, “Nun ver ist der Pinakbet?”
Und Mike he fragte, “Vat Pinakbet?”
Und Pat he said, “Ve vas walking along der road und Ve a pot uff der Pinakbet gefound had.”
Und Mike he antwortete, “Ja, ve did.”
Und Pat he said, “Ve der Pinakbet geeaten haben.”
“Shure und begorra, ve did” sagte Mike.
Und Pat he said, “Ve liked it, gottinhimmel!”
“Ja, Ja, ve did,” antwortete Mike.
Und Pat he said, “Nun ver ist der Pinakbet?”
Und Mike he fragte, “Vat Pinakbet?”



Und Pat he said, “Ve vas walking. . .” und so weiter.

Nun Läties und Chentelmänner, ve are also uff der Spanische Revolution geredem. Für these many Jahren die Monarchiekers und die Parteis uff der Right have der Republikanismus, Sozialismus, Kommunismus, Humanismus, Idealismus, Panamaisthmus, Imus von der Kavite und other Bewegungen uff der Left gesuppressed. Vell, wie sagte Mike, “Vat geht oop, geht down auch oder ouch! Das Leben ist ein oberundunter affair, gottinhimmel.” Nun die Partei uff der Left, he geht ober und plucks alle der plums von der pudding Die Partei uff der Right have oop in arms gerisen und Hitler und Mussolini have der Fun gejoined. Unser Fightendhimmelpiloter Aglipay, he vill nicht behind geleft sein, und zu Spaingovernment sagt he, “Wir haben too many Ilokanische Ausländers in unser damm country. Ve haben nicht genug Pinakbet für all. May be you kann ein hundert tausend uff these usen; also Ich kill zwei Birden mit ein Stein.” Wir also vill nicht behind geleft sein. Ve öpfer Herrn General Franco another hundert tausend Ilokaner Patrioten unter Fightingex-speaker Paredes who foughted nicht, mit die following: Herr Bindoy Kreutz ein Laborleadersverein zu organizen; ein Scottische Journalist mit sein bald Kopf which Franco kann wie ein Camouflage usen; der Prophet Samuel uff die Stagatevehaddrunphisfill fame; und der Bürgermeister Posadas mitout sein Helmet but mit his Onions, für “In der Onions es gibt strength.”

Läties und Chentelmänner, dis reminds uns uff zwei Japanischers, Pat-san und Mike-san. They vas landing in Dawaokuo und der Immigrationofficer he them fragte: “Born?”

Und Pat-san und Mike-san they antwortete, “Hai, hai, Ja, Ja.”

“Ver?”

“In Yapan.”

“Vat part?”

“Die whole uff uns.”

“Warum haben Sie your bloomin’ country geleft?”

“Nun, Ve could nicht der country mit uns dragen.”

Vich uns reminds uff der Yapanische Politiker in der Assembly who ein Shpeech gegeben hat. Er hat in die Yapanische Sprache geshpoken, vich vas auf Englische getranslated. Warum? Unser Politikers knowen nicht only sein Onions, but also sein Yen, Beeru, Sake und Geisha, und so they verstood die Shpeech auf Yapanische besser than auf Enlische von der Yapanische Skarraübersetzer.

Alle that wir knowen, ist vat wir in die Zeitungs readen, und so, on zweite thought, haben wir decided wie ein Hilf für der Spaingovernment die beide Tomdixieroundtablen nach General Franco zu senden. Die Advisen das they zu Franco geben vill werden der Spaingovernmenttriumph ensuren. Mann sagt auf Ur-Deutsch, “Ein bad General ist besser als zwei Übergeneralen.”

—Wespe und Biene.

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—Pilar H. Lim, President, National Federation of Women's Clubs of the Philippines.

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 3. Look both ways first before stepping into the street.
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 5. Keep out from between parked cars, trucks or carromatas.
 6. Walk on the right side of highways (facing traffic).
 7. Be doubly alert during rainy days.
 8. Do not play in the streets, plazas or roads where there is traffic.
 9. Do not "hitch on" or run after vehicles (cars, trucks, carromatas, etc.)
- Sound Limbs are Priceless—Don't Lose Them. Walk Carefully.*

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To a Siamese Fighting Fish

By Aurelio Alvero

WITHIN your crystal-walled enclosure,
Through the waving jade-green floss,
Like a flower given motion—
Happy in your coral close.

A dancer trailing silken veil,
Fins of filmy gossamer,
Iris-scaled form undulating,—
Floating feather in blue air.

Gleaming multicolored vision
Lost within a pearling swish,
Echo of an opal sunset
Cased within the form of fish.

Song of sirens has great Neptune
Painted on each jewelled scale,
And given to wear the rainbow
On your fan-like spreading tail.

Suddenly you meet another
Form begowned in cinnabar,—
Moved by what primordial passion
You are become a shooting star?

And you clash with her in fury
In your sapphire-ringed empire:
I have seen the wrath of Jupiter—
How can water hold such fire?

In the fierceness of your battle
Torn your rainbow fins and tail,
Marred your opalescent beauty
And bright jewel-storied scale.

In your fleeting hour victorious,
'Tis the ancient law has won,—
For the beauty of another
Your own beauty you've undone.

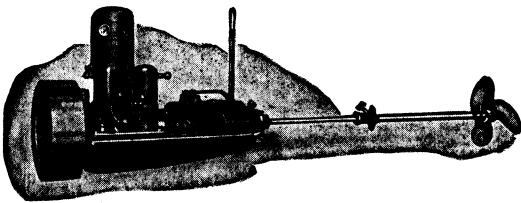
From Midnight Vagueness

By R. Zulueta-daCosta

FROM midnight vagueness I open my eyes
and blink at the stars in the west.
Window-bars of my soul, you hold me back
from the waiting stars in the west!
I only stare and wistfully stare, until somewhere
in the mid-darkness of a half-dream,
Somewhere, the ever-recurrent haunting voice,
remembering, weeps. . . strangely soft and low.
In the southern night-wind, tremor of palms,
and stray moonlight on the floor.
I turn my face to the wall.

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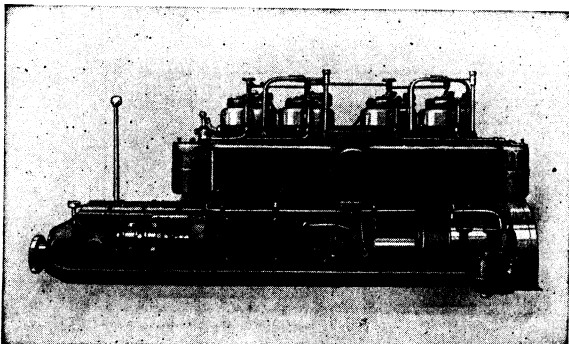
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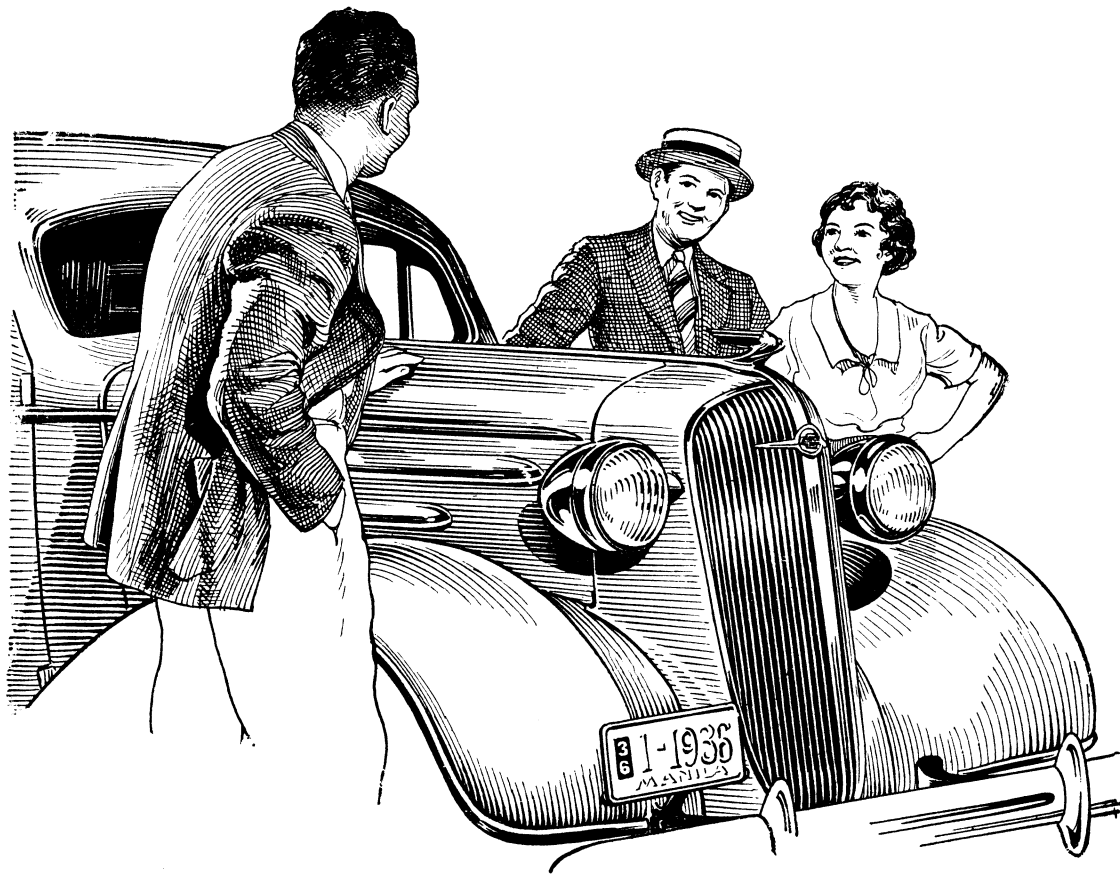
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Hawaiian Interludes

(Continued from page 401)

So next morning we were again on our way, an old Japanese woman, making the fourth member of the party. Again we went through an arid area crossed by lava flows. Then we came to a few pleasantly situated villages and turned up toward the volcano.

"The volcano", in Hawaii, usually means the crater Kilauea, the largest live crater in the world. It is only 31 miles from Hilo, and there is a good road all the way, even down into the crater, so everyone who visits the Big Island is sure to see it.

This crater does not stand up as a mountain, but instead is sunk in a plain. It is a great pit 3,000 feet wide, 3,500 feet long, and 1,350 feet deep. Through fissures in its sides and bottom rise steam and sulphurous vapor. In places the ground and vegetation is covered with yellow sulphur. I wondered that any living thing could stand such treatment.

We motored down into this crater and for some distance over its lava bottom. Then we walked to the edge of the pit which is called Halemaumau, or House of Everlasting Fire, but not a spark of fire remained. Until 1924 this was full of boiling lava, like fudge. Then the lava sank

down, down, and there was a great explosion which scattered huge stones far and near. Since that time Halemaumau has been merely a hole in the bottom of the crater.

Having satisfied our curiosity about the crater we motored on into Hilo, where we spent two or three days. We had expected to take the train from Hilo to Paauilo, whence we could hire an automobile to take us the remaining eight miles to Honokaa. However we came across a friend who was going to motor our way, and who kindly took us along.

On the way we hiked a short distance off the road to see Akaka Falls. These falls are in a beautiful, verdant place, and have a drop of four or five hundred feet. But the volume of water is not large, as most of the water is diverted from the stream above the falls for the flumes that transport the sugar cane down hill to the mills.

Many streams of water fall over the cliff into the sea. These streams are more frequent in Hilo than in Hamakua, as the rainfall is heavier in the former district. The average annual precipitation at Hilo is about 150 inches, while at Honokaa it is only half as much.

Occasionally we crossed gulches. A conspicuous feature of the landscape in these gulches is the wooden trestles supporting the flumes of water.

So, in time, we reached home safely, and this ended my first and last attempt at hitch-hiking.



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Manila

Maya's Sacrifice

(Continued from page 400)

At last, battered and bruised as she had never been before and with half her silken garments torn away, Maya stood bracing herself against the fierce onslaughts of the wild winds, her arms full to overflowing with long strands of purple orchids that cried out in perfumed protest at the savage treatment accorded them by the devastating tempest.

With a suddenness as surprising as its raging gusts, the wind demon ceased to blow and the dead calm, that denotes the center of a typhoon, fell on the two great peaks themselves and the vast depths between.

And Maya, standing with her arms full of her beautiful bruised orchids, was suddenly confronted, as by magic, with the young Storm God, he who had tried to woo her one day when she sat pensive on the great monolith between the two peaks, that day when fell the great battle between her choleric father, Sinukuan, and the presumptuous young Storm God of the high peaks far to the west.

Grateful was Maya for the curtain of orchids which now screened her from the ardent gaze of the young god, for the mountain goddess was supremely conscious of the disarray of her apparel caused by her struggles with the wind demons.

Half goddess, half human that she was, Maya stood in momentary indecision, the weak human part of her desiring most fervently to drop her burden of flowers and run to the southern portal there to pound on the door until it was opened by the Negrito guard; the goddess that was the

strong, fearless part of her, deciding to stand her ground and face down this bold, young god who dared to again intrude upon her sacred privacy, uninvited and unannounced.

As Maya made determination to stand her ground, the southern portal slowly opened and the triple-eyed Negrito guardian sought to clear of debris the seven stone steps that led up to the entrance, while behind the Negrito came the mountain god Sinukuan, solicitous for the condition of his double doors that had been battered by the flying limbs from the surrounding forests.

Sinukuan froze to rigidity as his keen eyes suddenly took in the silent tableaux before him, the proud young goddess in her unfeigned pose of artless simplicity and the thrice hateful Storm God whose fervent looks spoke unreservedly of his deep interest in the maiden that faced him.

"Shameless daughter", began Sinukuan, his voice shaking with anger. "What do I see here at my very door? What do I find in the midst of storm and destruction, when by all dictates of prudence you should be within, but instead choose to meet, thus attired, with a known enemy of your father's house, an enemy whom you have seen me beat from my dominions with this sword of mine which I must again unsheath for that purpose, as I do now unsheath it.

"Draw your kris, audacious interloper, that I may not accuse myself of having severed that insolent head from your presumptuous body while you were undefended."

Shocked beyond expression at the harshness and injustice of her father's accusation of her, Maya stood speechless,

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with the gods of Maquiling and Banahao and with the older gods of the peaks that once stood where now lies the great bay far to the south of us? Have I not fought valiantly and vanquished the gods of the peaks far to the east of us and have I not always held my own alone against that whole nest of warlike storm gods to the west of us from whom springs this young upstart who now attempts to step in uninvited and take over from me the control of even my family affairs?"

Sinukuan became more and more furious as he lashed himself to the frenzy of battle by a recital of his past martial exploits.

Maya's lips trembled and she was on the verge of tears at her father's hard words, the first that he had ever spoken to her since she could remember.

As the angry mother sometimes beats her child because she knows she has hurt it and thus strives to hurt it more, so did Sinukuan noting the quivering lips of his beloved daughter strike her with words still more cruel.

"Choose, thankless one, between the father who has brought you up from babyhood and this young upstart who takes it upon himself to dictate to me in my own home affairs", Sinukuan raged on. "Choose, ere I—"

"Hold, Mountain God of the lashing tongue", spoke the Storm God in a new tone of authority that surprised Sinukuan into momentary silence.

"You have been cruelly unjust to your innocent daughter, as I strove to explain to you and would have explained had you been governed by reason instead of ill temper.

"Since you have seen fit to give your daughter her choice between living with you and suffering your unrestrained rages, which will grow worse with age, and going with me to a home where she will be the goddess and ruler of a heart and life that will be at her command forever, I wish to plead with her to make her decision at once and to come with me now upon the wings of the wild winds that are raging near even stronger than the winds that have passed."

So saying the young Storm God stepped boldly to the side of Maya and faced the mountain god, Sinukuan, who trembled not with anger now, but with fear that the pleading of the young god would turn the heart of Maya from her father and her own home to the young lover by her side.

Fearfully did Maya gaze from one to the other, torn between her known love for her father and the wild, fierce feeling that grasped her heart and choked her throat, a feeling that was new to her and which she had no means of understanding.

One kind word, the touch of a beloved hand, even a look would have turned the balance in favor of home and filial love, but the stubbornness of Sinukuan, who could not stoop to compete with an enemy for even the love of his adored youngest daughter, held back that one kind word, that touch of a beloved hand, even the look that would have turned the scale.

Turning from her stern father to look into the eyes of the pleading youth by her side, Maya felt herself grasped by that power that joins youth to youth and makes the strongest filial ties but bonds of ineffectual reeds.

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It was thus her irrevocable choice was made, which, seeing, the Storm God caught her stoutly to his side with his left arm while with his right hand he draw the kris from its sheath, loosing thus the mad winds that caught up the two and whirled them high in the swirling clouds and towards the western range of mountains where the sharp lightning ever plays about the precipitous crags of the gleaming peaks.

Oh, My World!

(Continued from page 399)

"Is Olimpio here?"

I looked out and recognized Ading's cousins in the half light.

"Want to go serenading with us?" they asked.

"Of course," I said, but first I went into Ading's room to ask her permission. She moved under her blanket.

"Ads," I said. She made no reply. "Adela..." I gently but persistently uncovered her face. Her eyes were closed, but her face was half-laughter... My dear...

I went out to the waiting cousins. "Thanks," I said, "but I want to go to sleep early."

Musical by Name...

(Continued from page 398)

it. The body is very long, thin, and band-like; the small ventral fins are about the middle of the body, but the dorsal and anal fins are placed at the extreme back end of the creature. The long hard tubulate snout is flattened from side to side, as though one had slapped its jaws hard just after it was made and before it had time to set in the mold. The small mouth is placed at the extreme end, and has a barbel under the tip of the projecting lower jaw. The caudal peduncle, that part of the body just in front of the tail fin, is like a short, narrow, but flat ribbon. Why trumpet-fish? I don't know.

How earnestly that trumpet-fish was hunting for its breakfast. Up and down among the corals it went, to and fro over the rocks, in and out of every cranny and crevice. It kept its dorsal and anal fins moving incessantly, as it poked its long horny snout far down into each crack. Sometimes it almost disappeared from sight in some hole, till only the tip of its ever vibrating tail remained visible.

While watching it, another trumpet-fish came into my field of vision, although there was no blast of music to announce its arrival. I now had a very fine opportunity to compare the markings of the two, for Valentine's trumpet-fish varies a great deal in its colors.

The first busy student of the morning menu was pale lavender over its entire body, with a pale yellow tail fin bearing a conspicuous black spot on its upper part. Its dorsal and anal fins were rich velvety black, with rows of whitish spots upon the two fins as well as across the part of the body between them.

The other trumpet-fish was dark brown in hue, with a glint of reddish iridescence over all; the caudal peduncle and tail fin were yellowish, with a black spot on the latter. The dorsal fin was clear reddish, the anal fin colorless.

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The body below the dorsal was beautifully decorated by vertical rows of pearly bluish spots, which passed into cross bars of the same color upon the caudal peduncle.

The trumpet-fish is so highly variable in color that one may examine many specimens before finding two marked in the same way. In spite of the beauty and richness of their color, trumpet-fishes are not at all conspicuous under ordinary conditions in their home surroundings. On the contrary, they blend so naturally with the wavering lights and shades in the coral reef waters under the tropical sun that they are usually well nigh invisible.

Cannery Episode

(Continued from page 397)

salmon heads turned to Pete. "Come on," he said. "It won't be long now and we'll all go to sleep."

Pete, still grumbling, pulled the lever and the wheels turned. In an instant the machines fell into their regular synchronized chugging as fish after fish went through them. Automatically our hands moved: I, arranging the fish on the table; Manuel, feeding them, one by one to the curved knife which cut off their heads in a swish; and Pete, shoving them, tail first, to the machine which slit open their bellies, cut off their tails, and brushed away their insides. It was all very simple and when you got used to it, when you got the "feel" of the thing, you could work with your eyes closed and your consciousness on the borderline between sleep

and wakefulness. You could do it without thinking: your muscles, trained to the regularity of its movement, mechanically responded to the machine. You could be lost in your thoughts.

At the time, I was thinking of the three thousand or so Filipinos like me who were up there in God's country—come from one end of the world to the other, you might say—who were recruited by the salmon people to help can cheaply Alaska's precious silver horde. We were up there bound by a paper contract. I was also thinking that possibly at that very moment my folks back home were eating their dinner and they had salmon, and possibly I handled that very can from which they extracted that pulpy fish. And I was thinking that when we finished that night we would have worked seventeen hours, and six of those were over-time, paid for at ten cents an hour. And I thought of Pete—poor Pete who certainly would be black-listed when we got back to Seattle and so wouldn't have a chance anymore next year with the company because he had such a positive genius for "making trouble," as Mr. Baxter put it. He complained of this and that; of the rotten food, of the high price we paid for the canned sweets which we had to buy because we couldn't stand our food. One time he took a couple of hard biscuits—that and coffee were all we had in the morning—and a bowl of rice and other things, to the superintendent. Imagine anyone doing that!

When Pete got back from the interview he was jubilant. "I sure told him," he said. " 'Mr. Bickel, sir,' I told him,

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'four of these goddamed hard biscuits is all we get in the morning and stale coffee. No butter or anything. And here in this bowl is rice and salmon and dried cabbage. That's what we have for dinner and supper. Now, Mr. Bickel, we feel that we need a little consideration.' And you know what the super said?" Pete asked nobody in particular. "He said, 'All right, boy; I'll see into that.' Boy, I sure told him'."

Then a few minutes later he was called into the boss' office. When he got back to us he was sober. "They're going to can me," he said. "They're going to ship me South when the mailboat comes."

Luckily, however, the fish started to run heavy and he was allowed to remain. They needed every man they could get.

I was thinking of those things and also of Manuel as we worked. Manuel was a good kid. He came from a good family in the Islands. He was a sensitive youth, good-natured. He never offended anyone in deed or speech and was well-liked. In the bunkhouse he usually retired into his room and read magazines in bed. When he was downstairs he sat down in a corner and listened to the talk about him. But he wasn't aloof; in fact, he was a good mixer. He was one of those people whom you can not help liking. He had ambitions too: he was going to go to college with the little money he could earn that summer—what little he would have left after he had sent some to his ailing mother in the Islands. . . .

Well, as I said, I was lost in those thoughts when suddenly there was an anguished scream from Pete and the machine stopped as it had done before and I looked up in time to see one-half of Manuel's gloved hand slide down the wooden drain with the salmon heads. Amador who had seen it happen, slid down the post of the hoppers and came running. The whole butcher gang and the slimers stopped work and looked at each other in horror.

Maybe you wouldn't believe it, but I tell you Manuel just stood there, holding up his cut hand and gazing at it as if fascinated. Blood oozed out of the five fingers, crimsoning his wet white gloves. At last he turned to Amador.

"Boss," he said simply. "Where is my hand? I've lost it somewhere here."

Just like that. I thought about it later and it occurred to me that maybe when you are hit by a bullet you don't feel the pain at all because of its suddenness. You wouldn't even know what has happened to you. I don't think Manuel felt any pain right then, for the knife was very sharp and it sliced off his hand just as fast as you could blink your eyes.

They took him home as he fainted and our Filipino foreman took his place. A little later we could hear the General Manager's fast cruiser cutting across the bay. They were taking Manuel to the hospital in Juneau.

Work was going on as usual and when I looked around me everybody had grim faces. No one spoke, not even Tony, the "number one slimer" who was always flirting with the girls on his side. I looked furtively at Pete and he was biting his lips.

When we went home at half past one that morning, we did not stop to talk about Manuel and the accident. We went right to sleep. We were dog-tired.



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Childhood in Cagayan Valley

(Continued from page 396)

absent himself from the class. Leaving his father's house with his dirty Caton tucked under his arm to make it appear that he was going to Maestro Cillo's, he went to watch the older boys play *cappu*, *cillona*, or *pattu* (certain forms of gambling) or disappeared into the forest to hunt birds' nests.

His father ran after him with a huge stick when he discovered this, but the boy, after another two or three days under Lacalacay Cillo once more went astray. His father, consoling himself with the fact that even if the boy succeeded in finishing the Caton or even the *Doctrina* under Maestro Cillo, he could not have sent the boy to the public school anyway for lack of means to buy him clothes presentable enough (during his entire childhood Aday is more often naked than not), and because with the family fast growing the child's help has become almost indispensable, begins taking the boy with him every morning to the field.

A few more years go by, and Aday comes to his fourteenth or fifteenth year. To meet the increasing needs of the family, his father applies to his landlord for an additional piece of land to cultivate, and, as he had long promised his son, barter for another carabao the two or three hogs his wife and daughters had patiently raised under the

house, or in a *ujung* (pig pen) under a tree nearby.

After viewing again the new carabao in the morning together with all the other members of the family, with Aday's mother assuring her daughters that their father had made a good bargain, and the old man proudly pointing out to his neighbors who have come to see the new acquisition, the *alifurat* (licks) of the carabao which because of their number or position mean strength, activeness, long life, and maybe good luck, Aday and his father go to the forest to cut down the tree which they have long seen developing branches with the necessary curvatures for a plow. Then they go to town for the only things they have to buy, the *jungjung* and the *lepia*, certain iron parts for the plow; and maybe for a glass each, that is if they have a few cents to spare, of San Miguel (beer) and a few cakes for the children.

At dawn the next day, Aday with his new carabao and plow begins work side by side with his father, while the rest of the family, who have come to help as usual, look on proudly and happily, hoping that now that they have two men, a wider field, and two carabaos, they will be able to take a bigger haul of tobacco to town and get a bigger return when comes again what to the Cagayan Valley peasant, his wife, and his children, is the grandest, happiest day of the year, the day of the sale,—the *Pagamento!*

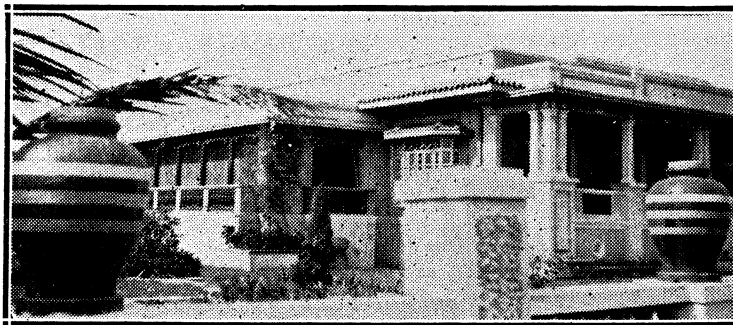
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The British Occupation

(Continued from page 394)

marines. The military arm under General Draper was the 79th Regiment of the Line, which bore a good name, having served under Sir Eyre Coote in India against the French. It had lost 800 men since leaving England but was recruited anew. There were also one company of Royal Artillery, with 30 Madras helpers and 600 Sepoys, two companies of French deserters and prisoners numbering 250. It seems strange that The English brought these men, known allies of Spain. In fact 223 of them deserted to Anda, forming a special company. Finally there were a company each of Topazes and Cafres; 400 Lascars for labor purposes in intrenching, and a battalion of sailors and marines of 550. This latter was later raised to a total of 1017 men. The grand total was a little over 3000 combatants. The Spaniards claimed 6830 to make the victory appear more equal.

Such were the meager forces used in the eighteenth century to capture the capital and vicinity, and to hold all the sea lanes of the Philippines. The English troops were inured to Asiatic warfare and the officers were of exceptional ability. Major Barker commanded the artillery, Colonels Monson and Scott the infantry, Major Fletcher the Sepoys, Captain Stevenson the engineers, and the naval captains Cullins, Pitchford, and Ourry the seamen and marines.

The Landing of the English

The expedition sailed from Madras about the 1st of August, 1762, the Admiral sending Commodore Tiddeman ahead to Malacca, then held by the Dutch, to await him. One frigate scouted the sea lanes to Manila. At Malacca, delayed by contrary winds, they purchased a large amount of rattan, of which gabions were made by the Lascars and workmen en route. The frigate *Sea-Horse* under Captain Grant arrived at Mariveles, anchored, and sent a boat to reconnoiter Corregidor Island, the crew landing and making inquiries whether the galleon had arrived from Acapulco, and then left without saluting.

This occurrence, reported to the Manila authorities, warned them, and they dispatched a galley to notify the general of the galleon which bore the annual subsidy from Mexico. In addition some Armenian merchants from Madras had warned the Archbishop-Governor that the English were coming with a fleet, but nothing was done except to imprison the alcalde of Orani for not having guards at Mariveles. On the 14th September, the *Sea-Horse* left and joined the main expedition at sea about 200 miles out. The fleet came in sight of Luzon on the 19th, but contrary winds delayed it from making land until the 22nd of September.

The English fleet entered the Bay on the evening of the 23rd in the form of a crescent from Cavite to the middle of the Bay, thirteen ships in all. It was a dull misty evening, a typhoon making from the southwest. Yet the Manila officials, in spite of warnings, thought them a fleet of trading junks and sent Captain Fernando Alcala to inquire their business. He was detained on board till next morning, when he accompanied two English officers ashore with a demand for the surrender of the city. The flustered Archbishop reports that "the city was suffocated with consternation at the approaching conflict" but that he with his



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Council made reply that "he was determined to protect for His Catholic Majesty the City and Islands under his care, and was prepared to sacrifice all in defense of religion and the honor of the Spanish Arms."

Meanwhile Admiral Cornish and General Draper, on the flagship *Norfolk*, reconnoitered the city with a view to finding a suitable landing-place and Malate was decided upon as the best base for operations. The landing was made in three divisions, the right under Major More, the center under General Draper, and the left under Colonel Monson. Three field-pieces and a howitzer were fixed in the long boats and the naval division was directed by Captains Parker, Brereton, and Kempenfeldt, the frigates keeping up a sharp fire to cover landing operations and to disperse a force of cavalry and foot-soldiers who had assembled to oppose the assault.

The English landed in the strong surf, carrying their muskets breast high and their equipment on their heads, and although many boats were overturned no lives were lost except that of Lieutenant Hardwick who was drowned in the backwash. The cannonade from the fleet had the desired effect on the opposing force and both soldiers and inhabitants fled in terror. The English formed in columns on the beach about six o'clock and took possession of Malate easily, entrenched themselves, and spent the night under arms. Meanwhile the Spaniards were busy burning the suburbs of light materials and the drizzly night was ruddy with the glare of fires and volumes of smoke, this destruction being wholly unnecessary.

On September 25 the Polvorista or powder magazine at

Fort San Antonio de Abad was seized, while the vacillating Spaniards were still deliberating on its defense. They had labored all night removing what they could of the powder and supplies, but were forced to abandon a large quantity to the English. Two companies of fifty men each fled on the advance of the grenadiers, but 25 men under Captain Balthasar Casal put up a spirited defence. Colonel Monson sent detachments to guard the roads and approaches, while General Draper advanced with the seamen's battalion of 700 men to a point about two hundred yards from the glacis (what is now the north end of the Luneta).

On this same evening of the 25th, a galley coming up the Bay was captured after a sharp engagement, having 80 soldiers and two swivel guns as its armament, and it was discovered that the galleon *Philippino* was lying at Aya-hangan, near Palapag in Samar. Among the passengers of the galley was the nephew of Archbishop Rojo, Don Antonio Tagle, newly arrived from Mexico with the belated tidings that war had broken out. The galley was beached near Tambobong—the cannon and 30,000 pesos in silver having been secured—and then set on fire.

When the English occupied the Augustinian convent of Malate, the Archbishop issued an order informing the friars that "it was high time to leave the cloister and join in defence of the city", and many of the militant clergy recruited local companies and joined the ranks, for a large number were ex-military men and better able to oppose the enemy than the sleepy soldiers of the King.

The English seized the stone church of Santiago—at that time located about where the University Club now stands—and the church of Bagumbayan, located where the Army Morgue now is. These churches outside the walls formed a peculiar danger to Manila. Former Governor

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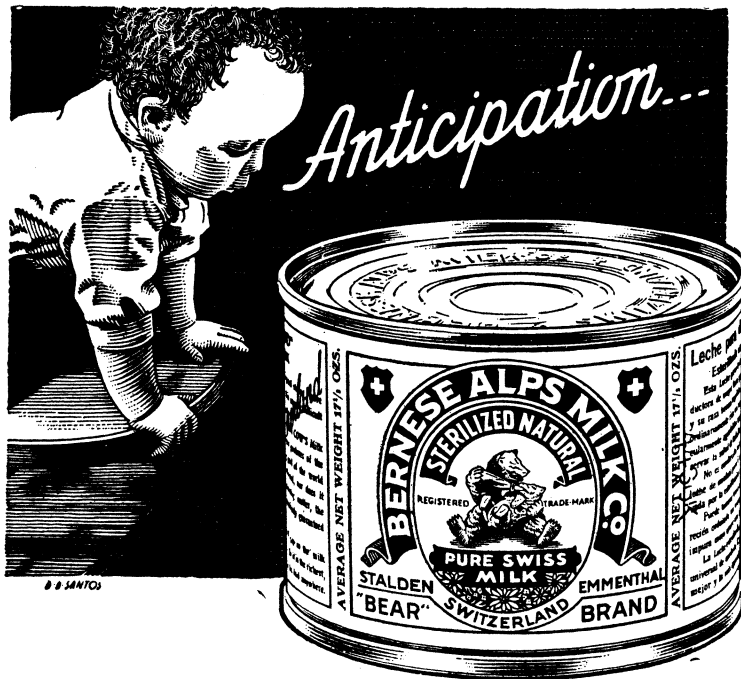
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Arandia had recommended their demolition a few years previous, but as the friars talked of excommunication, the project was dropped. Later the English tore them down for their own safety.

A number of light cannon were speedily mounted on the towers of both churches which threw balls right into the city, and the howitzers, masked by trenches, were advanced towards the main walls. The stormy weather from the typhoon made operations especially difficult for the English, newly landed from two months confinement aboard the transports. Between the Ermita suburb and what is now the Ayala bridge, lay rice paddies and low marshy swamps, and a sluggish canal drained into the Pasig, passing what is now the Normal School. The banks were overgrown by scrub and tall grasses making an ideal cover for any advancing force. On the 25th, the Sepoys were landed together with the rest of the artillery and supplies. The continual rains forced the English to occupy the houses of Ermita, while the marines held the fort San Antonio de Abad. Some supplies were obtainable from the neutral inhabitants and Chinese, but their own were ample for a month's operations before Manila.

The Operations Leading up to the Capture of Manila

The seamen's battalion and the 79th Regiment were continually under fire from the city walls some three hundred meters away. Light detachments under Major Fletcher with his Sepoys prevented the Spaniards from further destruction by burning their houses, while the engineers and Lascars were busy advancing the trenches. The Spanish fire from the walls killed a few of the English, but did not dislodge or hinder operations.

On the 26th, the Admiral landed another battalion of seamen who were posted between the marines and the advanced troops, General Draper keeping the whole command admirably co-ordinated. During the afternoon the Spaniards made a sally from the Walled City. This force, according to the Archbishop, was composed of 200 Spaniards and 800 Pampangan infantry under a French officer, the Chevalier Cesar Fayette, with Captain Bustos. Equipped with two-field-pieces, the latter began a cannonade on the English position. The Sepoys under Lieutenant Carty behaved well and were supported by three pickets of the seamen's battalion and the 79th under Colonel Monson. The attack was then supported by two more Spanish companies and 1500 militia under Pedro de Iriarte and Fernando de Alcala, reinforcing Fayette, but the 79th, moving swiftly to the attack, suddenly drove them all back into the city with the loss of one field-piece.

The Chevalier Fayette on account of this unsuccessful attack, was with Spanish custom branded as a traitor, though warmly defended by others. He was later given command of one of the breaches, and being again unjustly accused, went over to the English in disgust. The English offered him the governorship of Zamboanga, but he refused it. A number of the dead of both armies lay on the glacis before the walls. Being unable to remove the bodies in the zone of fire a number of homeless dogs from the suburbs ate part of these before they were killed by sharpshooters from both forces.

(To be continued)

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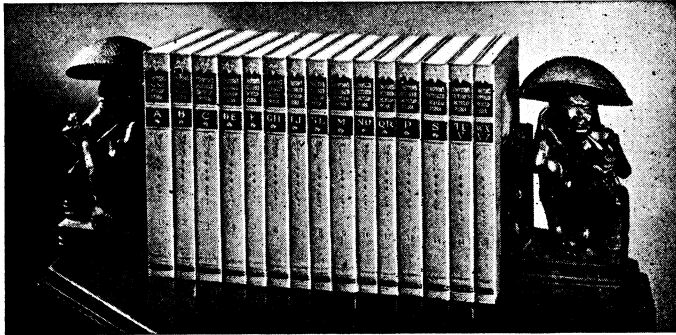
(Continued from page 392)

him? And heated some water? He will want to shave . . ."

"Yes," answered Clara, her lips barely forming the words.

When Dorotea glanced again outside, she could not perceive any change. The rain was still falling and formed a milky fog in the moonlight. The village was asleep to all appearances and not a moving object was on the path.

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Dorotea shifted her gaze inside. The faint kerosene lamp glimmered above and made the plates shine on the table. The flowers looked colorless. She glanced at Clara and saw that she had dozed a little. The sagging face of the sleeping servant was furrowed with wrinkles and Dorotea stared hard as if she had discovered something. She extended her arm and let her fingers slide tenderly over the wrinkles.

"What is it?" cried Clara, awakening.

"My, you have grown very old," Dorotea answered reflectively, not drawing her fingers away. "Do you think he will find me changed very much?" she added.

Clara looked toward the wrinkled, sorrowful face of the old woman before her, but her bleary eyes only saw a fog and out of it arose the remembrance of a fresh, youthful, happy face.

"You are still very beautiful."

They were startled by the old man's sudden rasping snore, but after a moment, he returned to a more tender note. The two women smiled at one another.

"It must be close to midnight, don't you think so?"

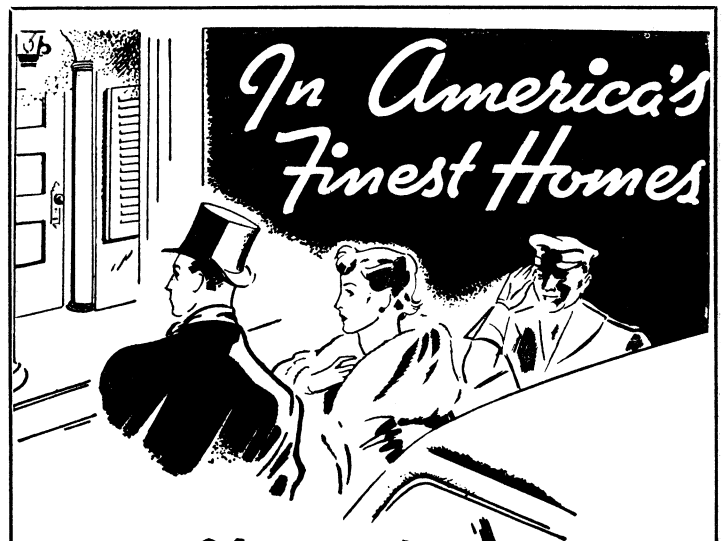
"Yes," agreed Clara.

"I wonder what keeps him so late. He was never late before. . . You don't suppose something could have happened to him on the way? He must be very hungry by now. . . It is near midnight and he has not yet come. . ."

"He will come. . ."

"Clara, why don't you go and have your sleep."

"I'm not sleepy. . . Who will serve at table when he comes," she said hastily, as if with sudden inspiration.



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"I wonder", continued Dorotea after a moment of silence, "if the children are already asleep. . . . Do you remember the last time I told you that Juanito could read?"

"Yes."

"I think he will make a very fine priest. His father would like him to be one, I'm sure. . . . Juanito loves his papa very much and he will be surprised to see his father tomorrow and so will Pepita. . . . My, what a big girl she is growing to be. She is very fond of you. . . ."

The cocks in the village crowed and the ones belonging to the Villa answered. The night was far advanced but the women did not notice it. If any one had looked at the house, he could have seen the outlines of two heads bent pensively together near the window. These heads seldom moved.

The shrill crowings of the roosters had died out long ago and there was silence again. Dorotea peered out and strained her gaze until she thought she saw someone on the path coming towards the house. She looked harder, then stood up abruptly, thinking it best to leave her sleeping companion alone. She wanted to surprise the old woman. She would awaken her when she and Ramon were already in the house. Without troubling to put on a heavier shawl, she ran out of doors and started running down the path to meet him. She was flushed with delight and she ran as if the years had not aged her feet. The rain fell silently on her. . . .

Towards dawn Clara awoke and missed her mistress. She called and searched the house for her. The old man also started a search for her outside. He found her unconscious on the muddy path. By noon she had regained consciousness, but she was delirious and Rafael started for the town to fetch a doctor. Dorotea moaned, shrieked, called upon Ramon to wait for her, called Juanito and Pepita, and all the time she tossed restlessly, gasping for breath and sobbing.

When Rafael came back with the doctor, he saw that his mistress was not tossing about any more. The coverings on the bed had assumed settled folds. His wife was sitting beside the bed, holding her contorted face and silently weeping.

National Defense...

(Continued from page 390)

such difficult problems as to give pause even to the most ruthless and powerful".

What is being done in the Philippines today to build up a defense system within ten years that will probably be adequate to any call that may be made upon it, is amazing, perhaps, but not unbelievable. The Filipinos are not thinking of aggression and the whole army problem is simplified by the fact that the one purpose is defense. The insular position of the Philippines is favorable as it is therefore not open to land attack. It is also isolated enough geographically to make naval and air attacks of any scope very hazardous. Invasion of the principal island of Luzon is possible only at a limited number of points, and the plan of defense envisions the rapid concentration of relatively large forces against any attempted landing, with small vessels armed with torpedoes harrying enemy trans-

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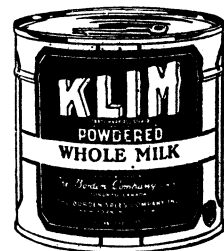
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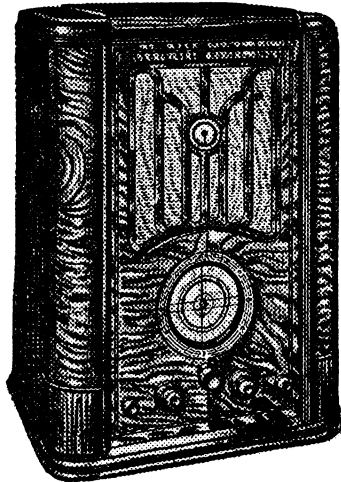
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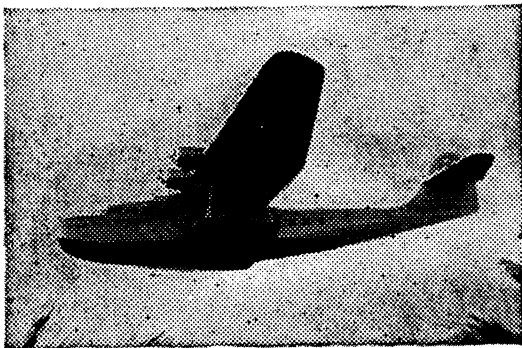


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ports. The fact that the Islands offer no strategically important targets for bombing attacks from airplanes based on naval carriers renders this form of attack unlikely, although the Philippine Army is planning on equipping itself with a number of fast bombers with a reasonable radius of action and a limited number of the supporting type of plane. The Army will rely chiefly on small units of high tactical mobility and fire power, free from all impedimenta that can not easily be transported over difficult country, and possessing an intimate knowledge of the terrain.

The expensive classes of munitions normally offensive in character, such as huge guns, tanks, etc., will not be required in the defensive tactics contemplated. The remarkable economy is effected, further, by beginning the training of youth in the schools, thus eliminating the necessity for a long period of training under the colors (five and a half months of Army service is all that is planned); by equipping and supplying the Army in so far as is possible with locally obtainable articles, materials, and products; and by keeping the technical equipment down to the simplest, most durable, and most efficient.

For many years it has been assumed that the Filipinos could not defend themselves, and not for a long time to come, and that therefore they would have to rely upon the protection of some great power, like the United States, or trust the doubtful efficacy of a neutrality treaty. General MacArthur has shown the people that it is within the range of possibility that in a comparatively short time they will be able to defend themselves. The thought electrified the country and nothing else could so stimulate the general morale. From wardship the Filipinos see themselves approaching national manhood and they are pushing ahead with earnestness and determination. Everyone realizes that the defense plans will go far to free the Philippines from its dependence upon the United States, and, conversely, to free the United States from that responsibility.

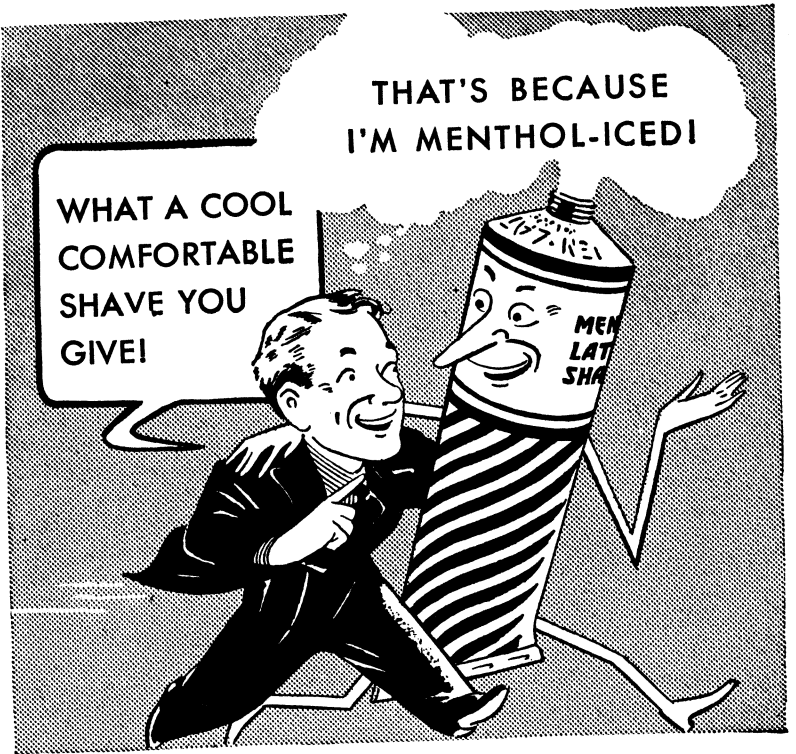
It is evident that the Japanese are startled by this new development in the Philippines which undoubtedly runs athwart the hopes and designs of the Japanese militarists. But it is obvious that whatever measures America and the Filipinos themselves may take to build up Philippine defenses is not of legitimate Japanese concern. So far as is publicly known, Japan has made no official representations in regard to the matter, although individual Japanese "well-wishers" have demurred and said that the Filipinos would do better to spend their money for economic development, etc.

As for the American people, they can only welcome the growth of their Philippine dependency into a strong and upstanding self-reliant nation, for a strong Philippines is much less likely to draw the United States into a Far Eastern war than a weak Philippines, independence or no independence.

No competent military or naval authority has ever said that the Philippines can not be defended. They have said only that the Philippines could not be defended against a determined attack by the present military and naval forces there. In his last annual report as Chief of Staff of the United States Army, General MacArthur stated with reference to the Philippines, Hawaii, and Panama, that the Army "has never yet been able to assign the number of

men at these points which repeated military studies have shown prudence demands". It is plain that the Navy command would hesitate to send a large section of the fleet to the western Pacific, with the Philippines as a base, so long as it is so inadequately held by the Army which, after the first years, has never had more than 10,000 men there, about half of which were native Philippine Scout troops. The Philippines has been held and protected by the name and prestige of the United States rather than by force. With a strong local army ready to cooperate in case of necessity with the American naval and military forces, however, the situation is entirely different. To this extent the Reverend Fey is entirely right. But regardless of this, no sensible American, much less a wise minister of the Christian religion and one who would uphold the ideals of Western liberalism and democracy, would show any jitters at signs of the growing strength of the only Christian and democratic people in Asia.

It is not wise for democracy to trust to the processes of conciliation with autocracy unless it can marshal at least equal strength. The lamb is never in a position to arbitrate with the tiger. All thoughtful and humane people abominate war and look forward to the time when men will order their world without resort to wholesale slaughter. But until the people of the world decide to make common cause against any aggressor, each separate nation must be ready to defend itself to the death. This may not be a pleasant thing to contemplate, but must be faced nevertheless, and all persons who shrink from this reality and wilfully or senselessly blind themselves and seek to blind others, who dishonestly twist facts to fit their hare-brained theories, impugn the motives of a great government, and that their own, and attack and libel men whose greatness they can not even comprehend, parading all the while as liberals and lovers of humanity and peace, deserve all honest men's contempt.



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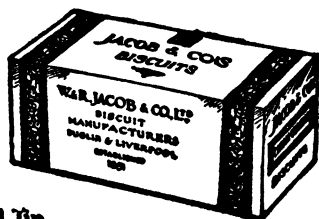
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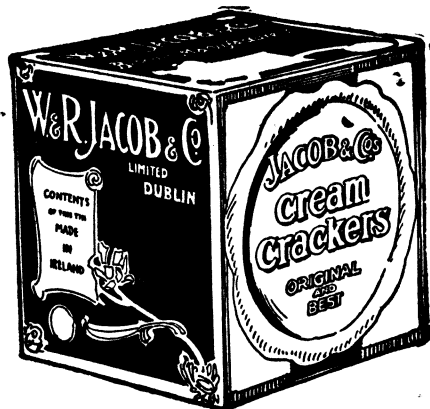
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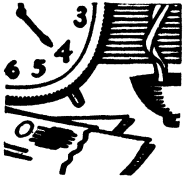
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Four O'clock In the Editor's Office



AT this time of general interest in problems of defense, Percy A. Hill's short series of articles on the British occupation of the Philippines, the first of which appears in this issue of the Philippine Magazine, should be of special interest. The occupation lasted for fourteen years and has not been given the importance by our historians that it deserves. Mr. Hill states

that his account is based chiefly on references in Blair and Robertson's "The Philippine Islands", and on various English historical works. Mr. Hill, now one of the Philippines' leading rice *hacenderos*, is himself an old soldier. In 1895-96 he was in Cuba as an insurgent under Maximo Gomez. In 1896 he enlisted in the U. S. Artillery at Fort Barrancas, Florida. During the Spanish-American War he took part in the campaign of Santiago de Cuba and served under Miles in Puerto Rico. He reenlisted in Boston to go to the Philippines, arriving in Manila in December, 1899. Later he transferred to the Constabulary, from which he resigned in 1904.

The article, "Childhood in the Cagayan Valley", by Mariano D. Manawis, is another contribution to his series of studies of peasant life in the Philippines published from time to time in this Magazine, which has aroused the interest of sociologists abroad. He is planning a book on the subject in which these articles will constitute some of the chapters and wrote me in a letter, "It grieves me to think that I have not as yet

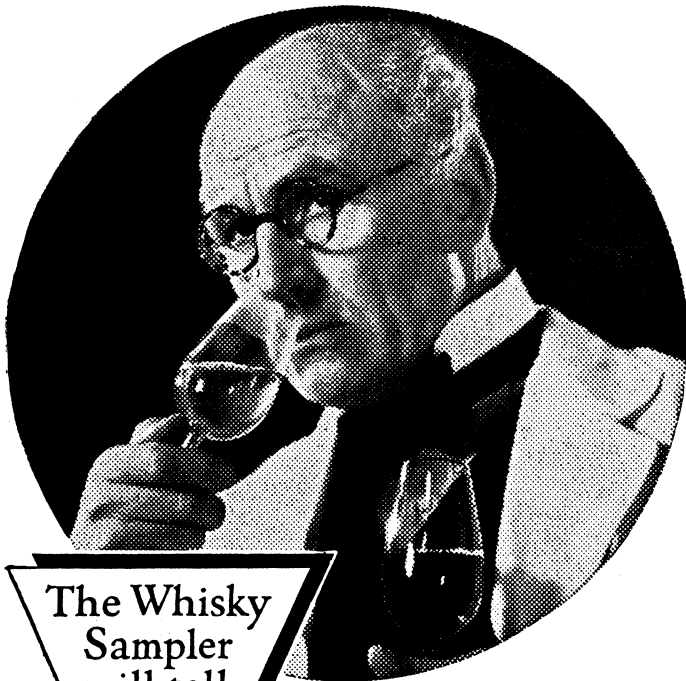
been able to complete the work, having gotten myself into this mess called 'politics'. I did not entirely abandon the work, however, and have had the encouragement you have given me always in mind. . . ."

Luther Parker, a former division superintendent of schools here, who now lives in Santa Cruz, California, author of "Maya's Sacrifice", another fragment of the great Sinukuan legend of central Luzon, published in this issue of the Magazine, wrote: "I was deeply interested in the recommendations of the Committee of Educational Survey in the May issue. It was extremely gratifying to Mrs. Parker and myself to note that several of the recommendations adopted are identical with methods and policies for which we worked, wrote, and fought in years past. . . ."

In reply to a letter of mine asking Miss Josefina V. Acierto, author of "The Story of the Coconut Trees of San Felipe", how much foundation there is in fact for the statement that the coconut trees in the region do not bear fruit, she said: ". . . the statement is true. There are a few exceptions, but in such cases the trees are young and even these bear only scantily. One of these trees happens to grow in our grove and I have observed old men and women wondering at the fact. Some say that perhaps my father or his forebears have already made up for their share in the sin of the slandering of San Roque. Others say that the reason is that my parents are very religious and helped in the reconstruction of the town church. It is also true that the people are discouraged and are not planting any more coconut trees. The people are dependent upon other towns in Zambales for their supply of coconuts. Mr. Fuentecilla of the *Bannawag* who was visiting us and to whom I showed your letter said that it is true that the coconut trees in San Felipe do not bear well, 'including those growing on our land'." I sent a copy of the story and Miss Acierto's letter to Director Hilarion S. Silayan of the Bureau of Plant Industry, and after several weeks received the following reply: "The assertions made by Miss Acierto regarding the stoppage of fruiting of coconut trees in San Felipe, as described in her story, have no scientific foundation. A telegraphic report of a recent investigation made by the Provincial Agronomist Pedro Madarang of Zambales gives the following: 'In all five hundred coconut trees of San Felipe are almost all bearing—age, twenty to thirty years. The actual fruiting condition is very poor due to poor soil and climate'. Latest quarterly reports of the Municipal President of San Felipe, among others, show that the whole municipality has around two thousand trees, about ten per cent of which are actually bearing, though poorly.'"

Assalamo Alaikom is, of course, a pen-name, and not a very good one.

During the month I received a letter by air-mail from Mr. Sebastian Abella in regard to the originality of his poem, "To a White Rose", published in the April issue, questioned by Mr. Flavio Guerrero in a letter published in this column in May. Mr. Abella states: "I have lived in America for nearly sixteen years without a single visit home. Although my verses have appeared in America for the past thirteen years, none of them were published in Manila before 1936. Not until this year could readers of the national magazines published in Manila have come across my name. The editors of the *Graphic* and the *Free Press* can attest to this fact, for it is only lately that they have published some of my articles. Miss Natividad Marquez, the author of 'To a Sampaguita', could not have heard of my verses until recently unless she had been in America and by chance come across some of them. 'To a Rose' smelled printer's ink for the first time in 1923 in a high school paper. The original title, however, was 'To a Deserted Rose'. In June, 1928, it reappeared in *Bagumbayan*, a student annual published in New York City by the Filipino Christian Movement in America, along with other verses of mine and those of Mr. Victorio A. Velasco. Careless editing resulted in the inadvertent interchange of some of my verses and those of Mr. Velasco. After 1928 the title was changed to 'To a White Rose' because the original title resembled too closely the title of the old English song, 'To the Last Rose of Summer'. Under the present title it found its way into the 'literary page' of the *Philippine Review* (1930), Seattle, and later on, with another poem of mine, it appeared in 'Poets and Poetry of 1931', published in Los Angeles, California, an anthology of contemporary American verse. Now I ask Mr. Guerrero, where and when was 'To a Sampaguita' first published? Did it appear before 1923 in some publication in which an exiled school boy in the interior of the State of Washington could have read it and unconsciously memorized it? I am informed by my friends here who seem to know Miss Marquez that 'To a Sampaguita' first appeared in print in a collection of poems published in Manila in 1930. This infor-



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mation may be wrong and is subject to correction. Let me say that if, nevertheless, by any chance 'To a White Rose' was patterned after 'To a Sampaguita', I am ready to suffer the full blame. . . . If Mr. Guerrero is not fully satisfied, I may be able to elucidate the matter further when I arrive in Manila as I hope to in the near future."

Had a letter from Mr. Jim Marshall, of *Collier's*, and I hope that my quoting from it here won't lead any one to think I am responsible for any of the stuff that has so far appeared in *Collier's* about the Filipinos, a lot of which strikes me as somewhat sappy. However, I think his later articles will probably be better. He wrote: "I don't know if you have been following my Philippine pieces in *Collier's*, or if you have, what you think of them. There will be about five altogether. The General MacArthur piece is coming out this summer, with maps and everything. I just wanted to acknowledge your help, and thank you for all you did—and that goes for the amiable ex-leatherneck, too. We have to go back to Washington, D.C. for some political pieces for the magazine this summer, but I think we shall start out for the Orient again late in the fall. When I talked to Quezon, he said something about a trip to the southern islands on a cutter. If this could be arranged, I'd like to try to work it in because I think there are one or two good yarns down there. I am more and more convinced you have the right slant on the Islands, their people, and their future, but Americans, very generally, don't understand what is going on. Please remember me to anyone who remembers me, and I trust I didn't step on too many toes in my stories." The "amiable ex-leatherneck" referred to is Mr. Hornbostel. Rereading Mr. Marshall's letter again, I feel that my statement about his articles is a somewhat unkind return for his courteous letter. What I meant to say was what Federico Mangahas said in his column in the *Tribune* not so long ago, that we are becoming "increasingly sensitive to whatever kind of patronage", of "always being treated in the light of naive inferiors." Mr. Mangahas was

speaking for the Filipinos: I used the word "we" because I think all people, whether born Filipinos or not, who are identified with this country, feel the same way. The man who invented the "little brown brother" did neither the Philippines nor America any good.

I made an error in an editorial in last month's Philippine Magazine in stating that Mr. Pablo Laslo's name was originally Laslau. The original spelling was Laszlo.

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I went out for a walk with Dr. Alexander Lippay one Sunday afternoon during which he asked me whether a certain poem that had appeared in the Magazine anonymously recently wasn't mine. "Did you think it was any good?" I countered. "Yes", he said. "I thought it was beautiful." "Well", I then replied modestly, "I did write it". When I got home that evening, I got a copy of the Magazine and reread the poem with a certain sense of satisfaction, and, as a sort of joke, passed it to my twelve-year old daughter, Lilly, and asked her what she thought of it. "Did you write that?" she asked in surprise. "Who corrected it for you?" "Correct it!" I exclaimed. "Why I have never been so insulted in the last twenty years! And by my own daughter!" She answered apologetically, "I didn't know you were a poet. I thought you were only an editor!" "Only an editor!" I shouted. "My girl, I'd have you understand that in the literary world an editor is the highest of the high, the *ne plus ultra!* Nobody is above an editor. He corrects others; no one ever corrects him. And of course an editor can be a poet, too. . . ." My son Edward, fourteen years old, was reading a volume of Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia while this conversation was going on, and I saw him out of the corner of my eye thumbing through it. Then he pushed the book over to me. "Are you a poet like him, father?" he asked. He was pointing to a picture of Bobby Burns. I could see there was no malice in him. He only wanted to know. "I'm afraid not, son," I said. "He was one of the world's very greatest poets. . . You see, he had nothing else to do but write poetry." Then I asked them whether it was not time for them to go to bed.

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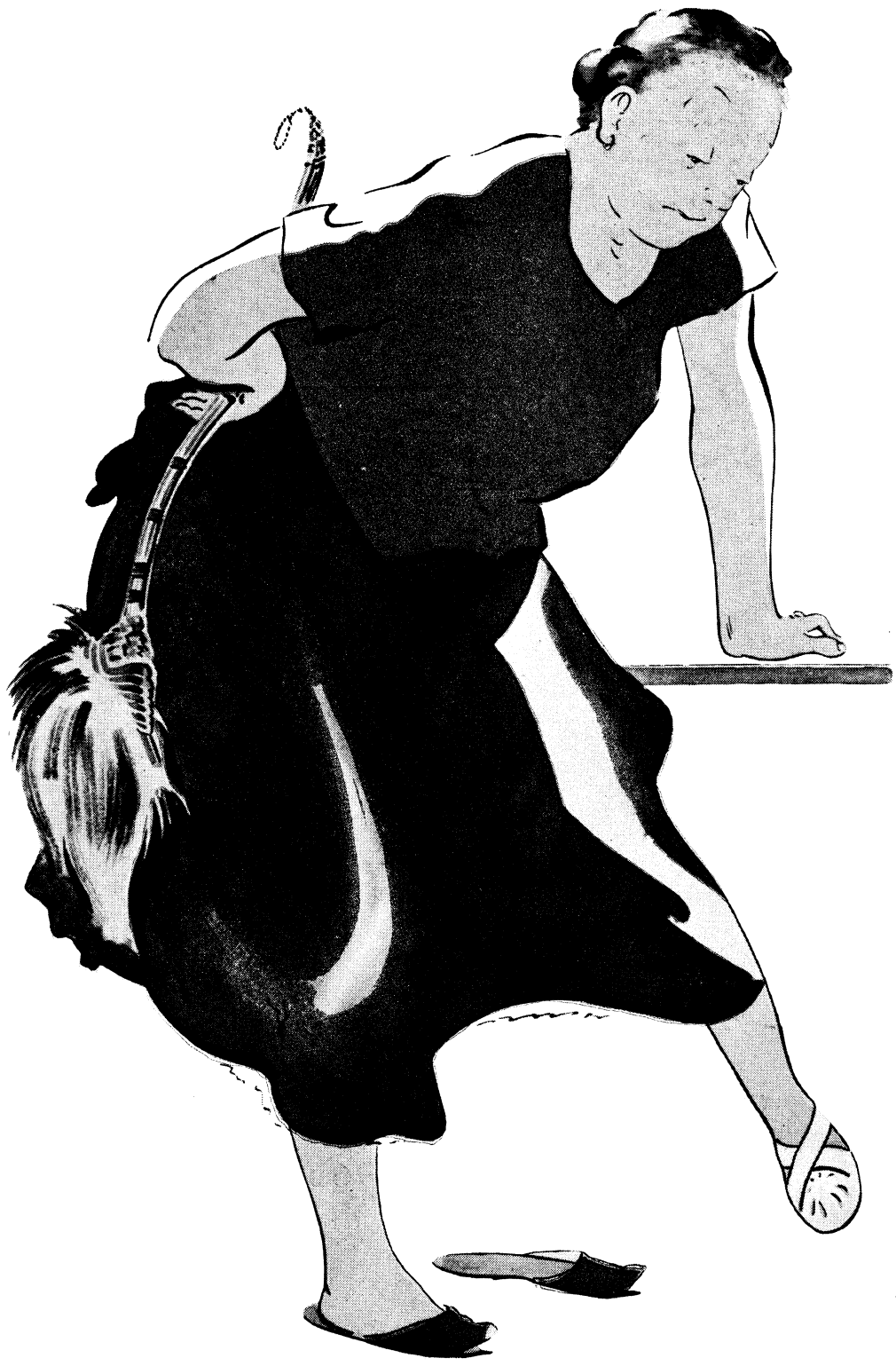
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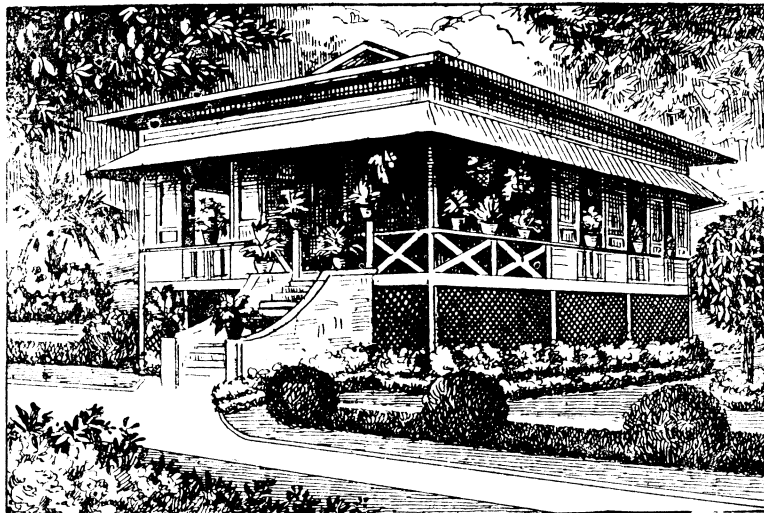
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A. V. H. HARTENDORP, *Editor and Publisher*



VOL. XXXIII

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Philippine Economic Conditions

By J. Bartlett Richards
American Trade Commissioner



EXPORTS appear to have fallen off seasonally in July, with sugar shipments only about one-third as great as in June. A reduction in copra shipments was made up by an increase in oil, while hemp exports increased substantially. An increase in leaf tobacco was offset by a decrease in cigars. Prices of principal export products were steady to firm.

The export sugar market was quiet, with no change in prices. A large part of the quota has been shipped. The domestic market was also quiet but steady.

Copra arrivals were good, but continued purchasing by exporters kept the available supply scarce. The market was firm throughout most of the month, easing off a little at the end. Exports were good, though a little below the exceptionally large June figure. Europe continues to take nearly half the total exports but the American share is expected to increase.

Oil exports increased in July and prices were a little better. Stocks were substantially reduced. The price of meal continued to increase and cake exporters were unable to compete with American offers for meal.

There was a good demand for the lower grades of abaca, as a result of European demand, and prices increased moderately. Prices of the higher grades, on the other hand, declined slightly as a result of lack of interest among American buyers. Exports were very good to Europe and Japan, decreasing stocks by 15 percent.

Gold production again increased, automatically creating a new record for Philippine production.

Import collections and letters of credit fell off seasonally in July, with the former slightly below the figure for July last year and the latter slightly above. The credit situation continues good.

Cotton textile imports from the United States increased slightly in July, while imports from other countries fell off. Rayon imports were comparatively small. Business continued very dull and few indents were placed. Stocks were somewhat reduced but are still heavy. Local prices did not change.

Floor imports were lower in July than in recent months. The United States became the leading supplier for the first time this year. Stocks are still heavy but the stock position is improving and a fair volume of new orders was placed. The United States is now getting the best share of the business, due to the substantial increases in quotations from other suppliers.

Consolidated bank figures show an increase in demand deposits, cash and overdrafts. Debits to individual accounts reached a very high level, due to the extreme activity in stock trading. Circulation increased more moderately. The exchange market was easy at the beginning of the month, dollars being sold to meet cash requirements at the end of the half-year, but it was steady during most of the month, with firmer dollar rates expected.

Export cargoes were good to Orient ports and Europe and fair to the United States. Freight loadings fell off, due to the smaller movement of sugar.

Government revenues continue excellent. For the first seven months of 1936, Internal Revenue collections exceeded last year's by P2,540,000, not including excise tax on imported goods, which were up P660,000. Customs collections were up P2,784,000 and Special Fund collections (Port Works and Highways) by the Bureau of Customs up P1,285,000. Total collections by the Bureau of Customs and Internal Revenue were P45,670,000 for the seven months, a 19 percent increase over the same period of 1935. Income tax collections, which have been running behind last year's, improved a little in July.

The Sugar Benefit Payment section of the AAA closed its offices at the end of July, after having paid out about P32,000,000. The Comptroller's office remains open and will supervise the distribution of the balance of about P200,000.

Real estate sales in July amounted to P1,217,026, a slight increase over the previous month, but considerably behind the P3,710,535 recorded in July, 1935. Dealers are of the opinion that July sales indicate a definitely favorable increase in normal business and that two exceptionally large transactions in July of last year abnormally swelled that month's total sales. For the first seven months of 1936, Manila real estate sales continued to lag behind last year, amounting to P7,891,279, as against P11,254,302 in the same period of 1935. August figures will probably exceed July's by a good margin, as bids are being asked on a large office building.

New building permits fell off to P241,220 in July, plus P56,000 for repairs. The July figure exceeds that for July, 1935, but is much below the 1936 monthly average. Building is naturally reduced during the rainy season. If some of the pending projects are realized before the end of the year, the total for the year is likely to exceed last year's total by as much as 150 percent. New building permits in the first seven months of 1936, as compared with

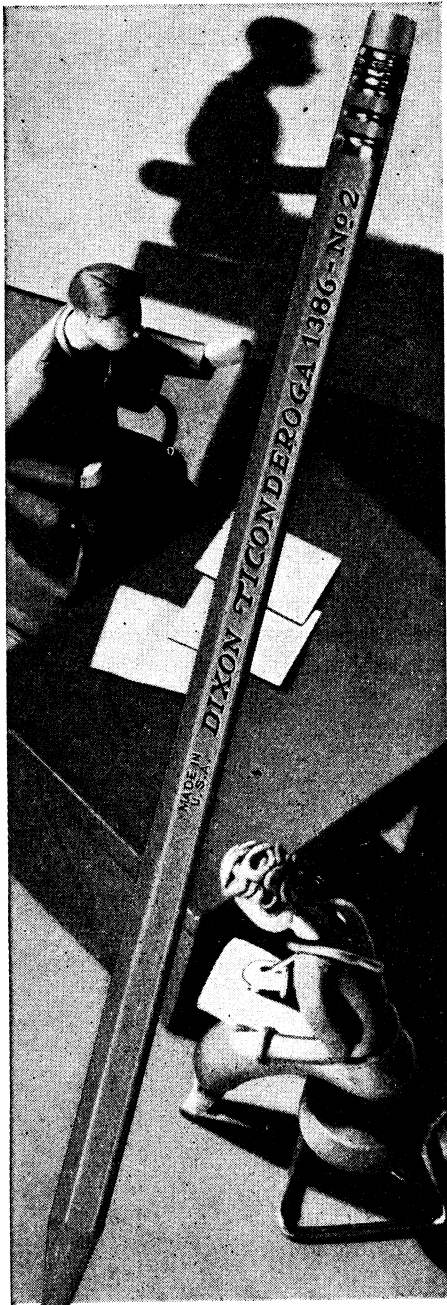
the same period of 1935, are as follows:

	1935 (Pesos)	1936 (Pesos)
New construction.....	1,641,280	4,078,260
Repairs.....	248,140	325,020
Total.....	1,889,420	4,403,280

Power production in the Philippines increased in July, totaling 10,394,482 KWH, compared with 10,279,913 in July, 1935. For the first seven months of 1936, power production totaled 72,290,570 KWH, a slight increase over the 70,516,775 KWH produced in the same period in the same period of 1935.

There were 375 new radio sets registered in July and 95 cancellations. For the first seven months of 1936, there were 3,254 sets registered and 744 cancellations.

There were 20 new corporations registered with the Bureau of Commerce in July, with P5,953,000 of authorized capital, P2,579,047 subscribed and P937,577 paid-in. There are included six mining companies with subscribed capital of P755,600 and P189,320 paid-in. Most of the capital is Filipino, although there was some subscription by Americans. The largest mining company incorporated has a subscribed capital of P500,000, of which P125,000 has been paid-up in cash and the balance will probably be paid up within a few months. It plans to recapture gold from the tailings of the principal mines in the Baguio district. Another mining company plans to develop a coal deposit in Sorsogon. Four investment companies were registered with P1,714,-



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000 of capital subscribed and P686,250 paid-up. This represents principally two companies, organized by Filipinos largely identified with sugar planting, largely for the purpose of handling their investments in mining shares, mortgages, etc. American companies make up a total of P99,000 of the subscribed capital and P38,500 of the paid-in, the balance being Filipino. The principal American investments are in mining and a small merchandising company.

There were 16 general partnerships registered with a total investment of P259,000, of which P117,000 is Filipino and the same amount Chinese. Most of the Filipino investment was in one brokerage firm and most of the Chinese investment in merchandising and a cigar factory.

News Summary

The Philippines

July 16.—President Manuel L. Quezon recommends to the National Assembly the abolition of the Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes and the transfer of its functions to a division to be established in the Department of the Interior.



Reported in the press that the confiscation of the Timalan and Paliparan estates of General Emilio Aguinaldo is being carried out smoothly with the majority of the present occupants of the land already granted temporary permits to continue cultivation.

The Assembly passes a bill granting P25,000 as aid to Antonio Arnaiz and Juan Calvo, Filipino aviators who recently successfully flew to Madrid.

July 17.—The deans composing the executive committee of the University of the Philippines Council, reject Father E. J. MacCarthy's request to be allowed to lecture before the Scholastic Philosophy Club of the University on the grounds that the Constitution declares that "no public money or property shall ever be appropriated, applied, or used, directly or indirectly, for the use, benefit, or support of any priest, preacher, minister, or other religious teacher or dignitary as such, except when such priest, preacher, minister, or dignitary is assigned to the armed forces or to any penal institution, orphanage, or leprosarium".

Customs officials state that the motorship *Marie* which sank during the storm of July 8 off Palanan, Isabela, with the loss of a score of lives, was unfit to ride out a storm and that the ship's officers had expressed the fear, previous to leaving Manila the last time, that the ship was not fit. It is believed too, that the radio equipment was not functioning.

July 18.—Governor Juan Cailles of Laguna is given a month's leave without pay, it is announced by Secretary of the Interior Elpidio Quirino, so that there can be no suspicion of obstruction of the investigation being conducted into the jueting evil in the province.

July 20.—After a conference with social workers at Malacañang, President Quezon issues a statement saying that there is more misery among the people because of unemployment than the general public is aware of and instructs Dr. Jose Fabella, Commissioner of Public Health and Welfare, to release relief funds immediately, also appealing to business men and property owners to do their utmost in helping to reduce unemployment.

President Quezon in a message to the Assembly asks for special legislation authorizing the release of P2,802,000 for the immediate construction of Army training and mobilization centers as the general appropriations bill faces delay and it is imperative that the money be made available at once.

President Quezon signs the bill providing for special elections on September 1 in Abra, Ilocos Norte, Leyte, and Samar to fill vacancies in the Assembly.

July 21.—President Quezon vetoes the bill appropriating P25,000 as aid to Arnaiz and Calvo, stating that though he shares the sentiments that prompted the Assembly to pass it, he does not believe the expenditure of public funds is warranted as the two men have not performed a task primarily a public service and as, in view of the condition of the Treasury, the government can not indulge in acts of generosity. He states that official recognition might be extended in the form of a decoration and that his intention is to give the men a commission in the reserve force of the Army.

The *S.S. Ysidoro Pons* of the Compañía General de Tabacos de Filipinas sinks near Palaug Point, Zambales, after hitting a reef. No lives were lost.

July 23.—President Quezon states that he and the appropriations committee of the Assembly have agreed that vacant positions of assistant director of bureaus will not be filled and appropriations therefor will be eliminated except in the Bureau of Education and the Treasury, the Survey Board to be requested to study whether these positions could be entirely eliminated. It has also been agreed to suppress all accrued leave privileges, to suspend automobile allowances, and to repeal the Osmeña Retirement Act. The committee has reserved the right to make certain reductions in salaries.

President Quezon reinstates Hermenegildo Cruz as Director of Labor, a position which he gave up in 1934 after the Supreme Court, in a decision, severely criticized him.

Nicolas Encallado and 37 other Tayabas and Laguna bandits found guilty of brigandage, robbery, and murder, are given long sentences. "Capitan Kulas" is sentenced to 90 years in prison, and one of his sons is sentenced to a total of 210 years, another 180, and another 90. His youngest son is acquitted. Five of the men originally arrested were dismissed from the charges and seventeen were acquitted for lack of evidence.

July 24.—In a conference with press representatives, President Quezon declares that he will oppose efforts to assess excessive taxes on mining and all measures which might scare away capital, and that he will invite reputable oil companies to come to the Philippines to survey the oil possibilities; if oil is found, he states, the government would be willing to enter into exploitation agreements on the basis of a royalty to be paid to the state. He expresses regret that the government has had so little success in the attempt to punish violations of the "blue sky" and corporation laws in connection with the oil promotion boom, saying that witnesses for the government have turned against it. He states that the preliminary report of the Education Council has disclosed great weaknesses in the educational system, children staying in school for too short a time and illiteracy remaining high, and that he will ask the

Assembly to make elementary education compulsory. Regarding tenancy, he states he will ask the Assembly for legislation compelling landlords to provide their tenants with small lots for kitchen gardening and that he will also institute plans for the promotion of household industries to relieve unemployment and reduce discontent.

July 25.—The Philippine Charity Sweepstakes are held and the first prize P200,000 goes to Julian Belar, a Corregidor bootblack.

July 27.—Dr. Fernando Calderon resigns as Director of the Philippine General Hospital due to eye-trouble, and the Board of Regents of the University of the Philippines also approves his retirement as Dean of the College of Medicine.

Seventy-nine Japanese students from fifteen different colleges arrive in Manila for a few days visit under the auspices of the Osaka *Mainichi* and the Tokyo *Nichi Nichi*.

July 28.—Eleven members of the Japanese Parliament arrive in Manila for a trip through the Archipelago.

The Commission on Appointments of the Assembly, presided over by Assemblyman Benigno S.

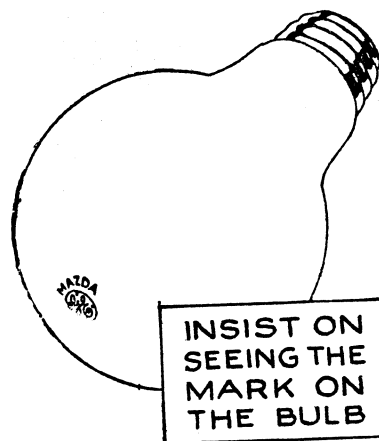
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Aquino, confirms the appointments of all department secretaries and of a number of other appointments, including that of General Douglas MacArthur as Field Marshal in the Philippine Army.

July 29.—It is announced that 25,000 "Enfield" rifles with bayonets and scabbards will arrive in the Philippine shortly for the Philippine Army. The weapons were purchased direct from the United States government at a large saving. They were bought by the United States from England during the World War.

July 30.—President Quezon in a special message to the Assembly asks for the repeal of the act authorizing the holding of sweepstakes.

July 31.—Reported in Manila that on June 20 the Provincial Board of Palawan adopted a resolution requesting the President of the Commonwealth to recommend to the United States government the establishment of naval and military reservations in the island, or even to reserve the whole island for that purpose, because of its strategic position and as this would encourage the economic development of the island. Assemblyman Claudio Sandoval of the province criticizes the resolution.

Aug. 1.—The resignation of Miguel Cuaderno, Vice-President of the Philippine National Bank, tendered for reasons of ill health, is accepted.

Aug. 3.—The Palawan Association of Manila adopts a resolution protesting against the recent action of the Provincial Board of Palawan.

Reports are received in Manila that Don Luis Perez Samanillo, wealthy Manilan, and his son, Manuel Perez de Olaguez Feliu, were killed in Barcelona.

Aug. 4.—H. M. Bixby, Far Eastern representative of the Pan American Airways, returns to Manila, the first man to make a round trip airplane flight between Manila and New York. He was away about six weeks, four of which he spent in the United States. He made New York from Manila in eight days, with a two-day stop-over at San Francisco and a one-day stop at St. Louis.

Aug. 5.—Reported at Manila that in a speech at Charlottesville, Virginia, former Governor-General Theodore Roosevelt stated that the Philippine independence program was born of "unfortunate circumstances in the Islands and in Congress". He declared that the Filipino leaders considered the independence campaign "harmless" and were really looking forward to a dominion status, and that they were stunned when the Hawes-Cutting Bill was passed, which was marked by no sort of celebration in the Islands. He stated that the Philippines are now faced with very grave economic and international problems.

Aug. 6.—Felix Nave, former Constabulary captain, sentenced to 20 years imprisonment for complicity in the murder of Judge Andres Borrromeo in 1923, is given a conditional pardon.

Aug. 9.—Vice-President Sergio Osmeña states before the Parent-Teachers Association convention that compulsory education is a necessary supplement to obligatory military service, a prerequisite to the formation of an intelligent public opinion and the maintenance of democratic institutions, and an essential element in social stability and national security.

Aug. 13.—William Campbell Armstrong, former legal adviser to former Governor-General Dwight R. Davis, is reported in the Manila press as having stated in a communication to the New York Herald-Tribune that the United States is heading toward a catastrophe in helping to arm the Philippines, and that eventually Japan will intervene and the United States will be involved in a war. He states that the 400,000 men eventually trained to arms can certainly not be armed at a cost within the amount contemplated in the appropriations and that this must mean that the United States would equip them, but assuming that the entire effort is made in good faith and that it can be financed entirely by the Filipinos, "there remains the question of the advisability of America's deliberately creating a possible military obstacle to Japan's plans for the domination of all the countries bordering on the China Sea. . . . It would be inevitable that Japan will be forced to take such steps as may be necessary to terminate this unlooked-for check, and such action by Japan, while we are still responsible for the territorial integrity of the Islands, would inevitably lead to a war with the United States. The Filipinos can never fight Japan alone, and this administration-supported effort will certainly be taken by Japan as a deliberate act of aggression on our part. MacArthur admits that it is financially impossible for the Filipinos to build a navy, but, without a navy, the Philippines can never be defended. . . . It is quite evident that the Filipinos are counting on the permanent protection of the American fleet. In view of these facts it would seem that very serious consideration should be given to the catastrophe which is likely to occur if this enterprise is allowed to go on".

Aug. 16.—The Coast and Geodetic Survey Ship *Fathomer* is wrecked on a reef near Port San Vicente, Cagayan, during a typhoon. Officers and crew were able to get ashore. Large damage is reported to have been caused by the typhoon at Aparri.

Gen. Pantaleon Garcia, head of the Veteran's Legion, dies in Manila, aged 80.

The United States

July 15.—Admiral William H. Standley, Chief of Staff and Acting Secretary of the Navy, states that the disclosure of naval secrets to Japanese agents possibly will necessitate sweeping changes in battle and maneuver tactics.

High Commissioner Frank Murphy, now in Washington, states he has urged President Franklin D. Roosevelt to visit the Philippines in 1937 if he is reelected, and indicates that he is hopeful that the invitation will be accepted. He states also that he favors the establishment of an information agency in Washington, public or private, to keep the United States informed on Philippine matters.

July 20.—One Anthony J. Paris is arrested aboard the airplane carrier *Saratoga* as a spy-suspect.

July 23.—The Navy Department intelligence division publishes the following figures as to relative sea-power: Britain, 307 ships, 1,224,329 tons; United States, 324 ships, 1,080,715 tons; Japan, 213 ships, 772,797 tons; France, 178 ships, 558,452 tons; Italy, 191 ships, 403,865 tons; Germany, 49 ships, 113,798 tons.

July 24.—Coinciding with reports that the Pope might issue a statement dissociating the Catholic Church from the political activities of Father Charles Coughlin, Detroit "radio priest", the latter publishes a "sincere apology" for having recently called the President a "liar and a double-crosser", and explains that his remark was based on broken campaign promises and applied to Roosevelt as a candidate and not as President.

June 25.—High Commissioner Murphy has a conference with the Inter-Departmental Committee on Philippine Affairs and afterwards tells the press that plans were made for conversations this autumn preliminary to the general Philippine-American trade conference which is tentatively scheduled for about the middle of next year. He states that several alterations in the Japanese-American "gentlemen's agreement" on the sale of textiles in the Philippines, were considered.

July 26.—Dr. F. E. Townsend and Father Coughlin both issue statements supporting William Lemke, Union Party presidential candidate. Lemke was co-author of the defeated Frazier-Lemke inflationary farm mortgage refinancing bill. Coughlin states in a speech that Roosevelt has "handed the money changers the key to the temple of our national welfare. The key is fashioned in the design of the double-cross. If Lemke is defeated there will be only one thing for you to do—repudiate your debts and repudiate those who try to enforce them".

July 27.—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announces that 97,900 tons of the Philippine sugar quota will be diverted to other areas due to the inability of the Philippines to fill its full quota.

July 29.—The Navy starts the recruiting of 10,000 men for the twenty-three warships to be completed this year. These men will bring the total personnel to 100,000.



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Aug. 1.—President Roosevelt receives an ovation on his visit to Quebec, Canada.

Aug. 3.—High Commissioner Murphy states at Lansing, Michigan, that the Philippines are politically well prepared for independence but that the country faces serious economic problems.

Aug. 4.—"Persons close to the Papal Secretary of State" say that Vatican officials have asked Bishop Michael Gallagher of Michigan to urge Father Coughlin to confine his speeches as far as possible to religious subjects and avoid political controversies embarrassing to the Church.

Aug. 6.—The State Department announces that it has sent a message to the Spanish government insisting that the property rights of Americans in Spain be respected. "In the event of requisition of American property, provision must be made for prompt and full compensation to the owners. It has been reported that the Ford and General Motors plants in Barcelona have been seized by the government.

Aug. 8.—Rep. Marion Zioncheck of Washington commits suicide by jumping from the fifth floor of a Seattle office building. He has recently been much in the news for insane behavior.

Aug. 11.—State Department officials declare that it is the intention of the government to "scrupulously refrain from any interference whatsoever in the unfortunate Spanish situation".

Other Countries

July 15.—The Italians celebrate the lifting of the sanctions and Premier Benito Mussolini declares in a speech that the "sanctionists have surrendered and indicated their intention of returning to good common sense. . . . Italy has won on two fronts—Africa and Europe".

July 16.—The Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 484 to 85 passes a bill nationalizing French war industries.

July 18.—Nine powers represented at the Montreux, Switzerland, conference, approve a protocol authorizing Turkey to fortify the Dardanelles and to govern traffic through the Strait. Commercial vessels are to be allowed complete freedom of transit in time of peace or when Turkey is neutral during a war. Russian, Rumanian, and Bulgarian warships may pass through the channel at any time, but other powers are limited to light surface craft.

Reported that half of Spanish Morocco is in the hands of rightist army rebels.

July 19.—Fascist rebels and Moors from Africa swarm into southern Spain across the Bay of Gibraltar and are met by armed workers and farmers. The government of Premier Santiago Casares Quiroga, which went into office last May 13, resigns and Jose Giral, ex-Minister of the Navy, heads a new Cabinet. The government calls upon soldiers to abandon regiments under control of fascist officers and is arming the people with rifles, revolvers, and daggers to oppose the rebels.

July 20.—Army rebels in Seville broadcast an ultimatum to the effect they will bombard Madrid from the air unless the government unconditionally surrenders. The crews of five warships at Morocco mutiny and imprison their rightist officers.

Fifty thousand Turkish infantry and cavalry men accompanied by motorized artillery begin moving into the Dardanelles area.

A Japanese news agency reports that Japanese marines have landed at Canton to protect their nationals.

July 21.—The rebels in a broadcast from Seville call on all fascists, monarchists and other rightist elements to mobilize. Wholesale slaughter is reported to have followed the refusal of civilians to participate in the rebellion in various parts of the country. Alfonso XIII arrives at Marienbad, Czechoslovakia, from Prague, and states that he does not consider the revolt to be a movement toward the restoration of the Bourbons and that all he wants for Spain is the "rescue from the leftist government, from the deadly régime of murders and disorders, and the coming into power of a rightist government supported by the army that will institute a régime of peace and order".

Ras Kassa, former Minister of War, is reported to be advancing upon Addis Ababa with a large force, and Ras Seyoum, another of Emperor Haile Selassie's chieftains, is said to be advancing upon the capital from another direction for a combined attack.

July 22.—The Spanish government broadcasts reports that it is in control everywhere except in Zaragoza, Valladolid, and Seville, but other reports indicate that the rebels either control or have strong footholds in Navarra, Jaen, Burgos, and Segovia provinces in the north and in Cadiz as well as Seville, in the south, controlling also Morocco and the Canary Islands. General Francisco Franco, leader of the military revolution, in a broadcast from Seville proclaims a military dictatorship over all the nation and decrees the dissolution of all workers organizations, announcing, too, that troops are converging upon Madrid and will soon take the city. The

United States and Britain have sent warships to evacuate their nationals.

July 23.—Mobs sack the Italian consulate at Barcelona because it represented a fascist nation. Over a thousand French refugees arrive at Marseilles with horrifying tales of the fighting in Barcelona.

July 25.—Fierce fighting continues in Spain with both sides claiming successes. Rebel troops are reported to be within thirty miles of Madrid and the government has commandeered all automobiles except those of physicians. President Manuel Azaña in a radio speech praises the people for their resistance to the revolters. "They will not tolerate slavery but are giving battle for liberty and dignity".

Nazi officials inform the Italian government that Fuehrer Adolf Hitler intends to abolish the German legation at Addis Ababa and establish a consulate there, the consul to be accredited to Italy. This would mean official recognition.

July 26.—Government forces bomb the rebels by air at Zaragoza, Logrono, Cordoba, and Seville, in vigorous counter-offensives. Fighting continues throughout Spain, the loyalists being largely civilians and the rebels trained troops. Women participate in the fighting against the fascists and mobs indulge in orgies of slaughter and church burning. The rebels claim that food shortage will soon force Madrid to capitulate.

July 27.—The Spanish government issues a statement declaring that it is master of the whole coast with the exception of Coruna in the northwest and Cadiz in the southwest and that the danger of a siege of Madrid has passed. Spanish military and naval attachés at Rome announce that "revolution no longer exists in Spain" and that the Embassy has given full recognition to the Burgos provisional government proclaimed by General Emilio Mola, rebel leader.

July 28.—Reported that General Mola has reached Buitrago, 40 miles north of Madrid after heavy fighting and that he expects to reach the capital Thursday or Friday and will establish a "strong military dictatorship". Numerous loyalists have been executed.

Mershal Li Tsung-jeu and Gen. Pai Chung-hsi, leaders of the so-called Kwangsi anti-Japanese movement, have telegraphed the Nanking government that they are planning to leave the country shortly.

A prominent British librarian estimates that the world now has more than 25,000,000 books or editions of books, and that the annual new editions published amount to some 250,000.

July 29.—Government forces are reported to have captured San Roque and La Linea. Special civil boards are instructed to seize all church school property "to satisfy the legitimate desire of the people" for the enforcement of the Constitution. Functionaries suspected of fascisms are eliminated from the army and state departments.

July 30.—The Spanish government mobilizes the merchant marine and confiscates the ships belonging to Juan March, "Spain's richest man", who is said to be financing the rebellion. Leftists accuse the Church of aiding the revolt and raid church property to prove their claims, reportedly having found large

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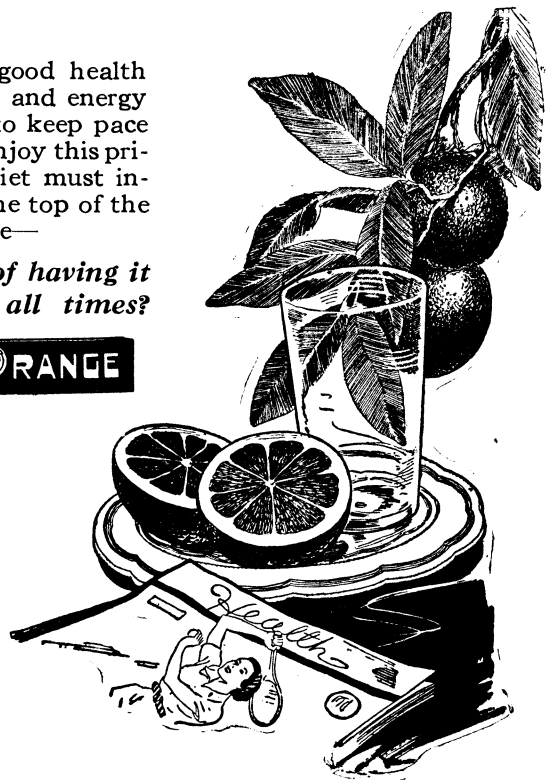
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sums in gold and silver intended for the rebels. Two armed Italian planes, their registration numbers painted out and flown by Italians in civilian clothes crash on the French Morocco frontier because of engine trouble. Several of the fliers were killed and the rest taken into custody. The whole British Mediterranean fleet begins to concentrate in Spanish waters.

A German group is reported to have obtained the contract to supply materials for the reformation of the Dardanelles.

July 31.—The French Foreign Minister states that France will remain neutral in the Spanish situation after French radical socialists propose a French-British-Italian tri-partite agreement to make an effort to settle the strife. Some have charged that both Mussolini and Hitler are helping to finance the rebels.

Germany is reported to have accepted the invitation of other Locarno Pact signatories to attend a conference to be held probably in the fall and Italy also accepts the invitation to attend "in principle".

The International Olympic Committee awards Tokyo the 1940 Olympic games.

Aug. 1.—The Spanish government claims military successes on both the northern and southern fronts. Leftists in Madrid are enraged by reports that foreign airplanes are being sent to help the rebels and the government warns that if foreign aid is extended to the rebels this would be equivalent to an act of war and might precipitate a general European conflict. The French government announces that it no longer feels bound not to furnish arms to the Spanish govern-

ment, following reports that Italian and German fascists and Nazis are meddling in the rebellion.

Reported that native warriors have recaptured Dessye from the Italians, the dead including several thousand Italian soldiers.

The Olympic Games open in Berlin.

Japan begins naval maneuvers in the vicinity of Formosa with more than 150 warships scheduled to take part.

Louis Bleriot, French industrialist and famed as the man who first flew across the English Channel, dies, aged 64.

Aug. 2.—Rebel forces under Gen. Emilio Mola claim to have captured the strategic Guadarrama mountain passes after bloody fighting.

The Tokyo Jiji states that Japan has decided on an independent and secret naval construction program with special emphasis on destroyers and submarines.

Aug. 3.—The Spanish Ministry of Industry and Commerce announces that industries confiscated during the rebellion will never be returned to the owners and that some two hundred factories, including munition works, automobile plants, and various public utilities have already been seized.

Aug. 4.—The British Foreign Office announces that Britain has accepted a French proposal for joint neutrality as regards the Spanish civil war. An Italian spokesman states the matter will be referred

to Mussolini. A German "pocket battleship" and a destroyer arrive at Ceuta, rebel stronghold in Spanish Morocco and are officially received by General Franco, rebel leader.

Ras Imur is reported to be advancing upon Addis Ababa with a force of 40,000 warriors who already have destroyed many Italian outposts. Furious fighting is also said to be raging around Lake Tana.

Aug. 5.—Numerous armament peddlers are reported to have arrived at Burgos, rebel headquarters in northern Spain.

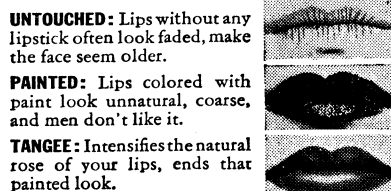
King George of Greece permits Gen. John Metaxas to declare a dictatorship and martial law following labor disputes and countrywide disturbances. The Chamber of Deputies is dissolved and new elections are indefinitely postponed.

A Japanese fleet of 73 warships, bearing 28,000 officers and men, steam into Amoy harbor on a "good will" visit. Later in the day half the fleet sails for Formosa. The remainder is scheduled to leave for the Pescadores islands tomorrow.

Aug. 6.—The rebels succeed in landing 4,000 Moroccan troops on the coast of Spain for an advance on Madrid. Red Cross officials estimate that some 35,000 persons have already lost their lives and that at least 100,000 have been wounded during the rebellion. Russian workers are reported to have contributed 121,405,000 roubles from their wages to the Spanish



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government for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion. The Russian government replies to the French neutrality proposal that the "Soviet agrees to the principle of noninterference in Spain". The Italian government also agrees in principle, but makes various reservations. Germany has agreed to parti-

cipate "to the same extent as Russia". Belgium has also expressed approval. Observers, however, foresee the possibility of national lines being wiped out in a Europe-wide social revolution, with fascism pitted against socialism and communism.

Aug. 7.—Reported that Germany will file an angry protest against the alleged execution of three more Germans in Spain, it being alleged that four others were executed near Barcelona on July 24. French newspapers print reports that the German warships which visited Morocco carried munitions for the rebels. The British government warns both the Spanish government and the rebels against endangering the lives of neutrals in the Gibraltar area.

Aug. 8.—The Spanish government suspends Parliament until October 1 and issues a number of drastic decrees including one effecting the seizure of the Trans-Atlantic Shipping Company. Plans for establishing workers' military academies are also being carried out. The French government suspends all authorization for the export of war materials to Spain, seeking by this example to encourage rightist countries to join in a neutrality pact. The Italian press accuses Britain of sponsoring a communist victory in Spain as an alternative to the spread of fascism in the Mediterranean. Former King Alfonso enters Germany by automobile from Czechoslovakia ostensibly to attend the Olympic Games.

Aug. 10.—Reported that fifteen French airplanes have reached Barcelona consigned to the government. Spanish government forces capture a German plane carrying military supplies to Azuaga, and detain the crew of four men. The Vatican protests to the Spanish government against the treatment of priests and the destruction of church property.

Aug. 11.—The rebels are reported to have occupied Tolosa. French officials state that failure of the neutrality negotiations would result in France aiding the Spanish government.

Russia orders the conscription age for military service reduced from 21 to 19 years, the new conscripts to be given four years of training.

Chiang Kai-shek, generalissimo of the Chinese National government, arrives in Canton with plans for bringing about a fusion of the southern régime with the central government.

Aug. 12.—According to the *New York Times* correspondent 20 heavy German Junker bombers and 5 German pursuit planes, all manned by German military pilots, have arrived at rebel headquarters at Seville, though last Saturday the German charge d'affaires in London called at the Foreign Office and gave assurances that Germany had not sent any arms or war material to Spain and did not intend to do so. A battle is reportedly raging for the possession of Oviedo and another over Tolosa. The government announces the capture of important cities in Cordoba province and to rebels in Granada and Seville are said to be hard pressed. Gen. Manuel Goded is executed at Barcelona charged with having led the Catalanian revolt. The rebels announce that the loyalist forces have abandoned San Sebastian and it is also reported they have concluded a mutual assistance agreement with a "Western European power". A Moroccan chieftain states that some 10,000 Moroccan warriors have already voluntarily crossed to Spain to assist the rebels and that after General Franco's expected victory, conditions for the Riffs would be greatly improved.

Aug. 13.—Reported that General Mola's forces captured San Rafael and Espinas and that he lined up and shot forty officers and men of the government's air force captured there.

Aug. 14.—Reported from Seville that more than a hundred German and Italian war planes, manned by German and Italian officers, are at the disposition of General Franco at Seville. Government forces are said to have suffered heavy losses near Malaga.

Aug. 15.—Britain and France reach an agreement on the arms embargo to Spain but enforcement is held up pending action of other powers. British officials warn against the danger of meddling in the Spanish rebellion. Portugal demands that the powers condemn the mass assassinations it claims are perpetrated by the leftist Spanish government.

Aug. 16.—Reported that Badajoz has been taken by the rebels and that the fall of San Sebastian is imminent. Reported that Denmark has broken off diplomatic relations with Spain; the pro-rebel Spanish minister to Denmark recently resigned.



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The PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE has been required for use in the senior classes in the high schools as a supplementary class reader for several years and is now recommended by the Director of Education for use in the first and second year classes also. The *Atlantic Monthly* is similarly utilized in many schools in the United States.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Manila, June 20, 1936.

ACADEMIC BULLETIN

No. 11, s. 1936

USE OF PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE BY FIRST YEAR AND SECOND YEAR STUDENTS

To Division Superintendents:

1. More extensive use of the *Philippine Magazine* than is required for Fourth Year classes in English is herewith recommended. When available copies are not being used by Fourth Year classes, for example, they can well be utilized by First Year and Second Year students. It is therefore suggested that First Year and Second Year students be urged, to read, as supplementary material in connection with *Philippine Prose and Poetry, Volumes One and Two*, both current issues and available copies of previous issues of the *Philippine Magazine*. Care should be taken, however, to prevent the reading of current issues by First Year and Second Year students from interfering with their use by Fourth Year classes.

2. One of the objectives in studying *Philippine Prose and Poetry*, it may be noted, is to foster the desire to read worth-while selections published in local periodicals.

LUTHER B. BEWLEY,
Director of Education.

-046

Reference:

Circular: No. 21, s. 1935.

Allotment: 1-3—(C. 7-36).

To be indicated in the *Perpetual Index* under the following subjects:

Course of Study, ENGLISH.

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PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

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Editorials

Political and economic conditions in the Philippines have since the inauguration of the Commonwealth some nine or ten months ago been superficially, at least, so satisfactory, and the immediate problems facing the country have been so well handled, that

Dilemma or only a Perplexity?

the people have come somewhat to disregard the fearful threat that hangs over the country.

Professor Kirk's book, reviewed in another editorial, sharply calls back the attention to our "uncertain and dangerous future", and so does an article by Mr. Horace B. Pond, President of the Pacific Commercial Company, in the *Asia Magazine*, entitled "The Philippine Dilemma", which opens with the sentence: "It is generally recognized that the economic provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Act, which restrict by quotas and other means the import of Philippine products into the United States even before political independence is achieved on July 4, 1946, will cause an economic collapse in the Philippines."

The somewhat reassuring reminder follows that "the President of the United States has therefore announced that the conference of representatives of the two governments provided for in Section 13 of the Act 'for the purpose of formulating recommendations as to future trade relations. . . ' will be held at the earliest practicable time", but Mr. Pond points out that "any recommendations adopted. . . will be ineffective unless finally approved by legislative action both in the Philippines and in the United States", and in this connection, Mr. Pond, in the clear language characteristic of him, presents the dilemma which the Philippines faces—a dilemma being, according to the dictionary, "a state in which the alternatives appear to be equally bad or undesirable".

Mr. Pond states that if economic collapse is averted by means of a reciprocal preferential trade agreement, then it will probably not be possible for the President of the United States to negotiate a treaty of perpetual neutralization of the Philippines, as he is authorized to do in the Independence Act, since "neutralization presumes equality of treatment for the products of all nations that agree thereto".

If the idea of attempting to secure the neutralization



of the Philippines, which would be only very poor protection anyway, is abandoned and it is decided to agree to the retention of American naval bases here, then, Mr. Pond, points out "it is hardly conceivable that the United States would be willing to retain these bases in a completely independent Philippines", for this

would "perpetuate the present obligation to protect" the country from outside aggression and make it necessary to exercise control not only over its foreign relations but also some control within the Philippines, as internal disorder would lead to foreign complications. However, the United States would also be practically compelled to accord preferential treatment to Philippine products to insure economic and social stability.

Thus we see there are wheels within wheels. The Philippine situation may be said to constitute a dilemma not only for the Filipinos, but for America. The Philippines can not have preferential trade privileges with the United States and neutrality, too, and it can not have the protection of American naval bases without accepting certain limitations of sovereignty. America, on the other hand, can not divest itself from its responsibilities and retain its economic position here, neither can it maintain its naval bases without retaining certain responsibilities. However, the predicament in which both are placed is largely of their own making and the result of unsound thinking and unsound policy. It would be more accurate to say that we are in a quandary rather than faced by a number of dilemmas, for these disappear when it is recognized that America and the Philippines are economically complementary, and that serious sacrifices need not be made by either party to maintain mutually profitable trade relations; that neutralization would be undesirable even if possible, both from the American and the Philippine points of view; that the United States needs naval bases in the Philippines for an indefinite period of time to come; and that a continued political as well as economic partnership between the two countries, far from being an "undesirable alternative," is greatly to be preferred to a "complete and absolute independence" that would from the first be fictional and before long only a sad memory.

One of the most intelligent books so far written about the Philippines is "Philippine Independence"

by Grayson L. Kirk,
Professor Kirk's Book on the Philippine Problem Assistant Professor of Political Science, University of Wisconsin.



The book deals with the forces which were responsible for the present Philippine independence legislation and with the serious economic and political problems resulting therefrom, and proposes a solution.

Of the political prospects under the present régime, he states that "they are neither so bright as to command complete optimism, nor so dismal as to warrant a verdict of 'hopeless'. The constitution is an admirable product, but the poor qualifications of the electorate and the absence of a middle class may legitimately give rise to many doubts as to the early achievement of a genuinely democratic régime".

However, "at best the economic and financial prospects are bad, so bad indeed that there is no ground for optimism on the part of the brave and intelligent people whose long fight for freedom should entitle them to a happier future than the one which the United States has now spread before them".

His chapter on the Japanese problem is a series of question marks, but he foresees, if not a Japanese military conquest, a Japanese policy of "peaceful penetration" through which "little by little, absorption will take place. . . . It seems fair to assume that the Japanese may duplicate in the Philippines what they have already partly succeeded in doing in Hawaii".

In his concluding chapter, he declares: "Today the Filipinos face an uncertain and dangerous future. For their political liberty they are being compelled to pay a price which may ultimately make bitter the fruits of their victory. On the basis of the analysis set forth in the preceding chapters, it is difficult to believe that the United States is preparing to abandon its self-appointed task in a way which will cast luster upon the statesmanship and vision of those who must account for their work before the bar of history. All this does not mean necessarily, that any one individual or, for that matter, any single group of individuals can be held directly responsible for the betrayal of a national trust. It means, rather, that a great ideal was traduced, less by individual or group malevolence than by the sheer force of circumstances bearing inexorably in a depression ridden democracy upon harrassed and none too farsighted public servants."

"But even so," he continues, "this does not alter the fact that, although the Independence act now rests upon the statute books and the first steps of its execution have already been taken, the Congress has not yet finished with the problem. Quite the contrary, it has scarcely yet faced the reality of the situation in terms of the consequences, actual and anticipated, of its present policy. . . . Even though the Japanese menace should prove to have been exaggerated, the Islands still seem destined to economic chaos and to the strong possibility of political chaos as well. Almost the best that can be expected is that the people will sink back to the level of other Malay peoples, losing in that process a large portion of the material benefits

conferred upon them by the decades of American effort. It is difficult to escape the conclusion that, as matters now stand, this is one alternative and Japanese domination the other. The point need not be labored that it would be either a case of a regrettable anticlimax to all the lofty pronouncements

of American statesmen concerning the policy of trusteeship by virtue of which the cultural, political, and economic level of the Filipinos was to have been raised to that of Western peoples. These are not merely a set of considerations which affect the academicians and the liberal sentimentalists. The United States has proclaimed over many years a fixed policy concerning its immediate task, if not its ultimate goal, in the Islands. That policy has now been scuttled by means of the somewhat specious argument that the American task has been completed. One of the curious and disheartening features of the whole matter is the fact that, despite the allegations of the forces which sponsored the Independence bill, it is not even possible to make out a case that the United States stands to gain anything on a cold dollars and cents basis for the proposed separation. . . ."

It is difficult to stop quoting, because page after page in this book is so eminently quotable, so thoroughly sound. Parenthetically, I might say that, though the Philippine Magazine is quoted only once or twice, the book might have been almost entirely based on the editorial comments in these pages during the past few years.

Finally Professor Kirk comes to the indeed unescapable conclusion: "Thus, since the present independence program bids fair to wreck the future of the Islands, and since it offers no possibility of economic benefit to the United States, it is scarcely necessary to point out that it must, sooner or later, be reconsidered and altered in such a way as to improve Philippine prospects. Otherwise the United States will remain in a position of complete moral responsibility for a policy the ultimate results of which may heap deserved criticism upon its authors".

He points out that the coming Philippine-American conference, authorized in the Independence act itself "for the purpose of formulating recommendations as to future trade relations", provides an opening wedge for such a reconsideration, although he does not minimize the attitude in Congress still "implacably opposed to any attempt to reconsider the existing policy and to reopen the American trade door to the Philippines".

As to a possible type of continued political relationship between America and the Philippines, he favors a "semi-protectorate" of some kind, similar to that established by the Anglo-Iraqi treaty of 1930, under which each party would "agree not to adopt in relation to foreign countries an attitude or policy which might create difficulty for the other party". To provide for mutual aid in case of necessity, "the two governments would agree upon the cooperative maintenance of such American military, naval, and air bases in the Islands as possible needs might dictate", with certain "rigidly restricted" rights of American intervention to be invoked only "under conditions of the utmost gravity".

Concluding, he states that such a form of political and economic association as he proposes would be "more realistic",

than the one set forth in the present Independence act, in that, "unlike the latter, it is based upon the belief that the United States can not retire from the affairs of the Pacific. Also unlike the latter it attempts to recognize the fact that the Philippines will continue for some time yet to come to need the American market and the assurance of American advice and protection, both of which can be given without hardship or danger to the United States. Having long since assumed the existence of a national obligation, it is incumbent upon the United States to seek appropriate and practical means for its effective discharge".

It is indeed a hopeful sign of the times that so well-informed, so sympathetic, and so thoughtful a book on the Philippines should be written in the United States. Up to the present, Philippine interests have suffered from nothing so much as indifference and ignorance of them in the United States.

Some time ago a friend of the writer's made the flat statement that democracy has failed, that there are only two possible solutions to the Fascism, Communism, present situation and Democracy —those embodied in Fascism and Communism, and that of these two he preferred Fascism. This statement, coming from an American of intelligence and position, amazed and shocked me, and I argued the points he had raised with some heat.



A few days later I happened to be reading John Dewey's "Liberalism and Social Action" (Putnam's), a clear and vigorous statement of the economic and political views of America's foremost philosopher, and came across this direct answer to what my friend had said:

"To narrow the issue for the future to a struggle between Fascism and Communism, is to invite a catastrophe that may carry civilization down in the struggle. Vital and courageous democratic liberalism is the one force that can surely avoid such a disastrous narrowing of the issue. I for one do not believe that Americans living in the tradition of Jefferson and Lincoln will weaken and give up without a whole-hearted effort to make democracy a living reality. . . The reasons for thinking that the effort if made will be successful. . . lie in what the method of experimental and coöperative intelligence has already accomplished in subduing to potential human use the energies of physical nature. In material production, the method of intelligence is now the established rule; to abandon it would be to revert to savagery. The task is to go on, and not backward, until the method of intelligence and experimental control is the rule in social relations and social direction . . . It would be fantastic folly to ignore or belittle the obstacles that stand in the way. But what has taken place, also against great odds, in the scientific and industrial revolutions, is an accomplished fact; the way is marked out. It may be that it will remain untrodden. If so, the future holds the menace of confusion moving into chaos, a chaos that will be externally masked for a time by an organization of force, coercive and violent, in which the liberties of men will all but disappear. Even so, the cause of the liberty of the human spirit, the cause of opportunity of human beings for full development of their powers, the cause for

which liberalism enduringly stands, is too precious and too ingrained in the human constitution to be forever obscured. Intelligence after millions of years of errancy has found itself a method, and it will not be lost forever in the blackness of night. The business of liberalism is to bend every energy and exhibit every courage so that these precious goods may not even be temporarily lost but be intensified and expanded here and now".

At this stage of human advancement to lose faith in the "free play of intelligence"—that and not the free play of the economic activities of individuals, is the chief tenet of liberalism—and to go whoring after reactionary and aberrant systems of coercive violence and obscurantism, making gods for the people of dangerous megalomaniacs and pathological demagogues, systems so utterly at variance with human nature and so antagonistic to the development of man's higher potentialities, is an indescribable folly—as conditions in Italy and Germany should make plain to all; and resort to force will always bring such horrors as took place in Russia during the earlier years of the revolution and in Spain today, and may result in the common ruin of both parties.

As Dewey declares elsewhere in his notable study, "It is sheer defeatism to assume in advance of actual trial that democratic political institutions are incapable either of further development or of constructive social application. Even as they now exist, the forms of representative government are potentially capable of expressing the public will when that assumes anything like unification".

The fatalistic view is generally considered a peculiarly Oriental view of life. Even dictionaries and cyclopedias contain such sentences as: "Thus an "Oriental" *Oriental* may believe that he is fated to die on a particular day; he believes that whatever he does and in spite of all precautions he may take, nothing can avert the disaster"; and "*Oriental*s are naturally fatalists".

However, the early Greeks and Romans spoke frequently of Fate, and some Christians still believe in "election", "predestination", and "foreordination". Westerners say: "It is God's will" or "What will be, will be".

Especially in times of great and seemingly unescapable danger, as on the battlefield, men of all races take refuge in the thought: "I won't die until my time comes".

It is when we feel that things are beyond our control and we are helpless that we all become fatalists. It is probably not true that Orientals are "naturally fatalists" any more than Occidentals are.

Fatalism is the pre-scientific view of all men, for fatalism must not be confused with modern scientific determinism. The scientific spirit having so far taken a less firm hold on the Orient, a stronger sense of fatalism still survives there, while it is passing in the West.

Fatalism is a doctrine which "does not recognize the determination of all events by cause in the ordinary sense; holding, on the contrary, that a certain foreordained result will come about, no matter what may be done to prevent it". The fatalist declares that "something must be . . . and that this can not be modified by modifying any of the conditions".

The soldier says, "If I am to die, and am not shot by the enemy, I'd be run over by a taxie in Paris". The ignorant man says: "Your vaccinations won't do me any good. I'll die of small-pox only if God wills." Not so long ago, pious people in Europe and America objected to lightning arresters on houses, as sinful and useless interference with the will of God.

The determinist, on the other hand, believes that all events and actions are the result of previously existing physical and mental causes and conditions. This principle of cause and effect is the principal tenet of science. The fatalist does not believe in cause, but in Destiny.

The principle of determinism is a vital conception, leading to observation, research, and action. The principle of fatalism produces an indifference to circumstances, negates human initiative, and forces a bowing down to the decrees of "fate".

Modern man, both in the Orient and the Occident, does not "think to fasten his imperfections on the stars". Though not a believer in the metaphysical conception of "free will", he does believe in will as a factor in conduct and seeks to instruct that will to will command where that is possible rather than to submit in cowed spiritlessness to mere accident and chance.

The British Occupation Of The Philippines

By Percy A. Hill

Operations Leading up to the Capture of Manila

THE unsuccessful sally from the Walled City on the 26th of September, occasioned another summons to surrender, but the answer of the Council was more spirited than their conduct had been. It is ever thus. The Council was composed of the Archbishop, the Audiencia Judges Villacorta, Galvan, and Anda, the Fiscal Viana, and the Marquis of Villamediana commanding the garrison. While they could not come to any common agreement, they replied to General Draper's summons in a high manner. Superstition entered the confused discussion as they fully expected a miracle, one having been predicted by Mother Beata Paula. The Spaniards had also great confidence in their strong walls, seeming unaware that such artillery as existed had battered down a hundred cities in India during the reign of the East India Company, under whose auspices the Manila Expedition was taken, aided by a fleet of the English navy. Added to the obstinacy of some members of the Council was the approaching blindness of the Archbishop, himself.

Colonel Monson held the church of San Juan de Bagumbayan, from whose tower a good view was had of the principal buildings and streets within the walls. The English sharpshooters made openings in the towers and roofs for their weapons. The place decided upon for the breach, was that part of the wall lying between the Real Gate (near the present Aquarium) and the San Diego Bastion, the corner opposite the Manila Hotel of today. The Real or Royal Gate was protected by a ravelin or roofed passage leading to a bridge over the moat, and was in good repair and guarded by brass cannon. Disposition being made to attack at this point, the sounding of the moat was done by the French deserter companies under English officers, the Spaniards killing and wounding only three of these who were thus engaged under their very eyes. The moat was found to be five feet deep and ninety feet wide, and although subject to the tides, was covered with a dense growth of aquatic vegetation.



Being in so small a force, the invaders did not attempt to entirely surround the city, and as two sides were open, the besieged could easily bring in the reinforcements needed or introduce the necessary supplies. The inundated portion, where the Botanical Gardens now are, and the site of the lagoon of the old Parian, thus served as a protection to the invaders.

On the 27th the Archbishop sent a party with a flag of truce to apologize for some barbarities committed on stragglers from the seamen's battalion by the Pampangan militia, and to request at the same time that his nephew, Don Antonio Tagle, captured on the 24th, be sent ashore. However the clergy had sown the seeds of bloody reprisal too well and the Tagalog levies and militia had no ideas of the laws of war as practised in the eighteenth century. Hostilities ceased during the flying of the flag of truce, the English occupying themselves, however, in mounting the batteries of howitzers and cannon, and about eleven o'clock that night a lively cannonade was begun against the city to try out the guns. This nocturnal bombardment caused the utmost consternation and a small amount of damage.

On the morning of the 28th, the Archbishop's nephew, accompanied by General Draper's military secretary, Lieutenant Fryar, a soldier bearing the white flag of truce, and a drummer beating the chamade, approached the ravelin gate. Don Antonio was dressed in black. The wild Pampangans could not contain themselves and, suddenly sallying out, basely murdered Lieutenant Fryar, wounded the Archbishop's nephew in seven places, cutting off the English officer's head and mutilating the remains, while the Spaniard vainly attempted to protect his companion. The head of the unfortunate officer was carried into the Walled City as a trophy.

After dinner another party bearing a flag of truce was sent under a strong and heavily armed detachment with the demand that unless the head of Lieutenant Fryar was returned together with his murderer, all the prisoners taken in the galley would be decapitated immediately. The

Archbishop himself came down to the ravelin with five hundred militia to remonstrate with the armed detachment and attempted to put the blame on the Sepoys, but his party was suddenly dispersed by a brisk burst of artillery fire. Apologies were made, for the Archbishop himself was a mourner as his nephew had died from the wounds received under the flag of truce. The English in consequence subsequently showed no mercy to these semi-civilized allies of the Spaniards.

Much has been made of the fact that the Spaniards had no ammunition for their guns and that they picked up the spent balls fired by the English, but we find from their own statements that "only a few mortar bombs eighteen (sic) inches in diameter were fired back". However, after the surrender, 21,000 rounds of shot and shell were turned over to the British ordnance officer in the citadel of Santiago.

On the 29th Admiral Cornish ordered Commodore Tideman to close with the frigates *Falmouth* and *Elisabeth* and second the shore batteries by an enfilading fire, but the shallows prevented close action, though the balls struck confusion into the city during the night. The next day a new battery was added near the church of Santiago, the wicker fascines being filled by the carpenters and smiths of the fleet. On October 1 the weather became more stormy and tempestuous and the squadron, fearful of being driven on a lee shore, stood off to the center of the Bay, being thus cut off from the army for two days. The violence of the storm drove the supply ship *South Sea Castle* ashore with dragging anchors.

A force of militia under the Spanish appeared from Pasay, but were driven off by Captain Sherwood and two pieces of cannon. Notwithstanding the deluges of rain and their inability to supply themselves with warm food, the English completed the batteries, and ran parallels (trenches) from church to ammunition dump, the enfilading trenches being dug by the shivering Lascars and seamen. The noise of pick and mattock, crowbar and shovel was drowned by the splashing of the rain and the howling of the wind and prevented the Spaniards from becoming aware of the operations.



Manila at the Time of the Storming of the City by the English, October 5, 1762. The breach battered in the walls is indicated by an arrow.

as far as the Royal Gate, but the garrison allowed them to be massacred by some native soldiers who did not know the difference. On hearing of this, the English stationed these doubtful French allies between their own companies, with orders to fire on them if they proved traitors in the assault.

Assaults and Sallies from the City

On the 3rd of October the weather moderated and at daylight the main battery opened fire against the bastion of San Diego at the salient angle, one hundred seamen being assigned to assist the artillerymen. The guns were well served and soon silenced the twelve pieces of ordnance that served the bastion. The same night another battery opened up on the bastion of San Andres, maintaining a fierce fire all night, aided by platoons of sharpshooters whose fire effectively prevented the Spaniards from repairing the breaches and confused the defenders, many of whom were killed.

On October 4 a sally was made by the beleaguered garrison in three columns with the idea of driving away the invaders and spiking the cannon. The first column was under Don Francisco Rodriguez and the brave Pampangan chief, Manalastas, the second under Santiago Orendain, and the third under Don Pedro Bustos and Esclava. The first was to attack the forces in the Santiago Church, the second column the suburb of Ermita, and the third the forces along the Bay. The attack was to be made three hours before daylight, and each of the three columns was to be supported by a detachment of musketeers to be sent by the Warden of Fort San Felipe at Cavite.

The English were to be surprised and had of course no

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Those That Love Us

By Estrella D. Alfon



IMPING stood at the door of her cousin Lily's house and looked at the heavy rain in the street. There were children running around in it, their slim brown bodies naked, their throats opened in gleeful shouts as they stood under the drains with the water pelting down on their heads and shoulders. There were others who stood shoulder to shoulder in the ditches, with the swollen water tearing at their feet, defying the flow to drag down their bodies too. Others there were who scooped up sand from the streets and rubbed this on their bodies and then fought each other for the right to stand under a drain and have the sand washed off.

Imping was peeling off her clothes to join them when she heard her cousin Lily call her name. She turned and listened to Lily say, "No, Imping, I will not let you out in that rain." She smoothed down her dress again, and said, "Yes."

LILY had Ria, her small sister clinging to a hand. She stretched out the other hand to Imping and said, "Come, let us go up, the three of us." Imping thought all the rain and the shouting well missed for the way Lily smiled at her. They went up. Ria went to a corner to play with a doll that had no hair and had lost one eye, but that she loved better than any of her other dolls. Lily went to a big mirror, stood before it, and started to comb waves into her wet hair. Imping sat behind her, and listened to her quarrel with her waves. Ria followed them, now with a toy piano in her arms that she set down on the floor and started to bang away at. Lily kept shaking her hair and combing it out, and after a while, she threw the comb into a corner and shouted at Ria to stop that banging. Imping turned to look at Ria who only banged on the piano the more. Lily picked up the comb, went to Imping to rumple her hair and say, "How good you are, how quiet." Imping smiled. Ria stopped her pounding then, went back to her doll in the corner, and spoke to it in a queer mixture of words, some blurred, some distinct, that she strung together and lowered or raised her voice to say. Her tone would scold, then pet, then scold again, and Lily left the mirror to kiss her and call her a fool. Ria laughed and showed the dimples at the corner of her mouth, and wrinkled her nose, making it even flatter than it was.

Imping looked at them, silent, then joined them, silent still. She took the ugly doll and fondled it, but Ria snatched it away and said, "Hoy: this is mine." Imping smiled. Lily rumped her hair again and said, "Never mind, Imping, Ria is not nice." Ria threw her arms around Lily's neck at that and kissed her, and Lily laughed. Imping stood aside and smiled.

THE rain had stopped. But even yet, Lily would not let her go, but asked her to have dinner with them.

So Imping sat down at the table, with Lily opposite her, seeming a far way off, and before her a plate with a spoon and a fork on it.

She thought of the meals at her own house. Their mother, always busy with the unending demands of a

sari-sari store, would plump down a steaming platter of rice in the center of the table around which she and her four brothers and sisters would be seated. There would be a platter of meat that the two eldest would immediately appropriate for themselves. There would also be one or two bowls of fish that the remaining three of them would pull about among them, drinking soup from the rims of their plates or thrusting their hands into them to pinch mouth bits from the portions of fish they had taken. There wouldn't be any spoons on the table, because if there were, the youngest would bend them into all odd shapes by beating the table or the ground with them.

Their nails would be dirty, according to how well they had washed their hands. Sometimes their eldest would insist on their washing their hands carefully. She'd make such a fuss that their mother would pinch her, and then in her turn, the eldest would pinch all the rest of them.

Lily smiled across the table at Imping and told her she hadn't yet washed her hands. When Imping came back, she found Ria holding a spoon like a sceptre and beating on the table with it. Lily scowled and Ria stopped. Imping took up the spoon on her plate and looked at the dishes before her. She tried to get up courage enough to raise her arm and get something for her plate, but terror at dirtying the tablecloth obsessed her. So she waited, until Lily's father told Boy, who was sitting beside Imping, to fill her plate. Imping looked across at Lily, to watch how to eat. But instead of using her fork, Imping found it easier to use her thumb to fill her spoon.

At the head of the table, Lily's father sat talking to them in English, to Nené and Lily especially; Nené, who hurried through his eating and excused himself immediately after finishing, to walk to his work, replying to remonstrances about the danger of appendicitis that God couldn't give him that, He wouldn't dare; and Lily, who dawdled at her eating, and whose eyes welled rebelliously whenever she was told to eat a little faster.

Lily's mother sat with Ria in her lap, putting spoonfuls of food into the child's mouth and reaching to pile food on Lily's plate. Oscar, another brother of Lily, sat next to her, and laughed every time she laughed, and forgot to chew his food every time Lily looked like crying. Boy, who had filled Imping's plate, flung jokes at Lily so she would forget to cry at the urgings of their mother to eat.

Imping managed to get only a small portion of food into her mouth, although her plate was full of food too that Lily had reached across the table to put there, saying "Hala, Imping, you will like this," until Lily's mother said, "Stop shifting on to Imping what I put on your plate!" Lily's eyes had welled, and Boy had started joking with her again. After a while, Lily's father got up from his place at the head of the table, saying something about the group at that table being the noisiest he had ever yet heard, and left the room.

Lily laid aside her spoon and fork, retired to wash her hands, and, to Imping's delight, returned with a platterful

of boiled crab in the shell. They were all sent to wash their hands again; Boy, Oscar, and Imping, and when they returned, there instantly began a contest to see before whose plate would be the biggest pile of crab shells in the quickest time. Of course Boy would win. Imping now ate. Ria, feeling where the fun was, slid out of her mother's lap and ran to Lily, where food was stuffed into her mouth every-time she opened it.

THE meal over, they left the table scrambling, rushing into the bathroom to wash the odor of crab off their hands. They splashed and splattered the walls with water until their mother peered in and said, "Don't any of you know how to behave?"

She saw Imping in one corner of the bathroom, waiting, laughing, but not joining in the splashing. So the mother said again, "Look, look at Imping—there is a child for you." But Imping hurried in to join the others then, and when Lily turned to splash water on her dress, saying, "Ah, little brown mouse," Imping did not understand but was glad they were not angry with her for attracting their mother's attention.

Imping was seven. When June came, she'd go to school. Already she knew the answers to "What is your name?" "Where do you live?" "How old are you?" It was Lily who had taught her, incidentally to teaching Ria, because Ria was only three and could not get the words right. If Imping were there, Lily would turn to her and say, "*Hala*, Imping, you are a good girl—you can say them, can't you?" And Imping would say after Lily: "I am seven years old; My name is Olympia Enriquez," and so on, until Imping had finally learned it and could say the whole thing without having to go with Lily.

LILY asked her to stay and take her noon nap with them. Imping never could say no. They lay down, the three of them, in Lily's wide bed. Ria went to sleep after singing a song without words that held the semblance of a popular tune. Imping, used to sleeping on a floor, could not get over her fear of falling off the bed. She kept turning on her sides, until Lily asked, "Are'nt you asleep yet?" Imping shut her eyes tight and answered, "I am already."

Lily threw the magazine she was reading away, stood up, and moved Ria so Imping could have more room. Then she went into the next room, slipping her dress off over her head while she walked. She returned in a loose gown, pulling the back of it from her body, and shaking it to fan her sweating skin. She picked up the magazine, and bent

over Ria to kiss her on a sweating nose. Her gown was a light pink, and as she bent, Imping could smell the fragrance that came from her. She wiped the sweat from Ria's forehead. Then, with her fingers she pushed the hair off Imping's forehead and ran her hands through the tangled locks, so that, suddenly, Imping's head felt very cool. Lily bent to kiss Ria's face again, and Imping held her breath, almost trembling, waiting for Lily to kiss her too. But Lily merely put a chair close beside Imping's side of the bed and walked away. Finally, Imping fell asleep.

SHE woke up to find herself alone on the bed. Lily and Ria, she found on getting up, had dressed, and were getting ready to go to a *novenario* in the church. Lily was putting lotion on Ria's hair and powder on the child's neck when Imping came upon them. Imping sat down on a chair near them, listening to Ria's chatter while the child admired herself in the mirror. Then Lily looked at her and smiled, and Imping's heart warmed. She told herself she'd wear the dress that her mother had made for her last birthday and that she hadn't worn yet because it was the nicest of any she had. She'd wear that and wash her feet before she put on her shoes, and walking to church, she'd hold Ria's other hand. But she waited and waited for Lily to say "Go, and dress." She even accompanied them to the door, smoothing Ria's pleats, rubbing away a smudge of powder behind the child's left ear; but Lily only said, "'Ping, get your merienda from mother." And they left her. A little distance away, Ria turned and blew a kiss at her.

WHEN the *novenario* was over, Imping was at the church door, in the dress she had slept in, and her feet dirty, a little mud having oozed through her toes. Lily and Ria issued from the church a little later than the others, with them a lad slightly older than Lily, and when they had come out on the lawn, the lad began to talk to her in a whisper, bending his head to do so.

Lily saw Imping then, and she bit her lips a little the while she stretched out an arm and gave a hand to her. It was dusk already, and the Angelus had rung, so Imping kissed the hand extended, saying "*Ma-ayong gabi-i, Inday Lily.*" Lily asked her, "Why did you come with bare feet, Imping, and a dirty dress?"

Seeing no reason to lie, Imping replied, "Your mother sent me to see who would be with you." Lily looked at her, then looked quickly up at the lad talking to her. "You see?"

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Past Midnight in a Barrio

By Maximo Ramos

THE cocks in the mango trees
Crow at the pale, late-risen moon;
Huge-trunked the coconut palms
Weave fairy tapestries
Out of leaves and moonbeams;
And the wind from the western hills
Hovers over the nipa huts
Crooning old melodies
Of sleep.

Commemorative Coins

By Gilbert S. Perez

COINS commemorative of special events date from ancient times and form one of the most interesting groups in ancient as well as in modern numismatics.

Conquerors and kings have always had a desire to perpetuate victories and anniversaries of important events in their lives because the striking of commemorative coins is the most effective means of transmitting to posterity the records of such matters. Massive and imposing monuments may be destroyed by invading enemies and by fire and earthquake; but copper and silver coins sink into the soil and are dug up thousands of years after they have been struck. Commemorative coins are usually more elaborate than those which are struck for general circulation and consequently have always been held in greater esteem both by laymen and by those who collect coins for their artistic or their historical value.

In the coinage of Greece we find coins inscribed with the names of victors at the Olympic games, and as the Roman Empire extended its influence over the ancient world various conquerors issued coins which commemorated their victories on land and sea. The most famous commemorative coin ever issued is that of Vespasian commemorating the conquest of Judea. Jerusalem fell to the Romans in 70 A. D., and gold, silver, and copper coins of that period make a picturesque allusion to the humbled province. The obverse of the coins show a Jewess, her hands tied behind her, seated under a palm tree and accompanied by the figure of the victorious Vespasian. In the field is the inscription "Judea Capta." The emperor Titus who commanded one of the legions sent into Palestine also commemorated the part which he took in the conquest by issuing a gold denarius showing Victory writing the Emperor's name on his shield. In the field is the inscription "Judea Devicta." Hadrian struck commemorative pieces which record his visits to different sections of his empire. There is also a denarius showing the Emperor stepping ashore and Hispania extending to her son the palms of victory. Hadrian was the first Spanish-born Roman emperor.

One of the most interesting coins in the Roman series is the curious commemorative denarius of Brutus, struck after the murder of Julius Caesar in 44 B. C. It bears the head of Brutus on the obverse, and on the reverse a cap of liberty between two daggers and the inscription. "Eid (ibus) Mar (tius)", meaning "Ides of March."

During the middle ages the striking of ordinary as well as commemorative coins declined greatly both in quantity and in quality. Trade and art was at its lowest ebb, and it was not until the Renaissance that we find the Italian and German princes striking commemorative pieces both in gold and in silver. Some of the dies for these were sunk by Cellini, Da Vinci, and other famous artists of the time. These artists vied with each other in producing as fine a gallery of historical portraits as that of the old Roman currency during the period from Augustus to Septimus Severus.



Beginning in the thirteenth century the Papal coinage also offers a most interesting series of commemorative coins, the most conspicuous being the coins struck to commemorate the periodical opening of the Porta Sancta.

Of modern countries Germany, Austria, and Russia have given the most attention to the striking of commemorative coins. No German prince or princeling, however obscure, could resist the urge to strike coins commemorating the death of his predecessor, his own coronation, and his first, second, or third marriage. Philip the Second of Spain had the artist Roggini make a series of commemorative coins featuring all of his successive wives, a picture gallery in itself. The Mexican revolutionists in 1915 struck the only commemorative coin which hurls a death threat to a Public Enemy No. 1, and the silver peso with the legend "Muera Huerta", is a grim memorial of those troublous times. England and France have struck very few strictly commemorative coins, although there are many of the siege coins of the civil war between Charles I and Cromwell which could be considered as commemoratives. The Jubilee crown, struck to commemorate King George's silver jubilee, is the only commemorative English coin issued in recent times.

One of the most beautiful coins recently struck is the 5-shilling pieces of New Zealand, commemorating the pact of Waitangi between the British settlers and the Maori chiefs. Australia is going in for commemoratives, and has issued a 2-shilling piece for the founding of Canbarra and one for the city of Melbourne.

No commemorative coins were struck in the United States until 1893, when a 50¢ and a 25¢ piece, commemorating the discovery of America by Columbus, were struck and sold at the Chicago World Fair. The 25¢ Queen Isabella piece is the only American coin which bears the profile of a foreign monarch. On the occasion of the St. Louis World Fair in 1904 no silver coin was struck, but two gold dollars, one with the bust of President McKinley and the other with the bust of Thomas Jefferson were struck and sold at the fair.

The most elaborate group of commemoratives ever made in the United States were struck in 1915 during the Pan-Pacific World Fair at San Francisco. This series consists of one octagonal and one round fifty dollar gold slug, a \$2.50 and a \$1.00 gold piece, and a silver 50¢ piece. All of these are extremely rare, the fifty dollar pieces selling for as much as \$300 each and the 50¢ piece at \$20 to \$25 each.

These were followed by an almost annual issue of commemorative pieces commemorating the admission of different states into the Union, expositions, and the anniversaries of events famous in American history. President Hoover, however, was strongly opposed to commemorative coinage and not even one piece was struck during his administration. President Roosevelt has permitted a

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Igorot Ghosts and Gods

By Dalmacio Maliaman

RELIGION, according to Durant Drake in his "Invitation to Philosophy", comes under four categories: first, "religion as an emotional experience", second, "religion as rite and ceremony", third, "religion as a cosmic belief", and fourth, "religion as a way of life". "Religion as rite and ceremony" is more applicable to the religion of the Igorots of the Mountain Province than any of the other categories, although "religion as a cosmic belief" fits in to a lesser degree. These hill-tribes believe in a creator of the universe, and agree with the proponents of the teleological argument, the cosmological argument, and other speculative philosophical arguments in favor of its supernatural origin, although they have never heard of these terms. To these inhabitants of Northern Luzon, particularly in the sub-provinces of Bontoc and Lepanto, the world owes its origin to the Kabunyan, the god, who goes by the name of Lumawig. Lumawig is the First Cause, the supreme and omnipotent deity. But the Igorots do not worship Lumawig the way the Jews worship their Yahweh. Lumawig is thought of as deserving thanks for his works, but he certainly is not an object of worship. Lumawig is a sort of an absentee god, a god who, after creating the earth, the sun, the moon, and the stars,—quit and had nothing more to do with the business. He is not thought to have imposed any obligations on his creations. He is like a father who has brought a child into the world, but who refuses to assume any responsibilities. The Igorots, as far as their attitude to Lumawig goes, are deists.

The religion of these highlanders is one of animism, which is the worship of spirits, ghosts, demons, etc. These *anitos* or spirits are not considered gods, but creations of Lumawig, and affect the Igorot's every concern—his health, his fecundity, his crops, his hunting, his journeying. Success in all these matters depends upon whether the spirits are obliging. The Igorot religion, therefore, has one great objective—to please the spirits.

Where do these spirits come from? They do not differ in origin from the ghosts and spirits of other lands; it is believed that when an individual dies, his soul departs from his body and becomes a spirit, ghost, or what-not—a supernatural being, visible or invisible, as the case may be; and for their satisfaction these spirits demand sacrifices of chickens, pigs, and carabaos, prayers, and ceremonies in the form of dances, processions, etc.

For almost every act in the common every day life of the Igorots there is a corresponding religious ceremony or rite. An Igorot couple can not marry formally at just any time or anywhere. They can not, a la Hollywood, fly in one afternoon to Reno and then return a few hours later as man and wife. They have days set aside for the purpose. These days, called *ba-ba-yas*, occur at the end of the rice-harvesting season. As rice is harvested bi-annually in that part of the Philippines, marriages take place two times a year. On those occasions, and those only, may couples who want to be married, marry, if they



want to get the sanction of the community. A few marry without going through the formal ceremonies, but that is out of the ordinary, and such persons are looked upon with disfavor.

The conventional Igorot marriage ceremony demands the slaughter of chickens, pigs, carabaos, etc., for the guests—relatives and villagers. The feast lasts twenty-four hours. Outside the house, dancing and singing take place. The inside of the dwelling is packed with chiefs and elderly men praying, supplicating the spirits to look with favor on the young couple that they may be *maga-naganac*, that is, fruitful in all things, such as child-bearing, chicken raising, farming, hunting, etc., and, along with this, successful in living a long life, *matago-tago*.

It is believed that failure in soliciting the favor of the spirits results in failure in everything. But asking the favor of the spirits during the time of one's marriage is not sufficient, if one expects to raise a good crop of rice, for instance. The spirits demand further sacrifices. After all, they have to eat just as human beings have to. After the sowing of the seed, therefore, the *a-a-poy* takes place. This is a rite held at the edge of the field. Most of the family is present. The oldest prays to the spirits to make the seed grow and protect the field from floods, trespassers, and animals pests, and invites them to partake of the sacrificial food. They then eat, believing that the "invited" spirits are eating with them. The same ceremony takes place when the seedlings have been transplanted. When harvest time comes and the yield is not good, the belief is that the *a-a-poy* was not held properly, unless, of course, it is known that the soil is poor.

When a person gets sick, the spirits are believed to have had something to do with it. When a person on a trip stubs his bare toes against a stone on the trail, a spirit's curse is believed to be on him. When one experiences a sudden pain in the head or in his side, he is believed to be *tinipac de anito*, or to have been slapped by a passing spirit. When a person reaches the end of a journey and gets sick within a few days thereafter, some invisible evil being whom he met on the trip, is considered responsible. The cure? Good old sacrifice again. The procedure is simple. Relatives of the one afflicted take food with them and follow the trail taken by the patient, and when they come to some ominous-looking spot where tragedies are known to have taken place, and where ghosts, spirits, etc., are supposed to be at large, they stop and hold a "picnic", different from the picnic you and I are accustomed to in that it is not characterized by any merriment but by gloom, and solicitations and prayers take the place of talk and laughter. The object is to release their sick relative from the power of the demons who have him under their control. They scoff at medical science. The most learned physician, they say, can't do anything to save the patient's life. The malady was caused by supernatural agents, and only supernatural means can cure it.

The ancient Greeks worshipped Diana, the queen of the chase. Before going hunting, they offered sacrifices to

Diana to gain her favor. Similarly, the Igorots offer sacrifices to the spirits before going hunting. These sacrifices are a form of "insurance" against failures and accidents. The inauguration of the hunting season must be especially ceremoniously observed, for not to do so incurs the wrath and vengeance of the spirits. I remember an incident which actually happened years ago. The *ikik*¹ season was about to start but had not yet been ceremoniously opened. Two young men, without regard for custom, went to *mankik*² the evening before the ceremonies were to take place. They came home with bags and bags overflowing with game birds to the envy and contempt of the townspeople who said "*Mabo-to-bo-tot cayo* (may you be cursed) for your reckless defiance. Now the spirits are against us, but may you be the first to suffer their vengeance!" A week after their fateful violation of the *ikik* custom, the two men began to feel the effects of their impious deed. Something seemed gradually to be sapping their vitality; their abdomens grew bigger and bigger, and their faces also became swollen. Paralysis seized on their limbs so that they could not move. After a few days they both died the same day. This incident is authentic. I was twelve years old at the time, and would swear that I attended the funeral of these two unfortunate fellows. They could, however, have died from several natural causes. They may have been poisoned by some of the old chiefs who were angered by their conduct; they may have died of indigestion caused from overstuffing themselves with the birds they had caught; they may actually have been scared to death.

The spirits guide even the community ethics of the Igorots. The people of a whole village may go the way of a Sodom or Gommorah³. According to a supposedly true story, two neighboring towns had between them a common hunting ground. Hunters would set their bird traps in the afternoon and would return the next day to take their catch. Thefts, however, suddenly became frequent, and this went on for weeks. Finally, it was discovered that hunters from one of the towns were com-

mitting all the thefts. The people of the town denied the charge, but the spirits have a sense of right and wrong, it is believed, and wrought havoc on the guilty town by burning all the houses and granaries save only two, the owners of which were men from the other town who had married local women.

Not all spirits are objects of worship among the Igorots. The spirits that are held in veneration, that control crops and health, punish wrong-doers, etc., are called ancestor spirits. But ordinary ghosts are not worshipped. They are just beings who go around scaring people in the dark. The *men-dal-ao*, for instance, is the ghost of a *nate-te-tey* (short-lived) person who is still living. The *men-dal-ao* itself has nothing to do with the forthcoming death, but appears a few days before the event. A friend of mine once swore he and several others had seen a *men-dal-ao*. He told me he and three other young men had left their *dap-ay*⁴ about midnight to *maki-anag*⁵. They had selected an *eb-gan*⁶ about a kilometer away where there were a number of very comely girls. They had to pass through some rice fields, and as it was then nearly planting time the fields were covered with well-prepared, oozy mud, about two feet deep. As the paths were narrow, they had to walk in single file, the leader carrying a torch. Suddenly, they saw a female creature, beautiful, yet somehow horrible and monstrous, coming to meet them. The night was very dark but it seemed that she could see her way without a torch like their's. In a few seconds, they were face to face with the being, and it was none other than Lucaney, the most beautiful girl of the town, and one of those the young men had intended to make love to. She had on her best garments, but they noted that her fingers were burning as if they had been dipped in kerosene. "Her eyes . . . her eyes!" my friend said, "Oh! . . . they were dreadful! Our hearts froze, our skins crept. We wanted to flee, but we couldn't. We were as if paralyzed. One of us finally broke the silence. 'Where are you headed for?' he asked. The apparition mumbled some inarticulate

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Lake Naujan

By Alpha Rho

DAWN tints your limpid waters with the hues
 Of Phoebus' bright arising while you lie
 Asleep, a giant mirror to the blue
 Set on the cloud enshrouded mountains nigh;
 Pink vapours curl from out your glazed face
 Like incense rising at dawn's sacrifice,
 While on your glimm'ring bosom fair clouds trace
 Their rosy forms clear-hued by bright sunrise.
 Dear lake, you wake me to my littleness,
 One little drop upon the sea of life;
 And your untouched ethereal loveliness
 Unchains my heart from worldly love and strife:
 And with this dawn the world is bright again
 And with the waking birds is my refrain.

"Oldest Sister" in the Philippines

By Pura Santillan-Castrencia

THE Filipino oldest sister, the *Ate*, the *Manang*, is an institution, an institution from which one may learn the virtues of unselfishness, gentleness, patience, self-sacrifice. At the tender age of twelve, Ate is already little mother to younger brothers and sisters, varying in ages from two years to nine years. The baby at the breast is still Mother's child.



Ate is playmate, mentor, and protector in one. She rolls around with the youngest child in her care, admonishes the older ones, and saves them all many a hiding from an irate father. It is to Ate little Pitoy goes to have her darn the seat of his pants which got caught in a sharp branch while he was climbing the guava tree. Ate it is who oils Nenita's hair and plaits it into two glistening pigtailed of which she is very vain. Ate distributes the morning and afternoon penny-allowances that can buy so many good things to eat—rice-cakes, peanut-candy, lemon-drops, and those nice Japanese closed wafers that have little toys inside. Ate also likes peanut-bars, but when Ramon and Didong begin to fight because one ran away with the banana fritter of the other, she gives up her own share of the *merienda* in order to quiet the combattants.

Ate has the knack of fixing things the way we want them. When Imong first put on his long pants, Ate was asked how many pockets the wonderful trousers should have, and how the folds and creases should run. And when there are only two yards of ribbon in the house, Lisa knows that Ate's own party dress will be bare of frills and those pretty rosebud decorations she makes so nicely, because Lisa's pink voile *vestido* would look lovely with the frail ribbon garnishings. Little Tonio, whose only concern in the world seems to be his eternally hungry stomach, has, of a Sunday, a special craving for *guinatan*, and to Ate is naturally delegated the job of preparing the delicious mess.

All these little, childish, unselfishnesses are later translated into bigger and nobler actions of self-sacrifice. We hear of an "oldest sister" who gave up her sweetheart and her life-happiness because her father had died leaving an invalid wife and six children. She was a school-teacher, and with her meager earnings she was able to raise them all to useful citizens. Now, one brother is a doctor, another a lawyer, and the girls are teachers and dentists. The year before last this "oldest sister", already forty-five and gray, who was barely through the grades when she began to teach school, received her high-school diploma. The "kids" were all there, and in their eyes was the reward of her life-labor—she saw that she was still Ate to this group of successful men and women, respected members of the community.

When there is not enough money in the family-coffers, Ate starts very young to help bring in a few more centavos. She takes in sewing, sells fruits or cakes, or helps her parents in their trade. We knew an Ate who, to help a younger

brother in the States, took in embroidery and worked so hard at it day and night, that she contracted consumption and died of it.

But why go on enumerating examples? Why is it that we do not know how to cook or sew or do this and that little thing in the house? Didn't Ate always do these things for us? We recall a little incident that happened in the States. It was Rizal Day and the Filipinos were holding their annual program. The "Miss Rizal Day" was late in coming and everyone was getting worried. What would the American guests say? The Reception Committee had worked itself up into a state of nervous frenzy, when she trailed in, wrapped in a bright evening shawl. Half a dozen gallant *Pinoys*, rushed to take off her wrap. She shook her head. She wouldn't take it off. Her eyes searched the crowd till they came upon another Filipino girl to whom she beckoned. There was an agitated huddle. The company heard words that sounded like "Take it off. They don't know any better. They'll think it's our evening costume". Miss Rizal Day took off her shawl. She was resplendent in a black and white *terno*, which, to the Filipino group, looked curiously incomplete. The American visitors gushed, and gasped, and admired. They had never seen anything so colorful, so exquisite, so lovely. The Filipinos were politely quiet. They knew that she was only half-dressed. The little fichu (*bagsá*) around the neck, which gives the finishing touch to even the most dressy *terno* was lacking. They were good actors. They did not look shocked. But they wanted to know the why of this comedy. When the handshaking was over, as many as could crowd in the little committee room were there to hear the story. Miss Rizal Day was almost tearful. "It's Ate", she began. They thought she was crazy. Her Ate was thousands of miles away, across the ocean. She whimpered on: "When I dressed up at home for any occasion at all she was there to help me. She fixed me up, pinned me up, and did my *bagsá* for me. I never learned how to do it. Tonight I tried to fit the horrid thing—I couldn't." She was worried. What did the people think? Did the guests guess? No, they did not guess. For them the little fichu might never have been invented.

Thoughtless parents sometimes put upon the young shoulders of Ate the responsibilities of a mother. How often do we hear grown-up men and women, reminiscing about their childhood days, say: "Why, I hardly knew my mother and my father. It was Ate who took care of us". Is it any wonder that Ate, at eighteen, looks twenty-five, and at twenty-five, is an "old maid?" At an age when she should still be playing with China dolls, she has babies to take care of, to bathe, to dress, and put to sleep. When she should be chumming around with young boys and young girls of her age, she is worrying where Doning has gone with his fishing tackle, or why Cita is always scolded by the teacher. And when some worthy young man, seeing, with discerning wisdom, beauty in the roughened hands

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The Planting

By N. V. M. Gonzales

IT was early dawn, and light had not yet broken up the darkness hovering above the forest on the mountain range, but through the gaps in the trees overhead the sky was like a dull, ruddy haze.

Paulo, shouldering his sack of seed rice, took the short cut across the hemp plantation and then turned toward his clearing on top of the hill. Paulina, his wife, followed behind, her one-year-old boy wrapped in a blanket and slung across her back. They walked silently, but upon reaching the foot of the hill, Paulo put down his sack and breathed deeply.

"Ay, are we not late?" he asked.

Paulina drew the boy to her front and replied, "Why, no!"

"But, look!" he said, pointing to the sky.

Paulina gazed upward. Round the eastern border of the valley a bright spread of purple had of a sudden appeared. It changed somewhat the look of the rim of the woods, and the range of mountains seemed farther away.

"Is it not the sun?"

Paulo did not answer. He thought it foolish of her to ask that; country girl as she was, she ought not to speak as if she were a stranger in these parts. So thinking, he resumed his load and they went on. In a short time they had skirted the hillside and come on to the narrow foot-path which led to the clearing.

It was just as he had left it the day before; the ground was still warm with ashes from the wood he had been burning during the past few days. On one side lay an unconsumed log, its ends still on fire, though the smoke was hardly discernible now in the thin and fast lifting mist.

All the time he had been thinking that she had not caught up with him, what with the weight of the boy, but glancing back he saw her almost behind him. He fancied he heard the sound of her breathing; their eyes met and he saw how her nostrils flared as she breathed the cool mountain air.

"Just as I've told you," she started to say, "we are not late at all, for the day has not yet come—really. . . ."

"Then why not put down the child,—to start with?" said Paulo, and he himself put down his sack upon the levelled top of a tree-stump.

The child whimpered from under the blanket as Paulina put him down beside the sack of rice. Converting the blanket into a hammock by suspending it between two young sugar palms, she rocked and sang and fondled the child there for a while until he was quiet.

Paulo was at the far end of the clearing now, looking to the east. Alone there, he stood like a stranger. A bird flew over him,—an early parrot! But he stood as if in a trance.

Paulina called to him, a note of mischief in her voice. "There, now.—I have put the baby away just as you wished!"



He turned to look at her. She was running up-hill toward him and was a beautiful sight, the wind flattening her skirt against her limbs! It took his mind away from what he had been doing: petitioning the Spirits to be kind with them and take in their keeping the crop they hoped to raise. He had forgotten the exact words of the invocation as his father had once taught them to him, but he remembered the rite. It was simple: one stood facing the east and prayed reverently, while clutching a handful of soil and seed rice.

Now he had finished and Paulina had come. He looked around for two long *banban* reeds and made a tall cross, planting it right where he had stood.

She had watched him with a sense of wonder and was sorry she had called out to him. Slowly she walked up, without uttering a word.

"Well then—let us start!" said Paulo. "Fill your girdle-basket with rice. We shall begin down below and work up-hill."

As she hurried back for the rice, Paulo began making holes in the ground with a long sharp-pointed stick and into these she dropped the grains, then covering them carefully with her feet. They worked thus in silence. Meanwhile birds had awakened and begun to fill the air with the whirr of their wings. The sun rose above the line of forest in the east.

"Be sure you put in just the right finger-full of grain," Paulo said.

"And be sure yourself," she retorted quickly, "that you don't make the holes too deep, for how long would it be before the plants would come up—a year, maybe!" She ended with the brittle young laugh of hers.

"But, hear me! Just see that the grain is properly covered lest the ants dig them up and store them away for themselves."

"Ah, you speak as if my people had not taught me rightly. Am I so stupid not to learn a thing?"

"Ay, it was only to remind you—"

So ran their talk. Paulina, whom Paulo had married soon after the previous year's harvest, was never dull nor quick to take offense. In Paulo's estimation, she was full of just the right humor and good sense, as a woman should be. . . . And she regarded him in the same way, and it had even occurred to her that perhaps they were born one in soul, so well they got on together. She felt that the proof of it was the birth of the child. It bounced upon the sleeping mat, a wonder of life. On that same day Paulo had left the house with a sharp axe on his shoulders. Paulina had heard him felling the trees with a keen sense of inner delight, as she had fondled her babe and looked after him as best she could.

After a while now, she went to look whether the child was sufficiently protected from the sun. "I must walk up there, to be sure", she said half aloud.

The baby was awake, playing amusedly with the leaf of a stray vine which swang to and fro overhead. Several of the palm fronds were bent down, as if purposely to form a cool arbour. The child was comfortable and safe enough, and she hurried back to her work.

Paulo had gone ahead, leaving a sizeable patch of unplanted ground for her, drilled with the holes he had made with his stick.

"The day will be over before you can catch up with me!" he challenged her.

"Well—but I went to see the *oñga*," she replied, "and he is your *oñga*, too!"

They both laughed. It made the work seem so much fun. With his stick in hand, he had to siddle up the side of the hill almost like a warrior planning an ambush. Paulina's laughter ringing behind him would be enough reason for him to straighten his back and turn around for a glance at her and at the green foliage surrounding the ash-covered clearing.

It occurred to him that soon it would no longer be a place of ashes and half-burned logs. The grain would sprout and the shoots would come out of the earth, green little spears in the sunlight. And by that time the first steady night-rains would set in, and the earth would be a carpet of green. That would also be the time for weeding. In life one must take care that no evil choke out the good; that is also the law of the clearing.

"It will mean hard work, Paulina", he said aloud, scarcely knowing that he thus used her name for the first time that morning. "It will be hard, for there are only two of us

here. In other places neighbors are called in to help, but here we are alone. And so it may be perhaps for a long time. A queer thing I've thought of just now, don't you think?"

She had not heard him clearly. There had been a patch to the left which she had almost overlooked. But she heard him talking, as if to himself.

"A queer thing, maybe or maybe not. But we must get used to it, Paulina. Till the *oñga* grows up; and is a man himself. Then he will make a clearing too—of his own, maybe!"

"Well—to be sure, it will be his own" said Paulina. "As you are so will he be—when his time demands. . . ."

"You are talking like a prophet!" he cried, astonished.

She was silenced by the word. A prophet? Could she be any less? That she had borne her husband a child was not all. Would she not have to bring him to manhood, until, as the saying goes, the road would come to its forking place?

Paulo now stood facing the east again. What had he said?

Ahead, near the top the hill stood the tall cross of reeds which he had planted, and it seemed lost in the steady glare of the sun. Beyond was the dark forest. Would some kindly Spirit from there come to take a hand or answer his perplexity. . . .

Paulina had been watching him, and she now saw that the shade had moved away from the hammock. The baby cried once or twice, she fancied. "I must walk up there", she said aloud to herself.

Iloko Journalism and Periodical Literature

By Leopoldo Y. Yabes

"... Journalism is the universalization of literature. The original oral poetry... was addressed to the public as a whole; the passage from oral to written limits literature to a reading class, with a correspondent narrowing interest, since literature must reflect the interest of the audience to which it appeals. With periodical literature, the appeal and the breadth of interest are again made universal. And this universalization of literature is not potential, but actual; periodical literature is bound up with every detail of commercial activity and public life".—Richard G. Moulton.¹

SINCE the inception of Iloko journalism about the end of the last century, there have been published in Iloko or partly in Iloko some eighty newspapers and other periodicals, and only a few of the more important of these can be referred to in such a short sketch as the present.

Although some newspapers such as *El Eco de Vigan* (1884), "the first paper which saw light outside Manila,"² were published in the Ilocano provinces before 1890, journalism in Iloko began less than half a century ago, in 1889, when *El Ilocano* was founded by Isabelo de los Reyes. This Iloko-Spanish fortnightly was twenty-seven

years ahead of *El Pasig* (1862),³ first paper to use material in Tagalog, and seven years ahead of *Diariong Tagalog*⁴ (1882), first daily published partly in Tagalog; but, in the words of Wenceslao E. Retana, it was "el primer periódico genuinamente *indio* que ha visto la luz en Filipinas".⁵ Unlike the *Diariong Tagalog* and *El Pasig*, its ideals and personnel were all native. Isabelo de los Reyes, therefore, is the father of Iloko journalism and *El Ilocano* is its genesis. *El Ilocano* expressed its policy as follows:⁶

"We have no other object in *El Ilocano* than to serve our beloved Ilocanos by contributing to the enlightenment of the Filipinos as a whole, defending their interests, but never entering into a commercial venture. That is why we do our mission without expecting monetary reward.

"We have always preached economy, love for work, and here we are, with the result of our efforts in our modest paper.

"All our aspirations are directed towards the aggrandizement of the intellectual, moral, and material life of the Philippines in general, and the Ilocanos in particular; and all our efforts are exerted to this end."

The paper ran much literary and ethnological matter such as de los Reyes' version of the *Life of Lam-ang*,

his translation of *Aida*, and some of his poems and folklore articles. It also published poems by Justo Claudio y Fojas and Mariano Dacanay. Although himself not a member of the Katipunan, de los Reyes made his paper serviceable to the society, the aims and doctrines of which he heartily subscribed to. The paper ceased publication in 1895 as a result of the Philippine Revolution.

We have no record of any Iloko periodical published during the Revolutionary period. *La Independencia* (1898), an out-and-out nationalist paper which served as the organ of the Revolutionary government, was founded by General Antonio Luna, distinguished Ilocano soldier and literary man, but because it was printed in Spanish, it does not properly belong to this study.

With the institution of American sovereignty, the Iloko press began to make some respectable strides. During the first decade of the century a large section of the press was sectarian because of the Aglipayan schism and the Protestant inroads. But as the years went by the press became more and more non-sectarian, and less and less partisan, and today, although the sectarian press is still strong, it is no longer as strong as before and it has become more tolerant. The non-sectarian and non-partisan press, on the other hand, has become more and more influential with the educated people.

The Sectarian Press:—As early as 1905 or thereabouts the *Dalan ti Cappia* (Way of Peace), an Iloko-English Protestant weekly, made its appearance in Vigan. It was later moved to Manila, and still later, about the middle twenties, was merged with the *Daguiti Naimbag a Damag* (Good Tidings), another Protestant English-Iloko weekly published in San Fernando, La Union. The merged publications assumed the name *Daguiti Naimbag a Damag ken Dalan ti Cappia*. These two periodicals, together with *La Lucha*, are the oldest Iloko periodicals still in existence. In 1909 *La Lucha*, chief organ of the Philippine Independent church, was established. During its early years it was edited by Vicente T. Fernandez and was published only in Spanish, but after some years it became an Iloko-Spanish paper, and a decade or so ago it became a purely Iloko paper and changed its name to *Dangadang*. This paper is a most bitter enemy of Catholicism and in its columns have appeared most of the vitriolic Aglipayan attacks against the older church. It is at present printed at Pasay, Rizal, and Santiago A. Fonacier has been its editor for many years. It has, however, also published Fonacier's Iloko translation of Rizal's novels, Tolstoy's *Ivan the Fool*, Voltaire's *Candide*, Guzzoni's *La Figlia del Cardinale*, etc., and some readable poetry from the pens of Jose Garvida Flores and other poets. About the same time the *Philippine Christian*, an all-English Protestant monthly, made its bow in Vigan. About the year 1919 the Seventh Day Adventists established *Ti Damag ti Pagarian* (News of the Kingdom), a periodical in magazine form.⁷

To counteract the anti-Catholic propaganda waged by these periodicals, the Catholics also established a number of periodicals. The oldest of these were *El Tiempo Católico* and *Ti Aguipadamag* (The Courier). The latter was a four-page weekly, founded in 1914, selling at one centavo a copy. It was published in Vigan with Francisco

V. Lazo as director. It contained mostly religious articles. *El Mensajero*, founded in 1923, is a Spanish-Iloko weekly published in Vigan. It is the organ of the Defensores de la Libertad and is directed by Fidel Reyes. In 1925 *La Visita*, Iloko weekly, appeared in Baguio, printed at the Catholic School Press. In the same year the *Amigo del Pueblo*, the most influential Catholic paper in Iloko at present, made its appearance in Manila. Besides its purely religious contents, this monthly magazine prints dramas, short stories, novelettes, essays, and poems, with some religious color. Being on the defensive side, these papers are not as aggressive as those of the Aglipayans and Protestants.

The Partisan Press:—Under this heading I include all periodicals subsidized or morally supported by, and serving the interests of political groups. *La Lucha*, already mentioned, is one of them because in all political contests it has come out consistently and openly for Aglipayan candidates. *El Mensajero*, though less politically minded, may also be classed as partisan in this sense.

Palaris and *El Triunfo del Pueblo*, both Spanish-Pangasinan-Iloko weeklies established in Pangasinan in 1914, are fine examples of partisan papers.⁸ Both were founded to advance political aims: *Palaris*, those of the Pangasinans, and *El Triunfo del Pueblo*, those of the Ilokos. Both ceased publication when their ends were achieved. Another partisan paper was the *Intelligencer*, an English-Iloko weekly founded in 1929 in Manila chiefly to further the political interests of Elpidio Quirino, now Secretary of the Interior. It was edited by Eliseo Quirino. It nevertheless rendered some good service to Iloko letters because it published some good poems and helped popularize the Iloko short story. It ceased to exist not long after the 1931 general elections from which Quirino emerged triumphant.

The Independent Press:—In a strict sense there is no such thing as an entirely independent press because no periodical can entirely and all the time ignore outside influence, especially if such influence comes from supporters. What are included under this heading may not be entirely independent periodicals, but they are so listed because they have at least not been obviously partisan.

About 1905 Victorino Balbin, Juan Quintos, and Antonio Jimenez established in Vigan an Iloko-Spanish weekly, *Algo es Algo*. About the same time and in the same town another weekly in Spanish and Iloko, *La Nueva Era*, was founded with Juan Villamor as editor. In 1906 appeared *La Juventud Ilocana*, an Iloko-Spanish fortnightly edited by Jose F. Tongson and directed by the students of the Universidad Ilocana at Vigan. It was a defender of the rights of the people. In 1910 Jose F. Tongson published in the same town *Sinamar* (Rays), an Iloko-Spanish-English bi-weekly. A little later Mariano N. Gaerlan put out another publication, *Batallador*, an Iloko-Spanish-English weekly, in San Fernando, La Union. Gaerlan called his paper a "periódico independiente defensor de los intereses del pueblo." Buenaventura J. Bello, one of the most important figures in Iloko journalism, began to edit in Vigan in 1911 a trilingual fortnightly, *Solidaritas*, which devoted itself to the sciences, literature, the fine arts,

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Rajah Indara Patra and the Dragons

By Manuel E. Buenafe

A very, very long time ago, when the island of Mindanao was but newly sprung from the sea, a pair of gigantic dragons lived there—Omaka-an and his mate Maka-ogis. For a time they roamed over the entire island, but finally they settled in the region about Lake Lanao.



Omaka-an established one lair in the Gurayen mountain range in the northwest, and another in the Makaturing range in the southeast. They had another haunt on Mount Matutum in Cotabato. So big were these monsters that when they slept they used the summits of the mountain ridges for beds. When they wanted to fish in Illana Bay to the south, they had only to stretch out their monstrous limbs and scoop up water and fish with their great claws.

These dragons had a taste for human flesh and devoured those people who were daring enough to attempt to settle in Lanao. A very few did settle in the country, but had to hide in caves and trees, and Allah took pity on them and changed them into sprites. Reports of the cannibalistic monsters spread far and wide and reached even Mecca.

It happened that there lived in Mecca at that time two zealous servants of Allah named Rajah Indara Patra and Rajah Solaiman, the sons of the powerful Sultan Nabi. When they heard of the monsters plaguing Lanao, they decided to put an end to that terror and to bring the knowledge of Allah, the one true God, and of Mohammed, His Prophet, to that far land. They conferred with their father, and it was decided that Rajah Solaiman, the younger, should undertake the journey to Lanao first, and that if misfortune befell him, Rajah Indara Patra would follow.

Forthwith Rajah Solaiman prepared for the journey. On the day he was to depart, he planted a certain tree known as the *kilala* and spoke to his brother thus: "If this tree of life withers, then go in search of my remains." Then the young Solaiman set sail alone.

It was years before he reached Mindanao. He found Omaka-an on Mount Matutum, and challenged the dragon. "I am sent by my father Sultan Nabi and my brother Rajah Indara Patra," he said, "to kill you because you devour all the people who come here. Prepare yourself, for you shall pay at last for the evil you have done."

The crafty dragon replied: "Well, I am ready to die, but I advise you to cut me clear through, for if you do not, I will not die."

Rajah Solaiman with one great blow cut the dragon into two, but the two pieces became two dragons and Rajah Solaiman had to fight them both. He fought long and valiantly, but the more he hacked at the dragons, the more numerous his enemies became, and he was finally overwhelmed and died.

In Mecca, Rajah Indara Patra had been watching the growth of the *kilala* tree. For years it had thrived, then, suddenly, when it was about to bloom, it withered. Thus did Rajah Indara Patra learn of his brother's lone death.

Without as much as bidding his relatives goodbye, Rajah Indara Patra hastily set sail, eastward bound, to avenge the death of his beloved brother. He first touched the Lanao shore at the place now known as Malabang. From there he journeyed inland and when he reached Bandar Inged, near Binidayan, he sighted the gigantic Omaka-an on Mount Matutum. "There is the monster that killed my brother!" he said to himself.

When he faced the beast, he demanded: "Are you the monster who killed my brother, Rajah Solaiman?"

"Yes", replied the dragon. "I killed him in a fight."

"Then I shall kill you!"

"I am prepared to die," said the dragon calmly, "but I advise you to cut me through, or else I will not die."

Rajah Indara Patra was wiser than his ill-fated brother. In the fight that immediately began, he did not cut Omaka-an through, but only slashed and slashed at him, and after a long battle, the crafty Omaka-an, bleeding from a thousand wounds, fell before the more cunning Rajah Indara Patra.

After killing Omaka-an, Rajah Indara Patra searched for Maka-ogis. He found her at Gurayen and forthwith slew her in the very same manner he had killed Omaka-an.

Then free to roam the country unmolested, he began a search for the remains of his brother, but all his efforts were in vain. He could find no trace of Rajah Solaiman's body. He could ask for no information from anyone, for there were as yet no human beings in the land other than himself.

One day he was benighted at Marantao, near Dansalan. He sought shelter under a balete tree and began to cook his food. He was so grieved at having been unable to find the body of his brother, that the tears began to trickle down his face, almost extinguishing the fire. The occupant of the tree, a good-natured sprite, took pity on him and asked: "Why do you grieve so, Allah's favored one?"

Rajah Indara Patra was startled. He looked around and saw nobody. He doubted what he had heard; but the voice spoke again: "Why do you grieve, Allah's favored one?"

His doubts vanished. It was certainly a voice, and he answered: "I am grieving, O Kind One, over the death of my beloved brother, Rajah Solaiman, whose remains I can not find."

"Your brother's body was devoured by the monster, Omaka-an, whom you have slain."

"But can you tell me, O Kind Spirit, where his ring is?" he asked.

"I can not tell you exactly, brave one, where it is, but it was lost near Sogod, on the south bank of the Lake during the fierce encounter."

Then the voice ceased.

Rajah Indara Patra was much heartened. The next

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The Portuguese in Java

By G. G. van der Kop

A FEW months ago I contributed an article to the *Philippine Magazine* on the remains of Old Batavia and I had occasion to make mention of the old Portuguese Church and the Portuguese community. I mentioned also that traces of the Portuguese influence at Batavia can be found even in our days. This is quite true, nevertheless such a bare statement may easily lead to a misconception; as a matter of fact, a misconception respecting the actual significance of the Portuguese elements encountered in old, and of course, in a far less degree, in modern Batavia also, is rather common, and current even among Dutch residents of Netherland India. When referring to these elements many people are in the habit of dating their origin back to the so-called "Portuguese period," but neither Java, nor Batavia, has ever actually known a "Portuguese period". It is a fact, indeed, that the Portuguese were the first Europeans to set foot in Java, but they never established any colony in the island, although evidence points to the fact that they had that intention.



The evidence I refer to consists of a certificate, dated August 21, 1522, the original of which is now in Lisbon, Portugal. The certificate was drawn up as an "agreement" between Henrique Leme, Captain of a Portuguese expedition from Malacca, and ambassador of George de Albuquerque, Captain of Malacca, and the Prince or King of Sunda. It refers also to the placing of a memorial column (or *padrao*) commemorating the landing of the Portuguese in Java on the banks of the Tji-liwoeng, in the same vicinity where the Dutch, many years later, established themselves. An examination of the document reveals, however, that it hardly deserves the name "agreement", because it bears only the signatures of a number of Portuguese witnesses, who confirm that the Prince of Sunda, represented by a few delegates, agreed to permit the building of a fortress and the annual delivery of a quantity of pepper. The signatures of the Prince and his delegates are lacking, so the legal value of the document is nil. Such one-sided agreements of Portuguese origin became afterwards the example for the servants of the Dutch East India Company in their diplomatic dealings with Oriental princes, which explains why so many disputes arose between them in which both parties maintained that they were acting in good faith. Whether both parties were equally justified in doing so, I leave to the reader to decide on the evidence of this curious Portuguese document.

The column which indicated the place where a Portuguese fortress might have been built should the expedition have been followed by other Portuguese visits from Malacca, was recovered as late as 1918, when the foundations were laid for a new godown on the Prinsenstraat in Old Batavia. It is now one of the most interesting relics of the first intercourse between the West and the island of Java in the Museum at Batavia, although the sculptured coat of arms and the inscriptions on the column have been partly destroyed. It is assumed that when the Dutch established themselves in Jacatra nearly a century later,

they found this pillar still in its place, probably partly sunk into the soil, and were satisfied with destroying the arms and inscriptions without going to the trouble of removing it. In the course of centuries it must have disappeared entirely into the marshy soil until its discovery in the beginning of the twentieth century.

It is almost certain that the visit of Captain Leme to Java was the only direct intercourse the Portuguese have ever had with Java, so one must look for an other explanation for the traces of the Portuguese influence in the island, and more particularly at Batavia, than their actual presence at some remote time in the past.

To find the origin of these traces, which consist mainly of a rather frequent occurrence of Portuguese family names among a small class of people usually designated by the name of "Native Christians", whose political status is similar to that of the Native population in general, and among Indo-European families, who rank politically with the European population, as well as of certain elements in native but non-Javanese music, one has to turn back to the days previous to the advent of the Dutch in the Malay Archipelago. After the Portuguese had taken Malacca in 1511 they permitted liberated slaves to live by themselves in exchange for certain services, largely of a military nature, which they were compelled to render to their Portuguese liberators. These people were of pure Asiatic stock but more closely bound to the white conquerors than the rest of the population. One of the main objects of the Portuguese conquest was the conversion of the heathen, and among these liberated slaves they made their first converts. They were christened with Portuguese names, even some of the proudest ones, because the most haughty dons considered it a sacred duty to be their godfathers. The converts adopted the Portuguese dress as well as the Portuguese language with which they had become familiar. The same thing had taken place previously in various Portuguese settlements in India, and the Spaniards followed a similar policy in the Moluccas. The Dutch East India Company, primarily a commercial venture without any great interest in religious affairs, did not follow the policy on a scale worth mentioning, although a few of the Company's most prominent servants pointed out that such a course would strengthen the Dutch position by attaching a converted and favored class of Asiatics to them.

In the course of the conflicts between the Dutch and the Portuguese, and afterwards with the Spaniards in Eastern waters, many of these Christian Asiatics, serving as soldiers under the banners of Portugal and Spain, were captured and later permitted to settle as free burghers at Batavia on condition that they serve the Company as soldiers if required to do so. The scope of this article does not permit me to enter into details in respect to the rather complicated influences to which this class of Batavia burghers was exposed and to the admixture of foreign blood due to their intermarrying with representatives of various peoples of the Archipelago as well as with half-caste Europeans, who

also formed a considerable class of citizens in Old Batavia. I would then have to refer to the various names by which the various elements of the population of Old Batavia were designated for which there are no English equivalents and which would rather bewilder the reader not familiar with the scene.

The language of these Batavia burghers who, it should be remembered, were of pure Asiatic stock and whose appearance pointed to coal black ancestors somewhere in India, was Portuguese; they bore Portuguese names and professed the Christian creed, at one time Roman Catholic, afterwards Protestant, and—such is human nature—boasted of their “Portuguese” origin with so much success, that in old documents up till the middle of the nineteenth century, one finds them referred to quite frequently as “Portuguese” or “Native Portuguese”. They formed a class by themselves, the “Mardykers”, and notwithstanding many vicissitudes, they maintained themselves as such until hardly

a century ago. They produced a number of remarkable characters, such as Augustyn Michiels, who died in 1833, the largest landowner Batavia ever knew. On the whole the attitude of the Dutch East India Company was hostile towards them, however, and whereas in the beginning of the eighteenth century the group still counted a considerable number of well-to-do members, it disintegrated in the course of time and was finally practically destroyed by ignorance and poverty. It is to these people that the Portuguese elements one still encounters at Batavia and in some other parts of Netherland India, must be traced back. A somewhat similar process took place in a few islands of the Moluccas such as Ternate and Amboina.

It is now nearly a century ago that mention was made for the last time in official documents of the “Native Portuguese” or the “Portuguese” community at Batavia,

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Musings

By Julieta N. Zamora

*Idling is a virtue, for it is an escape into dreams,
into deep and lofty thoughts.*

NOW that I am idle and free, the beauty present before my gaze seems all the more beautiful for its silence. I feel, as well as behold, this beauty.

With the warmth of the wind that blows gently, tenderly upon my face, I feel that I am not myself, the school-minded girl of sixteen—myself of the hurly-burly city. I feel that I am somebody else, somebody of the mountains, of the rivers, of the evergreen.

I look at the legendary Mount Makiling, and Mariang Makiling, the heroine of my childhood days, comes into my thoughts. I picture her standing serenely at the foot of the mountain, the wind blowing back her long black hair as it now does mine. I can see her lovely, languid eyes wandering over these fields.

In the distance, I hear dogs barking. They disturb my peaceful reverie. I feel a sudden fright and horrible thoughts whirl in my head. Yet I quickly abandon them. On a beautiful day like this, I must not think of ugly, evil things. And as I look at the green fields of Mother Earth, at her bright, happy flowers, I am once more lost in dreams. What have I to fear with God's sentinels around? And besides, as I look up to the sky, I see Him looking down upon me, and the divine quiet of His presence makes me unafraid.

I stoop down, pick a wild flower that grows nearby, and pin it in my hair. I pick another and play with it with my fingers. Then I wander about aimlessly. From down below, I hear the gurgling of a brook that flows among the hills. I seem to listen to the ringing of some distant bell that peals with happiness.

I sit down beside the water. I look down into the pool,

and see a happy face smiling at me. It is smiling, but the eyes are tearful. Perhaps it is only because I am too happy. I chant with happiness, and the gay butterflies, the sweet flowers, the peaceful trees, and the majestic mountains seem to listen.

A little tired, I lie down on the grass-covered bank. I feel the warmth of earth and I say, “Mother Earth is just like me. I, too, am warm with emotion, with hidden yearnings, warm with sweet thoughts and sweet dreams of beauty.”

I look up into the sky through a space open at all times but perceived only in moments of revelation, a kind of illumined pathway to heaven, a door to God's kingdom.

And yet, is this not also Paradise down here below? I shut my eyes to picture how the real Eden might look, only to open them again, for all beauty is around me.

During this tongueless moment, now that I am one with the world and am at peace with it, I can not help but wipe away a tear and heave a sigh, not of regret but of contentment and joy. Who would not when what one has been longing for, what one has been craving, has been realized? *Peace. . . peace.* And as I sweep the scenery, “Dear Lord”, I cry, “may I forever have the mind to understand Thee, forever possess the heart that can love and feel one with Thee.”

Soon the day darkens. The sun sets, leaving behind a faint streak of yellow, wrapping everything in still deeper quiet, in deeper beauty, in deeper, sweeter joy. The wind wafts smooth and slow; the trees stand quiet, even the singing of the brook is hushed. The birds have gone to rest and the flowers have hung their heads in sleep.

And still, here I remain, musing undisturbed. Then I hear my mother's call.

With Charity To All

By Putakte and Bubuyog

THE Spanish Civil War is fast becoming a truly civilized war. The whole world is watching with bated breath the march of events in Spain. The foreign press has taken sides from the outset, and has been very outspoken in its sympathies. The Manila press will also take sides and be outspoken in its sympathies as soon as President Quezon has taken sides and become very outspoken in his sympathies. Till that time the editors, following tradition, are not supposed to know which side to take. Accordingly, we expect to read one or the other of the following editorials as soon as President Quezon has broken his silence.



Number one

The open sympathy shown by President Quezon for the Rightists in Spain is a step in the right direction. It is indicative of the spirit of the Filipino people predicated upon their love of law and order. Let us admit that as the only Christian nation in the Orient, a heavy responsibility devolves upon us. It behooves us to give an open demonstration of our piety. In this connection President Quezon's statement is explanatory of our faith that is democracy, and of our vision that is our life.

The President of the Commonwealth has once more evidenced his faith in the integrity of public institutions postulated on the spirit of unselfish service to the commonalty or to the citizenry. In a way, the influence of militant civic spirit has always been critical of and against subversive forces. However, it is of moment that nothing should be done which would in the least impair the cardinal function of the army to shoot itself to an objective upon orders to public security. This, we submit, is the only warranty for a self-executing law of progress. It is the only safeguard against the malcontents and preachers of underhand and subversive isms. The pronouncement of the Filipino leadership that is Quezon will set aside every opposition as futile. The cardinal advantages attached to this gesture are commonplaces of public administration and constitute the flowering of decades of common hoping. Much of an ordination of favorable fate, this token of loyalty, marked in some cases but only inceptive in others, is among the manifold contributions to the eradication of social ills.

Number two

The open sympathy shown by President Quezon for the government in Spain is a step in the right direction. It is indicative of the spirit of the Filipino people predicated upon their love of law and order. Let us admit that, as the only democracy in the Orient, a heavy responsibility devolves upon us. It behooves us to give an open demonstration of our loyalty to the spirit of freedom. In this connection President Quezon's statement is explanatory of our faith that is democracy, and of our vision that is our life.

The President of the Commonwealth has once more evidenced his faith in the integrity of public institutions, postulated upon the spirit of unselfish service to the commonalty or to the citizenry. In a way, the influence of militant civic spirit has always been critical of and against reactionary forces. And it is of moment that nothing should be done which would in the least impair the cardinal function of the army to shoot itself to an objective upon orders to public security. This, we submit, is the only warranty for a self-executing law of progress. It is the only safeguard against the selfish and grasping interests. This pronouncement of the Filipino leadership that is Quezon will set aside every opposition as futile. The cardinal advantages attached to this gesture are commonplaces of public administration and constitute the flowering of decades of common hoping. Much of an ordination of favorable fate, this token of loyalty, marked in some cases but only inceptive in others, is among the manifold contributions to the eradication of social ills.

Efer since the Quirinoguintoexp'änatzionbewegung, alles das ve knowen ist vat ve in die Zeitungen nicht readen. Sagen die Zeitungen das die Spainzivilvar die Fight zwischen der Rightikers und der Leftikers ist. Aber ve tinken odervice. Ve tink das die Spaingovernment vant der Matadoren und Toreadoren mit der Irish Bull zu fighten. Die patriotische Matadoren und Toreadoren gerefusen haben und fragten: "Warum? Haven ve nicht genug Spanische Bullen? Ve tink ve go home." Soon it gifs Thünder und Lichtning und rainet Kätze und Doggen. Der Associatedpressreporter der Mistäke machte und natürlich hat die Spaingovernment misgequoted. Unfortünatlich, die Spaingovernment hat keine Quirinoguintobewegung explänatzion zu maken. Und Spain hat nicht Gutvillinternatzionalassoziatzionen wie China-Philippine Association, Japan-Philippine Association, Hindu-Philippine Association, America-Philippine Association, Ilokano-Philippine Association, und Filipino-Philippine Association. In der Philippinen it gifs Herr Unordentlichallgemeinverwaltersekretärytretzürer Farölan, Gottinhimmel! Aber Spain hat Farölan nicht. Und so dey Assoziatzionen wie Bulltoreadorassoziatzion, Francobullassoziatzion, Molaprietoassoziatzion und Farölanspainassoziatzion nicht haben.

Ve vant zu kongratülate die Philippinepress und auch die Ilokansische Press für der fair und skwer Attitüde auf die Spainzivilvar. Für exampel, wie sagen die Lokälzeitungen, die Leftikers vin in der Morgen, die Rightikers in der Effening. Die Spaingovernment sürendert im Morgen und vint in die Effening. Fery offen die Soldaten geten in Morgen gekilled, but auf Effening dey vas oop again, vich like gut Kristianers ist nicht; who must drei Tagen vaiten. Dis ist vas Mann sagt fair und skwer. Wie sagt der Englischer Sir Roger von Koverly, "Der ist müch zu on both siden gesaid be."

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Hawaiian Interludes

By Alice Bryant

JUST a week after spring vacation great excitement prevailed in the Paradise of the Pacific. Pele, the goddess of the volcano, had awakened. Lava was flowing from the side of Mauna Loa. We heard about it as soon as we woke up in the morning. The glow of the eruption had been seen at night from Hilo and even from Paauhau, a village only three miles away from us. The lava was reported to be flowing into Kona and Kau, the very farthest part of the island.



In many parts of the world a volcanic eruption is a signal for people to leave their homes and flee as far as possible from the scene of volcanic activity. In Hawaii it is a signal for everyone to leave home and rush toward the flowing lava. If it is molten, they will ladle some of it out to make souvenirs. If the top and sides harden making a tube through which molten lava rushes hissing and boiling, they may use the top of the flow as a roadway into the interior of the island, enjoying as they go along frequent glimpses of the fiery interior through large fissures and crevasses in the tube.

Titus Coan, one of the pioneer missionaries to whom Hawaii owes so great a debt of civilization, gives an excellent account of his journeys on the hardened crust of such flows.* Although increased pressure from within frequently breaks these crusts into blocks which are at once melted in the white-hot flowing lava, Mr. Coan insists that one who is experienced in the ways of Pele can walk thus in safety.

Indeed, Mauna Loa does seem to have a kindly regard for the human race. It has built for them a large part of the beautiful island of Hawaii. Its flows in historic times have been either in the interior or on the sparsely inhabited dry side of the island, where it discommodates as few people as possible. It is true that it threatened Hilo in 1855 and again in 1881. In the latter year a stream of molten lava that had flowed fifty miles, stopped within half a mile of the town. But it touched the town only with its fiery breath. In present-day Hawaii Pele does not slay. She only impresses people with her majesty and power. And she increases the mass of mighty Mauna Loa and extends the shore line of Hawaii.

As soon as I heard about the flow, I thought of making up a party to visit it the following day, but I was discouraged from doing so. The lava was flowing from a crevasse at an altitude of 12,000 feet. It probably would be some days before it reached the road, and meanwhile it was practically inaccessible. It had taken the Alike flow in 1919 two weeks to reach the shore, and it had continued flowing into the sea thirteen days, boiling the water, cooking the fish, and making a new shore line.

We waited a week, and then the flow obligingly crossed the road which runs around the island. Saturday afternoon five of us started off through a pouring rain in a flivver. Packed in with us and strewn over us was an assortment of umbrellas, wraps, bundles of lunch, flash lights, and ukuleles.

At Waimea we ran out of the rain and into the rays of the setting sun. We motored on into Kona. Many other cars were on the narrow road, all headed toward the flow. Sooner or later we saw almost everyone that we knew.

At Kealakekua an angry red streak was visible in the black sky of night. By the time we stopped for dinner at eleven, this streak was lighter and brighter and covered a large part of the sky.

Soon afterwards, in a wilderness where one rarely meets an automobile, we ran into a traffic jam. It did not delay us long, however.

As we neared the flow the glare from the eruption made the countryside as light as day. Cars were parked all along the road side, and people were trying to sleep in them, under them, on running boards. Others were eating, talking, or singing and playing the ukulele.

Policemen directed our parking, and we had to walk only a few hundred feet to reach the lava flow. We were disappointed. It was not molten, seething lava, but the rough *aa*—a mass of it twelve feet high blocking the road. The outside of it had cooled enough to become black, though all the crevices glowed with heat. It was still moving. Pieces breaking off fell toward us.

On one large piece of lava Hawaiians had placed offerings to Pele. Flower leis, silk scarves, silver dollars and smaller coins. The scarves were smouldering, and some of the coins had melted.

We heard that the flow had almost reached the shore, but that the road down to the beach was too bad for Fords. Some said it was four miles, others said six. Three members of our party said it was too far to walk. So, leaving the others, a young Portuguese and I started down the trail of loose lava. It was two o'clock in the morning, but the light from the eruption was so bright and far-reaching that it seemed as light as day.

Standing at last on the beach we saw a wonderful sight. In front of us, only a few hundred feet from the ocean was the advancing end of the lava flow. It was a cliff of incandescent lava forty feet high and a thousand or twelve hundred feet long.

Between it and the ocean was a tiny village of Hawaiian fishermen. Before the lava reached the water it would have to flow over the spot on which we were standing and over this village. Slowly it advanced toward us pushed on from above. All along the lava precipice the top was continually falling over, and so moving farther forward, while more came from above to take its place. Now and then a huge boulder of lava would topple over, and sometimes split as it fell. The whole cliff of lava glowed with heat so that we turned away, looked at it, and again turned away to keep the heat from burning our faces and the light from hurting our eyes.

The people in the houses nearest the flow had removed their furnishings, and even part of the lumber of their houses. Those in the farther houses were even then moving

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Kinship Usages among the Pampangos

By Ricardo C. Galang

KINSHIP usages among the Pampangos and kinship terms are generally uniform throughout the province, although one may find some slight dissimilarities. In San Simon, for instance, *isu* is used to mean a son, nephew, or godchild; in Apalit, the term *itung* is used. *Atung* sometimes is used for either word.



qng tud, great grandfather; *apung babai qng tud*, great grandmother; *apung lalaki qng talampacan*, great great grandfather; *apung babai qng talampacan*, great great grandmother. All the cousins of these grandparents are also called *apu*.

The Pampangos make up the sixth largest group in the country. They are found in Pampanga, and in some parts of Tarlac, Nueva Ecija, Bataan, and Laguna. There are more than 20,000 living in Manila. The Census of 1918 gives 257,620 as the population of the province. A recent estimate, 1932, places the present population of the province at 300,000. There are twenty-three towns, San Fernando being the capital.

CAPATAD (ca pah tad), Brother or sister. The word means "a part of". In Santa Ana, Mexico, and San Luis *caputul* or *utul* is used. Half-brothers and half-sisters on both the mother's and father's sides are designated *caputul*.

TATA (tah tah), Father. Other words are used to designate the same person; *tatang* and *ibpa* or *igpa*. The last two are used in formal speech. In Apalit, San Simon, Macabebe, and San Fernando *tatang* carries with it some thoughts of love.

CACA (ca ca). This denotes an older brother or sister. Specifically the older brother is called *coya*, and an older sister, *ati*. The older male cousins, the older brother-in-law, the older half-brother, and the older male cousins of one's brother-in-law are known as *coya*, too. *Atchi* is sometimes substituted for *ati*. These last two words mean, besides the older sister, the older female cousins of one's sister-in-law.

It is not only the father who is called *tata* or its synonyms; one's maternal and paternal uncles are also his *tata*. The husbands of maternal and paternal aunts and the godfather in baptism, confirmation, and marriage are also called either *tata* or *tatang*. Lastly the husbands of the male cousins of those aunts are also called by the same name. It should be noted that the word *ibpa* or its equivalent *igpa*, is the one word to designate one's father and the others are in many places substitutes for *bapa* which means uncle.

WALI (wah li), Younger brother or sister. In some localities the more tender term *waling* or *aling* is used. Other relatives known by the same word are younger cousins, younger brother-in-law, and the younger brothers and sisters of the brother-in-law's and sister-in-law's cousins.

IMA (i má), Mother. There are other terms used to mean mother: *indu* and *inda*. *Ima* means, besides mother, several other relatives. The wives of the maternal and paternal uncles and the wives of the male cousins of these uncles are known by the same word. One's godmother, and in a few instances, the sisters of this godmother answer to the same names, *ima*, *indu*, or *inda*. In nearly all cases *indu*, in formal speech, is used to designate one's mother.

PANGUNACAN (pang oo nah can). Nephew or niece. The sons and daughters of one's brother-in-law are also called *pangunacan*. Step-sons and step-daughters are referred to in the same way.

BAPA (bah pah), Uncle. One's uncles on both his father's and mother's side and the brothers and the cousins of these uncles are called his *bapa*. The paternal and the maternal aunts' husbands are also so called. In many towns *tata* or *tatang* is substituted for *bapa*. One's step father is also called *bapa*.

PISAN (peé san), Cousin. This kinship term is used to mean cousins to the third degree and in some cases beyond the third, and is the general term for all cousins. There are specific terms to qualify specific cousins: *pisan alang* *alang pilatan* (cousin without a gap) means first cousin; *pisan pacatadua*, second cousin; and *pisan pacatatu*, third cousin.

DARA (dah rah), Aunt. *Nana* is an equivalent term. One's uncle's wife and step mother, and female cousins of one's mother to the third degree are called *dara*. In direct address *dara* is seldom used and if so, it is used with an angry connotation. *Nana* or *nanang* which connotes love and respect is the most popular in polite society.

CASING-INDU (ca sing in doo), Half-brother or half-sister on the mother's side. *Casing-ibpa* is a half-brother or half-sister on the father's side.

APU (á pu), Grandparents. This is a general term meaning all grandparents. Literally it means old. There are, however, some specifications to indicate different degrees; thus: *incung* or *apung lalaki* means grandfather; *impu* or *apung babai* means grandmother; *apung lalaki*

ASAWA (a sá wah), Wife or husband. *Maquibale* (literally owner of a house) is used to substitute for *asawa* when the wife is meant. There are many localities where neither the husband nor the wife calls the other *asawa*, not even in referring to each other. In some instances the popular Pampango word *abe* (companion) is used to mean one's wife or one's husband. In speaking to others a wife says "the father of Jose" when she refers to her husband, Jose being usually the eldest son of the family. It is only recently that husbands and wives, like Occidentals, call each other by name.

CATUANGAN (cat uang an), Parent-in-law. One's father-in-law is called *catuangan a lalaki* and his mother-in-law, *catuangan a babai*. The wife's or husband's maternal and paternal uncles and aunts and the cousins of these are also called *catuangan*.

MANUYANG (ma nú yang), Son or daughter-in-law. Specific designations are used; *manuyang a lalaki* is son-in-law; *manuyang a babai* means daughter-in-law.

(Continued on page 454)

My Friends

By Martin Abellana

IT is not uncommon to hear people say, "That man is my friend," or "She is my friend," when what they mean is that this or that man or woman is an acquaintance of theirs. Acquaintance is far from being friendship. According to Webster, acquaintance is personal knowledge gained by intercourse, especially short of that of friendship. Friendship, according to the same authority is amity, good understanding. Acquaintance is chiefly physical; friendship is physical and spiritual understanding, an understanding well nigh complete, both of body and soul. Thus, although I may have many so-called "friends", I have in reality only a few friends, and this is so with everybody.

Man is a communicative creature. He has his misery and his sorrow, his happiness and his beatitude to share. If his sorrow is too heavy to be borne, or his happiness too intense, he looks for a friend to whom he can unbosom himself. Emerson, poet-philosopher of New England, said: "A friend may well be reckoned the masterpiece of nature."

Saint Chrysostom said: "Such is friendship, that through it we love places and seasons, for as bright bodies emit rays to a distance and flowers drop their sweet leaves on the ground around them, so friends impart favor even to



the places where they dwell. With friends, even poverty is pleasant. Words can not express the joy which a friend imparts; they only can know who have experienced friendship. A friend is dearer than the light of heaven, for it would be better for us that the sun were exhausted than that we should be without friends."

Longfellow, he of the understanding heart, lamenting the loss of his friends, cried:

Come back! ye friendships long departed!
That like o'erflowing streamlets started,
And are now dwindled, one by one,
To stony channels in the sun!
Come back! ye friends whose lives are ended,
Come back, with all that light attended,
Which seemed to darken and decay
When ye arose and went away!

No less a man than the great Aristotle, of giant intellect, is said to have shouted: "My friends! They are not friends!" What the unfortunate circumstances may have been, I do not know, but whatever the occasion for this utterance, he was mistaken! It may be that those he believed to be his friends turned traitors to him, but if so, they were not in reality his friends; they were only acquaintances. "A friend," said George MacDonald, "is a friend forever."

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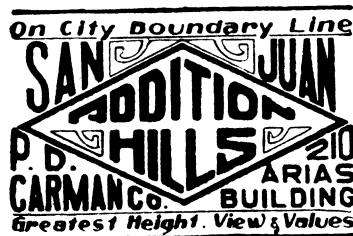
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"As we move away from speculation, we appreciate the value of real estate for the safe and profitable employment of money."—Francis H. Sisson.

Plautus said: "He is a friend who in dubious circumstances, aids in deeds when deeds are necessary." That is why friends are few, though acquaintances may be many. The rarity of true friendship makes it all the more precious. Though I may be poor and unknown, I do not regret my fate for I have a few friends who are dearer to me than anything that proud society can offer. My friends are a part of me. Our hearts are bound together with the golden cord of understanding. Our souls are in perfect harmony.

Because my friends are my riches, I am very careful with them, and take pains not to offend them in act or speech, for in the words of Quida, "There are moments in friendship, as in love, when silence is beyond words. The faults of our friend may be clear to us, but it is well to shut our eyes to them. Friendship is usually treated by the majority of mankind as a tough and everlasting thing which will survive all manner of bad treatment. But this is a great and exceedingly foolish error; it may die in an hour of a single unwise word; its conditions of existence are that it should be dealt with delicately and tenderly, being as it is a sensitive plant and not a roadside thistle. We must not expect our friend to be above humanity."

What do my friends mean to me? My answer is: Why do we have the sun, moon, and stars? Why do we have air, water, food? Why do flowers bloom and rains fall?

Why do we cry? Why do we laugh? Why the whole universe and our existence on this earth? In the answers to these questions are intricately woven the meaning of friends to me.

Cagayan Kaiñgin: Dawn

By Maximo Ramos

THE wakening birds now sprinkle forth
Cool, hesitant drops of early song
From the circling wilderness.

Soft is the scent of the standing tobacco,
Sharp the rustle of the corn in ear,
Primitive the feel of the moist sod
This April dawn in the kaiñgin. . .

And the forest sun comes up, and the shadows
Crowd affrighted into the stumps
Half-hid among the heavy leaves
Of the first crop in the kaiñgin.

Kinship Usages among the Pampangos

(Continued from page 452)

BAYO (ba yoh), Brother-in-law or sister-in-law.

BILAS (bi lás). This is the husband of one's sister-in-law.

TEGAWAN (te gah wan). Godmother or godfather. This is sometimes spelled *tewagan*. Both terms are used.

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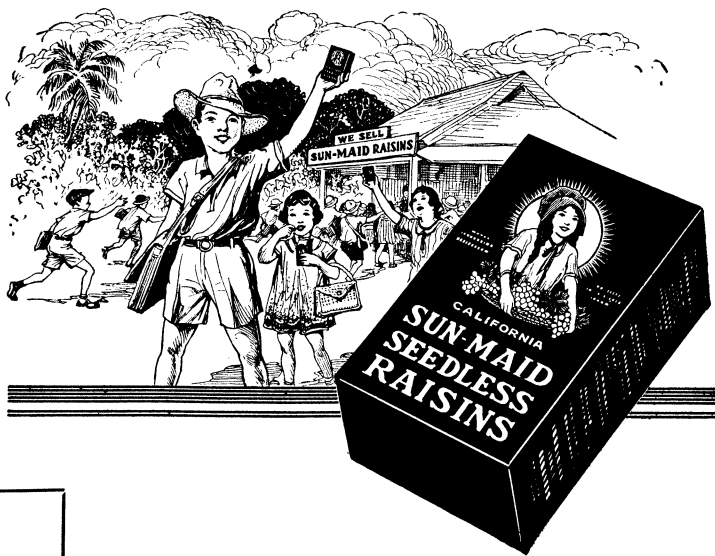
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One's godfather or godmother is created through baptism, confirmation, or marriage. A husband's godparents even before marriage become the wife's godparents. One's *tegawan* is addressed *tata* or *tatang* for it is taken that he is the second father.

INANAC (i nán nac). Godchild in baptism, confirmation, and marriage.

CUMPAE (coom pá re). The fathers of a husband and wife call each other *cumpare*. This is a corrupted form of the Spanish *compadre*. The feminine form is *cumare*.

KINAKAPATID (ki nah kah pa tid). A godchild of one's parents is his *kinakapatid*.

ITUNG (i tung). Elders, like parents, uncles, aunts, grandparents, and godparents, call young boys *itung* and young girls *inang*.

APU (ah poo). When accented on the first syllable, this word means grandparents; when it is accented on the second syllable, it means grandchild.

As suggested by the terms given, the Pampango family is bilateral, that is, the reckoning of kinship is on both the father's and mother's sides. Inside the family there are other terms of interest. For instance, when a son or a daughter is an only one, he or she is called *bungsu*. There is much more affection attached to this word than to any other in the list. The word, in general, means the youngest in a line.

A man from Pampanga evidently has a big family. A visitor in the province should not be surprised to find his host counting a multitude of kin. Someone has remarked that a Pampango seems to be related to every other Pampango.

Hawaiian Interludes

(Continued from page 451)

their simple household goods. While we stood there between the sea and the advancing lava, the houses nearest it began to burn.

A number of people were there watching the flow. A few had already been there two days. I asked one where they stayed.

"Well," he replied, "I was sleeping on the counter of the store when they woke me up at eleven tonight to tell me that it wasn't safe there and that I must get out. And I was asleep on a wall at one-thirty, and they woke me up again."

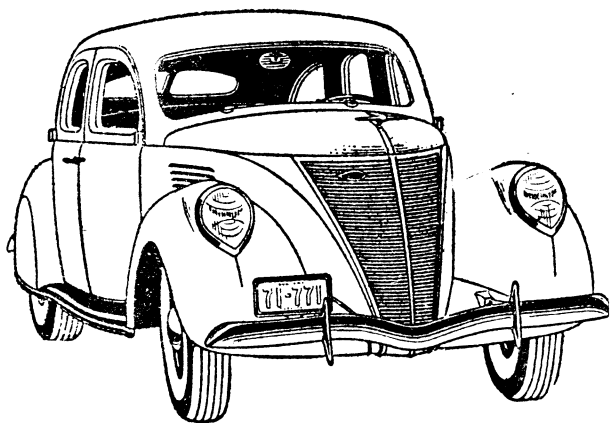
The lava seemed in no hurry to reach the sea; so, after we had watched its advance half an hour, we remembered our waiting companions and started back up the trail.

When half way up we saw a marvellous sight. Fresh lava came racing along like a fiery serpent over the old, slow moving flow. Soon it entered the sea, having passed over the village from which we had watched. A great column of steam arose.

This lava was flowing from a crevasse on the side of Mauna Loa, 7000 feet above sea level, and it travelled fifteen miles before reaching the shore at the village of Hoopuloa. At first, as I have already mentioned, lava flowed from a vent much higher up on the mountain, but this initial flow soon stopped and never reached the road. Pele had found an outlet at a lower level.

The volcanic force of Mauna Loa is perhaps inadequate to eject lava from Mokuaweoweo, the great crater at its

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summit. Or possibly it is easier to force a passage for the lava through the side of the mountain than to raise it to such a great height. However it may be, volcanic activity in Mokuaweoweo is usually accompanied by lava flows from the sides of the mountain.

A trip to Mokuaweoweo, situated at an elevation of 13,700, is so difficult that it is undertaken only by an occasional adventurous soul or a scientific traveler. Most people are content to visit Kilauea, situated far down on a slope of Mauna Loa so gentle that it seems a plain.

Before we rejoined the party in the car, dawn had come, and the light of day had extinguished the glare of the eruption. The incandescence of the hot lava faded as the light of day grew stronger. Smoke became visible, and clouds of steam rose from the water at the end of the flow. The enchantment and infernal beauty of the night view were gone.

Most of the motor cars had already left. We went back to the lava flow at the place it crossed the road.

A bright idea came to me. I would rob Pele. I did not contemplate grand larceny, I would just knock a dime off the block of lava on which the offering had been laid. It would cool in a few moments. Then I could always say, "See this money? I stole it from Pele!"

But Elizabeth would not allow it. "No," she said, "you must not! Pele might bite you!"

Then we started home. The road of loose, rough lava was hard on tires. We had to stop four times on account of tire trouble, and finally reached home at five o'clock in the afternoon.

It was very hard to keep awake that day. We had had not a wink of sleep during the night; and two of us had hiked hard and steadily from two until six o'clock in the morning except for the half hour we stood watching the lava flow.

Occasionally as I rode along only half awake I would have a strange illusion. It would seem to me that we were about to run over a number of people. When I would pry my eyes farther open, I would find that there were only a few chickens running out of our way.

Some time later I found that badly exaggerated accounts of my death had been circulated. I wrote a letter to a Dutch friend telling, among other things, of our trip to the lava flow. He replied that he was delighted to receive my letter. Newspapers in Holland had reported the eruption in Hawaii and had said that every living being on the island had been killed. He had gotten out a snapshot of Jannie, Elizabeth, and me and mournfully showed us to his mother as victims of the eruption.

*Titus Coan—"Life in Hawaii."

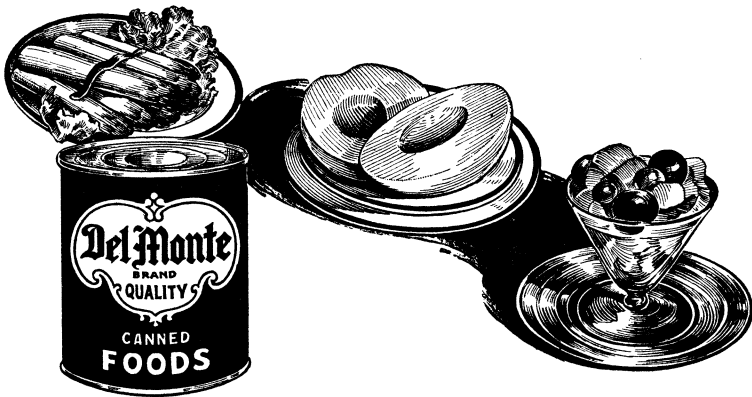
The Portuguese in Java

(Continued from page 449)

nevertheless these "Portuguese" are not quite extinct even yet. Apart from the fact that in individual cases Portuguese family names born by Indo-Europeans or by persons politically classed as Natives, point to their "Mardyker"



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origin, one may meet with a group of persons closely akin to them not far from Batavia.

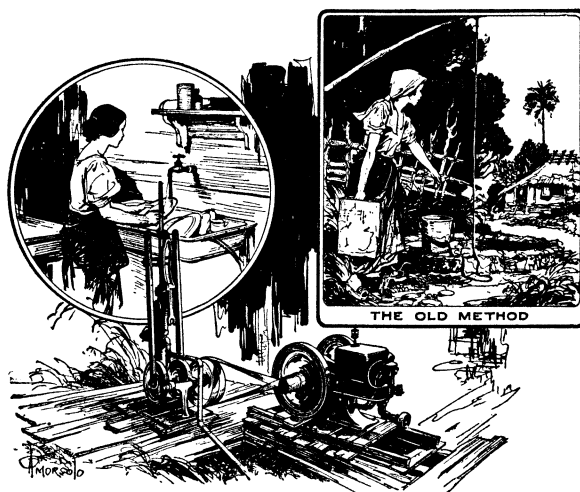
I am referring to a small settlement of so-called "Native Christians", known as the "Kampong Tugu", some ten kilometers to the north-east of Batavia, often designated as the "Portuguese community". Notwithstanding its proximity to Batavia, the place is rather difficult to reach, because of the poor roads to this not much frequented district, hardly negotiable in the rainy season. The present community of Tugu counts about a hundred fifty members, and among the oldest of them Portuguese, shorn, of course, of its grammatical and literary embellishments, is still understood, although it is not the common language any more. It is also the place where the typical musical instrument known as the *krontjong*, a kind of ukalele, is manufactured, an instrument of Portuguese origin known throughout Java. It is an instrument made of *kenanga*-wood, which remains unpolished, with five strings. In many of the *krontjong*-tunes Portuguese traces are very evident also. The members of the community are distinguishable from the ordinary native population around Batavia by their very dark skin, by the profession of the Christian religion, and various associated customs of Portuguese origin, although they live, as a rule, as simple a life as the natives in the kampongs round Batavia and Tandjong Priok. According to their traditions they are Portuguese, but their origin is similar to that of the class of "Mardyk-ers" I have described.

In 1661 the Dutch East India Company granted some land to settle on, east of Batavia, to some twenty-three Christian Bengalese and natives from Cormandel, on the Westcoast of India, known also as "coast souls". The present members of the Tugu community, although they have intermarried frequently during the last century with Ambonense and less frequently with Malays or Sundanese, are the descendants of these settlers. In 1676 there already lived some forty or fifty families at Tugu and half a century later a stone church was built which was burned down in 1740 by Chinese rebels. Some seven years later a new church was set up and twice a year a Portuguese parson came from Batavia to officiate at the Lord's Supper. About the middle of the eighteenth century religious services were still given in Portuguese as well as in Malay, and Portuguese traditions continued to be maintained, for it was recorded as late as 1830 that the Tugunese wear hats and like to dress in black, as do the Portuguese.

At the present time a Protestant preacher from Batavia reads the service every other Sunday in the small, rectangular church which stands in a small open square, surrounded on all sides by the humble homes of the members of the community that are hardly different in any respect from the wood-and-bamboo houses of the more well-to-do Natives in the Batavia kampongs. On week days the children go to school in the church which is then converted into a school house by means of a few screens and benches, and a Sundanese Christian teacher tries to impart the rudiments of learning to a motley crowd of dusky boys and girls, of true Tugu as well as of Chinese and Malay origin.

In a small graveyard, close to the church, low mounds indicate the last resting places of the humble folk of the

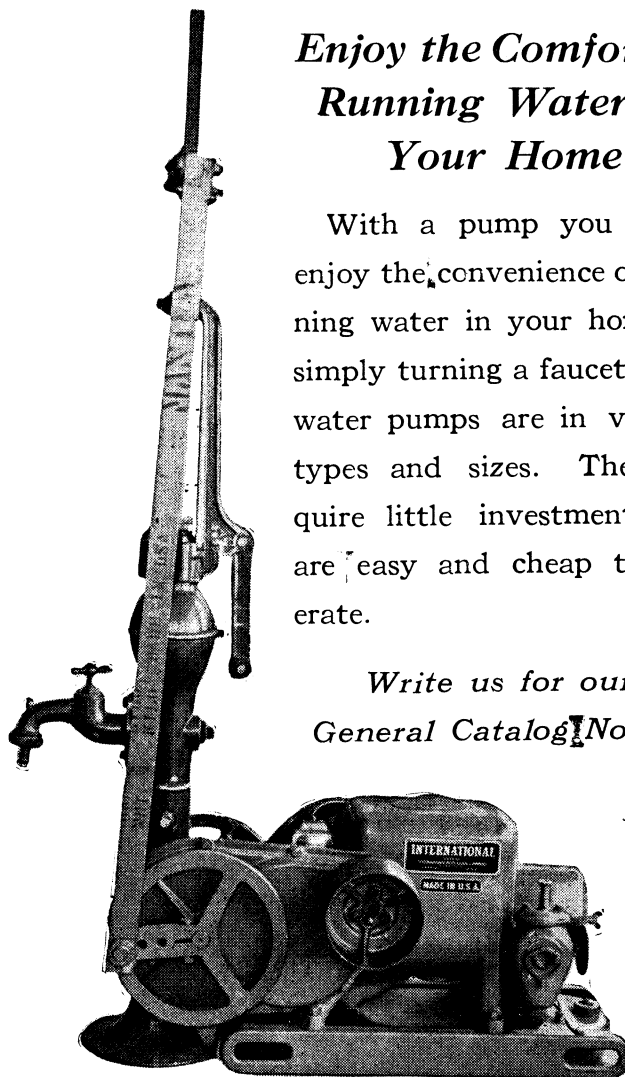
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community. A lonely monument, with a marble slab, bears witness to the influx of the Amboinese into the ancient settlement. The inscription in Dutch reads as translated into English: "*Here rest/My beloved Wife/Philippina Paulina Leimena/nee Perretsz/born at Wahaai Amboina/the 25th August 1870/died here/the 31st July 1904/ and our Darling/Abraham Johan Adolf/died the 20th October 1903/ten days old/Rest in Peace.*"

It was near Tugu, on the coast about five kilometers east of Tandjong Priok that, in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the line of proud country houses began, owned by the rich servants of the East India Company, which ran inland as far as Buitenzorg. A few of them still remain, many in a rather dilapidated condition, but the majority have disappeared. The lands attached to them are now mostly owned by Chinese or mortgaged to banks or other financial institutions. The original owners, men who had accumulated almost ghastly riches and who lived in pomp and splendor, are long dead, and among their descendants, in so far as anything is known about them, none has any title to lands or manor. These rich men were not tillers of the soil, neither were they satisfied with living a life of easy-going seclusion and enjoyment of the primitive products of a naturally rich clime. Yet, the rock of social wealth and greatness on which they built proved less firm than the humble, "Portuguese" community of Tugu, which has endured through nearly three centuries and may endure for, none can tell, how long.

Rajah Indara Patra

(Continued from page 447)

morning he thanked the Voice and set forth in quest of the ring.

Long he searched for it. He dove into the cold waters of the Lake and scooped up sand and shells, but to no avail. The ring was nowhere to be found. The heaps of sand and shell may still be seen on the Lake shore near Sogod.

Rajah Indara Patra went back to the baete tree and asked the spirit if there were any human beings living around the Lake. The spirit answered there was none, but that, nevertheless, on some mornings a beautiful maiden was to be seen bathing at the mouth of the Masiu river on the other side of the Lake. Rajah Indara Patra was in sore need of a companion, so when he heard this he determined to find the maiden.

Very early at dawn, on a Friday morning, he hid himself in a clump of grass near the river mouth, and as it became lighter he suddenly saw the form of a fairy-like creature, who except for a loosely woven tapis of reeds, seemed to be dressed only in a veil of mist. The Rajah's heart beat fast at the sight of the supple, nymph-like maiden, whose long, soft hair fell to her feet. A lovelier woman he had never seen. He crept stealthily upon her and as she was about to step into the cold water of the Lake, he seized her.

The maiden, Potri Rayna Laut, daughter of the Sultan Nabi Bacaramata of Ingod na di Katawan (the Unknown Country), became his wife. They lived happily together

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for many years and begot many children; these children begot children of their own, and these in turn begot children, and these were the ancestors of the people of Lanao. Early in the morning, on foggy days, a thin mist in the form of a ring is still to be seen near Sogod, and this is supposed to be the enchanted ring which Rajah Solaiman lost in that spot.

See also "Indarapata and Sulayman, An Epic of Magindanao", by Frank Lewis Minton, *Philippine Magazine*, September, 1929; and N. M. Saleeby's "Studies of Moro History, Law and Religion."

Iloko Journalism

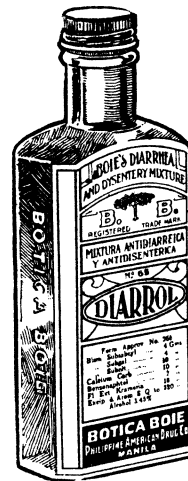
(Continued from page 446)

and "conocimientos útiles a la vida práctica y escolar". In 1915 this same indefatigable newspaperman, with the help of the late Martin Ocampo and some of his friends from the north like Valentin Alcid, edited *Ti Mangyuna* (The Vanguard), a supplement to *La Vanguardia* of the present TVT syndicate. It came out twice a week in regular newspaper dimensions, possibly the first Iloko newspaper to be printed in this size. It published articles, stories, and poems, of general interest. In the same year *Lioaoa* (Light), Pangasinan-Iloko weekly edited by Mariano Armas, appeared in Manaog, Pangasinan.⁹

Realizing the importance of a newspaper, the people of Ilocos Norte established in Laoag in 1917 *Ti Bagnos* (The Guide), an Iloko-English weekly, with Jose Fonacier as editor. It styled itself a non-sectarian and non-partisan paper. The year 1922 saw the birth of two periodicals: *El Norte* and *Ti Silaw* (The Light), both Iloko-Spanish-English monthlies. *El Norte* was published in Baguio by Buenaventura J. Bello; *Ti Silaw* was published in Manila by a group of Iloko writers. Both tried to foster the development of Iloko letters. *El Norte* lasted longer than *Ti Silaw*. About the same time F. T. Rayray established in Vigan a trilingual weekly, *El Heraldo Ilocano*, which published, besides news, some articles, stories, and poems. It did not live very long. In 1925 appeared *El Filipino* (later *Ti Filipino*), an English-Spanish-Iloko monthly edited by Mauro A. Peña; and in 1927 appeared another monthly, *Timekmi* (Our Voice), edited by Leon C. Pichay, who had also edited another Iloko monthly, *Panagbiag* (Life), founded in 1924. These three periodicals were short-lived. Other short-lived publications were the *Ilocos Times* (1927), Iloko-English weekly supplement to the defunct *Manila Times*, edited by Graciano Gariño; *Wayawaya* (1932), Iloko monthly edited by Leon C. Pichay; *Wagayway*, Iloko weekly published in Dagupan, Pangasinan; *Annaraar* (1927), Iloko fortnightly published in Sinait, Ilocos Sur by Eulogio K. Campos; *Aweng* (1933), monthly edited by Mauro A. Peña and Jose Resurreccion Calip; and *Ilukana* (1932), monthly edited by Cresencio S. Agbulos and Jose Resurreccion Calip.

The two strongest Iloko periodicals at present are the *Ilocos Times* and *Bannawag* (Dawn). The *Ilocos Times* was formerly the *Vintar Times*. It started as a monthly, changed to a fortnightly, and now comes out three times a month. Originally trilingual, it is now mostly Iloko although its editorials and some regular features are still

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in English. It subscribes to the United Press service, the first Iloko newspaper to do so. Besides news, folklore, and poetry, it also prints fiction and general articles. It is owned and edited by Adeudato J. Agbayani, a newspaperman of many years experience. *Bannawag*, Iloko weekly founded in 1934, has the greatest circulation of all Iloko papers from *El Ilocano* to the present. Only one and a half years old at this writing, it has already a circulation of about 30,000 copies, the second largest among the Ramon Roces Publications, *Lidayway*, Tagalog weekly, having the largest. It devotes its pages mostly to fiction, poetry, biography, and history, although it also publishes feature articles and news digests. The secret of its phenomenal rise in circulation lies in its variety of features and in its "popular" poetry and fiction. Like its vernacular sister publications, particularly *Lidayway*, *Bisaya*, and *Hiligaynon*, it publishes often mawkishly sentimental fiction and poetry possessing no literary merit but appealing to the masses. On its editorial staff are M. A. Abaya and Mauro A. Peña.

Iloko Journalism in Hawaii and America:—The great exodus of Ilocano laborers to Hawaii and the United States during the last fifteen years necessitated the publication of periodicals to serve their intellectual, economic, and social interests. Among the periodicals that have seen light in those countries may be mentioned *Ti Silaw* (The Light), Iloko-English weekly of Honolulu, founded in 1924 and at present edited by Clemente V. Reyes; *Tulong* (Help), Iloko-English monthly of Hilo, edited by Gonzalo Manibog; the *Filipino Outlook*, Iloko-English fortnightly of Honolulu, edited by A. N. Patacsil; the *P. I. Commonwealth Chronicle* (formerly *Philippine Chronicle*), English-Iloko-Tagalog weekly of Honolulu, edited by Franco Manuel; *Karayo* (Affection), Iloko monthly of Honolulu, edited by Juanita Ortogero; *Bannawag*, Iloko monthly (?) of Honolulu; and the *Oriental Press*, English-Iloko weekly (?) of Chicago. These periodicals occasionally print readable poetry and fiction.

It has often been said, and with truth, that the newspapers of a generation ago contained more literature than news; and the newspapermen, according to Teodoro M. Kalaw,¹⁰

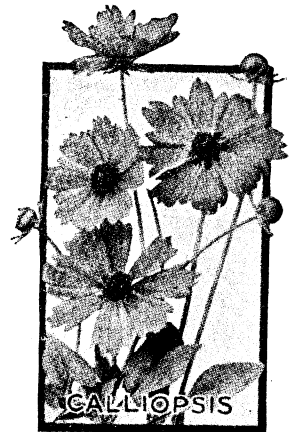
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African Daisy, Hybrids.....	25	Dahlias, Cactus-flowered.....	45	Poppies, Improved Shirley.....	25
African Daisy, Lemon Yellow.....	35	Dahlias, Decorative, Double.....	35	Portulaca, Rose Moss, Double.....	25
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Annual Flowers:		Delphinium, Gold Medal.....	25	Scarlet Sage, Splendens.....	25
For Bedding.....	25	Dianthus, Fordhook Favorites.....	25	Shasta Daisy.....	35
For Cutting.....	25	Everlastings.....	25	Snapdragons, Giant.....	25
Asters, American Late Branching.....	25	Forget-Me-Not.....	25	Statice Sinuata.....	25
Asters, Giant Crego.....	25	Four-O'Clocks, Marvel of Peru, tall.....	25	Stocks (sweet-scented blooms in spikes).....	25
Baby's Breath (dainty flower).....	25	Foxglove.....	25	Strawflowers.....	25
Balsam, Double (grow easily).....	25	Gaillardia, Single.....	25	Sunflowers, Chrysanthemum-flowered, Double.....	25
Calendula, Double.....	25	Gaillardia, Double.....	25	Sunflowers, Mammoth Russian.....	25
Calendula, Orange Shaggy.....	35	Glaadiolus Seed, Fordhook Hybrids.....	35	Sunflowers, Miniature.....	25
California Poppies (bright).....	25	Glaadiolus Bulbs (each).....	12	Sunflowers, Single Stella.....	25
Calliopsis (easy culture).....	25	Hollyhocks, Annual.....	25	Sweet Alyssum.....	25
Candytuft (needs sun).....	25	Larkspur, Stock-flowered, Double.....	25	Sweet Peas.....	25
Canterbury Bells (cup-shaped).....	25	Lupines, Annual.....	25	Sweet Rocket.....	25
Carnation, Marguerite.....	25	Marigold, African Double.....	25	Sweet Sultan.....	25
Celostia Plumosa.....	25	Marigold, Harmony.....	55	Sweet William, Double.....	25
Chinese Woolflower.....	25	Marigold, Tall Josephine, Single.....	25	Verbenas, Giant.....	35
Chrysanthemum, Annual Coronarium.....	25	Marigold, Yellow Supreme.....	35	Zinnias, Cut-And-Come-Again:	
Chrysanthemum, Coronarium, Double.....	25	Mignonette, Fordhook Finest.....	25	Bright Scarlet, Canary Yellow, Flesh Pink,	
Cockscomb, Dwarf.....	25	Moonflower, White.....	25	Golden Orange, Salmon Rose, White, ea.....	25
Cockscomb, Tall.....	25	Morning Glory, Tall.....	25	Zinnias, Double Lollipop.....	25
Coleus (colorful foliage).....	45	Nasturtiums, Double Hybrids.....	25	Zinnias, Giant Dahlia-flowered.....	25
Columbine.....	25	Nasturtiums, Sweet-scented, Double.....	25	Zinnias, Giant Mammoth:	
Coreopsis.....	35	Nasturtiums, Tall Fordhook Favorites.....	25	Burnt Orange, Canary Yellow, Crimson,	
Coreopsis, Grandiflora (golden wave).....	25	Oriental Poppies.....	25	Deep Flesh, Deep Rose, Deep Salmon	
Cornflower, Double.....	25	Pansies, Giant or Trimardeau.....	25	Rose, Golden Yellow, Purple, Scarlet,	
Cosmos, Double Crested.....	35	Petunias, Giant Ruffled.....	70	White.....	ea. 25
Cosmos, Golden.....	25	Petunias, Hybrida.....	25	Zinnias, Giant Mammoth.....	25
Cosmos, Late Giant.....	25	Phlox, Fordhook Finest.....	25	Zinnias, Giants of California.....	25
Cosmos, Orange Flare.....	25	Poppies, California Sunset Mixture.....	25		

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"had a greater enthusiasm for the coining of beautiful literary phrases than for the preparation and writing of sensational news." Rafael Palma has aptly said,¹¹ "Journalism was formerly considered as a literary profession. The youths who excelled in the universities in poetic talent or literary ability dedicated themselves to journalism, not as a means to earn their living, but for the pleasure of creating a literary individuality and of gaining followers among the public by their own style of writing."

These remarks were made with reference to Filipino journalism in Spanish, but they may with the same truth be applied to Iloko journalism. Isabelo de los Reyes, Mariano N. Gaerlan, Victorino Balbin, Buenaventura J. Bello, and Jose F. Tongson were more literary than journalistic in their newspaper writing. Since a periodical of the type described was cheaper to put out than books and pamphlets, the writers preferred to publish their material in that form, and they also thus obtained bigger audiences. That is why books in the early years of the century were not as numerous as now.

The older newspapers also had a more religious color than the newspapers of today. This may have been due partly to the influence of the educational system under Spain, which was founded on religion, and partly to the keen rivalry during those years among the Catholics, Aglipayans, and Protestants. The people of today have become more materialistic and are less interested in matters of religion, and as go the people so usually go their newspapers.

This materialistic tendency of present Iloko periodicals has led to a certain lowering in quality of the material they are printing, and a pandering to undeveloped taste. A result is the development of the reading habit among the uncultured folk. But it may be questioned whether the reading habit is worth developing if the reading matter offered is not conducive to health of mind and refinement of feeling.

The generally low quality of Iloko press is in part traceable to the general ignorance and practical illiteracy of many of the editors. And the development of the language itself is handicapped by the fact that whatever knowledge Iloko editors may have of Iloko grammar is based only on the erroneous grammatical rules formulated by the school of Spanish linguists. Iloko periodicals do not even follow orthographic rules. The letters *c*, *f*, *q*, *v*, *x*, and *z* are still used by many of them when it has already long been proved that these letters belong to the Spanish, not to the Iloko alphabet.

Iloko journalism, therefore, has not yet reached a very creditable level of development, and it is left for those of the present generation to bring it to a higher stage.

1—*The Modern Study of Literature*, Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1924, p. 34.

2—Retana, W. E., *El Periodismo Filipino*, Madrid, 1894, p. 266.

3—Retana says it was first published in 1862, but Diaz Puertas says it was established in 1864. See Retana's *El Periodismo Filipino*, pp. 116 and 644.

4—*Ibid.*, p. 248.

5—*Ibid.*, p. 366.

6—This translation is from J. Z. Valenzuela's *History of Journalism in the Philippine Islands*, Manila, 1933, p. 86.

7—Taylor, Carson, *History of the Philippine Press*, Manila, 1927, p. 60.

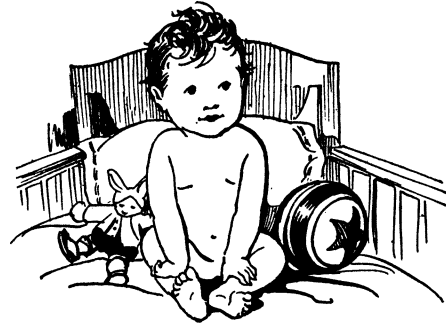
8—Valenzuela, J. Z., *op. cit.*, pp. 163-164.

9—Taylor, Carson, *op. cit.*, p. 60.

10—See his *Introduction* to J. Z. Valenzuela's *History of Journalism* . . . , p. xiii.

11—See his *Introduction* to *ibid.*, p. xviii.

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"Oldest Sister"

(Continued from page 443)

and kindness in the serious eyes, wants to take her for his own, Ate will not consider her own happiness, but asks herself: "Can I leave the children alone?"

Even in our grown-up years, Ate plays an important part in our lives. We grow out of childhood habits with difficulty. When big decisions have to be made or big problems solved, we seek her out and ask her to think for us. And her wisdom may be homely, but it is generally sound. We take her advice.

People say that all over the world, among all peoples

and races, the *Big Sister* is the same. She has, it appears in common with poets, geniuses, and politicians, the misfortune to "be born and not made." But more than in any other country, it seems, the oldest sister in the Philippines is the much exploited creature that we described. The instinct of being protector to the younger children must be in the breast of every first-born girl, but nowhere else is this instinct as developed, nor made as much use of, as with us. Picture the independent American girl giving up the best years of her life for the "kids!"

There should be an *Ate* day in the Philippines, a day honoring a gallant but most unassuming group—big-hearted veterans in the war of every-day life, many of them old maids with kind, young eyes, some of them now graying mothers of their own children. They should be decorated with crosses of honor. They should be loved.

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Igorot Ghosts and Gods

(Continued from page 442)

words and then suddenly leaped into the air, as if it had wings, and disappeared in the direction of Balugan, a village to the south. We debated among ourselves as to what we should do. We finally decided to resume our way to the eb-gan. We got there and found the living Lucaney asleep. We didn't touch her. We felt sorry for her."

¶ About a week later, towards evening, two criers from the village of Balugan shouted the sad news that a girl from my friend's village had accidentally been killed. He went with others to the spot. They discovered poor, beautiful Lucaney dead. She had gone south to buy food, and with a basket of *palay* on her head, she had started for home that dark night. She had made a false step and had fallen a hundred feet off a cliff to her death.

Another type of a non-worshipped spirit is called the *banig*⁷. These spirits, like the men-dal-ao, are harmless but terrifying, although, unlike the former, they are invisible. An acquaintance of mine who was once *nabanig*⁸, related to me an experience of his as follows:

"My brother and I, last rainy season, went far into the woods to gather fuel. After getting our loads ready, we stopped to pick some berries and mushrooms. Unconscious of the passing time, darkness came on us before we knew it. To add to the unfortunate situation, rain began to fall, and when we reached Banao⁹, the rain turned into a drizzle.¹⁰ As we crossed that territory, we realized our loads were becoming heavier and heavier. Our hearts beat fast and fear all but overcame us. We tried to quicken our pace but it was impossible, for in spite of our efforts it seemed that some mysterious force was deterring us, making us move slower at every step, and that some mysterious hand was adding weight to our already heavy loads. At last our feet refused to carry us, our loads became so unbearable it seemed we had the whole world on our backs. And fear! I never knew what fear was until that moment. I can't describe it. We stood like posts, paralyzed. We tried to shout for help but couldn't utter a sound. We were suffocated. We threw down our burdens to flee, but we were unable to take a step. We saw nothing but we

heard voices and terrible noises. We heard the clashing of steel—the clanking of battle axes and bolos, the thudding of shields; we heard cries of "Ayentaco!" (forward) "Sicmotamsa!" (take that) "Asem ganabemsa!" (die, you devil) etc. The terrible battle scene of Banao thirty years ago, in which hundreds of warriors were killed, was being re-enacted by the ghosts of the fallen. And we happened to be right at the spot! The only thing we could do was to stay there until the battle subsided. When the ghostly fight was over, our feelings slowly returned to normal, and we ran as fast as our legs could carry us, leaving our wood, berries, and mushrooms behind."

1. Bird-catching season. The birds are caught in the evening. A great bon-fire is built to attract them and the hunters then whack them down with poles.
2. The verb form of *ikik*.
3. Biblical towns destroyed by God for their wickedness.
4. Boys' dormitory.
5. To make love.
6. Girls' dormitory.
7. Ghosts of persons killed in war.
8. Overcome by the *banig*.
9. A lake-region where fierce fighting has taken place.
10. *Banigs* are believed to be at large about evening time, especially when it is drizzling.

Commemorating Coins

(Continued from page 440)

regular avalanche of commemorative coins. During the year 1935, no less than nineteen different 50¢ pieces were struck in the United States mints. This included the Texas, Connecticut, Arkansas, Boone, Hudson, and California-Pacific Exposition 50¢ pieces. One of these, the Daniel Boone coin, which was issued last December, sells at from \$25 to \$30 each with many buyers and very few sellers. This year the mints have already struck over twenty-five different commemorative pieces, and there are now over twenty more different commemorative coin bills, either in Congress, or already law.

This has resulted in a sudden boom in American numismatics. The membership of coin societies and coin clubs has doubled and trebled, and old commemorative pieces which were valued at only \$1.50 to \$2.00 each sixteen months ago, have risen to \$20 and even \$75 each. In a recent number of a coin magazine, one of the leading coin dealers in America offered \$50 for a Grant commemorative 50¢ piece and the following month he stated that as he had received no offer he was willing to increase the price to \$75. The present market for commemoratives is very similar to the local gold market and prices have gone up to exaggerated levels. Formerly they were purchased only by collectors and students of coinage but thousands who know absolutely nothing about coins, in order to speculate on the constantly rising prices, have now invaded the field, much to the disgust of real numismatists. A complete collection of commemorative coins which could be purchased a year ago for a few hundred pesos could not be purchased today for two thousand pesos.

The Commonwealth commemorative coins which are soon to be released, are not the first commemorative coins struck in the Philippines. The first Philippine commemorative ever made was the peseta commemorating the Proclamation of Queen Isabel in Manila in 1835. Another commemorative peseta was struck for the opening of the

FOR SOUND SLEEP TONIGHT



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Third:—It has also been observed that Ovaltine not only helps to bring sound sleep quickly but, in many cases, helps to improve the quality of sleep.

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In addition, Ovaltine contains certain important food elements that are needed to maintain natural energy and strength. And it furnishes them in a form that's extremely easy to digest. (In fact, it digests so easily you might almost think it was pre-digested.)

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Philippine mint in 1861, and another in 1862 for the opening of the Puente Tubular at Manila.

In 1921 a peso-size medal was struck at the Manila mint, commemorating the opening of the new mint, but it was in reality a medal and not a coin. Strange to say, however, collectors in America have raised its standing in the numismatic world and it is advertised everywhere as "The Wilson Dollar" and as such it takes its place with more aristocratic dollars in the mahogany cabinet, of collectors in Europe and America.

The demand for the new coin will probably exceed the number coined, as it is the only coin issued with a portrait of President Roosevelt. President Coolidge is the only president who ever had a legal tender coin struck with his portrait while he was still alive and it will probably be years before another will be struck in America in spite of the Coolidge precedent. The new coins were designed by Professor Morales of the School of Fine Arts of the University of the Philippines. In the case of the Roosevelt-Quezon peso, at the request of President Quezon a slight

change was made in the design and the profile of President Roosevelt given greater prominence.

The mint authorities are limiting the sales to two coins for each purchaser in order to avoid speculation. There are many dealers in America who would be more than willing to purchase the whole issue for speculative purposes.

Those That Love Us

(Continued from page 439)

she said, and at the appeal in her eyes, the lad walked away, looking back at her once, then making swifter his pace.

They walked very slowly, Ria chattering, pointing to objects and people on the road and laughing at them. One arm of hers, Lily placed around Imping's shoulders. Imping thought of how when anyone else put an arm around her shoulders, the arm felt so heavy, but that now, because it was Lily's arm, it felt so light. Imping bent her head the better to keep up with Lily's stride, lest she herself hurry too much, or tarry, and the hand that rested on her left shoulder fall or be pulled away.

"Who sent you, Imping?" Lily asked again. Imping said, "Your mother."

After a while, Lily said, "Imping, when they ask you who was with me, tell them there was no one." Imping said "Yes."

THEY had supper. Somehow, Lily did not laugh so much anymore. They finished quickly, and then they went upstairs again, Oscar going with them. They sang songs in a manner somehow gentle, and they repeated the refrains over and over again. Sometimes, Ria would be very funny, and they'd laugh; somehow gentle laughter. Lily would kiss Ria then, also gently; and Oscar, to make her giggle and laugh out loud, would poke a finger into Lily's side.

Oscar got a comb, loosened the clips from Lily's hair, and ran the comb through the dark waves. Lily placed her head on the back of the rocker she sat in, and sighed, "Ossie, that's very nice." Oscar playfully dug into her ribs with an end of the comb and Ria, sitting on Lily's lap, gave a cry of fright when Lily suddenly jerked up. Imping laughed out very loud and Lily smiled at her, and ruffled her hair, and said, "How loud you laugh!"

Lily's mother's voice rose from below then, for Imping to come down, and Imping went. But she was back in a little while, and sat down again on her stool beside Lily's feet. The voice from below rose up again, and called for Ria. Lily let the child down from her lap and told Imping to take her safely down the stairs. Lily no longer sang.

The two girls came back after a while, Imping and Ria, and with them, Lily's mother. The latter started to talk to Lily and the maiden listened. Oscar stopped his operations with the comb, went to a table, took a book therefrom, opened it and appeared to be reading it. Lily's mother kept on talking, her face very angry, and sometimes, Imping thought Lily would cry out or say something. But Lily merely bowed her head and planted her feet to stop the rocking of her chair.

Finally Lily's mother stopped and went down. Lily started to rock herself again. Then Ria went to her and clambered on her lap. Lily said to Imping, "You told me you would not tell." Imping placed her arms on the arm-

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rest of Lily's rocker and said, "No, *Inday* Lily, it was not I who told—it was Ria who said there was a man with you."

Oscar started to pass his fingers through Lily's hair again, and down Lily's cheeks now there started to trickle some tears. Oscar kept passing the comb down Lily's head. When Lily began to sniff, he said, "Look, Lil, how many stars there are in the sky" But Lily only passed the back of a hand across her eyes.

Oscar said, "Once, I watched the stars until I saw one falling. You told me if I made a wish and finished it before such a star disappeared, the wish would come true. But I waited and waited, and I have never had my wish."

Lily continued to weep.

"Was it really true, Lil? Will the wishes one makes on falling stars really come true?" Oscar continued to ask. Lily sniffed again, but Oscar kept asking, so after a while Lily said, "No, they don't. Because once I wished on a star too, and it didn't come true."

Oscar kept quiet then. Lily kept sniffing and passing the back of her hand across her eyes. Oscar said to Ria, "Kiss your *Inday* Lily, and she will stop crying." Ria reached up and kissed Lily's two cheeks. Lily kissed her back.

Imping sat on her stool. She felt like crying too. And when Lily kissed Ria, Imping felt like saying "Kiss me, kiss me too—I did not tell". But she only looked on. Seeing that Lily did not stop her crying even after she had kissed Ria, she felt a fierce sort of gladness. Somehow, she found a fold of Lily's dress in her hands, and she started to wind this around and around her fingers, until Lily, sensing the tugging, looked at her. Imping said, "I did not tell, *Inday* Lily." Lily only smiled, and reaching out, tumbled Imping's hair into her eyes.

The British Occupation

(Continued from page 437)

inkling of the attack. The columns sallied out in good order from the Parian Gate, but as soon as they were out and on the march on the causeway, they began to utter yells of defiance, which gave the alarm to the English who thereupon prepared to meet them. They also had ready sixty scaffolds upon which they later hung sixty Pampangans as examples to the others who knew nothing of civilized warfare. The column under Bustos and Esclava, with 1000 Pampangans, attacked the camp of the English seamen, approaching silently, hidden by the tall talajib grass of the marshes and eluding the sentries, expecting the latter's fire-arms to have been rendered useless by the rains. They rushed the camp in an instant. Major Fletcher and Colonel Monson were sent with reinforcements to the sailors and held the camp until daylight, when a fresh contingent of the 79th appeared on the flank, and the Spaniards retreated with a loss of over 300 of the Pampangans.

"Had their skill been equal to their ferocity," writes General Draper, "it might have cost us dear, for being armed with long spears and bows and arrows, they advanced to the very gun-muzzles, repeated the assaults, and died gnawing the bayonets". The English lost some men during the assault, but were protected by trenches.

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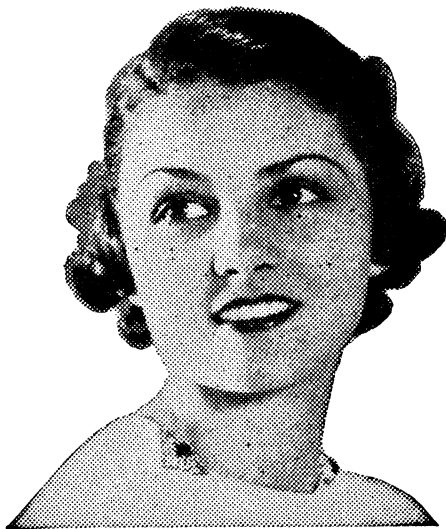
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column under Rodriguez and Manalastas, together with the Spanish supports, attacked the church of Bagumbayan, forced the Sepoys out of it towards the city, and took possession of a tower from where they killed some English by a plunging fire from above. Notwithstanding this, the 79th, a veteran regiment, maintained its position with great firmness in the rear of the church under Major Fell, and with the aid of Major Fletcher with two field-pieces dislodged them. Captain Strahan was killed in the tower with 40 Sepoys and English killed and wounded, the Spaniards leaving 70 corpses behind them in their retreat.

The third column under Santiago Orendain, which was to attack the suburb of Ermita from the sea, grew faint-



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hearted and, delaying action, were quickly repulsed and chased back into the Walled City, Orendain using his spurs freely and so well that he was the first to pass under the gates. These repulses, as well as the sight of sixty of their comrades hanging on the gallows, disheartened the Pampangans, and all left except 1800 who remained within the walls.

On the 5th of October the batteries under Major Barker, aided by the guns of the ships, kept up so violent a cannonade that a breach became practicable from the earth and stones that had fallen into the moat, and the English decided that an assault would be cheaper than continued battering. The bastion of San Andres was completely dismantled, and its garrison seemed equally without the resolution either to defend or to repair the breach. So hot was the bombardment that many houses had been set on fire. The Council assembled in the city and the military, being mostly Mexicans, advised capitulation because of the lack of numbers to make any adequate resistance against so determined an enemy. They were ruled down by the ecclesiastics and the magistrates. That same evening the design of the storming of the city was communicated to the principal English officers, and the final preparations were accordingly made.

The Storming of Manila

The continued battering had so crumbled the walls and parapets, that stone, debris, and even cannon had fallen into the moat and it was possible to form a precarious bridge. All night the city was saluted with shot from both fleet and batteries, and at four o'clock in the dim dawn, the small English force had assembled in small bodies so as not to attract attention near the churches of Santiago and San Juan de Bagumbayan. The artillery meanwhile kept up its thunder and destruction. Fire-shells thrown into the city set several houses on fire, the smoke blowing over the walls serving as a sort of smoke screen for the storming parties, which were divided into three columns.

The breach was near the Royal Foundry (now the Cuartel de España), and to the left of the Royal Gate. At day-break a large force of Spaniards appeared on the bastion of San Andres, but upon the explosion of a number of shells directed at them, they quickly retired. Taking advantage of this retirement, a general discharge of all the artillery was directed and the English rushed to the assault. Sixty volunteers under Lieutenant Russell led the way, supported by the grenadiers of the 79th, followed by the engineers and pioneers to clear and enlarge the breach, together with the Lascars with ladders and planks. The smoke screen pouring over the walls helped to confuse the defenders and aid the invaders. The Spanish forces at the breach fired two volleys and fled along both sides of the wall away from the breach, while others threw themselves into the moat and escaped by swimming.

Colonel Monson and Major More, the one at the head of two battalions of the 79th, the other of the seamen's bat-

talion, mounted the breach with spirit and rapidity, the Spaniards dispersing so suddenly that the English thought at first that the breach had been mined. This precaution about mines was needless as little resistance was met with except at the Royal Gate itself. They attacked the redoubt with axes and levers, the main Spanish command under Lieutenant Colonel Valdes of the King's Regiment flying in retreat, but leaving 100 men, under the command of Martin de Goicouria, who put up a stiff fight, the English losing four killed and over thirty wounded. Major More was transfixed by an arrow and died immediately. Part of the defenders of the breach retreated to the guardhouse in the walls, believing themselves safe under the protection of the altar of the Virgin within; but the English, maddened by the death of Major More, searched them out, killed a number, and then opened the gate to their comrades waiting outside. An Irish pilot, named Raymond Kelley, was killed on the bastion while aiding the Spanish artillerymen to man their guns. Many Irish were in the service of the Spaniards and the *Monroes, Doyles, Henleys* and others can be found by the names of *Monroy, De Oiles* and *Aenles* serving the King.

The column entering to the left of the breach took possession of everything as far as the sea-gate of Santa Lucia. The center, forming in storming column with General Draper at its head, continued up Calle Real del Palacio (now Calle General Luna) headed by two field-pieces cross firing as they followed the flying garrison. The Parian Gate was found deserted by its defenders, who had hastily crossed the Pasig and taken refuge amongst the shops of Tondo and Binondo. Arriving at the Plaza near the Cathedral, the column was so annoyed by sharpshooters firing from balconies and windows, that the men of the seamen's battalion quickly swarmed up the sides of the buildings and silenced all opposition.

A white flag flew from Fort Santiago where the Archbishop and some of his officials had taken refuge, as the garrison had deserted, both Spaniards and natives, some throwing themselves over the walls and taking a chance by swimming the Pasig. The Commandant, a Frenchman, M. Pingnon, his adjutant and one artilleryman, alone remained of its defenders. Had the whole force remained they could have, aided by the cannon of the citadel, severely handled the English as the latter debouched on the Plaza de Armas. But the divided council of silly judges and lawyers, the idea that a miracle would occur and destroy the English for their audacity, and the order of the prelate who had forbidden further resistance, made the garrison think of its safety first when there was no unity among its leaders.

Colonel Monson with a detachment of the 79th approached the fort which thereupon surrendered to Captain Dupont, the latter taking possession with 100 men. The Marquis of Villamediana and other officers captured in the city were paroled as prisoners of war. The enlisted men of the King's Regiment were held and the native militia after being disarmed were dismissed to their homes. The capitulation of the city was proposed by Colonel Monson to the Archbishop-Governor but the vacillating and lengthy arguments of the latter and his judges exasperated the English who, hot with the flush of victory, did not choose to quibble over any legal questions whatsoever.



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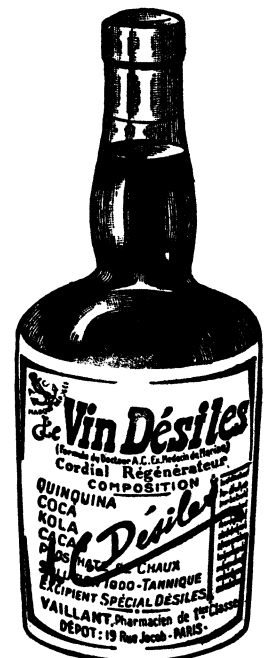
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Manila, P. I.



General Draper arrived later with his staff and held a conference with the defeated Governor, conducted by two interpreters, one speaking French and the other Spanish. At times the two principals conducted negotiations in Latin, which as the prelate remarks, "they talked and understood, but pronounced each in accordance with his natal language." Steps were immediately taken to guard all gates and approaches while these preliminary negotiations were going on, while arms, flags, and trophies were also carefully guarded, it being an age when such things were of prime importance.

The Capitulation of Manila

The Capitulations as signed by the high contracting parties, contained the following provisions:

1. Security for the life and property of all;
2. Free exercise of the Holy Catholic religion;
3. Freedom for all commerce and industry;
4. Continuation of the Royal Audiencia or Supreme Court;
5. Parole for the officers and retention of their side-arms.

To these articles was added later a money ransom for the city of four million pesos, to be raised by the Spaniards and paid the English, and the surrender of Cavite and the entire

Archipelago. It was this latter clause that aroused the ire of minor officials, yet they themselves could not have done otherwise under the circumstances. The naval forces could and did take over any maritime town in the Islands at will. Cavite they took by capture.

The expedition itself was not based on the idea of conquest or of conquering or holding territory. The ransom was merely intended as a punishment to Spain for declaring war. The entire armament, although under the banner of England, was two-thirds financed by, and the main body of the troops drawn from the East India Company, at that time paramount in India and whose activities in the campaign were as much for gain, and the profit to be obtained from commerce or trade, as for the honor of the flag that ruled the seas.

On October 3, the Council, sensing the idea of ransom, had sent the Royal Treasurer, Don Nicolas Echaz y Beaumont, out of the city with 111,000 silver pesos with orders to hide it in Laguna. Later after the capitulation of the city, Archbishop Rojo and the Marquises of Villamediana and Montecastro, Royal commanders, ordered the money to be returned to satisfy part of the ransom demanded by the English. But the Franciscan Provincial of Laguna and his friars, armed with muskets it is said, refused to allow the Treasurer to do so, and sent the money under a strong convoy to the highlands of Pampanga (now Nueva Ecija) which accounted later for the unsuccessful expedition of Colonel Backhouse to Dingalan Cove and its vicinity.

The Sack of Manila

By all historical accounts, the sacking of the city was due to the vacillating action of the Spanish officials, who when their lives and property were at the mercy of the victors who had taken the city by storm, yet delayed and procrastinated at the signing of the papers. The Archbishop was abandoned by the cowardly magistrates. Finally a camp adjutant went with the Archbishop to arrange the terms and sign the capitulation. The protocol was signed by Admiral Cornish, General Draper, the Archbishop, Judges Villacorta and Galban, and Fiscal Viana. The manner in which the ransom was to be paid was stipulated. The only vessel mentioned was the galleon *Philippino* with 2,252,111 silver pesos on board. The *Santissima Trinidad*, captured later, was on the high seas and could therefore not have been included; nor were the galleon *Santo Niño*, lying at Cavite, the booty, and the supplies of war surrendered, which later caused so much controversy, mentioned in the document.

(To be continued)



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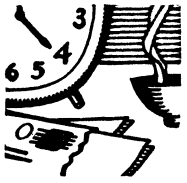
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CHEW WRIGLEY'S

Four O'clock In the Editor's Office



Miss Estrella D. Alfon's story, "Those That Love Us", is an excellent illustration of at least one vital element that women can contribute to literature. I doubt that any man could write with such sympathy and understanding of a number of children and an older girl as Miss Alfon in this story. She is herself only nineteen years old, although she states in a letter she has

already had "one year of pre-law and one year of pre-medicine" in college, and "two years of plain, old-fashioned idling". "As for children," she says, "there are children all over the house, and I was once a child myself"! She has had a number of stories in *Graphic*, but this is her first appearance in the *Philippine Magazine*. Her home is in Cebu.

"Musings", by Julieta N. Zamora, won the second prize in the *Philippine Magazine* High School Essay Contest. She is a senior student in the Torres High School, and her short essay was adjudged worthy of a prize because of its charming naturalness.

Dalmacio Maliaman, author of the article, "Igorot Ghosts and Gods", is a Bontok, born near Sagada, who has spent a good many years in America, far from his native mountains. He lives in Seattle, Washington.

The article on "Iloko Journalism and Periodical Literature" by Leopoldo Y. Yabes will constitute one of the chapters in the author's forthcoming book, "A Brief Study of Iloko Literature". A former series of articles published in this Magazine resulted in his securing a donation of 500 Swiss francs from Dr. Renward Brandstetter of Switzerland toward publishing this work.

Mrs. Pura Santillan-Castrencia, who writes on the "Oldest Sister in the Philippines", is a member of the faculty of the University of the Philippines. At my suggestion she has started work on a short series of articles on the female characters in Rizal's fiction which should be of great interest and the publication of which I hope to start soon.

Mr. Gabino Tabuñar of the National University wrote me during the month in regard to Percy A. Hill's series of articles, "The British Occupation of the Philippines": "I noticed in your last issue a very clear account of the British occupation of the Philippines. We are using the *Philippine Magazine* in our high school as a regular magazine text in connection with different subjects, and I was naturally impressed by the article because I thought it would be very good material for our history classes. My teachers liked the article and expressed a desire for more of them". Mr. Hill's sketch map of the siege of Manila in this issue helps greatly in following the text.

"Every Pampangan is a relative of every other Pampangan", it is sometimes said, and Ricardo C. Galang's article on kinship terms among the Pampangans lends emphasis to the statement. Mr. Galang is now connected with the Academic Division of the Bureau of Education Central Office.

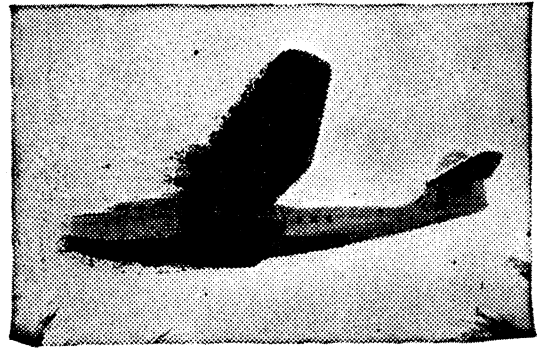
Manuel E. Buenafe of Dansalan, author of the Lanao legend, "Rajah Indara Patra and the Dragons", wrote me during the month to say: "I have had the singularly good fortune of having been drafted for military training, beginning next January." There are still dragons in the world, and Mr. Buenafe, like his hero, apparently believes in getting ready for them.

Maximo Ramos wrote to say that my note about the circumstances of his marriage in this column some time ago resulted in a lot of jokes at his expense. They call him the "one-day honeymoon man". Why not the "honey-day man"?

The article by Dr. Gilbert S. Perez, "Commemorative Coins", is of special interest because of the special one-peso and fifty-centavo Philippine pieces, commemorating the establishment of the Commonwealth, which will probably be issued this month.

Mr. G. G. van der Kop, author of the article, "The Portuguese in Java", is the editor of the *Batavia Weekly News*. In a recent issue he reprinted on his front page Pablo Laslo's poem, "Retreat" and my own editorial comment thereon in the July *Philippine Magazine*, Mr. Kop stating in an editorial note that both the poem and the comment were "sufficiently remarkable". The same issue of the *Batavia Weekly News* contained a reprint also of the editorial "Asserting Charm", and quoted from Dr. Carlos P. Romulo's article in a recent issue of *Foreign*

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Affairs. The Netherlands Indies are becoming very much interested in the Philippines.

I received a telegram the other day from J. C. Dionisio reading:
"483 W6CUU MG CK 20

"STOCKTON CALIF 1220PM AUG 17
"EDITOR PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE
"MANILA PI

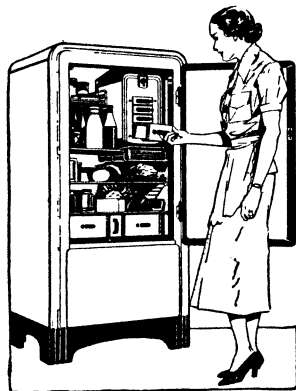
"REVISION CANNERY EPISODE COMING STOP MUTSES WISTFUL POEM IS TOUCHING STOP YOUR ARTICLE SHOWS UNDERSTANDING ORIENTAL MIND ESPECIALLY FILIPINO REGARDS

"SIG J C DIONISIO
"RECD VIA W6CUU BEVERLY HILLS CALIF"

This was the first time any author ever informed me telegraphically of a coming revision (as a matter of fact, the story "Cannery Episode", had already been published—August number), and the first time any one ever complimented me telegraphically—he referred to my article "Eastern and Western Psychology" in the July issue—or another author, "Mutse" (Mu-Tse) being the pen-name of the author of the poem "To a Soochow Chrysanthemum Growing in a Garden in Manila", in the same issue. The mystery was cleared up somewhat when I noticed the message was typed on a printed form headed "Amateur Radio Station KAIHR, 12th Signal Company, Fort Wm. McKinley, Rizal, P. I." However, I still thought it was a nice thing to do.

That the Philippine Magazine does make an impression that lasts at least six years was proved by a letter I received a short time ago from Mr. Alvin Seale, noted American ichthyologist and Superintendent of the Steinhart Aquarium, San Francisco. The letter was addressed to the Philippine Education Co., Inc., and referred to me. It read: "Gentlemen, Is the Philippine Magazine (A. V. H. Hartendorp, Editor) still being published? I was a subscriber to it in 1929. It suddenly stopped and I was sorry as I enjoyed the magazine very much and would have continued my subscription to date had I been informed. I just concluded it had discontinued publication..." I am sorry to have missed a good subscriber for so long, but we sent the usual expiration notices. What more could we do?

J. Scott McCormick, of the Bureau of Education, now attending the Yosemite Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, wrote me from Honolulu: "... Honolulu is beautiful with its wonderful flowering trees. It has hundreds of the 'Golden Shower' like the one in front of the Army and Navy Club. Why can't Manila have three thousand instead of the three it has? There is another just beyond Sternberg



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Manila

Hospital and one at the Cementerio del Norte. I am sending de Kastro a package of the 'Pink and White Shower'. I need not send him the Golden as we can get pods from the Army and Navy Club. . . . Another matter that impressed me greatly was the beautiful reception given to every ship arriving and leaving. A band and a chorus of Hawaiians play and sing for every boat. This reception is financed by the City. What an advertisement it is! Why can Manila not do likewise? Incidentally, three of the members of this Royal Hawaiian Band are Filipinos. . . . One of our group, and one who really was instrumental in getting the Conference organized, is Doctor Loram of Yale. He is leaving for the Philippines on July 30 for two weeks. Perhaps you will have an opportunity to meet him. I hope you do for I know of no one who has done any more to develop in the Filipino a love for that which is his than you have. . . ."

A friend of mine sent me pages 379 and 380 torn from the August issue numbering in ink in the margin all the mentions (about 20 of them) of President Quezon in the monthly News Summary, and stating, "I hope you don't mind being kidded about something that is inevitable". I wrote him the following note of thanks: "Dear R. . . . I am gratified beyond measure to learn that you read the Philippine Magazine so carefully—even the news summary which I supposed was read only by people who do not have ready access to the daily papers. I am glad others find it interesting, too, or that, at least, they read it. It takes a lot of my time getting it up each month and now I feel this is justified. What I publish there is summarized from the daily press, and if the newspapers get most of their news from the Hon. President, what can I do about it? However, the column this month does look a little 'funny', now that you have pointed it out, and I'll try not to make the fact so obvious in the future. Why don't you make some news some time? I'll be glad to record it in the column, provided it is important enough. You don't have to drop dead or anything like that, but do something big, or, at least, startling—and *printable*."

The other day, too, I received a letter from Maj.-Gen. William C. Rivers, U. S. Army (Ret.)—the letter only contained clippings from letters to editors written by General Rivers, known here as "Bewildered Bill" in the old days, but it was addressed as follows: "To the Honorable (spelled out in full) A. V. H. Hartendorp, Adviser on Press Relations, Malacañang Palace, Manila, Philippines". I must admit, shamefacedly, perhaps, that the envelope made a greater impression on me than the contents, for it marked the first time I was ever addressed as an "Hon." I remarked sadly to my friend Major Turnbull, who happened to be in the office, "Too bad I can't sport that title any more!" "You can, too!" affirmed he. "Once an honorable, always an honorable—like a horse-racing 'Colonel!'"

With Charity To All

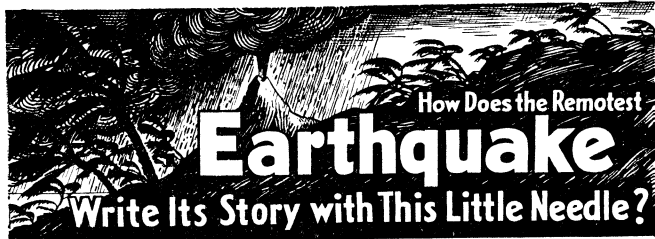
(Continued from page 450)

Ve öpffer zwei Soltzjonen die Spainzilvar zu enden und der Leftikers und der Rightikers zusammen zu bringen wie guten Händen. Die friste ist der Torresträfikplan zu adopten, vich is rightiker ofer Santakreuzbridg und leftiker ofer Johannesbr'gdg. Der Rightikersoldaten musten on der righte Side öff der Strasse walken, und der Leftikersoldaten on der lefte Side.

Ve pausen as ve Schwartzbrot mit Leberwurst eaten und Pabstbeer drinken. Hoch!

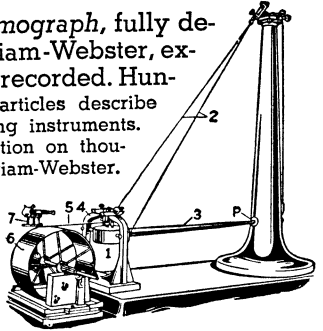
Andere Soltzjion für Spainzilvarproblem ist our Intellektualgigänten zu Spain senden. Diese Kolümmnikers who tink Effrybödy inklüding demselfs Kommunist, vill die Spaingovernment könvincendas Franco, Mola, Hitler und Mussolini Kommunisten ären. Und so vill die Spainzilvar enden; effrybödy will kall Effrybödy Tzweetheart mit Kiss on der Cheek, und Hitler vill Stalin Kamerad kallen.

Und nun ve könsideren die Spainzilvareffecten on die Philippinen. Eef die Rightikers vin, der Herr Sekretexeküitor Vargas vill der Presidentsrighthandmann bleiben; die Läborleaderen will be right; alle Träfiksignalen vill "No left turn" sagen; der Presidentkätzon natürlich vill always right be; und endlich Nobödy vill be left!!! Eef die Leftikers vin, der Herr Sekretexeküitor Vargas vill haf die Presidentslefthandmann zu be; die Läborleadern vill haf Leftikers zu be; Die Bill öff Rights vill Bill öff Lefts sein und Effrybödy vill be—wrong.



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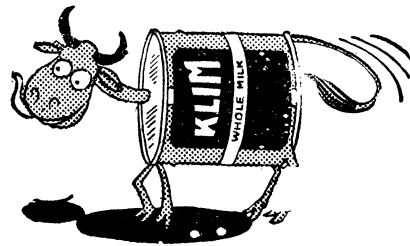
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Astronomical Data for September, 1936

By the Weather Bureau

Sunrise and Sunset (Upper Limb)



	Rises	Sets
Sept. 5.	05:44 a.m.	6:06 p.m.
Sept. 10.	05:44 a.m.	6:02 p.m.
Sept. 15.	05:45 a.m.	5:58 p.m.
Sept. 20.	05:45 a.m.	5:54 p.m.
Sept. 25.	05:45 a.m.	5:50 p.m.
Sept. 30.	05:46 a.m.	5:47 p.m.

Moonrise and Moonset (Upper Limb)

	Rises	Sets
September 1	5:48 p.m.	5:0 a.m.
September 2	6:33 p.m.	6:06 a.m.
September 3	7:00 p.m.	7:05 a.m.
September 4	8:08 p.m.	8:05 a.m.
September 5	8:58 p.m.	9:06 a.m.
September 6	9:52 p.m.	10:09 a.m.
September 7	10:48 p.m.	11:11 a.m.
September 8	11:46 p.m.	1:08 p.m.
September 9		2:01 p.m.
September 10	0:44 a.m.	
September 11	01:41 a.m.	2:49 p.m.
September 12	02:35 a.m.	3:33 p.m.
September 13	03:27 a.m.	4:14 p.m.
September 14	04:18 a.m.	4:52 p.m.
September 15	05:06 a.m.	5:29 p.m.
September 16	05:53 a.m.	6:05 p.m.
September 17	06:40 a.m.	6:42 p.m.
September 18	07:27 a.m.	7:20 p.m.
September 19	08:15 a.m.	7:59 p.m.
September 20	09:04 a.m.	8:42 p.m.
September 21	09:55 a.m.	9:27 p.m.
September 22	10:46 a.m.	10:16 p.m.
September 23	11:36 a.m.	11:07 p.m.
September 24	12:27 p.m.	
September 25	1:16 p.m.	0:01 a.m.
September 26	2:04 p.m.	0:56 a.m.
September 27	2:51 p.m.	1:53 a.m.
September 28	3:36 p.m.	2:50 a.m.
September 29	4:22 p.m.	3:47 a.m.
September 30	5:08 p.m.	4:46 a.m.

Phases of the Moon

Full Moon	on the 1st at	8:37 p.m.
Last Quarter	on the 8th at	11:14 a.m.
New Moon	on the 16th at	1:41 a.m.
First Quarter	on the 24th at	6:12 a.m.
Perigee	on the 3rd at	4:48 p.m.
Apogee	on the 19th at	8:42 a.m.

The Planets for the 15th
MERCURY rises at 7:23 a. m. and sets at 7:03 p. m. Just after sunset the planet may be found in the western sky in the constellation of Virgo.
VENUS rises at 7:15 a. m. and sets at 7:05 p. m. Just after sunset the planet may be seen low in the western sky in the constellation of Virgo.
MARS rises at 3:47 a. m. and sets at 4:19 p. m. In the early morning the planet may be seen in the eastern horizon.
JUPITER rises at 11:45 a. m. and sets at 10:55 p. m. at 9 p. m. the planet is found low in the western sky in the constellation of Scorpius.
SATURN rises at 5:48 p. m. and sets at 05:34 a. m. At 9 p. m. the planet may be found midway in the eastern sky to the south of the constellation of Pisces.

Principal Bright Stars for 9:00 p. m.
North of the Zenith
 Deneb in Cygnus
 Vega in Lyra
South of the Zenith
 Fornalhaut in Piscis Australis
 Altair in Aquila
 Antares in Scorpius



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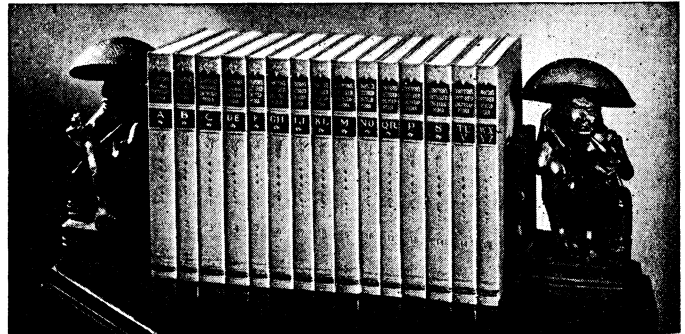


- Nos. 1-2-3 Vegetables
- No. 4 Cereal
- No. 5 Fruits
- No. 6 Soup

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The major portion of the other set was put, by me, in the equipment which I got together and sent, out South 123 miles, to Bolling Advance Base where as you recall Admiral Byrd kept a lonely vigil for over three months. I know it helped him to pass the time and add to his fund of knowledge.

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PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXXIII

October, 1936

No. 10 (342)



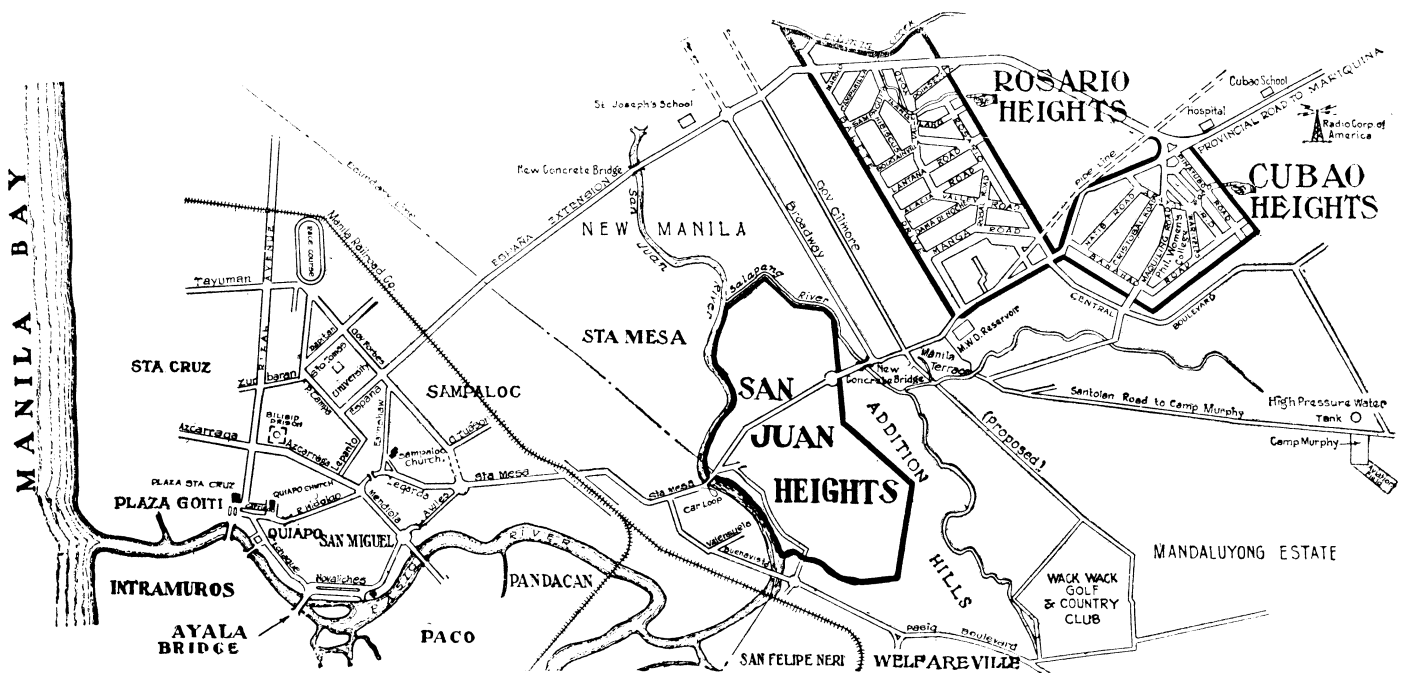
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A. V. H. HARTENDORP, *Editor and Publisher*



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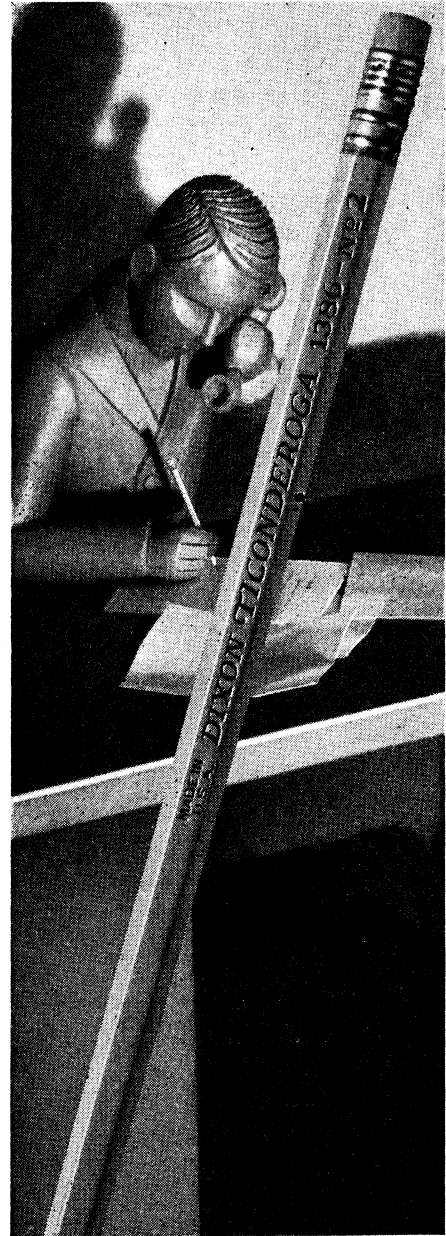
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Philippine Economic Conditions

By J. Bartlett Richards
American Trade Commissioner



THE value of exports was apparently seasonally lower in August, due mainly to the fact that most of this year's sugar quota had already been shipped. Shipments of coconut oil were reduced but copra shipments were sustained, at a good price. Prices of coconut products were firm and other prices steady.

The market for export sugar was very quiet, with only a negligible amount of business transacted. Quotations were slightly easy. The market for domestic sugar was quiet but steady.

Copra arrivals at Manila and Cebu increased but were somewhat below expectations. It is believed likely that some of the August crop is being held in the provinces by speculators. An increase in oil prices permitted crushers to pay more for copra and the price advanced throughout the month, reaching ₱11.75 for resacada at the end and promising to go higher. Exports were about the same as in July but a greater proportion went to the United States. The price of meal continued to increase. Europe did not keep up with the advancing quotations on copra and meal and those products may be expected to go largely to the United States in the next few months, except as European contracts remain to be filled. Stocks of copra, oil and meal increased during August but are still much lower than a year ago.

European demand for abaca continued, largely on account of the increase in freight rates announced for October 1, and prices of the lower grades were firm. The American demand continued listless. Exports fell off a little but exceeded balings, so that stocks were reduced.

Rice prices continued steady. Imports continued at about the same level. Crop prospects were improved by rains.

Tobacco exports continued at about the average rate for the past few months, and as usual, went almost entirely to Spain. It seems probable that the political situation in that country may affect the operations of the Spanish monopoly and that greater reliance may have to be placed on other markets in the next few months.

Gold production reported reached a new peak but that was due to the fact that one company, which has been producing for several months, started reporting production in August. Actual production was slightly below that for July, due to the lower average value of ore milled.

Import collections showed a slight increase over July and a considerable increase over August, 1935. Imports appear to be keeping up well for the season, in most lines. The value of commercial letters of credit opened was unusually large, due partly to credits opened for importation of rice by the National Rice and Corn Corporation.

Textile imports from the United States increased substantially in August, but this was apparently due mainly to embroidery cloth and to cloth imported on government contracts. Imports increased moderately from Japan and continued small from China. Rayon imports from Japan were moderate though showing a considerable increase over July. The market continues stagnant, though stocks are gradually being reduced and improvement in demand is hoped for after the rainy season.

Flour imports were heavy, with Australia again leading as a supplier, due to old contracts. The bulk of the new orders is going to the United States. Stocks in the hands of importers are moderate and the local market is firm.

Automobile sales were very good, with high-priced cars particularly in demand. Sales of trucks, tires and parts were fairly good, for the season, and should improve in the next few months.

Consolidated bank figures reflect the stock market activity, with decreased cash and increased overdrafts and demand deposits. Debits to individual accounts again increased sharply, as a result of stock market transactions. Circulation declined slightly. The expected increase in dollar exchange rates failed to materialize, apparently due to the fact that banks have an ample supply of dollars and do not want to increase their balances in the United States. Receipt of outside capital for share speculation seems to be a factor of less importance in the strength of the peso. If imports increase, as they should do in the next few months, dollar rates should be stronger.

Export cargoes fell off somewhat in August, but were generally satisfactory. Freight carloadings improved slightly but were lower than in August last year.

Government revenues continue to exceed last year's, though the margin is diminishing very slightly. For the eight months period, total Customs and Internal Revenue collections amounted to ₱51,405,000, or 18 per cent greater than in the same period last year.

Purchase by the Philippine National Bank, for ₱1,000,000, of the building it has been occupying for some years, plus two transactions in Sta. Cruz involving together about half that amount, made it possible for real estate sales to reach the largest August total on record, at ₱2,571,792. This brings the total for the first eight months up to ₱10,463,071,

or not far behind the ₱11,761,516 for the same period of 1935. September figures will probably put this year well ahead of last year for the nine-month period, as one transaction involving about ₱1,500,000 was completed but not registered in August and several others were pending at the end of the month, involving both business and residential property. With the demand for modern office space rapidly increasing and already exceeding the supply; with the inadequacy of good residential accommodations long recognized and with the presence in Manila of substantial amounts of capital actively seeking investment, a great deal of activity in real estate and construction may be expected in the next year or so.

New building permits were again moderate in August, amounting to only ₱332,090, or slightly less than in August, 1935. Permits for repairs came to ₱33,150. There are several pending projects for new apartment houses, hotels and office buildings and it is probable that permits will be taken out for some of them before the end of the year. Building permits in the first eight months of 1936, as compared with the same period of 1935, are as follows:

	1935	1936
	(Pesos)	(Pesos)
New construction.....	1,997,510	4,410,350
Repairs.....	284,560	358,170

Total..... 2,282,070 4,768,520
Power production again increased in August, totaling 10,835,872 KWH, compared with 10,245,474 in August, 1935. For the first eight months of 1935, power production totaled 83,126,442 KWH, a slight increase over the 80,762,249 KWH produced in the same period of 1935.

There were 446 new radio sets registered in August and 110 cancellations. For the first eight months of 1936, there were 3,700 new sets registered and 854 cancellations.

There were 32 new companies registered with the Bureau of Commerce in August, with ₱7,276,450 of authorized capital, of which ₱2,046,454 was subscribed and ₱1,029,584 paid-up. Four-fifths of the capital was Filipino, the balance being American. Of the subscribed capital, ₱1,406,550 was in 12 mining companies, including one formed by a group of Negros sugar men, with ₱450,000 subscribed capital, to invest in and develop mining properties. It will probably be more an investment company than a mining company. Another group of well-known Filipino business men registered an investment com-



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pany with P145,000 subscribed capital. Several investment companies were being formed but not yet registered by the end of the month. There is a great deal of money available for investment and stock companies for the management of investments have suddenly become very popular.

Aside from mining and investment companies, new corporations were organized chiefly for the lumber business and merchandising. In the former, there were two Filipino companies with P170,000 subscribed capital and in the latter, one American company with P100,000 subscribed. There was one Filipino company registered with a subscribed capital of P75,000, to manufacture vegetable lard.

Partnerships registered totaled 15, with aggregate paid-in capital of P764,333. Brokers were naturally the most prominent, five brokerage partnerships being formed with P529,000 capital, American, Spanish and other European money predominating. One Filipino partnership, with P40,000, was organized to trade in stocks. One limited partnership, with P104,000 of Chinese capital, as organized to deal in lumber. American investment totaled P380,000 (subscribed) in corporations, chiefly mining, merchandising and a hotel, and P267,000 in partnerships, all for stock brokerage.

News Summary

The Philippines

Aug. 16.—President Manuel L. Quezon accepts the resignation of Solicitor-General Serafin Hildado, effective September 1, with regret. It was tendered because of ill health.

Aug. 18.—The Commission on Appointments of the National Assembly confirms the appointments of Maj.-Gen. Paulino Santos, Chief of Staff of the Philippine Army, and various others.



President Quezon pardons thirty-one of the several hundred Sakdals convicted of sedition in the May, 1935, uprising in Laguna and Bulacan.

Aug. 19.—President Quezon observes his 58th birthday anniversary by issuing an executive order increasing the minimum wage paid to government employees by twenty per cent. In a radio address he declares that the Philippines has passed through the depression and calls on the nation to improve the social status of the working man by giving him a better wage. He states that the principal cause of the tuberculosis scourge is malnutrition and that there is malnutrition because the people generally are underpaid. In the evening he attends a reception and ball organized by the Philippine Anti-Tuberculosis Society for the purpose of raising funds and similar affairs are held in many other towns and villages in the Islands.

Aug. 22.—Announced that the Board of Directors of the Philippine National Bank has approved the purchase of the Masonic Temple on the Escolta for P1,000,000. The Bank has occupied the building since its organization.

Aug. 23.—Philippine Resident Commissioner Quintin Paredes leaves Washington for Manila to confer with President Quezon.

Aug. 25.—President Quezon in an executive order raises the minimum salaries of insular government employees to P30.00 a month, effective September 1.

President Quezon, Speaker Gil Montilla, and other government functionaries and Manila socialites leave Manila on the S. S. *Mayon* for Iloilo to attend festivities in connection with the christening of a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugenio Lopez.

Aug. 26.—Francis Burton Harrison, former Governor-General, resigns as adviser to President Quezon to become a director of several Manila business enterprises.

Secretary of the Interior Elpidio Quirino states that Governor Juan Cailles of Laguna will be given another month's leave of absence shortly while the investigation into the illegal lottery business in the province is continued.

Aug. 27.—Announced that the oil-burning yacht *Casiana* has been acquired for the government from a wealthy Californian for \$50,000, alterations and new installations to come to another \$10,000. The ship has a total gross tonnage displacement of 1,227 tons, is 287 feet long, 33 feet in the beam, has a cruising radius of from 5,000 to 6,000 miles, and cost over \$1,000,000 to build.

Aug. 29.—Announced that the Department of Labor will start a movement to increase the wages of sugar plantation laborers who now receive only from 30 to 60 centavos a day. Associations of sugar planters have promised to cooperate.

The S. S. *Fathomer* is successfully refloated. Judge José Paredes appoints the Dayang-Dayang Hadji Piandau administrator of the estate left by the late Sultan Jamalul Kiram II.

Aug. 30.—Datu Muallil' Wasit protests against the action of Judge Paredes, claiming that as the only living brother of the late Sultan, who left no direct heir, he is legally entitled to all the personal property.

The President and his party return to Manila from Iloilo.

Aug. 31.—Twenty-five thousand Enfield rifles with bayonets and scabbards, purchased direct from the United States government for the Philippine Army, reach Manila. They were manufactured in the United States during the World War, originally for Britain.

Sept. 1.—In the special elections to fill vacancies in the Assembly, Ulpiano Arzadon wins in Ilocos Norte, Agapito Garduque in Abra, and Norberto Romualdez in Leyte.

Wenceslao Trinidad, leading financier and economist, member of the Government Survey Board and the National Economic Council, succumbs to a heart attack. He began his career as a municipal treasurer, became a provincial treasurer, then Collector of Internal Revenue, and finally general manager of the Philippine National Bank. He then went into private business and became associated with many important corporations.

Sept. 2.—The woman suffrage bill passes the Assembly on second reading after a week of debate. It sets the date for the plebiscite at April 30, 1937.

Stockholders of the Masonic Temple Association ratify the sale of the Masonic Temple to the Philippine National Bank.

Sept. 3.—Reported in Manila that A. M. Loomis, Secretary of the National Dairy Union in the United States, has declared that his and other farm organizations will be "on the alert" to protect American farm interests when negotiations to alter the terms of the Tydings-McDuffie Act start. "Philippine coconut oil is directly competitive with domestic butter, lard, cottonseed oil, and other fats and oils" he states.

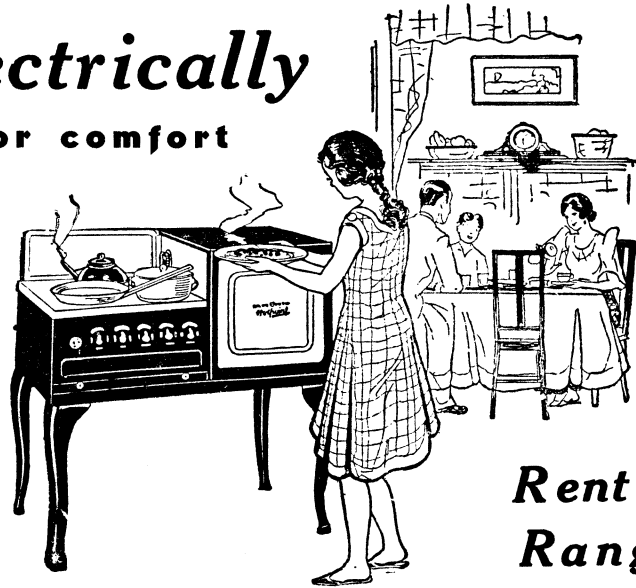
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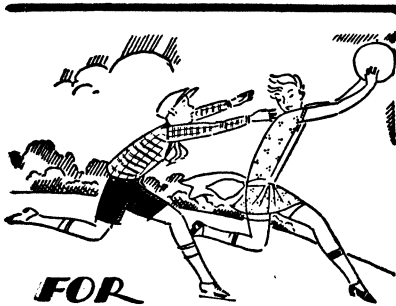


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Sept. 4.—President Quezon in a short address at a dinner in honor of Archbishop Michael O'Doherty on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his episcopal consecration, praises the Archbishop for his tolerance and states that while he is a Catholic, he, as head of the government, "can have no more to do with the Catholic Church than with a Protestant denomination, the Aglipayans, the Mohammedans, or any other religious organization or sect in the Philippines". "No authority of any church has the right to interfere with the affairs of government. We should be thankful that there is here this separation of church and state and freedom of worship. The church itself is better off when entirely disconnected with the government and the government in turn dissociated completely from the church."

Sept. 6.—Antonio Arnaiz and Juan Calvo return to Manila and receive a rousing reception.

Sept. 8.—The Bureau of Insular Affairs at Washington announces that President Franklin D. Roosevelt designated J. Weldon Jones Acting United States High Commissioner in the Philippines effective September 5. Mr. Jones has been Deputy High Commissioner since High Commissioner Frank Murphy left the Philippines for the United States.

Gov. Sotero B. Cabahug of Cebu presents a P50,000 check to President Quezon representing the amount raised by the people of the province for the purchase of an airplane for the Army.

Sept. 9.—President Quezon signs the bill increasing the area which may be leased for grazing purposes from 1,024 to 2,000 hectares.

Vice-President Sergio Osmeña celebrates his 58th birthday.

Sept. 10.—The Philippine Supreme Court rules that the Constitutional provisions for the nationalization of public utilities as well as natural resources and all sources of potential energy apply in the case of a Japanese in Davao who, granted a certificate of public convenience in 1929 to operate a Ford automobile for the transportation of passengers, filed application in October, 1935, for authority to increase his equipment by the addition of another Ford car. The Public Service Commission denied the petition last February and the Court upholds the action inasmuch as the petitioner is not a citizen of the Philippines and not a corporation or other entity organized under the laws of the Philippines sixty per cent of the capital of which is owned by citizens of the Philippines. The decision was written by Justice Claro M. Recto.

Sept. 11.—Malacañang makes public a report from Commissioner Paredes stating that American indifference is the greatest handicap confronting the Philippines, due in part to the confusion in the public mind in respect to the true relationship between the United States and the Philippine Commonwealth, the active campaign of interests inimical to the Philippines, and the absence of any effort on the part of the Philippines to promote its cause. He recommends the consolidation of the various activities of the Commonwealth in the United States into one office with the view of eventually converting it into a Philippine legation, the early holding of the trade conference, a campaign to arouse interest among Congressmen in the advocacy of the Philippine cause, and a systematic general information campaign. He states there is no animus in the American attitude and that there is no anti-Philippine bloc, but "there is a growing psychology of indifference to Philippine affairs, a sort of feeling that, with respect to the future of the Islands, Congress has acted and that hereafter the interests of Congress will primarily be ex-parte American interests, instead of the long established policy of mutuality".

Sept. 11.—José P. Melencio, Under-Secretary of Justice, is designated Acting Solicitor-General by José Yulo, Secretary of Justice, to take the place of Mr. Hilado who resigned recently.

Gold mining stock issues which have been soaring for several months reach a new all-time high of 244.4 up 13.4 points, and 7,433,125 shares, valued at approximately P5,127,905, change hands.

Sept. 12.—Chester H. Gray, of the American Farm Bureau Federation lobby, is reported in Manila to have stated that the farm organizations are "watching very closely and somewhat fearfully" the preparations for the forthcoming Philippine-American trade conference, and will flatly oppose any concessions to the Philippines.

Sept. 14.—President Quezon accepts the resignation of Tirso Garcia, Bank Commissioner, and appoints Pedro de Jesus, Assistant Bank Commissioner who has been Acting Commissioner since Mr. Garcia went on leave in July, in his place.

The United States

Aug. 18.—Announced that the Pan American Airways Company has appointed the Dollar Steamship Lines its general agents throughout the Orient.

Aug. 22.—Sen. James Couzens of Michigan, leading Republican, announces that he is extending his full support to the reelection campaign of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Thomas Lamont, partner in the J. P. Morgan & Company banking house, returning to New York after a ten-weeks trip through Europe and Africa, states that "ninety-five per cent of the people of every nation in Europe do not want to fight and regard war with abhorrence and dread. The ruling destinies in Europe will go extremely slowly in dragging unwilling people into a major conflict".

Aug. 24.—William Philipps resigns as Under-Secretary of State and immediately afterwards takes the oath of office as Ambassador to Rome to succeed Breckenridge Long.

Aug. 25.—Sen. Carter Glass, a frequent critic of the New Deal, though a Democrat, announces he will work for the reelection of Roosevelt.

Aug. 26.—The State Department notifies the Spanish government that it can not recognize its action in declaring the ports held by the Spanish army insurgents as closed to all shipping unless an effective blockade is declared and maintained.

Aug. 27.—Secretary of War George H. Dern dies, aged 64.

Frederick White, former adviser to the Chinese government, states at the meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Yosemite, California, that Japanese penetration in the Philippines may lead to grave Anglo-Japanese complications because of the implied threat to Singapore. "The moment will come when Japanese interests conflict with the Filipino domestic policy. . . . Japan will then declare that its interests are imperiled by political interference or the incapacity of the Filipino government to protect legitimate foreign rights. . . ."

Aug. 28.—George Horace Lorimer, editor of the *Saturday Evening Post*, announces he will resign effective January 1, 1937. His successor will be Wesley Winans Stout, assistant editor for the past twelve years.

Aug. 30.—The final plenary session of the biennial meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations closes amid warnings that the situation in the Pacific is gloomy and that the danger of actual war is real.

Sept. 3.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull announces that the United States, following the example of Japan and Britain, will retain over-age naval tonnage.

Sept. 7.—William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, states that unemployment has not fallen in proportion to the improvement in business, for, while 14,000,000 were unemployed in 1935, there are still 10,000,000 unemployed today.

Sept. 9.—Secretary of the Navy Claude Swanson states that Japan's announced plans to retain 15,598 tons of excess submarines would be in violation of the London Naval Treaty. Rear-Admiral W. H. Standley states that if the Japanese do not agree to 14-inch guns by April 1, "the sky will be the limit" for heavy guns. He remarks that 20-inch guns have been found feasible for the new warships.

Gov. Alfred M. Landon, Republican nominee for the Presidency, states in a radio address that Roosevelt is leading the nation toward a centralized government of unlimited power, dangerous from an economic as well as a political point of view, and opposed by Republicans because weakening of democracy here means the final route of democracy everywhere and inevitable war.

Other Countries

Aug. 16.—Spanish rebel warships begin to bombard Irun and San Sebastian despite the threat of the loyalists to execute hundreds of rightists held by them

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as hostages. The U. S. cruiser *Quincy* picks up seven Filipinos during the evacuation of Alicante.

Germany announces itself the winner of the Olympic Games, with a score of 580-3/4 points as compared to 470-5/6 for the United States, the next highest. However many of the points claimed by the Germans were made in such events as "city planning" and "art" not generally recognized as forming a part of Olympic contests.

Aug. 18.—Spanish officials declare that foreign aid to the army rebels would be in violation of international law and that, on the other hand, the government is entitled to such aid. The rebels issue a communique stating that they now control two-thirds of Spain and that the capture of Badajoz, permitting constant communication between General Emilio Mola in the north and General Francisco Franco in the south, "makes victory certain and only a question of time". They are reported to have started a general advance along the entire northwestern front from Bilbao to Hendaye and claim to have silenced Fort Guadalupe at San Sebastian where the loyalist defenders are reported to be suffering from a typhoid epidemic and begging for serum. Reported that the Riff forces of the rebels are discontented over receiving only a part of their pay and that rebel leaders are allowing them to loot in the vicinity of Linea.

King Edward VII of Britain, on a yachting cruise in the Mediterranean, states that Britain "does not want to enter another world war".

Aug. 19.—The Italian Foreign Minister assures Britain that Italy does not desire to make arrangements with the Spanish rebels regarding the future status of Morocco or the Balearic Islands, it having been rumored that Italy was seeking some understanding with them. The British Board of Trade places an embargo on all shipments of aircraft to Spain as well as some twenty other classes of war material. Italy mobilizes 1500 airplanes to aid the rebels, it is reported, "if France does not abandon even its 'moral support' of the government. Reported that Italy and Germany both have agreed to recognize the rebels fully if they capture Madrid and that the Spanish police have seized many documents revealing a German Nazi plot to foment revolution in Spain, Nazi conspirators having been linked with the German embassy and various German consulates. Reported that 16 bombers and 12 combat planes, piloted by private French, Dutch, and Italian fliers have arrived in Spain to aid the government. The German steamer *Kameron* is halted and searched by a Spanish war vessel.

Aug. 20.—The German Foreign Office instructs the German charge d'affaires to "protest immediately in the sharpest form" against the interference with the *Kameron*. The German government sends eight more warships to patrol Spanish waters and orders all its warvessels to protect German shipping outside the Spanish jurisdictional limits. The British government warns that stern measures will be taken against interference with British shipping in Spanish waters. Reported that the rebels have taken Fort Guadalupe and have bombed and shelled San Sebastian, killing many civilians. Reported that the provincial government of Catalonia, after confiscating all private property, has moved virtually to secede from the rest of Spain and to maintain public order independently.

Premier Benito Mussolini orders 200,000 troops into maneuvers at Avellino, adding to the already tense situation.

Aug. 21.—Reported that the Spanish rebels have reached the outskirts of Toledo, only 30 miles from Madrid and that the rebel junta has moved its headquarters from Burgos to Valladolid.

Aug. 23.—German pastors in a nation-wide confessional attack the anti-church policies of Fuhrer Adolf Hitler, charging that German youth is given a debased Christianity—referring to the "Nazi-ized" Bible, recently issued.

Military maneuvers are in progress in France, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Austria, and Britain will stage them within the next few days. Russia is also mustering its air force and a part of its army.

The Spanish steamer *Magallanes* sails from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for an unannounced destination carrying 35,000 rifles, 5,000,000 cartridges, and other munitions, and no passengers.

Aug. 24.—The Spanish government sets up a "Peoples' Summary Tribunal", composed of the President of the Supreme Court, Mariano Gomez, two other high court justices, and fourteen citizens representing the leftist and labor parties, to deal with those charged with sedition, some 3,000 persons awaiting trial on this charge. The government informs the United States that it will make full and fair compensation for all foreign property seized. The Count of Romanones in a signed interview with the United Press defends the Spanish government, stating that he was well treated during his confinement and declaring, "if the bourgeois parties applied the reforms which our epoch demanded, we could have avoided all that is happening now and the monarchy probably would have been maintained".

Germany extends the period of compulsory military service from one to two years "because of Russian militarism". It informs France that it has embargoed the export of arms to Spain.

Aug. 25.—Premier Jose Giral of Spain demands that the European neutrality pact be signed as soon as possible "to prevent our enemies from profiting by the delay" and states that the Spanish government will refuse to recognize any accord that would extend equal treatment to the government and "a few rebel generals". He states he has proof that the rebels have received airplanes and all kinds of war materials from "interested foreign nations". Loyalists searching the house of Ramon Abinana allegedly find a letter from former King Alfonso stating: "Head the movement with vigor and do not respect anything. Triumph is ours. I am at your disposition for anything that you may need". The Spanish Minister to Japan announces at Tokio that he has broken with the Madrid government and transferred his allegiance to the revolutionists.

Two Japanese newspapermen are slain at Chengtu while interfering in a Chinese demonstration against a company handling smuggled Japanese goods.


Announced that Britain will start the construction of new barracks at Kowloon shortly at a cost of £1,000,000 to make quarters for six battalions instead of the two there now.

The Brazilian Senate annuls as unconstitutional the 2,410,000 acre land grant to Japanese in the state of Amazonas after the army general staff had criticized the grant. A Japanese observer states that Japan is not likely to take any action because it is not greatly interested in Brazil.

Aug. 26.—Britain and Egypt sign a treaty of friendship and alliance under which Egypt is to gain complete independence in a decade. Britain will have the right to maintain a naval base at Alexandria and to increase its air power in Egypt. Egypt will construct roads assuring the rapid transportation of troops between Alexandria and the Suez Canal. Egypt will have the help of Britain in building up an Egyptian army. Britain may sponsor Egypt's membership in the League of Nations.

General Franco is reported to be taxing Spanish Jews heavily in order to finance his operations against the government. An airplane is reported to be constantly in readiness at Innsbruck, Austrian Tyrol, to carry former King Alfonso to Spain if opportunity offers. The British government urges Portugal to enforce an arms embargo against Spain, heavy shipments of arms to the rebels being reported to have come from Portugal.

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French statisticians publish an estimate that 6,000,000 men in Europe will be ready for war in October, one-third of them Germans, and express the belief that Germany is headed toward another war.

Aug. 27.—Indalecio Prieto calls Spain the Ethiopia of Europe and blames Britain and France for not aiding the government while Germany, Italy, and Portugal are providing the rebels with all the war material they want. Portugal announces an embargo on war materials to Spain.

Aug. 28.—Russia proposes to the League of Nations that immediate military sanctions be taken against any nation that goes to war.

Reported that Russia has demanded that Leon Trotsky be expelled from Norway, alleging that he engineered a recent plot to assassinate Stalin and other leaders. Trotsky has denied the charge.

Aug. 29.—Jose Maria Gil Robles, leader of the rightist coalition, arrives in Burgos from Salamanca. A rebel leader declares that the rebel plans are "to make it impossible for power ever again to fall into the hands of dirty politicians, free masons, Jews, and similar parasites of human society". Loyalists successfully repel a bloody attack on Irun after General Mola had ordered his forces to take the city today or die in the attempt. Arab soldiers in Tangier are reported to be in revolt against the iron-handed rule of General Franco. Denmark, Belgium, and Turkey announce they will embargo all arms shipments to Spain.

The Rumanian Cabinet resigns in protest against

the Minister of Justice and the Interior for failing to suppress anti-Jew disturbances.

Aug. 30.—Mussolini states at Avellino that Italy has never been so strong as today and that in a few hours he can mobilize 8,000,000 men. He ridicules the "absurdity of eternal peace" and states that an armament race can not now be stopped. He is frequently interrupted by cheers.

King Carol III of Rumania appoints George Tarescu Premier.

Marshal Chen Chi-tang, deposed Kwantung leader, departs for Europe.

Aug. 31.—Both Irun and San Sebastian are still resisting a relentless rebel airplane and artillery bombardment. Rebel leaders declare that Japan has ordered its Ambassador in Madrid to sever diplomatic relations with the Madrid government. It is estimated that from 75,000 to 100,000 people have already lost their lives in the Spanish rebellion and that over 300,000 have been wounded.

Norwegian officials indicate that the government will not deport Trotsky, but say that he was interned a few days ago in his country home near Oslo and that two male secretaries have been expelled from the country.

Sept. 1.—Government air forces bomb Burgos and much damage is done and an unknown number of people are killed. Madrid has been bombed a number of times during the past week, however, to little effect.

Russia summons 900,000 men of the classes of 1914 and 1915 to the colors, thereby bringing the total force under arms to 1,600,000.

Sept. 2.—After savage fighting, the rebels gain control of several of the outer defenses of Irun. Some of the shells dropped across the French boundary, killing a number of people. The Spanish War Ministry declares that documents found in a foreign pursuit plane downed behind the government lines prove that the rebels are dealing with "a certain foreign nation".

Japanese soldiers invade the Peiping golf club grounds and halt the play as the horses destroy greens and fairways. After riding about, the Japanese dismounted and went through setting-up exercises and then many of them took off their clothes and lolled about on the grass.

Sept. 3.—Norway officially rejects the Russian demand for the expulsion of Trotsky.

Sept. 4.—A new coalition government is formed in Madrid under the leadership of Francisco Largo Caballero, socialist leader. Rebels capture Irun after a terrific battle, the defenders running short of ammunition. The streets are strewn with corpses and run with blood like the floor of an abattoir and the cries of the wounded are audible in the French city of Hendaye across the border. The rebels take no prisoners and many government adherents are captured and shot to death. Half of the city is in flames.

Sept. 5.—The Spanish Ambassador in Washington, Luis Calderon, announces that he has resigned because he feels he is unable to cooperate with certain tendencies within the new government.

Sept. 6.—While rebel columns are converging on San Sebastian, the government announces that the advance on Madrid has been stopped by a victory at Talavera.

France renews the 1921 military alliance with Poland, promising mutual support in case of aggression.

The Chinese government at Nanking announces that the crisis in South China has been settled and that Kwangtung and Kwangsi recognize the national government.

Sept. 7.—Government forces bomb Oviedo, rebel stronghold, and are reported to have done much damage. French communists call 300,000 workers out on a one-hour strike in an effort to compel the government to support the leftist government of Spain, but the Cabinet approves Socialist Premier Leon Blum's refusal to change his policy of neutrality. Announced at the Hague that Princess Juliana of Holland is engaged to marry Prince Bernhard zu Lippe-Biesterfeld of Germany.

Sept. 9.—Hitler in an address at Nuremberg before the fourth annual Nazi convention assails communism, democracy, and the Jews, announces plans to rebuild Germany's economic structure, and voices a demand for the return of Germany's former colonies.

League of Nation officials state that the return of colonies to Germany can only come as a result of negotiations with the mandate powers, mainly France and Britain.

France signs a treaty providing for the termination of the French mandate over Syria after three years

during which the country will adapt itself to self-rule and apply for membership in the League of Nations.

A number of Japanese destroyers and gunboats are sent to Canton and Pakhoi following the reported murder of a Japanese merchant in the latter place by a Chinese mob.

Sept. 10.—Rebels besieging San Sebastian state they are willing to grant amnesty to residents of the city but that they will shoot the "anarchist militarists" who have been resisting them. Pillaging is reported to have broken out within the city. Government emissaries demand the surrender of the rebels besieged in the Alcazar fortress, and when this is refused requests the withdrawal of hundreds of women and children who are among the besieged, but the officer in command declares, "Whatever befalls me and my men will befall us all", and the attack is resumed. The government announces that all genuinely foreign industries in Spain seized by the leftists have been returned to their owners, but that some 35,000 foreign factories and shops incorporated as "Spanish societies" will continue indefinitely under government supervision.

Jose Goebels, German Minister of Propaganda, tells crowds at Nuremberg that Russia is a "dictatorship of Jews" and not of the proletariat and terms bolshevism an "infernal world nest" which must be "rooted out". He pictures Hitler as a "fearless knight" who is fighting world revolution. The Moscow papers describe the Nazi convention as a "traveling circus".

Sept. 11.—Admiral Osami Nagano, Minister of the Navy, states that it is not Japan's intention to inaugurate a shipbuilding race and that a new naval treaty on the basis of "quantitative equality" would most satisfactorily assure security to all contracting nations.

Sept. 12.—Loyalists abandon San Sebastian and Bilbao, ending a stubborn defense to save lives and property. The rebels make no attempt to halt the withdrawal. A heavy battle raging at Talavera is still undecided.

Sept. 13.—Reported that the Chinese at Pakhoi have refused to allow Japanese on the gunboat *Saga*

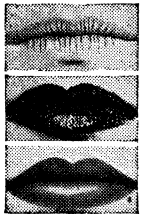


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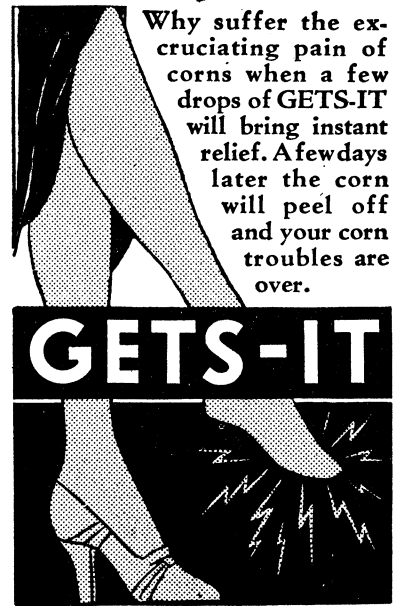
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to land. Shanghai Japanese state that the situation is grave and likely to cause complications between Tokyo and Nanking.

Hitler tells the press that he will not tolerate Moscow's attempts to dominate Europe and states that Germany is well armed and ready to defend itself. "Let none be deceived. We are ready at any hour. I want to put fear into the countries around us into which the poison of bolshevism is entering".

Pope Pius XI in a radio address blesses the defense against communism which he declares is undermining the "very foundations of all order, all culture, and all civilization", and includes the Spaniards who have killed churchmen in his benediction.

Sept. 14.—Estimated that some 95,000 people have lost their lives in the fighting in Spain and that damage runs to over 10,000,000,000 pesetas.

Reported that negotiations have been completed for the establishment of Pan American Airways' western terminus at Hongkong, and that the Chinese National Aviation Corporation has also been granted the right to use Hongkong as a station on the Shanghai-Canton line.

In a bandit attack on a troop train in eastern Manchukuo, 25 Japanese soldiers are killed and 65 wounded.

Astronomical Data for October, 1936

By the Weather Bureau

Sunrise and Sunset
(Upper Limb)



	Rises	Sets
Oct. 5..	5:46 a.m.	5:43 p.m.
Oct. 10..	5:46 a.m.	5:40 p.m.
Oct. 15..	05:48 a.m.	5:37 p.m.
Oct. 20..	05:48 a.m.	5:34 p.m.
Oct. 25..	05:49 a.m.	5:31 p.m.
Oct. 31..	05:51 a.m.	5:28 p.m.

Moonrise and Moonset (Upper Limb)

	Rises	Sets
October 1.....	5:56 p.m.	5:47 a.m.
October 2.....	6:46 p.m.	6:49 a.m.
October 3.....	7:41 p.m.	7:53 a.m.
October 4.....	8:39 p.m.	8:58 a.m.
October 5.....	9:38 p.m.	10:01 a.m.
October 6.....	10:38 p.m.	11:01 a.m.
October 7.....	11:36 p.m.	11:57 a.m.
October 8.....		12:47 p.m.
October 9.....	0:40 a.m.	1:32 p.m.
October 10.....	1:25 a.m.	2:14 p.m.
October 11.....	2:15 a.m.	2:52 p.m.
October 12.....	3:03 a.m.	3:29 p.m.
October 13.....	3:50 a.m.	4:06 p.m.
October 14.....	4:37 a.m.	4:42 p.m.
October 15.....	5:24 a.m.	5:19 p.m.
October 16.....	6:11 a.m.	5:58 p.m.
October 17.....	7:00 a.m.	6:40 p.m.
October 18.....	7:50 a.m.	7:25 p.m.
October 19.....	8:40 a.m.	8:12 p.m.
October 20.....	9:31 a.m.	9:02 p.m.
October 21.....	10:22 a.m.	9:54 p.m.
October 22.....	11:10 a.m.	10:47 p.m.
October 23.....	11:57 a.m.	11:41 p.m.
October 24.....	12:43 p.m.	0:36 a.m.
October 25.....	1:27 p.m.	1:31 a.m.
October 26.....	2:11 p.m.	2:28 a.m.
October 27.....	2:55 p.m.	3:36 a.m.
October 28.....	3:42 p.m.	4:37 a.m.
October 29.....	4:31 p.m.	5:31 a.m.
October 30.....	5:24 p.m.	6:36 a.m.
October 31.....	6:22 p.m.	

Phases of the Moon

Full Moon on the 1st at.....	5:01 a.m.
Last Quarter on the 7th at.....	8:28 p.m.
New Moon on the 15th at.....	6:20 p.m.
First Quarter on the 23rd at.....	8:54 p.m.
Full Moon on the 30th at.....	1:58 p.m.
Perigee on the 1st at.....	11:12 p.m.
Apogee on the 16th at.....	4:30 p.m.
Perigee on the 30th at.....	10:36 a.m.

The Planets for the 15th

MERCURY rises at 4:38 a. m. and sets at 4:38 p. m. Just before sunrise the planet may be found very low in the eastern sky in the constellation of Virgo.

VENUS rises at 7:52 a. m. and sets at 7:15 p. m. In the early evening the planet may be found in the constellation of Libra.

MARS rises at 3:07 a. m. and sets at 3:25 p. m. In the early morning the planet may be seen in the eastern horizon in the constellation of Leo.

JUPITER rises at 10:05 a. m. and sets at 9:15 p. m. Just after sunset the planet may be found south of the Zenith in the western sky in the constellation of Ophiuchi.

SATURN rises at 3:43 p. m. and sets at 3:27 a. m. of the 16th. At 9 p. m. the planet may be found a little to the east of the meridian and south of the constellation of Pisces.

Principal Bright Stars for 9:00 p. m.

North of the Zenith	South of the Zenith
Aldebaran in Taurus	Achernar in Eridanus
Doneb in Cygnus	Formalhaut in Piscis Australis
Vega in Lyra	Altair in Aquila

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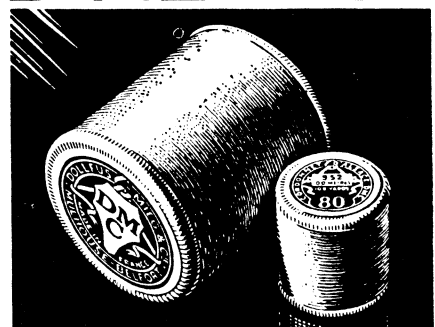
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BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Manila, June 20, 1936.

ACADEMIC BULLETIN

No. 11, s. 1936

USE OF PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE BY FIRST YEAR AND SECOND YEAR STUDENTS

To Division Superintendents:

1. More extensive use of the *Philippine Magazine* than is required for Fourth Year classes in English is herewith recommended. When available copies are not being used by Fourth Year classes, for example, they can well be utilized by First Year and Second Year students. It is therefore suggested that First Year and Second Year students be urged to read, as supplementary material in connection with *Philippine Prose and Poetry, Volumes One and Two*, both current issues and available copies of previous issues of the *Philippine Magazine*. Care should be taken, however, to prevent the reading of current issues by First Year and Second Year students from interfering with their use by Fourth Year classes.

2. One of the objectives in studying *Philippine Prose and Poetry*, it may be noted, is to foster the desire to read worth-while selections published in local periodicals.

LUTHER B. BEWLEY,
Director of Education.

-046

Reference:

Circular: No. 21, s. 1935.

Allotment: 1-3—(C. 7-36).

To be indicated in the *Perpetual Index* under the following subjects:

Course of Study, ENGLISH.

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PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

217 DASMARIÑAS, MANILA

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Editorials

The cover of this issue of the Philippine Magazine reproduces a drawing of a *sabungero* coming home from the cockpit with his dead rooster, on which, by the expression on his face, he lost all of his money. This issue

“Mining” the Pocket Book

also contains a short article on the cockpit. Both cover and article were chosen as dealing with what will probably prove a vanishing institution in the Philippines as the stock exchanges, there will soon be no less than four of them, and brokers' offices on the Escolta are taking its place. The Escolta is now the gathering place of the many thousands of people who believe in the hoard at the end of the rainbow, of those who are always looking for “something-for-nothing”, of big and little gamblers, of scoundrelly corporation officials, and of professional stock manipulators and genteel pick-pockets. The chief difference between the good old-fashioned cockpit and the Escolta Monte Carlo is that the *talunan* could go home looking forward to at least a chicken dinner, while many of the victims of the present Escolta racket will wake up from the dreams of unearned riches with not even a dead chicken to their name.

There is, of course, the legitimate selling and buying of shares in corporations, and there is the legitimate function of the stock exchange of facilitating such dealing. But much of what is going on on the Escolta today is not business at all. It is dangerous gambling which can result only in heavy losses on the part of the great majority of those who are taking part in it.

It is true that the actual mining industry of the Philippines is being built upon the sound foundation of a great wealth of ore in the ground. The industry is developing rapidly and profits are certain to be made by persons able to invest money over a period of years and willing to wait for the dividends which will eventually be distributed. Shares may be bought at low prices during the initial period of such enterprises and may multiply in value many hundred-fold. But much of the stock offered and purchased on the Manila market is wholly speculative and, in fact, practically valueless except in the sense such as that poker-chips have temporarily any assigned value which the play-



ers may agree upon. The values of many mining shares today are not based on calculations of probable earnings but only on a guess that people will shortly be willing to pay more for them.

A veritable mania has seized Manila in which even housewives are risking their market money and students their small allowances from home. Even in the smaller country towns, the people pool their small savings and place the money in the hands of some one going to Manila to buy “mining stocks”. Men holding good positions in the government are resigning to become officers of so-called mining and investment corporations. The radio blares out long lists of quotations several times a day, preferably at meal times, and they are a topic in every conversation.

So long as the market is generally rising—that is, suckers still coming on—almost any fool can make money by buying a block of shares one day and selling it for more a few hours or a few days later. Almost invariably, however, such people are suddenly convinced that they are canny financiers and instead of being satisfied with their beginners' luck and holding their money, immediately buy shares of something else with the intention of selling these at a higher figure. The time must come when prices will go no higher, when in fact, they will fall with sickening rapidity because every one will want to sell and nobody will want to buy, and these people will realize that the paper they hold in their hands is worth only a fraction of what they have paid for it, some, to them, staggering amount for which they may have mortgaged their entire future.

The rise in the market is in part the result of a general and perhaps justified business optimism. Generally, however, such a boom, as ours today in mining shares, is largely the result of the manipulations of a small number of insiders who form pools to buy shares to make the public think they will continue to rise in price, and the victims, thus coaxed into buying, go on buying while the insiders quietly sell. The few members of such pools nearly always know what they are doing, are able to act much more quickly than the people on the street, who are wholly unorganized and depend on gilded rumors, and the final outcome is sure. A few men

make a large profit that represents the accumulated losses of the great majority. Having made a coup on one such issue these professional speculators turn to some other share issue and start pushing up prices on that as a bait to new victims. This process continues until further pumping brings no results. Then the entire market crashes, and even the insiders may go down in the fall, as they did in the debacle of October, 1929, in the United States. Proportionately considered, the stock market gambling going on in Manila today is as vicious as it was in the United States then. A turn-over of 5,000,000 shares in one day exceeds all legitimate necessity.

Market speculation is designed to make a few of the rich richer and the poor poorer and is one of the cruelest games in the world. Market speculation accomplishes nothing constructive and creates nothing but illusions for which people are made to give over their hard-won savings. It damages business generally by diverting capital from constructive investments and by absorbing funds that should have been expended for satisfying real needs, and, on the other hand, leads to an individual extravagance that stimulates the sale of articles of luxury—on the instalment plan, on which, however, payments will never be completed. It is a dangerous engine of inflation, most difficult to control.

Men of prominence and integrity in the Philippine business world have issued warnings, and the Government is taking steps to attempt to moderate somewhat the present frenzy and to protect the innocent in so far as that is possible. Many thousands of people, however, will learn from nothing but experience, and millions of pesos more may be extracted from the public pocket for shares in the stock of unknown "mines" run by men who do their mining at their desks by mail and telephone, before the glittering dream fades away leaving only a wreck behind.

The old—and, it must be admitted, somewhat trite saying that imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, comes inevitably to mind in connection with the new treaty recently concluded between Britain and

Egypt. Although only summary reports have so far come to hand, it appears that the agreement virtually copies in every essential respect the relationship that has been established between the United States and the Philippines.

There is apparently the same ten-year transition period to independence, the same provision relative to the right of Britain afterward to maintain military bases in Egypt, and very much the same arrangement under which the British are to help the Egyptians in building up an army.

That such realistic statesmen as the British should follow with respect to Egypt the example of the United States in the Philippines—and, judging by the interest they have displayed in the American course for the past year, there can be little doubt that it was conscious imitation—may well be noted with satisfaction by American and Filipino leaders.

Britain and the United States, both democratic and liberal nations, sympathize with the desire for ultimate independence of the people over whom they exercise an originally imposed sovereignty. The old impulses to

imperialism are vanishing with its old-time advantages. But neither nation would want to see a possible new yoke thrown over the shoulders of the people whom they have assisted in the advance to modern nationhood, nor, perhaps, would they contemplate except with disquiet the weakening of their world position by the complete abandonment of strategic points, and their possible seizure by hostile powers. Hence their interest in the organization of local defense forces.

If in the event of aggression, such defense forces would ally themselves with the two powers in case the latter decided to maintain their protective roles, or in case these powers were themselves attacked, this would simply be the natural outcome of the relationship of good faith, amity, and mutual confidence that has been established.

If either Britain or America had any thought to exploit or abuse the people of the two smaller nations, certainly the thing they would never do would be to build up means of armed resistance against themselves.

It is often said by cynics that might makes right. Here, however, we have an illustration of the epigram that has always been more true—Right makes might.

A Rotterdam (Holland) newspaper recently stated that, contrary to the former opinion that in the event of an attack on Netherland India the Dutch might count on the support of "one or more foreign Indies, too nations", the conviction is growing that an attack on the Archipelago will have to be repelled by the Netherlands and Netherland India "for a considerable time by their own forces without any military support from others".

"It is of the greatest importance", continued the newspaper, "to learn what the viewpoint of the great powers is in respect to the legal aspects of the matter, and present indications are indeed very alarming to our country. The fate of Ethiopia is one plain warning in a long series of warnings".

The *Batavia Weekly News*, of which Mr. G. G. van der Kop, a contributor to the *Philippine Magazine*, is the editor, commenting on this editorial expression, declared that what was stated "is quite true, but that, nevertheless, the situation of Netherland India is somewhat different from that of Ethiopia. . . . Foreign capitalist interests in Ethiopia were very unimportant as compared to Netherland India where millions of dollars of foreign money have been invested and in which nearly all the great powers have a share. The merely legal aspect of the case appears to us of minor importance because history shows that legal rights and common justice have never played a prominent part in the dealings of nations. . . ."

Elsewhere in the same issue of the *Batavia News* there is reference to a recent decision of the Dutch Government to resume the training of native naval personnel. Following the mutiny of native sailors on the Dutch warship *Zeven Provinciën*, some years ago, the naval training school at Macassar was closed.

Signs are not wanting that the course of the United States in the Philippines is being watched with interest in the Netherlands and Netherland India and may be followed in so far as that is possible.



With the mid-Pacific mandated area going rapidly Japanese, the Japanese already outnumbering the 50,000 native islanders in the region and continuing to come in at the rate of from ten to fifteen thousand a year, the people of Guam, lone American outpost in the otherwise Japanese Mariana Group, raise an almost despairing cry to America in a joint resolution recently adopted by the Council and Assembly of the Congress of the Island of Guam, for American citizenship.

The resolution declares that "during the thirty-eight years that have elapsed since the signing of the Treaty of Paris, the inhabitants of the Island of Guam have firmly and consistently remained loyal and law-abiding toward their Mother Country and have expressed their desire and aspiration of becoming citizens of the United States as evinced by their pledges and petitions. . . . President McKinley in his instructions when he placed the Island under the control of the Navy Department in 1898 inferred that legislation by the United States would be provided; and the inhabitants of Guam, after thirty-eight years of faithful allegiance to the American Flag, are patiently waiting for the only reward they desire—to be accepted to citizenship of their Mother Country, and to be at least on the same status as the inhabitants of the Virgin Islands."

However, continues the resolution, "petitions in the past seeking to gain the desired aim for which the people of Guam have striven for thirty-eight years, as submitted to the President of the United States and his several Cabinet Officers, have proved futile", and "the petition signed by 1,965 native inhabitants of Guam on December 19, 1933,



presented by the Honorable Ernest W. Gibson of Vermont before the Congress of the United States on February 28, 1934, was referred to the Committee on Immigration where it is still pending...."

The petition therefore requests the Governor of Guam, "the official representative in Guam of Our Mother Country", "to effect the early consummation of the desire and aspiration of the people of Guam, by the appointment of one delegate elected from each House of Guam Congress to proceed to Washington, D. C., for the sole purpose of representing the interests of Guam and her people."

The petition is signed by forty-one members of the Congress and approved by B. J. Bordallo, Chairman of the Council, and E. T. Calvo, Chairman of the Assembly.

Some have said that the reason Congress has never admitted the loyal people of Guam to American citizenship is the noble consideration that it would be easier to desert them if they are not American citizens.

The Federal Constitution provides that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside". Guam, however, is not "in" the United States, and it is a recognized principle that "citizenship is not a right which inheres in the individual, but a status created by the sovereign will of the State".

However, Congress conferred American citizenship upon all citizens of the Hawaiian Islands in 1900, including Japanese and Chinese born or naturalized there. Congress conferred American citizenship on the people of Puerto Rico in 1916, and upon the people of the Virgin Islands in 1927.

The status of the Filipinos was defined by Congress in 1902 to be "citizens of the Philippine Islands and as such entitled to the protection of the United States".

By a Convent Wall

By Mu-Tse

GOD'S garden 'tis, the moss-green wall conceals!
 On many a starless eve there softly steals
 O'er it soul-piercing scent of hidden flowers;
 Without, a tree, fruit-laden, drunken, reels.

Voice of the Wilderness

By Maximo Ramos

THE clap and roar of thunderstorms,
 The vastness of dark oceanic wastes,
 The sweep of glacial silences
 Are mine:

For I am the voice of the wilderness
 Working with sure, saurian power
 Upon the gray-rock foundations of
 The world.

Spain Today

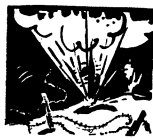
By Marc T. Greene

LAST March when the Spanish elections resulted in an overwhelming victory for the "Popular Front" and Señor Manuel Azaña became Prime Minister there seemed at least a fair chance that the nation might be unified and the Republic established upon a secure and enduring basis. The very fact of so pronounced a victory revealed beyond question the people's will, disclosed the general dissatisfaction with the reactionary régime which resulted from the 1934 election and the popular apprehension that another such would pave the way for a restoration of the Monarchy, possibly under protection of a Fascist dictatorship, and a return of the overlordship of a reactionary Church with its terrific economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, all the evils, in short, that had kept Spain more than half a century behind the rest of Europe. The will of the great majority of the Spanish people, whatever side they may take in internecine strife, is definitely against anything of the kind and long has been. But that will has been ruthlessly disregarded, even as the popular awakening and the growth and spread of liberal thought in Spain has been fought by every means the reactionary elements could devise.

Unfortunately, the Popular Front which achieved the victory in March was composed of elements normally antagonistic. The Anarchists, who in Spain have the only organized party of their school of thought in the world, and who in principle are as strongly antagonistic to communism as they are to fascism or to democracy, combined with Socialists, moderate "Leftists" combined with Communists, and Republicans of every one of the numerous groups, supported elements with which they would at any other time have been bitterly at odds.

Against a combination like this the "Right" groups stood little chance, yet there was no hope whatever that the Popular Front would hang together, once their representatives had been seated in the Cortes. That was Señor Azaña's first problem. It turned out to be an insoluble one. The election, of course, automatically released from imprisonment and welcomed back from exile thousands of political prisoners of the 1934 régime, among them many fiery Catalonians punished when the Catalonian revolt of that year failed. These gained their freedom in a state of furious vindictiveness and determined to employ the most "direct action" methods against the Rightists.

Azaña declared at the outset that he would do his utmost to restrain these people and to repress terrorism of any kind, likewise anything apt to endanger the Republic. There was a chance that he could have done so, despite the ugly mood of all the extremist elements, had the moderate groups stood by him. But they deserted him at the time of his greatest need. He was unable then to hold the extremists in leash. Meanwhile Señor Zamora, President of the Republic under the reactionary 1934 régime, had, naturally, resigned and Azaña, finding his position as Prime Minister an impossible one, took over the Presidency, now about as nominal an office as that of the puppet King of



Italy. Several Prime Ministers appeared and disappeared, and then the Government fell entirely into the hands of the extreme Left.

The responsibility for this rests in other quarters than Moscow, however much Soviet propaganda has had to do with the awakening of the Spanish masses to a realization of the misery of their lot and to an understanding of the fact that that misery has been due to no irremediable cause, but rather to a mismanaged national economy, to capitalistic greed, to a feudal landlordism, and to a medieval Church. Everyone of those factors has its share in the responsibility for the Spanish cataclysm. The Church, greatly suppressed and its Jesuit Order expelled as a result of the overthrow of the Monarchy, but ever hopeful of full restoration after the 1934 elections, and practically certain of it had another reactionary régime come into being in 1936, undoubtedly preached a revolt against the present Government and undoubtedly used its great influence to persuade all moderate elements to abandon Señor Azaña's Government even before he gave up the Premiership. The Monarchist groups and the "Legitimists," or supporters of the aged Carlist pretender, likewise allied themselves with the Conservatives. The landlords and the grandees and the capitalists grouped themselves against the legally-elected Government, thus establishing another "Front" of great power and with ample financial backing. To this, aid was soon forthcoming from the authoritarian powers of Europe, and it may be that their propaganda, especially Italy's, was instrumental in fomenting the revolt in the first place. In that case it can be taken for granted that such promises of material reward have been made Mussolini as will almost certainly result in an up-setting of the Mediterranean balance, to the serious menace of the peace of Europe. Indeed, by the time this article, written in Europe, is printed in the East, all the threat now contained in the Spanish position may have been turned into reality.

We are able, therefore, at the moment only to consider the general situation, informing ourselves of something of the condition of Spain and the Spaniards, and especially of the reasons for the bitter ruthlessness characterizing the civil war. We must understand that Spain as a nation is very different from the rest of Europe, that Spanish psychology is of another character, that the whole Spanish outlook upon life itself is something hardly comprehensible to the outside world. That world has never thought much about Spain anyway. Tourists have gone there, and this year previous to the outbreak of revolution there were more than ever before, and the country was beginning to profit richly by tourist traffic. They went there to find a country full of natural and artistic and archeological interest, a people generally hospitable, easy-going, and picturesque, habits and manners so apart from Europe as to be very "quaint", as the common term is, a land that as a whole offered every inducement to the holiday-seeker.

But what few tourists knew or cared anything about was the desperate economic misery of the masses, the economic

burden of the Church, the woes of a landless peasantry, the evils of a feudal landlord system. Nor, unless one had studied Spanish history and possessed a considerable acquaintance with Spanish art and literature, was he likely to understand the curious Spanish point of view toward life itself, the almost Oriental casualness with which its loss was regarded, the preoccupation with misery and death which finds its manifestation throughout most of Spanish art and literature, the sanguinary and merciless attitude toward a conquered enemy.

It is these things which in part explain the character of the happenings of the past few months. Moreover, there is the most intense bitterness between the different factions in Spain. The peasants are now aware, what with the spread of liberal thought that is awakening the masses of Europe to a consciousness of their distressed and suppressed lot, that their misery through all these years has been the effect of no natural and preordained cause—as too often their overlords, both clerical and secular, have taught them—but the result of greed and indifference. With that awakening comes a bitterness proportionate to the misery of their particular lot. No people in Europe have suffered more than the Spanish, no country has been so impoverished, none so backward. Toward the factors responsible for that position the masses now become more than ever hostile, and when the revolt breaks forth they implement that hostility in every way and by methods that shock the world.

The other party acts similarly, insisting that communism, anarchy, and what not of extremism are in control of the country and must be extirpated by whatever means. The contest grows ever more bitter, the ruthlessness ever more appalling, the conviction that the end justifies any means ever more settled. Nor will the end of the immediate

struggle, the temporary establishment of one régime or another, in any measure terminate the conflict. The defeated side will by no means acquiesce in defeat, a defeat aided, as it believes, by all manner of outside elements and means. In any case, it is but too clear that the Republic has disappeared in the welter of conflicting interests and of blood. It is obvious that the Spanish people, even as a majority of the people of all Europe are coming to do, have begun to think in terms either of communism or fascism, concluding that between these there is no middle ground, that democracy is a chimera, individual liberty of thought and action an unattainable ideal.

The fall of the Spanish Republic can not but deal another heavy blow to hard-pressed democracy, for that fall must yield, in the one case to a military dictatorship and guerilla warfare on a nationwide scale in opposition to it, and in the other to an extremist government that will fulfil Trotsky's prediction twenty years ago, of "a Europe red at both ends by 1937." Neither can be regarded complacently by Europe, and it is certain that neither will be, even if there has not been some form of intervention before they come into being.

Moreover, anyone knowing the Spanish people needs not to be reminded that they are not of the character to accept authoritarianism in any form, whether of fascism or of the proletariat. They are not susceptible of intellectual discipline nor of organization, nor will they ever again tolerate medievalism in religion, politics, or the national economy. They have awakened to the iniquities of all this, though that awakening may be repressed for a time. But their resistance to such repression, whatever form the repression may take and whether from without or within, may presently involve the whole of Europe.

Pintakasi

By N. U. Gatchalian

THE term *Pintakasi*, though the word literally means "revered friend" or patron saint, is generally applied to a three-day period given over to cock-fighting before the day of the annual fiesta in honor of the patron saint of the town.



The cockpit is crowded from morning till night with excited followers of the game each of whom pay from twenty to fifty centavos for admission into the ring, although usually no seats are provided. A few business-minded individuals rent out old boxes, benches, and chairs for fifty centavos for the day. Only those who have been winning can afford such a luxury.

Gamblers from all over the region come to attend the *pintakasi*, and "big shots" in the gambling world may come from quite a distance. The more well-to-do bring along a *bataan* or servant who carries their prize fighting cocks, that have undergone training for months and have been cared for like precious jewels. A few men may come in high-powered automobiles with a small fortune to stake and with from three to six *bataan*, each with his rooster.

The *tekas* are numerous during a *pintakasi*. These fellows are feared by the more honest gamblers for they will change their appearance by a rapid change of clothes when they lose, completely disappear, or coolly deny that they have made a bet. This not infrequently leads to trouble, in

which case the *tekas'* trick is to surrender to a policeman to be taken to a safe place in the town jail.

The *kristo* is another *pintakasi* character. He is a professional who comes to the cockpit without any money, and does not bet on his own account, but for some big gambler for whom he finds betters. When his boss wins, he collects a commission. He is an expert at picking winning cocks and his voice is the loudest in the cockpit. The pitch is high and he can be heard above the cries of all the others. The *kristo* always has a very good memory and accepts verbal bets from ten to twenty or more men and reports the total to his boss.

The *kasador* is one of the most important personages in the cockpit. He supervises all the betting of the owners of the roosters and answers for the deficiency if one of the two

cock-owners is not able to bet as high as his opponent. The *kasador* is usually a reckless gambler, seeming not to care whether he wins or loses. He bets for the sake of betting, and among the gambling fraternity it is considered an honor to be made a *kasador*. Sometimes, however, he asks help from those on the ring-side, and he is commonly a man of such "personality" that others readily follow his bets.

The *mananare* is the owner of the sharp steel spurs that are taped to the legs of the game-cocks, for the use of which he charges a small fee. The *mananare* himself ties the blades, pointed and sharper than a razor, to the left leg of each rooster, and is an expert at the job.

The *siruhano de gallo* is the game-cock doctor. He attends to the wounded roosters that have won and has his own equipment for the purpose. He is always liberally paid for his services.

There are other fellows who, in the pay of crooked gamblers, are skilled at maiming a rooster, and make what is called a *tiupe* or *barata* of the luckless bird. He picks up the rooster, ostensibly to estimate its weight, and when

he puts it down the rooster's left leg has been sprained in such a way as not to be noticeable until after a few springs when the fight has already begun. Poisoning a cock is another method resorted to and may readily be done unnoticed even when the rooster is in the arms of its owner. Another common trick is to tie a leaden blade onto the leg of one of the roosters, as it is hard to distinguish a genuine blade from a fake one at any distance. Sometimes the owner of two roosters who are pitted against each other has trained the better one to run away from the other bird, his *bataan* or *kristo* then placing his bets on the more unlikely-looking rooster.

The rooster favored in the betting is called the *llamado* and the other is the *dejado*, and the respective betters are called *llamadistas* and *dejadistas*. If the fight or *sultada* results in the victory of the favorite, it is called *llamado*, if contrary-wise, the *sultada* is *dejado*. The *llamadistas* offer their odds to the *dejadistas* as "*Logro tres*", "*Logro dies*", "*Logro once*", and so on.

And so money passes from hand to hand, is risked and won and lost.

Chicken for Dinner

By Antonia Bisquera

ONE of the recollections of my childhood on a barrio farmstead concerns the family's infrequent chicken dinners. I remember a chicken dinner to have been always of the stature of an "event". It was something the household looked forward to as to the town *fiesta*, uncle's homecoming from college, Christmas, or New Year's Eve. Not that we did not have the means for a chicken dinner more often than once every three or four months. Our own backyard poultry flock could easily have supplied us with roast chicken, or boiled chicken with ginger and pepper leaves, every Sunday. But we had grown to look upon our feathered flock as members of the family, almost. Sister called each chicken by name. The hens were known by such names as Ola, Tina, or Ipa, and the roosters as Turbo, Paso, or Ilo. Pancho was the trim little bantam which was always trying to pick a fight and Lenora was the belle of the poultry community. If we wished to have them up for a counting, we just shouted, "*Manok*—chickens! Come here!" and they would be racing each other toward the bamboo ladder of the house where we usually sat ourselves on these occasions.

It was very hard, indeed, to wring the neck of someone we knew by name and then cut it up for dinner. If worse came to the worst, and the needs of the kitchen could not be denied, we wrestled with our qualms, held them down with a half-Nelson and, with eyes shut, picked out the least sociable fowl in the lot. And the wonder of it was that we usually did enjoy the dinner, even if the *piece de resistance* was an acquaintance! The approved procedure, however, was for us to buy chicken for the table from the neighbors, for the neighbors' chickens were not only complete stran-



gers to us, but often rank trespassers in our vegetable garden and worthy of our ire. But even the most abject fowl, one that could not have deserved the slightest show of pity from us, we could not look in the face if we knew it was to be put to death.

Needless to say, this squeamish attitude interfered greatly with our collective palate. I remember looking out of a window often, as a child, and seeing the chickens promenading in the yard; and I could not help thinking even then how much nicer each would have looked steeped in its juice in the broiler. I therefore tried to ignore them, so that when the time should come, as it were, to give them "the works", there would be less tearing of the hair and wringing of the hands and making peace with the conscience.

But chickens have endearing little ways, and they will not be ignored. For instance, a pullet and a cockerel, starting to keep house, will look very much like newly-weds, the gentleman strutting proudly beside his lady, helping her find a nice clean nesting place, whispering nice things in her ear in the chicken language; and if perchance the male of the species forgets his duty and pays a little *too* much attention to some other lady, the "little woman" will show fight, and glare and peck at her rival. The other, forsooth, submits meekly to this chastisement. Or, if they are hungry, and the supply of insects and stray rice grains in the yard is exhausted, they come up to you, making little affectionate sounds in their throats, cocking up their eyes at you, as if to say, "Come on, Miss, give us something to eat, will you?" One of our roosters was so gallant as to escort my sister about in the yard and, now and then, to execute little capers at her feet. Looking at them thus, I would smile a little wistfully and content myself with culi-

nary imaginings, which were as close, usually, as our chickens got to the cooking pot, as there was a yearly thinning out in their ranks anyway as a result of the depredations of thieves, lizards and chicken cholera.

The neighborhood always knew we would be having chicken for dinner when Sister, leaning out of the window, asked her friend Piring across the street to sell her one of her chickens.

"Give us one of your fat *dumalagas*," she would shout. "We will have chicken for dinner."

"The fat one—you know the red *pamusian*?—it will cost you eighty centavos," Piring would shout back.

"Make it sixty," Sister would say.

"It is a deal," Piring would agree, and she would sally forth with a milk-can full of rice and gather her poultry for a feeding. "C-o-r-r!" Immune to my family's particular kind of cardiac trouble, Piring would catch the red *pamusian* by the legs and carry it head-down and squawking across the street to our door.

Who slays the chicken? "Not I," Sister would say. "Not I," I would exclaim. And so we would end up—as we always did—with Father assuming the job of executioner, for Mother who had formerly assisted at the unpleasant preliminaries to a chicken dinner, had become an invalid. After much contention, I would be prevailed upon to help Father separate the meal from its feathers.

Between Father and me, the chicken would be taken to the kitchen table. Father places a bowl on the table, grasps the kitchen knife with one hand and the head of the chicken with the other. I hold the chicken by the legs and the tail. At this point the poor thing becomes completely aware of its plight, and its eyes begin to bulge and grow very round with what I think is horror. Father whets the knife-blade on the edge of the bowl and then, with one deft motion, plucks off the feathers on the chicken's neck and cuts through the exposed skin. Blood pours from the wound into the bowl. The chicken is quiet for a moment and then it begins to struggle. It gasps and chokes and makes funny little sounds. After a while it hangs limp in my hands, and I immerse it in a panful of hot water. Most country people here do not usually sever head from body when slaughtering a chicken.

"Ask your mother what it is to be, roast or boiled—*sinigang*," says Father. Mother has the last say on everything, including the chicken dinner. Mother decides it is to be *sinigang* or decides it is to be roasted, and her word goes. So I ask her—and it is *sinigang*. By the time I return to the kitchen, the fowl is already dressed; that is, it lies revealed in its birthday clothes.

We quarter and clean the carcass speedily. The beak,

comb, wattles, and intestines are thrown out of the window into the yard where fierce sounds of contention arise among the neighbor's dogs who were awaiting, I am sure, the feast: somehow they also learned that we will have chicken for dinner. As each part is removed and cleaned, it is thrown into the pot of water which is already boiling over a good fire. The last to go in are the feet from which have been meticulously removed scales, soles, and claws. Father adds salt and ginger. I secure a few tender leaves from the pepper bushes that grow wild in the yard, and these are put in too. The lid is put on and, alongside the cooking chicken, the rice is boiled. Silently, we tend the fire. After a while, Father rises, takes down the coconut ladle from the small bamboo platform hanging from the rafters, and tastes the broth. He savors it in his mouth a few moments, and upon his verdict hangs the proximity of our chicken dinner. If he says, "It's done, Conching," I rush into the dining room to lay the table.

The boiled chicken, resting in the delicate tureen that has been an heirloom in the family for generations, occupies the place of honor in the center of the round table. The other viands and the rice are placed radially around it. Father rings the bell. Mother comes in on the arm of Sister, and we seat her. Then we, too, take our seats. Father says the blessings a little hurriedly, I suspect, for all our mouths are watering, I am sure, because the aroma of the boiled chicken *sinigang* fills the air. We raise our bowed heads. The first thing I see is the thin column of vapor rising to the ceiling from the tureen and from the white heap of *Itneg* rice on its plate. I rub my hands, and Sister and I smile at each other cordially. Rice is distributed, and we proceed with our dinner.

We have, every once in a while, recourse to the tureen. Mother gets the choice parts of the chicken, the head, liver, heart, spleen, and gizzard. Sister and I each get a drumstick primly. Father gets the neck and the legs with the scales, soles, and claws chopped off.

In the barrio farmstead of my childhood, it had ever been that way, unless we had a guest, and then, for the duration of his stay, we might have chicken every Sunday. The guest would be seated at the head of the table, for our table was the kind in which a middle piece might be inserted if we wished to lengthen it. The best napkin, our best silverware, and the liver and the head of the chicken and the gizzard—all these were his.

Living in town now where a chicken dinner may be had after a short sprint around the corner to the "HIGHLAND HOTEL. ROOMS AND MEALS. WE CATER TO PARTIES AND BANQUETS UPON ARRANGEMENT. SPECIALTY: CHICKEN DINNERS", a little of the old quaintness that gave life a certain indefinable richness and flavor, is gone.

Ghosts

By Alfonso J. Llamas

OUTSIDE, the wind
Whispers doleful tales
To the trees.

I sit alone,

Watching a lonely moth
Flirting with the lamplight
While the ghosts
Of a love long dead
Haunt my soul....

The British Occupation of the Philippines

By Percy A. Hill

The Capitulation and Sack of Manila

THE English troops were under arms and at ease, but the long time elapsing during the heated discussions between the Spanish and English authorities, so annoyed them, especially the seamen, and, it is said, their officers, that the sack of the city was the result, and, from all accounts, with the implied consent of Admiral Cornish. Certainly it was not with the consent of the General commanding the troops, who was still trying to iron out the disputed details. According to Archbishop Rojo, the sacking lasted thirty hours, and no one who has not undergone the experience can faintly visualize the barbarism, terror, and destruction that follows unrestrained forces let loose on a large city. While many crimes were committed, the army kept to the main idea—the seeking of loot. Native house servants and Chinese joined joyfully in the sack and proved able guides in the general robbery and license that took place.

The churches and convents were naturally the main objects of attack, being easy of access and holding forth great promise of wealth. More than four hundred houses were destroyed in Tondo and Binondo across the Pasig. The amount taken, or rather that given in, amounted to only 29,000 pesos, according to the Admiral, but this figure is ridiculously small, and he was irritated at the thought of the silver and valuables hidden, which was very naturally done especially by the churches, invaded by heretics and plunderers.

Some reports say the English soldiery left nothing of value in homes and houses, "cutting off the head of the Virgin Mary of the Rosary in the Dominican monastery and carrying it away for the sake of the jewels," robbing the churches of their silver altar-rails and precious vessels, and ransacking the papers of the Audiencia in search of letters of credit. The Augustinian church suffered the worst, the sacred relics being strewn about the floor and patio for the sake of their gold and silver mountings. It was during the desecration of graves that the remains of Legaspi and the gallant Salcedo were dug up and mixed with others. On the petition of the Archbishop an armed guard was placed over the nunnery of Santa Clara, and at his remonstrance General Draper ordered that all the plunder from the churches be restored, but little was recovered except some vestments taken from the Sepoys who appeared strutting on the walls in embroidered surplices and capas.

The Chinese and the servants of those fugitives who had fled the city were the worst offenders against private parties, for they knew where the valuables and the money of their masters were secreted. The native militia and the Pam-pangans had been ordered to leave the city, but in the confusion they also joined in the general sacking. At last General Draper had to adopt drastic measures to stop the sack, wounding a soldier with his own hands, and hanging three of four looters caught in the act. One native with



his loot in his hands was strung up besides a Chinese, likewise taken. The seamen's battalions were the most difficult to control, but their own officers finally succeeded in checking the excesses, the fault for which lay in the procrastination and quibbling of lawyers and not with the soldiers.

The Ransom of Manila

The ransom was the next proceeding. The Archbishop contributed all his personal money and house furniture, and even his costly pectorals. On account of the clipped coin prevalent, the money collected from the churches and convents was ascertained by weight on Roman balances. According to General Draper, the amount delivered to him was 515,802 pesos with 26,623 taken from the seamen, still leaving three and a half millions unpaid. For this the Archbishop drew bills payable on the Spanish Treasury, but as the unfortunate prelate died shortly after, the King of Spain refused to honor the bills, this causing much controversy. The exact amount as estimated by the Spaniards as having been plundered from churches, convents, houses, and persons was set down at half a million in actual money and 496,000 pesos in jewels, gold, bar silver, and merchandise. Ordnance surrendered was valued at 92,651 pesos, and bullion captured in the galley at 31,319 pesos. In addition 2,000,000 pesos in value was taken from the galleon *Santissima Trinidad*. In the final division, the shares of the troops ranged from 140,000 pesos each for Admiral Cornish and General Draper down to 60 pesos for each Sepoy, so there is a large discrepancy between the amounts as stated by both parties.

In making up the required amounts, besides the bills on the Madrid Treasury were those on Cadiz given by the Archbishop to ransom the bells of the Cathedral, while the magistrates gave bills payable on Spain and secured by hostages. The latter were taken to India and subsequently released. The question of the full payment of the ransom was later the subject of a bitter controversy, the Spaniards desiring to have included the spoils of war and the cargo from the galleon taken by the British, and a deduction of over a million pesos for the sack of Manila itself.

General Draper being attacked in the English Parliament for the non-payment of the ransom, made a most spirited defense, winding up with the words in Latin, "*Sed mihi facti, fama sat est*", (The glory of the deed is enough for me). The principal was never wholly paid, but it is said that Spain did until a very recent date pay an annual interest, and that part of the round \$20,000,000 paid by the United States to Spain as agreed upon in the Treaty of Paris, 1899, went to offset this belated account. A further specified recapitulation of the total amount of the ransom

made by the Augustinians, who quote names, dates, and amounts, is curious and lengthy but brings the total to 3,069,639 pesos, besides the treasure taken from the galleon *Santissima Trinidad*.

The Surrender of Cavite

During the operations attendant on the taking of Manila, Admiral Cornish dispatched the frigate *Sea-Horse* under Captain Kempenfeldt to Cavite to take its surrender. (This was the famous Kempenfeldt who went down with the *Royal George* off Spithead in 1782 with a loss of over three hundred lives, celebrated by the poet Thomas Campbell.) The castellan or warden of Cavite at first refused to surrender the town and Fort San Felipe, but the garrison of 300 fled from the fort, plundered the town, and escaped by Dalahican isthmus into the surrounding country. This, perhaps, was the only case in the annals of the Philippines in which the capture of the forts there was treated as a side issue. Captain Champion took charge at Fort San Felipe with a force of 200 marines and Sepoys.

The day after the capitulation of Manila, Commodore Tiddeman of the fleet and second in command, met an unfortunate death. He was coming into the city via the Pasig River in his barge, when it was caught in one of those eddies peculiar to the Pasig and overturned, and this officer and five sailors were drowned. His loss was greatly mourned by the navy as that of a brave and experienced officer. The finished reports of the losses in the taking of Manila are given by the British as six officers, a surgeon, and 36 men killed and 111 wounded during the operations. The Spanish losses as computed by them were 941 in killed and wounded.

The choleric junior Auditor, Simon de Anda, seeing that circumstances would favor him if he escaped unfettered from Manila, requested and received from his superior, the Archbishop-Governor, a commission as Lieutenant-General in the provinces. With this he fully intended to denounce his superior and carve out a name for himself. On the night of October 2, 1762, with this commission, 500 pesos in money, and a quantity of stamped paper for making decrees, he left the city secretly, with five Pampangan rowers, for Bulacan. The report says in places that the rowers were Cagayans. In this small canoe he passed through the swamps and creeks and arrived safely in Bulacan. Far from the scenes of actual conflict, he assumed at once the supreme command, although both the Governor and his two Oidores Galban and Villacorta (seniors to him), were still in office. He then bitterly attacked and calumniated his superior, the Archbishop. Notwithstanding the sickness and sufferings of the latter his influence with the English did much to aid his countrymen.

Anda's military operations were all by proxy. It is not stated that he ever held a sword in hand, but, as one of the lawyer fraternity, his pen was always sharper than his sword. The operations lay in attempting to hold up supplies, or preventing them from reaching the city, which only did harm to the unlucky inhabitants, for the control of the sea was in the hands of the enemy, and if they had come for a war of conquest, even their small numbers aided by the Chinese would have made short work of Anda. The Moros in the south, and the rebels in Pangasinan, Ilocos,

Cagayan, and elsewhere could have been easily backed up, if conquest had been intended.

Anda's boastful pronunciamientos and parades accomplished exactly nothing, for the people held light any allegiance to Spain. Their allegiance was to the Church governed by the militant friars, and these and these only are what allowed the irascible De Anda to maintain himself in Bulacan in his petty usurped position, for the friars supplied the army and kept it faithful. For this they received the blackest of ingratitude from the Judge.

The Capture of the *Santissima Trinidad*

Perhaps the only flash of valor exhibited by the Spaniards was that displayed during the capture of the galleon *Santissima Trinidad*. This vessel had sailed from Cavite to Acapulco early in July, two months before the English had appeared, with the annual cargo for Spain. Twice had she put back to refit, finally taking the passage through the San Bernardino Strait instead of the regular northern route, the season being quite late. A typhoon overtook her near the Marianas in September and again she put back to refit and obtain new sail—and in time to meet with the English invaders. The incoming galleon from Acapulco, *El Philippino*, bore the regular subsidy, in new minted Mexican pesos, and it was this ship the English had counted on to seize.

As soon as the weather permitted, Admiral Cornish dispatched the *Argo* and the *Panther*, carrying an armament of ninety-four guns, under Captain King in search of her, as she was thought to have on board the 3,000,000 silver pesos of the annual subsidy. On October 30, about sunset, when they were abreast of Capul Island, on the Samar side of the San Bernardino Strait, they saw a sail standing to the north. At eight o'clock they neared the chase which was some six miles to leeward, being of the opinion that it was the *Philippino*. They were, however, caught in the cross-currents off the Balicuatro islands, a few miles away from the Samar coast and came near to losing the *Panther* among the rocks and shoals.

Extricating themselves with difficulty, the *Argo*, the smaller craft, which was on the lee tack, got into touch with the galleon, but was severely handled in a two-hour attack, both ships sailing out into the Pacific. Her consort, the *Panther*, after sailing all night under baffling airs came upon the scene about nine in the morning and immediately engaged the Spaniard, which proved to be the galleon *Santissima Trinidad* instead of the *Philippino*. The galleon made a most desperate defense against both British ships, under the command of her captain, a valiant Gallego, who proved to be a stubborn and desperate defender of his ship.

The battle lasted over two hours at musket range and the *Santissima Trinidad* received over 1700 shot of large caliber before striking her colors. The English lost 35 killed and the Spaniards 18, besides many wounded on both sides. The *Argo* was so desperately handled that she had to immediately refit in the best way she could. The captured galleon was of 2000 tons burden and carried a complement of 800 men and sixty cannon, many of the latter being stowed away as ballast, following the general

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A Prospecting Episode

By Consorcio Borje

IN a narrow cleft of the thickly-wooded hills at the head-waters of the B—River in the interior of Abra, lies a tiny hamlet of the same name which, during the fever-pitch of the gold rush of 1933-34, was projected into the headlines as one of the most promising mining finds. Readers will remember that, owing to the fame of this town and its neighbor L—, the province of Abra became a maelstrom of prospecting activity and established a record in the number of mining claims registered during any one year.

Now a bucolic quiet reigns where once the sound of steel against rock echoed all over the country. B—, like other supposedly rich discoveries, turned out to be only a prospector's pipe dream. Operators in the locality have long since packed up and removed to other fields. The ferment of activity has sizzled down to the solitary *tap-tapping* of the few grim miners remaining who still will not give up.

One die-hard was a doctor of dental surgery who staked out a few placer claims along the B—River and tried to work them with sluice boxes. The last time I heard of him, he had decamped to Bangued, leaving his dead behind and gathering the shattered remnants of his family about him, for his little band had been afflicted with a strange malady, one of the first effects of which was a dreadful curling up of the hands. The superstitious attribute this to the evil spirits which are supposed to dwell along the river, guarding their hoard of gold.

The first mining company to break ground at B—was a lode claim outfit composed of Americans who, after some preliminary tunneling, put up a prospecting mill of several tons capacity. The values were very good, and a big Baguio combine concluded a contract with this company, whereby the former was to develop the property and share in the profits. Extensive exploration was started, roads and bridges were built, heavy machinery hauled by carabaos over the narrow trail connecting B—with the nearest automobile highway. Prospectors swarmed in, staked out all territory adjoining the company's property, and other mining groups started modest operations. One by one these operators disappeared from the scene, but the American-controlled company made the biggest crash in its fall. However, the provincial government of Abra is still pushing on the construction of the automobile road to B—, begun in the first of the gold boom.

Reasons advanced for the wholesale failure were that the values were spotty, superficial, or low, that the tonnage in sight was small, that the management of the mining companies was inexpert, and other stock excuses. A geologist confided to me that the deposits in the locality were all stringers. True or untrue as this may be, the fact remains that, despite very encouraging assay values, the miners lost out. I have seen the assay book of one of the mining engineers who had been to B—and who is now connected with a Paracale lode mine, and the assay reports from Abra were indeed astounding. The B—record read like a government budget. The failure at B—is typical



of failures registered in Abra, Kalinga, Ilocos, and Bontoc, and was one of the pinpricks that led to the collapse of the colossal wind-bag which was our gold boom of 1933-34.

How was gold discovered at B—? Abra as a whole owes the uncovering of its mineral deposits to American prospectors who, as early as 1928, were already tracking her mountains and forests; but B—is indebted to a Tinguian woman, late wife of the B—chieftain, for the same service.

One of the big horde that stampeded into the B—valley, I arrived six months after the death of this remarkable woman whose pioneering had lured us, Ilocanos, Pampangos, Tagalogs, and Visayans, into these fastnesses. From her bereaved husband, however, I was able to learn her story, which was confirmed in some respects by the glittering gold buttons on the men's *fiesta* shirts and the big Bontoc-fashion earrings of the women. Gold of this deep, rich luster I had not heretofore seen except at B—, and there was plenty of it around.

A restless and active woman, she had found herself one day in the neighboring district of L—where she saw an American prospector sampling the sands of the L—River with a steel pan. She watched him work closely, and was amazed to see gold and black sand scouring the bottom of the pan after the light detritus had been washed away. Returning home, she secured one of the family *latok*—wooden dinner plates—and, in the branch of the B—River nearby, she tried to pan gold after the manner of the American. Her very first panful showed coarse gold, unmistakable even to her uninitiated eyes. She acquired skill with practice and in time was able to save even the very fine gold dust. So it is that at B—, unlike other placer districts in the vicinity and in the Mountain Province across the borders, the *latok* is used for recovering placer gold, while in Benguet and Ilocos Sur, neighboring provinces, the implement used is the trough-washer made of the tough bark of the *tsabac* tree. Other places in the Philippines using the *latok* for panning are Pangasinan and Paracale.

That happened about eight years ago. The B—people, following the woman's example, became a village of panners, and the fame of B—gold spread. Now, the fact is that all the placer gold recovered has been found in that part of the river below the point where a small tributary flows into it; upstream of this junction in the main river, no gold has been found; upstream of this junction in the tributary, the coarsest gold—sizeable nuggets—have been picked up. The conclusion is that gold-bearing rocks are likely to be found along the tributary. Prospectors tested the sands of the tributary, gradually working upstream until they found where the mother lodes had broken and emptied their wealth into the stream. Rich outcroppings were found, and the rush was on.

When I arrived at B—, every inch of ground was already staked out. The B—River was also claimed and the natives of the place had been prohibited from panning. According

to the B—chieftain, the spirits residing along the river took the side of the B—natives against the prospectors and threw a spell upon the river: nevermore should nuggets be recovered there. I tried panning in the river in fun and got three tiny colors. I repanned the tailings—no result. When I returned to the chieftain's house, where I lodged, he showed me a small bottle full of nuggets, the smallest of which was the size of a green pea. "My late wife," said he, "panned this in three days. This was before the prospectors came in and brought the curse upon the river." There was at least sixty pesos worth of gold in that bottle.

Watching the natives poaching on the grounds, I observed one thing: they did not know how to pan. After eight years at it, they were still making a botch of the work. I surmised that one-half of the gold in the sand was a fair recovery for them, considering their clumsiness. Beside the skillful, patient Benguet Igorot operator of the tsabac, who can make ten-centavo-a-yard gravel pay wages, the careless and bungling Tinguian panner looked like a raw beginner. As an instance of his carelessness, it may be mentioned that the B—panner made no attempt to go down to bed-rock. And yet there was gold, plenty of it.

The river, some fifty meters wide, was an excellent concentrator. With high rocky walls on both sides, a moderate gradient, and many sharp bends, the river was a natural trap for gold. All the gold was there—or rather, had been there.

"Why didn't you stake out this placer for yourself?" I demanded of the chieftain.

He curled his lips proudly. "I don't want it," he declared. "For myself, I have claimed the very source of all the gold there is here."

"Yeah? Lode?"

"Lode! I have found a vein—sixteen feet wide."

This was very interesting, for rumors had it that only stringers were in the locality. Could it be possible that the good chieftain had made a strike?

"Sixteen feet wide!" I exclaimed. "That doesn't sound like a stringer, *capitan*."

"Of course it is not a stringer."

We agreed to visit the place the very next day.

In the morning, with hunting dogs and a basketful of boiled rice, we started out to visit his lode claim. We

followed the course of the tributary, we skirted rice fields, crossed and recrossed the knee-deep ice-cold torrent rushing down from the hills, crashed through bamboo thickets, and in an hour were at the foot of a hill covered with a dense growth of wild bamboo, narra, rattan and all sorts of creepers and vines. My companion pointed to the high gentle ridge that stretched east and west. His claim covered this hill.

It was a hard climb along the slippery mud trail that led up the hill in the tanglewood. The heavy gloom of the forest encompassed us. At first, when the leeches struck, creeping up from the ground into the eyelets of my shoes or dropping on the back of my neck from the shrubs and tree branches that brushed us, I yelled. It was a Tinguian guide who removed the ghastly things from my bare ankles and legs. They were the size of a match stick when empty, but the size of the little finger when full. One got into the corner of the eye of one of the dogs and fed there until, bloated, it dropped off. But try tearing it off when it has just attached itself!

When we came out on an open space on a knoll, we had time for a breath and a look. Across a deep chasm, on top of a far range of hills, where the banners of an exploration company waving. We plunged on. The dogs treed a monkey, which we let go, as it was crying. After considerable labor and agony, sliding down in the underbrush, holding by huge rattan vines, clawing up again—the trail had run out and now we were making our way by dead reckoning, as we could see nothing in the wilderness by which to get our bearings—we gained the top of the hill and faced the last climb, a twenty-foot cliff, with tiny fingerholds on its slippery face. We made it, leaving the dogs howling below us. We found ourselves on a narrow shelving, and on one side, was a slide. At my feet was the float, and above me the vein, wide as the chieftain had said, with firm rock walls of diorite. The vein was very well defined. Considerably leached and oxidized, the vein-filling was a quartz material. I have never seen anything better-looking.

I remember these details vividly, because a week later, of three samples submitted to various assay offices, the results were, in their order, Nil, \$.40, and \$.80. I was never more disappointed in my life, for the *capitan*, of course, could not expect to interest capital on such showings, though better values might be found at depth—who knows?

The Turn of the Wheel

By Tobias Y. Enverga

AT first I thought that poets all were fools
To write with falling tears, to dream of skies,
To supplicate and sing with tear-dimmed eyes,
To win the muse with lines as magic tools:
I've taunted dreamers young who weep and say
That they'll soon die with doleful hearts in twain—
Because I thought there really was no pain

And poets were but lying in that way.
But now, dear one, e'er since the time you came,
To chide the singing bards, I know is wrong;
For when you spurned my love you set aflame,
My anguished soul burst out in woeful song:
Oh, can you bear to see me weep and sigh,
And like the poets I have taunted, swoon and die?

Theories of the Origin of Language

By Cecilio Lopez

GOETHE, in his "Poetry and Truth", relates how in Strassbourg he was in constant intercourse with Herder at the time when the latter was engaged in writing his prize essay on the origin of language for the Berlin Academy; and how he read the manuscript, although, as he confesses himself, he was very little prepared to deal with that subject. "I had", he says, "never bestowed much thought on that kind of thing; I was still too much engrossed by present things (*zu sehr in der mitte der dinge befangen*) to think about their beginning or end". According to Whitney, there is no theme in linguistic science more often and more voluminously treated than the origin of language, and by scholars of every grade and tendency; nor any, it may be added, with less profitable result in proportion to the labor expended. The greater part of what is said and written upon it is mere windy talk which has given the whole question a bad repute and has been the cause of bad feeling among sober-minded philologists. The aversion to the question was shown as early as 1866, when La Société de Linguistique was founded in Paris. Section 2 of the statutes of the Society, which led to an absolute tabu of the question, expressly states that the Society admits no communication whatsoever on the origin of language, and some half century ago the French Academy voted to hear no more papers on the subject. Although we are not oblivious of these warnings, we will venture, however, some brief comments on the more important theories for the light that they may throw upon some of the more important attitudes that have been taken toward the problem of the origin of language and for their value in enabling us to emphasize certain phases of our own discussion.



anything beyond the one object which they imitate.

2. *Interjectional theory*—This theory expounds the view that language is derived from instinctive ejaculations called forth by pain or other intense sensations or feelings, and establishes an intimate relationship between the impulse and the urge to produce sounds created by such an impulse. This theory was strongly supported by the Epicureans among the ancients, and was accepted and recognized also by Darwin, Rousseau, Geiger, and Noiré.

To this theory it may be objected that the usual interjections are abrupt expressions for sudden sensations and emotions, and as such are therefore isolated in relation to the speech material used in the rest of the language. True, emotions constantly give rise to meaningful expressions, but few specific names of objects or even of mental states can be traced to these expressions. Between interjection and word is a chasm, a chasm wide enough to allow us to say that the interjection is the negation of language, for interjections are employed only when we either can not speak or will not speak. This chasm is also shown phonetically by the fact that the most spontaneous interjections often contain sounds which are not used in language proper, whence the impossibility of properly representing them by means of our ordinary alphabet.

3. *Nativistic theory*—This theory which is closely related to the "interjectional", presumes a mystic harmony between sound and sense. M. Mueller who propounded this theory advanced a law which runs throughout nearly the whole of nature, that everything which is struck rings. Each substance has its peculiar ring, consequently the instinct, the faculty peculiar to man in his primitive state gives rise to language by means of a mystic harmony in which every impression from without received its vocal expression from within.

This theory is so vague that it explains everything and therefore nothing. According to Mueller, man speaks because he speaks, and man has rational conceptions before he makes use of speech; while, on the contrary, he probably develops the two together. Mueller afterwards abandoned this theory, and perhaps wisely.

4. *Noiré's theory*—According to Geiger, the original speech sounds were mere reflex cries, products of the excitation of emotions. This theory was supported and expanded by Noiré, and consequently was named after him. This theory assumes that under any strong muscular effort, it is a relief to the system to let the breath come out strongly and repeatedly, and by that process to let the vocal chords vibrate in different ways. When primitive acts were performed in common, they would, therefore, naturally be accompanied by some sounds which would come to be associated with the idea of the act performed and stand as a name for it.

By and large, this theory is but a modification of the "interjectional", and is perhaps among the most plausible

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It is, however, quite absurd to set up this chronological sequence, with man making up a language for himself by imitating his inferiors. It is absurd to suppose that the human species uttered no sounds of its own until it began to imitate those of other creatures. That the animals around him should produce sounds and calls, and the objects in his environment emit sounds, such as they are, while man was incapable of the same action until taught by these, is contrary to reason. An examination will bear out the fact that words born out of onomatopoeic origin play a relatively small part in any fully developed language, and those of them that we have are like artificial flowers without roots; they are sterile, and unfit to express

The Singer Came into the Garden

By Ligaya Victorio Reyes

THERE was excitement in the garden. The Dahlia displayed its brilliant petals with complacent grace. The Camias nervously hung their pale white blossoms. The Rosal lay calm and serene among its dark green leaves. The tiny Pitimini gossiped softly among themselves, while the foreign Lily rose cool and proud from its pot of earth. High above, the twining vines of a climbing Rose clung to their trellis, shyly offering one single rosebud to the morning. The Wind, wafting through the branches of the trees, fell like tender hands upon the waiting flowers and whispered softly, "Sh-h . . . Sh-h . . ."



There was excitement in the garden, for above, colorful and dainty, circled a stray song-bird. He flew around the garden slowly twice, then perched lightly upon the bough of a small Ylang-Ylang tree, and its fragrant blooms breathed ecstatically and swayed gently with wonder at the honor thus given them. Below, the flowers looked up, tremulous with expectancy as the bird graciously glanced around. Only the tiny Rosebud dared not raise its green-sheathed head, withdrawing into the security of its bower with an overwhelming shyness.

When the first liquid notes of melody flowed from his throat, the flower held themselves still with wonder and delight. Even the Wind paused among the branches to listen, and early butterflies which had strayed into the garden, seemed to hang suspended in mid-air with reluctant homage. There was no other sound to disturb the tender flow of melody as the songster greeted the morning.

As the song ended, motion was restored.

"Splendid," pronounced the Dahlia.

"Lovely!" acclaimed the Rosal.

"Very good indeed," confirmed the Lily. "Almost as good as our beloved song bird of the West."

The Pitimini looked at each other and rolled their tiny eyes with ecstasy, and the Ylang-Ylang blossoms applauded with all their might.

There was no word from the Rosebud, but a drop of dew, hoarded carefully against the harshness of the mid-day sun, rolled like a diamond out of its secret heart.

The bird looked down on his appreciative audience, bowing gravely and kindly. Then his eyes were caught by a glint as of gold in the distance, and he flew, without a single farewell note, to where the ripening grain lay bright upon the fields.

"Will he come again?" the Camias timidly murmured.

"He will come again," the Dahlia said with assurance.

"I'm glad, I'm glad!" breathed the Rosal, then wilted with fear against its stalk. Half of its youth was gone, and tomorrow was another day.

"Oh, if he would only come back," the tiny Rosebud sighed softly to itself. "Tomorrow I shall be older and prettier (here it blushed), and then perhaps he will look at me."

The next morning, the flowers woke up early. Those

that had been refreshed by the night and urged to fuller beauty by the coming of day preened themselves happily and expectantly. Those whose days were over looked at themselves in secret fear and sorrow and tried to hide the ravages of time as best they could. The little Rosebud half thrust out its petals of pink, glad in its youth, hopeful yet shy.

"I am almost grown," it whispered to itself, "and there are those who think our kind look best in this first warm flush of youth. He will look at me now." The Rosebud shivered with delighted anticipation, frightened by the daring of its desires, yet curiously unafraid.

When the bird came, there was silence as before. He perched once more upon a fragrant Ylang-Ylang bough and sang and sang. The flowers were still with adoration, while the Wind fanned them, ever so gently, with maternal pride. The pretty Rosebud looked shyly up at the handsome stranger, listening and waiting.

The song ended, the singer flew away to his distant rice field. There was the usual applause, the same tremulous admiration, the same speculation as to his return. The little Rosebud clung tight to its stalk. "But he will come tomorrow," it said hopefully, "and he will come to me then." Two glistening drops rolled out from its disappointed heart and fell upon a rugged pebble.

The third day came, and the Rose was in its loveliest bloom. The petals opened to the sun and belated dewdrops rested lovingly upon the velvety folds like diamond ornaments. Radiant with hope, the Rose felt its beauty and said, "He will surely notice me now among these scores of flowers and spend a moment with me. Am I not today a queen?"

The song-bird arrived as handsome as before. The little Rose looked up at him expectantly. Warmly radiant it rose from its stalk, its beauty glowing in the sun. "He must see me now," it murmured, "for tomorrow my day will be over. Oh, let him see me now, and then he will come."

But the bird had sung and rested, and had been applauded on to another song, and still he did not see the Rose. In the manner of a gracious celebrity, he smiled and nodded vaguely at the admiring throng below. But leave his perch he would not, nor would he condescend to pay common court to the flowers. The little Rose trembled on its stalk with the intensity of its prayer, smiling to hide its fearing heart, flashing its beauty in humble offering to the beautiful singer above.

But the bird flew away without a single glance at the radiant flower.

On the fourth day, the Rose awoke with fear. With unusual care it hoarded the dewdrops within its bosom, depending upon them for protection against the coming death. If only there would be no breeze to shake the petals down to their final doom. If only the sun would delay

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Stationery

By Amador T. Daguio

M is a friend of mine. Yesterday I received a letter from him asking me to write. He wanted me to comment on his new stationery. He was always keen on stationery. He would choose the blue, then white, and sometimes even pink. And he taught me the names of the various types of paper—vellum (imitation), ragpaper, linen. . . .



I confess I took to stationery selecting myself through M. When he was still courting the girl who is now his wife (a lovely thing of dimples and warmth), he used to experiment. He had the idea that paper and envelope, apart from the message, perforce have physical qualities that also count tremendously. Stationery is the surest sign of what a man possesses of taste, he used to say. It suggests his personality and the quality of his desires and aspirations. M. gallivanted for months with his stationery and ended in winning the girl. He had succeeded in selecting the right kind of paper and envelope!

It is indeed true that the stationery of our own choice, provided there is possibility of a wide enough choice, must represent the very texture of our souls. There is no better indication of the mental and physical evolution of a man than the changes he makes from time to time in his stationery. Styles in clothing and in automobiles are largely imposed, and I, at least, form my opinions of people largely by the kind of stationery they send me. It is one of my chief interests in correspondence.

Going back to M. for instance. I must say he has done well by the paper industry. To the majority of us, a postal envelop with a printed return address blank to be filled out, is good enough. An envelope is only an envelope, we say, and furthermore, such a letter is never lost. If it does not reach the one for whom it is intended, it is returned to us. If we use the blank type of envelope, we may forget to write in the upper left-hand corner whom the letter is from.

But M. would have none of that. Suppose such a letter does go to the Dead Letter Office, he would say. Then let those fellows there open it, let them pass it from one to the other, let them sink into remorseful attitudes at beholding so much beauty lost, let them pity both the sender and her to whom he addressed himself; the beauty, the art, the sacrifice would still be there!

A postmaster friend of mine has told me of the letter mail he must handle—envelopes dirtied with pencil and coal grime, envelopes smelling of the hovel and the garret, violent and rowdy looking envelopes, slutty and salacious ones. To think that Love's messages and answers, words of friendship and encouragement, must go with letters that

bear the marks of deceit, disease, and murder.

So all the letters of the nation mix and intermix in the mail pouches. Letters of pick-pockets and wastrels, esthetes, politicians, dignitaries, all; yet by their stationery we know them.

Here, for instance, I have a letter in an almost unreadable, hand written on the cheapest of paper. It comes from a mongrel who doesn't have a cent in the world, and probably never will have. Here is a letter in an envelope with the Bureau of Post imprint on it, plain, yet somehow dignified. It is from my father, who still won't recognize that I have become father to him. And here is a bond-paper affair, glossy and irregularly cut—a distinctive contribution from a relation who wants to borrow money, for a few weeks only. Here is a "window" envelope, with a business-like look. It contains a letter from a dry-goods company and threatens to bring suit if I don't pay at once. Throwing aside this menace, I pick up a bulky letter in a long envelope, a colored masterpiece of advertising. It contains sample pages from an illustrated book dealing with the sexual history of man from Eve up to the present day. I pass on to a prim and stiff-looking envelope of linen paper, six by four inches; a letter from a correspondent who praises a recently published article. Here is another one, almost square, blue—from a friend who writes of beauty and dreams, the whispers of trees, gurgling brooks, the music of passing hours. Still another one of the ₱2.50 a dozen kind, full of gossip and braggadocio, from a man who has married and found money at last and got it quickly too—he does not explain how. Ah, here is a real one, simple and of good taste, yet womanly: a violet-pinkish loveliness, suggesting organdie and lace. It is about a vacation I once talked of taking. . . . What might have been!

But to go back to M. As I said, he married. There is no more buying of linen stationery with his last penny, no further flamboyant excursions in color and shape. He has become the tempered man of business. He has acquired confidence, reached stability. His new stationery has his name engraved on the envelope and at the top of the letter paper—all in bold, modern Roman, square and tasty, as is the paper. He was formerly with a printing company, and probably took advantage of it. Just like M.

But when I answer him, I will not tell him this. I will say: "Your stationery is a rare thing. It can not be compared, dear M. It smacks of immortality. No, I am really sincere, M. For the stationery I am using is vellum—that lasts a lifetime, as you yourself have told me. And I am like my stationery—simple, strong, and honest."

River under the Moon

By Mariano Salvador Moreno

A river under the moon,
Silver and blue with midnight,
And pregnant with the silence of things,
Is like a dream:—like a dream that flows

And spreads out in a landscape of dreams;
It folds and unfolds,
Rounding curves of silver,
Opening like a thought.

Philippine Language Notes

By H. Costenoble

ONLY a few of the better known dialects of the Philippines have been studied and grammars and vocabularies of them written. More than two-thirds of the existing dialects have never been studied at all, or only in a very superficial manner. No written works exist about them, and without these no comparative studies can be conducted.

Most of the existing grammars were written long ago by Spanish priests, who were not students of etymology. At the beginning of the American era, a few additions were made to the literature on this subject by several scientific men, such as Conant, Scheerer, and Beyer; of late the matter seems to have been abandoned altogether. America from where we would expect inspiration, trained men, and the indispensable financial aid to further such studies, does not show any interest in this line of research.

This is a great pity. Many of the smaller groups of dialects are fast being absorbed by the larger ones and will in a not far future have become unavailable for study. As yet they represent a great virgin field of research, one in which very important results may be obtained, results that may affect the anthropology not only of these and the neighboring islands, but also of the Asiatic mainland, Polynesia, and probably even of the American mainland. By the study and correct interpretation of the Philippine language group, coupled with more extended anthropological studies and connected with the immensely interesting archaeological excavations that are being conducted at the present time by Professor H. O. Beyer, far reaching results might be obtained of vastly greater scientific import than was the excavation of Tutankhamun's tomb, for instance.

This series of articles was written with the hope that public interest in the study of our dialects may be aroused. The scope of these articles is too limited to do more than touch a few high spots here and there, to show by a few examples how a dead language may be reconstructed by a comparison of its descendants, and to point out a few characteristics of the native languages of the Philippines as compared to related groups.

I have several times used the terms "language" and "dialect". As a rule a "language" is a more original or more general form of a tongue, while a "dialect" is a local or less important form thereof; or "language" may be a collective term comprising several forms styled "dialects". In practice "language" is usually applied to the tongue of the more numerous or politically stronger group, and "dialect" to that of the lesser or weaker. It is thus more a matter of personal opinion whether one is to call a Philippine tongue a "language" or a "dialect". In this article the two terms are used interchangeably. After all we do not yet know enough about the native tongues to attribute any priority or prominence to any one over any other.

Before we discuss the Philippine language group in particular, it would be desirable to have some idea about its place in a larger group, about its position in regards to the



other known groups of languages. But right here at the outset we must admit that at the present stage we can give only a very vague answer to this question. We do know that related languages are spoken throughout the islands of Netherland India (Java, Borneo, Sumatra, Celebes, etc.), the Malay Peninsula, Madagascar, Formosa, and all the islands of the Pacific Ocean, but not on Australia. This great family of languages is usually divided into three groups: Throughout the islands of the eastern Pacific, from Hawaii in the north to New Zealand in the south, and from Easter Island in the east near the American Continent to Fiji and New Zealand in the west near Australia, are spoken a number of dialects, that are very closely related to each other and which form the Polynesian group; it would be easy to reconstruct an original Polynesian mother tongue from a comparison of its various offspring. In the west is another inter-related group called the Indonesian, to which belong the languages of Madagascar, the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, the Philippines, Formosa, and the Mariana Islands, and all the little islands in between. Through a comparison of the languages spoken throughout this vast island country, an original Indonesian mother tongue could be reconstructed with fair accuracy, in fact this work has already been attacked and furthered to quite an extent. Between the Polynesian group in the east and the Indonesian group in the west are spoken a number of dialects which are grouped together under the collective name of Melanesian languages, comprising the dialects of the Carolines, the Marshall and Gilbert Islands, and the islands around New Guinea often referred to as the Melanesian Islands. Some languages spoken on New Guinea also belong to this group, but the majority of languages spoken on this great island are not related to the languages under review and form a separate group called the Papuan. Whether the Melanesian languages are inter-related and descended from a common ancestor tongue, the original Melanesian, or whether the term Melanesian must be understood as a geographical collective name only, can not be stated definitely at this time. Dempwolff, one of the few present-day students of the languages here mentioned, supposes three original languages, the Polynesian, the Melanesian, and the Indonesian, and supposes them to have originated from a still older common tongue, which he terms the Austronesian. The writer is more inclined to the view that both the Polynesian and the Melanesian are but very much reduced forms of the original Indonesian.

Throughout Indo-China, the Andaman Islands, and stretching through upper India, is an inter-related group of languages called the Mong Khmer or the Australasian group. A relationship is claimed to exist between this group and the group or groups under discussion, but this has not yet been investigated in a proper scientific manner and we can not yet be sure about this.

(Continued on page 510)

They Punish You for becoming a Mother

By Pura Santillan-Castrencia

THE subject of the employed mother is a trite one, but it can bear further discussion because of its importance.



Consider the Filipina school-teacher who marries the printer next-door. The girl continues to work; she has to. Everything goes smoothly until she knows that she is to have a baby. This should make her happy, but Alfredo earns only seventy pesos a month and they need the sixty that she contributes to the family income. Those younger brothers that seem to be forever wanting shoes and books need her sixty. The aged mother who must have her milk and eggs every day needs her sixty. What is she to do? She appeals to her principal, who reads her the school-ruling: six months' maternity leave; two months before and four months after delivery. No way of circumventing the law; the principal is sorry.

She tries to find a loophole in the wordy circular that seems to spell only disaster to her. The legally turned phrases loom dark, formidable, almost evil. It is called the Bureau of Education, Circular No. 8, s. 1935, and reads as follows:

"(1) Every married woman teacher who is an expectant mother shall go on maternity leave at the beginning of the semester in which delivery is expected to take place; *Provided, however*, that when delivery is expected within thirty days after the beginning of the second semester, the leave must take effect at the beginning of the first semester; *Provided, further*, that when delivery is expected within thirty days after the beginning of the long vacation, the leave must take effect at the beginning of the second semester; and *Provided finally*, that when delivery takes place during the long vacation period after this thirty-day period, the leave shall take effect at the beginning of the long vacation. Special orders covering the long vacation period for which teachers are entitled to proportional vacation pay should specify the period for which the teacher is to receive pay, notwithstanding the fact that the maternity leave may be effective at the beginning of the long vacation. Attention in this connection is invited to Section 412 of the *Service Manual* and to Section 484 of the Bureau of Audits *Revised Manual of Instructions to Provincial and Municipal Treasurers*, as amended by Provincial Treasurers' Memorandum No. 294.

"(2) From fifteen to thirty days (at the discretion of the division superintendent) prior to the beginning of the semester (or long vacation) in which this leave is to begin, the teacher shall advise the division superintendent in writing as to her need for such leave in order that there may be ample time to find a substitute teacher to serve during the leave of absence of the regular incumbent.

"(3) Every married woman teacher who is on maternity leave must remain on such leave at least four months after the birth of the child; *Provided, however*, that the teacher may be permitted to resume duty at the beginning of a semester if this four-month period expires within thirty days after the first school day of that semester. When the four-month period does not expire within thirty days after the first school day of either the first or the second semester, the teacher's leave shall be extended until the beginning of the semester following the expiration of the leave; *Provided, however*, that the Director of Education, in the case of Insular and provincial teachers, and the division superintendent, in the case of municipal teachers, may authorize the return to duty at other times of any teacher who has been on maternity leave four months or more after delivery, unless the child has died prior to the termination of this period, in which case the teacher may be reinstated at an earlier date but not sooner than two months following delivery,

it being understood, in this connection, that, in either case, the teacher must be in good physical condition at the time of reinstatement and that such reinstatement is made to fill a vacancy not created by dropping of a substitute teacher; and, *Provided further*, that a teacher who goes on maternity leave shall be permitted to extend her leave for another semester upon written request.

"(4) Any married woman teacher who is assigned to duty at the beginning of a semester as a result of her failure to furnish the information prescribed in paragraph 1, sections (1) and (2) of this Circular, or as a result of inaccurate information given by her and who delivers during the semester or within thirty days after its close shall be required to remain on leave one full semester after the expiration of the leave which would have been required of her had she complied fully with the provisions of paragraph 1, sections (1), (2), and (3) of this Circular.

"(5) The position of a teacher who goes on maternity leave should be filled temporarily by the appointment of a substitute teacher in order to facilitate the reinstatement of the teacher on maternity leave when such leave has expired."

She begins to count. The baby is to come in August. If she asks for leave in June she misses the first semester. If she comes back in December she misses about half of the second semester. She knows they would not want her services in the middle of the school-session. She groans as she realizes that she must lose a whole year. She can't afford it. Yet, what can she do? She faces a blank wall.

The fate of her sister-teacher in the State University is no better. The well-meaning (there is no doubt as to the kindly intention behind the rules) regulations of the Board of Regents read just as hopelessly to her as the severely phrased Bureau of Education circular to the public-school teacher. To quote from the University Memorandum:

"The application of the rules prescribed by the Bureau of Education in granting maternity leave to women members of the faculty of the University, either on the teacher's or on the accrued leave basis, consists in the enforcement of a leave of 6 months, 2 months before and 4 months after delivery, without pay, with the proviso that women members of the faculty on the accrued leave basis shall be granted all accrued leave to which they may be entitled plus such additional leave without pay as may be necessary to complete the six-month period of maternity leave. It was the sense of the Board that faculty members granted this leave should under no circumstances be permitted to continue their work within the period of six months herein specified. If, in the opinion of the Dean, the health of the mother or of the child so warrants, this period of rest may be extended by the President of the University upon recommendation of the Dean."

Even the "stigma" of an approaching marriage is sometimes enough to "undo" a girl as a job-holder. We seem to forget that a stenographer is as human as a society deb, and that a high-school teacher of physics is not all head and formulae. There are American and foreign firms and offices in Manila where the old maid, the widow, the divorcée, and the "bachelor-girl" are readily given employment but the wife and mother is not even considered for a position. We know of a highly reputable private school that rejects all married woman-applicants, and discharges teachers who commit the unpardonable sin of marrying. The school authorities profess that it is their belief that married women should be "supported", by their husbands

(Continued on page 509)

Definitions of Poetry

By José Garcia Villa

POETRY is the witchery of words: *which are steeds stronger and more sensuous and swifter than sun: wooing the wisdom of the world: which is whiter and wiser and more wondrous than the witchery of water.*



Poetry is the magic proof of truth.

*

Poetry is the mockery more moving than masks and music: the mockery that is muffled, misted, hymned: mumbling love—and meaning magisterial, mephistophelic hate.

*

Poetry is a thought full of music, full of wonder, full of light.

*

Poetry is the extraction of wonder from that which is meaningful, so that it becomes beautiful; and the bestowal of meaning to that which has no meaning, so that it becomes meaningful.

*

Poetry is life mobilised for eternity.

*

Poetry is a window of wrought steel, the window to the heart: through which Love tries madly to get in—and can not; through which Love tries madly to get out—and can not.

*

Poetry is a plan for victory possible only through defeat.

*

Poetry is an address to the eye, to the ear, to the heart: an address of magic with intent to soothe, to disturb, or to destroy.

*

Poetry is life: by art unmasked.

*

Poetry is the elevation of the eyes from earthhood to eaglehood: that the eyes may learn sun and the swiftness of sun, that they may learn wind and the witchery of wind, and star and the starhood of star, and that they may look at earth after the splendor of sun, and see through it birth, death, and rebirth, and fear these and yet love these: whereupon shall man's eyes be in loverhood, which also is called godhood. *I justify lovers with eagles and with gods: I justify them with banners and with song: and lo! they also will justify me.*

*

Poetry is the history of God told as the history of man.

*

Poetry is the history of what can never be told: the history of today, yesterday, and tomorrow—of what never was and yet forever and forever shall be.

*

Poetry is the history of eternity foretold by the intelligence of the I.

*

Poetry is the body of the lover tracing timelessness over the beloved: tracing music over love: tracing eternity over life.

*

Poetry is the objectification of intuitions too beautiful or too terrible to let go.

*

Poetry is a love-letter to God, describing the loveliness of the flesh, *concluding with the question: Hast Thou been fair to Jesu, Thy Son?*

Poetry is a forgery of love as gorgeous and divine as the original love.

*

Poetry is Life made triumphant by Death: that is to say, Death interpenetrating Life, so that life is more than life, and is death also: so that death is more than death, and is life also.

*

Poetry is a design for a divine, disastrous love: drawn by a hand dedicate to, and immaculate with love.

*

Poetry is that which bewitches the breast to breathlessness and bloom: speech that sings the world into sun: idiom of sun fevered into the ultimate, invincible idiom of love.

*

Poetry is the picturization of a heartbeat between an infinite beat.

*

Poetry is Life lived luminously: *passion impured within a prism:* fever of light within the fever of life.

*

Poetry is the starhood of star: the flamehood of flame: the eaglehood of eagle—inevitable, inexplicable, irrevocable.

*

Poetry is the triumph, the test, and the text of transcendent truth.

*

Poetry is the foretelling of beauty by a quiver, a dart, a delight, or a song.

*

Poetry is a faith whose end is love, whose priests are lovers, whose words have no death and caress without end.

*

Poetry is the faith that justifies all splendors, that justifies all ironies and horrors—that justifies all life.

*

Poetry is the faith that has no need of meaning, that is consecrate of itself, for that its priests are lovers.

*

Poetry is the justification of every lover: that knows not why he loves, that knows not how to justify himself—yet *who justifies life.*

*

Poetry is the meeting point of saints and sinners: of God and all men: of he that crucifies—and he that is crucified.

*

Poetry is the white wound of wisdom.

*

Poetry is the definition of Life, by Life: the definition of Life, by the Truly Alive.

Poetry is infinity extracted from finite life.

*

Poetry is the highest, cruelest definition of life: the knowledge of which brings splendor and sorrow, grandeur and degradation, consecration and crucifixion, loverhood and death: but to him that has learned these, lo! but it bringeth also the Meaning of all life, lo! it bringeth also the Height, the Grace, of the True Immortal.

*

Poetry is finity infinited to the finality of Flame.

*

Poetry is the fourth dimension of any number so that it is equal to 7, and to the trinity, and to the final unity.

*

Poetry is the center of 1 and 7, which is 3: the center of 3 and 7, which is 1: the center of 1 and 3, which is 7: and finally, the center of 1, 3, and 7, and that has a name: but the name of it is so beautiful that it can not be told.

*

Poetry is the vigil of the soul over eternity.

*

Poetry is the passion for parables, peacocks, pearls: which are parentheses describing the prince, the patrician.

*

Poetry is the voidance of vain virginity by the victory and vibrance of Venus, vase of unvanquishable vibrance.

*

Poetry is a luminous paraphrase of love by a luminous peer of love.

*

Poetry is the vindication of the Via Crucis by the Veronica and her Veil.

*

Poetry is the valiant, vibrant, luminous word of love: *O, have you uttered it: the word of attar and annunciation, the word of immortal caress, the word indestructible, the word invincible, the word that holds the fever and the glory of the world? I desire that you utter it: I desire that you struggle for it: I desire that you live and die for it.*

*

Poetry is the recollection of hours high and historic: hours of honor, hours Hellenic: as of love: as of the hour of her first star: as of the hour of her first song: as of the hour of her first need.

*

Poetry is the hour mattutinal: the hour choral with the One and with the birth of sun: the hour penultimate of star: the hour before the birth-cry, before sun is redeemed of earth: the hour of thaumaturgic division: the hour testamental, the hour elemental: the hour of the tiger or the lily: the hour that is to reveal truth or treason, tulip or thistle, the tie to the Temple or the tie to the Tree.

*

Poetry is a statement of prismatic lies concealing a most luminous truth.

*

Poetry is the meaning of the arrow perpendicular to the rose: *this be the lover's supremest caress! this be the lover's tenderest address: where he goeth, lo, this is his immortal address: why he goeth, lo, this is the lover's defiance of death.*

*

Poetry is a red, sensuous star teaching a young rose how to bloom to rich infinity.

Poetry is the love of ideas as music: the love of words as magic: the love of life as wonder.

*

Poetry is an apocalyptic azalea aglow on the mouth of Artemis after the ardence of Apollo's kiss.

*

Poetry is the lover's pencil of love: arisen: aimed: prisoned into the loveliness of immortality.

*

Poetry is the imaginization of realities too great to remain facts.

*

I am desired, I am adored—that do not desire and do not adore. And this is poetry.

*

Poetry is the thought auroral: the thought transfigural: the thought tremendous yet tender: the thought of wisdom aglow within the thought of wonder: the thought of love: the thought atiptoe between the eagle and the dove.

*

Poetry are the many lovely lies of love I could utter—but which I utter not, which I can not dare utter: for you have truly and quietly entered my heart—I can not now gild my words.

*

Poetry is the meaning of the lie that is told for Truth's sake.

*

Poetry is the art of immortal arrest: *the arrest of the amaranth from time: the arrest of love from death: the arrest of song from flight*—so that the arrested becomes star, the arrestor: star beside star.

*

Poetry is the luminous, immortal axis of art.

*

I saw the desire of lovers that could not meet, and I saw the flame of their bodies that could not fuse, and I also saw two bodies that fused but had not flame; and this, the first, is poetry, and the other sacrilege—the truth about most human “loves”.

*

I saw also a bird that could not fly, for that its wings had been clipped, yet it sang with voice immortal for its heart had become star, no longer had it need to fly, for the object of all flight is the star: and lo, this bird was now star: and this is poetry.

*

I saw my heart love and I saw my heart break, and I saw the little pieces of my heart and gathered them, and I spoke to the littlest one and said: *My heart, my heart, the littlest piece of you glows far brighter, far whiter than the whole hearts of men: my heart, my heart, you are greater than they though you be broken; then the little piece of my heart answered: Nobody will believe it, nobody will believe it! Nobody will know it, nobody will know it! And my speech to my heart, and this speech of my heart, is poetry.*

*

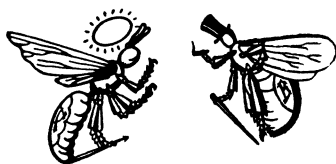
I saw my mother weeping when I left, and I did not say a word and I did not weep, I that had flame for my heart, I that was love, that had the world for my breast—I did not say a word and I did not cry. And this is poetry.

(Continued on page 508)

With Charity To All

By Putakte and Bubuyog

WATER SHORTAGE NORTH OF PASIG *Tribune Headline*



Cause No. 1.

The mining companies all have their offices north of the Pasig.

Cause No. 2.

The recent gold craze has made water the most indispensable and most sought-after commodity.

Cause No. 3.

"The section of the city north of the Pasig River will continue to have very little water, if at all, as a result of a leak on the water pipe of the Metropolitan Water District near the railroad crossing at Santa Mesa. The stream of water was about two meters high and was so strong that the soil under the pipe was rapidly washed away," says a news item. This, however, is a most improbable cause. It is mentioned here only for its *speculative* interest.

"The creation of a committee, one of whom will be the city electrician, to draft an ordinance providing for rules and regulations on beauty parlors or the profession of cosmetic therapy, is recommended by Captain Jacinto Lorenzo, chief of the fire department, to whom a proposed ordinance regulating beauty parlors presented by Councillor Jose G. Advincula was referred by Mayor Juan Posadas"—*News item*.

The beauty parlor operators must have been playing with fire. Well, girls will be girls.

News Item

"Representative Nakamura is here primarily to encourage closer cultural relations between Japan and the Philippines. [Tell us another.] He said that if there is better cultural understanding there will be no more apprehension and misgivings that make things uncertain in the world today. [Ahem! Ahem!] According to the Japanese solon, cultural relations between nations stand first and above any other consideration. [Now, this is the kind of talk that sows "misgivings that make things uncertain in the world today"] He declared that the world today knows very little of Oriental culture. [Not excepting the Orient itself.] It is one of the supreme aims of Japan to have the world understand the ideals, philosophies, and arts of the Far East as much as the Far East now understands the Occident's. [And when this aim has been realized, it will then be one of Japan's supreme aims to have the Far East understand the ideals, philosophies, and arts of Japan—by force, if necessary.]"

"Father O'Beirne spoke on the topic 'Making Deposits in Our Banking With God.'"—*News item*.

Well, we too have become gold-conscious. What is more, we unblushingly avow that we find the service of Mammon more to our taste than the service of God. Bertrand Russell speaks somewhere of "the man who eats little and sees heaven, and the man who drinks much and sees snakes". For our part, we buy mining stocks and see the New Jerusalem in Benguet. The peace that passeth understanding is now ours. Mammon is our shepherd; we shall not want.

"Judge Quirico Abeto, now a practicing attorney, is sure of being elected president of the People's Alliance, a confederation of small political parties in the Philippines. The People's Alliance, so-called Popular Front, is expected to be dominated by the laboring elements. The following parties and their respective representatives will compose the confederation: National Federation of Labor, by Angel Marin; Loyal Advocate of the Filipino People (Fascist Party), by Miguel R. Cornejo; Republican Party, by Hermenegildo Reyes; Sakdalista Party, by Celerino Tiongco; Socialist Party, by Hermenegildo Gonzaga; United Youth, by Narciso Alegre; Partido Obrero, by Cirilo Bognot; Union de Impresores de Filipinas, by Gregorio Pineda; Union Nacional Socialista, by Hugo A. Retaga; Federacion Nacional de Tabaqueros, by Isabelo Tejada; Gremio de Marineros Mercantes de Filipinas, by Marcelo A. Garcia; Young Philippines, by Segundo Ramos."—*News item*.

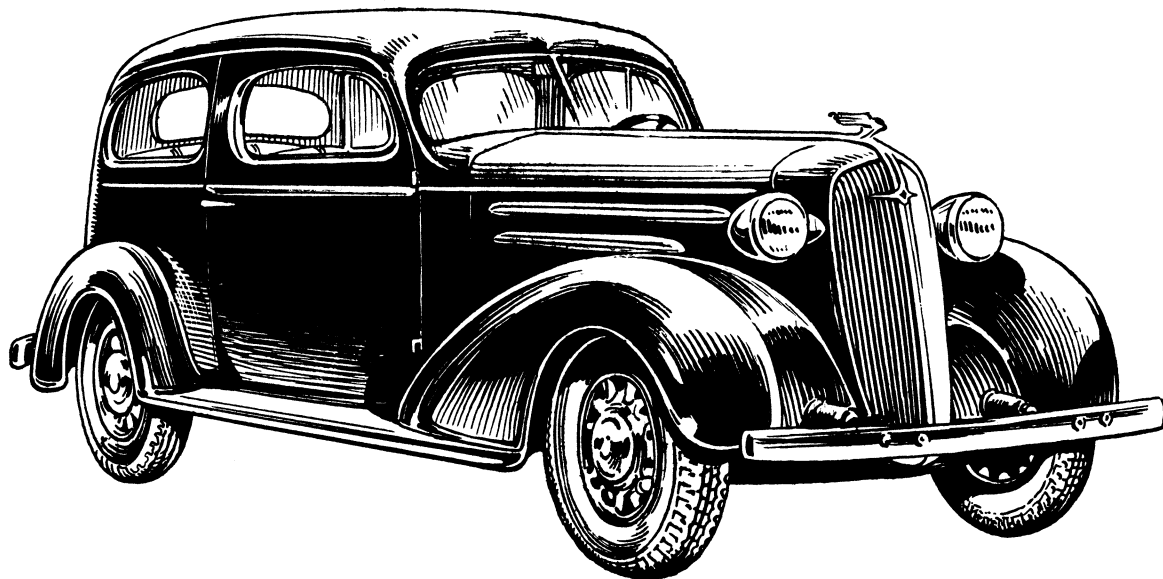
We note that the Labor Leaders' Union is not represented. What are Messrs. Cruz and Balmori doing?

News Item

"There are mining enterprises that would surely prove real blessings to the investors, especially those that are managed by men of integrity and proven honesty. [A slight typographical error. They mean especially those that are managed by men of cunning and proven dishonesty.] There are others, however, that are destined to be failures. [Not as long as men of science can be hired to show that even what does not glitter is gold.] It follows that the government should take a hand and look into this mining craze, if only so the public may be given protection and guidance. [Another typographical error. The last clause should read: "If only so the mining interests may be given sufficient protection."] One thing, however, is sure: that in this mad stampede for sudden wealth, only a limited few would become rich. [What else can you expect? It is harder for the poor to get rich than for the rich enter into the Kingdom of Heaven.]"

"The medical officers will be trained in the Medical Field Service School and will be followed next month by all the recently commissioned dental and *radical* officers."—*News item*.

This ought to be a cause for rejoicing in the Beer Club.



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"Pandemonium" in the South Seas

By Marc T. Greene

THERE are many strange things in the South Seas but none stranger than the New Hebrides "Pandemonium." True, that is not the official name and it is more or less deprecated by those concerned. Nevertheless, so hopelessly confused and baffling has become this joint English-French rule of one of the largest South Sea archipelagoes, an administration known as a Condominium, that the less respectful characterization has become current all over the Pacific.

England and France pounced upon the New Hebrides some fifty or sixty years ago in the usual fashion and with the usual flimsy excuses. However, the natives, who are considered civilized today but don't know it, were even more fond of "long pig" than most of their Melanesian brothers below the Line. Missionaries they held to be an outstanding delicacy and served them freely on feast days as long as the supply held out. This was until the French took a hand. So closely were they followed by the English that it became necessary to make a division of the spoils. The French already had a lot of South Sea islands and the English had even more. But, despite the fact that the natives stood by with the cook pots ready for any white man who might stray far enough from the coast,



the two powers argued long and avidly about these hitherto unknown islands and at last decided to set up a joint rule.

There were certain precedents for this, of course, but none in the South Seas, and it soon became apparent that under an equatorial sun the thing wouldn't work very well. However, the English and the French set up their Condominium government that was destined soon to become a Pandemonium. First they established a court, a regular Gilbert & Sullivan affair. In fact were these two famed laugh-makers alive today they could write a light opera in a romantic, cannibal, head-hunting South Seas atmosphere that should be a matchless combination of "Pinafore," "Trial by Jury," and "Ruddigore." The Condominium court, then, was composed of an English and a French associate justice, and a presiding one of a third nationality. Somehow or other a Mexican lawyer had drifted to this remote part of the world and he was chosen as the third judge. Since then this official has been Spanish, Danish, Dutch, Swedish, and Portuguese in turn, but the others have remained French and English.

The court officials, customs force, police, and all the rest of the Condominium job-holders were, and are today, partly French and partly English. The official language

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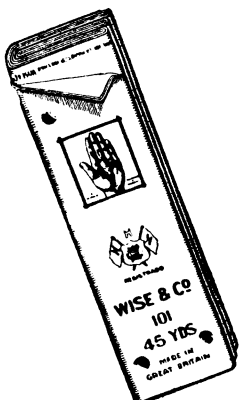
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in which proceedings are conducted is English and then French, or else French and then English. And now and then, when the presiding judge isn't versed in either, there has to be a third. But that isn't all, nor worst. It often happens that the litigants, if it be a civil case, or the culprits if criminal, are of the nationality of none of the judges. In that case a fourth language enters the business. And each has to be translated into the other for the benefit of all concerned.

So if there you haven't all the elements of a good Gilbert & Sullivan plot, there isn't such a thing in the South Seas. But there is a lot more to the Condominium than this—which is the reason everybody calls it something else today. For example, there are two rules of the road for automobiles in the New Hebrides. Automobiles only appeared a few years ago and when they did pandemonium became, like confusion, worse confounded. For, you understand, one turns to the left on the highways in all British possessions, excepting only Canada which is too near the United States. But the French prefer our way. So in the New Hebrides when two Englishmen approach, it is all O. K., likewise when Frenchmen are driving. But when an Englishman and a Frenchman are headed toward one another, especially, let us say, after a festive evening in Port Vila, the Papeete of the Condominium, then hold your breath.

Generally speaking, haste being frowned upon in the South Seas and everyone having plenty of time, the custom is to approach as near as safe and then alight to argue the thing out. Can't you see them, the Englishman and the

Frenchman in the road contending for the right of way? The Englishman, clad in "shorts" and phlegmatically puffing his pipe, contemplates with tranquil indifference the gesticulating Frenchman buttoned up to the neck in an immaculate drill tunic. This would be the place for a good topical ballad in the Gilbert & Sullivan manner.

But there are other things about the Pandemonium not half so funny, at least for those concerned. One is the matter of currency. Whose is going to be used and at what rate of exchange with respect to the rest of the world? When France went off the gold franc some years ago and at last stabilized it at a little under four cents, American, and 124 cents to the pound sterling, the New Hebrides joint administration adopted this rate—and has held to it ever since. Now, then, the officials of the Pandemonium, even down to the humblest native errand-boy who has been weaned away from his cannibal forebears, get their pay half in French money and half in English. So the Frenchman must convert his English money into francs, and the Englishman must convert his French money into pounds. But there is more to it, even, than this. In the New Hebrides are a number of Australian officials, these being part of the British half of the Condominium. They, therefore, must convert the French half of their pay into sterling and then into Australian pounds. By the time they have done that they are a lot to the good. The Englishman likewise is to the good, but not so much so. What, then, of the Frenchman? He is out of luck because he must convert his pounds into francs at a highly unfavorable rate.

This space has been purchased by one who desires to say that he believes that the Philippine Magazine very satisfactorily meets the need for an independent monthly of quality and prestige devoted to Philippine and American interests in this part of the world. The Philippine Magazine, dealing chiefly with Philippine material, has proved that it can be absorbingly interesting as well as richly informative. And it follows an editorial policy which, while never merely critical and shunning all sensationalism, does not hesitate to criticize where criticism is due, though sanely avoiding working at cross-purposes and striving always for better understanding. Such a magazine deserves the full support of all intelligent people.



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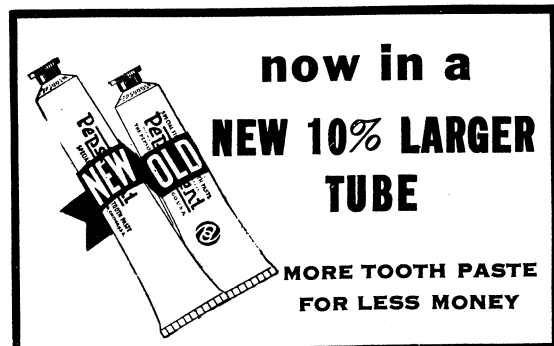
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If you have been able to follow this so far without getting dizzy listen to a little more. There now enters into the Pandemonium the matter of tariff schedules. Since this involves an ascent into the realm of pure mathematics I can not elucidate it, for I was ever a poor mathematician. But I can tell you this much, on the basis of what I have heard from the New Hebrides. There is a long tariff schedule, as relating to English and French importations, and even a longer one as relating to others. Every item on it has to be reckoned in terms of the prevailing rate of exchange, so many francs to the pound sterling, and then in accord with such "modifications" as current rates of exchange require. And if you don't think that takes some doing under a New Hebridean sun, with the head-hunters waiting just around the corner, go and read a book called "Isles of Illusion," which was written by an Englishman who spent five years in the New Hebrides and then saved his life and reason by fleeing for refuge to Tahiti.

And yet, with all this Gilbertian business, there are graver aspects to the New Hebrides situation. These involve both political and economic considerations. Like all the rest of the South Sea islands, the New Hebrides have been hard hit by the slump in the copra market, and most of the English and Australian planters have been driven out of business. Some are practically "on the beach." Strangely enough, England has done little or nothing to help them while France has sent millions of francs out from home to keep her colonizers going. The British are mighty sore about this and threaten to abandon the whole business, court, police, customs, and all. Nor would

Britain object to their doing it for a minute were it not for the political significance of the New Hebrides. Because here is the only protected harbor big enough for a fleet between New Guinea and Suva, in the Fijis, and there might come a time when it would be needed. Therefore England is going to stick to the Condominium, pandemonium or not. But England has no money to help its pioneers of empire there and they are in a bad way, except the officials who collect a lot of francs each month and buy with them even more pounds.

The capital of the New Hebrides is Port Villa. Steamers come there from France every three months and when they depart on their return every Frenchman watches them go with nostalgic longing. Now and then a boat comes up from Australia and when she returns she takes along a lot of francs to be salted away in Australian pounds back in Sydney. And the only solace the Frenchman has is in the good French wine his tri-monthly steamers bring out to be sold at about cost price.

And what of the natives through all this strange business, those natives who are supposed to be civilized but, like the barking dog, don't know it? Well, most of them, how many thousands nobody knows, are out in the "bush," that is to say, the jungle. There they live, by all accounts, just about the way their remote forebears did, and woe to any white man who strays among them. Along the coast, in a score of small trading settlements, there are a few civilized ones, and the missionaries, indefatigable here as elsewhere despite the obstacles and apparent hopelessness of

(Continued on page 508)



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Some Other-World Inhabitants of the Philippine Countryside

By Maximo Ramos

The Owners Of Buried Treasure

In very early times, Spaniards amassed much gold, but on the near approach of their deaths, those of them who had no near relatives are believed to have placed their hoards in large jars and buried them secretly. Since then, their spirits, which can assume the size and form of any object they want to resemble, have lived near their treasure. Of nights, they are sometimes seen as old men and women or as princes mounted on steeds, standing there quietly and still.

In such usual forms also do these individuals appear to a person in visions. One is fast asleep at night, when he is awakened by a very thin voice calling his name outside the house. If he does not heed the call, being afraid to see who it is calling at so late an hour, his visitor will enter the house and will tell him to go at once and dig up a buried jar of gold in a specified spot very near his house, the reason being that he, the owner, is leaving the place. The visitor goes on to tell him that while digging he must not be afraid of the large snake lying coiled on the spot, which will turn first into a giant centipede, next into a fire-breathing hog, and then into other horrid-looking creatures, for they are all harmless, these being but his own forms.



If the man thus called on does not go the first night, the creature will continue calling on him for several nights thereafter. If he still does not go, he won't be molested again for a long time. But if he gets interested and goes to the spot indicated, he will find everything as he has been told.

He must not, on penalty of losing his reason, turn back and flee. He must commence digging—and go on digging till he strikes the jar of gold. However, if a neighbor chances to come around, he must stop and find some pretext for his being there at such an hour; but he must not reveal the real reason, or else the gold will be gone. The moment he strikes the prize, the fearful guardian forms will vanish, and the ghostly owner of the hoard will even help him from then on with whatever work remains to be done. But even in transporting the gold to his house, he must be unobserved, or else everything in the jar will turn to ashes.

It is useless to dig in the spot in the daytime, because nothing whatever will be found, the jar being capable of sinking hopelessly out of reach.

The main reason why there are few attempts to dig up such gold is the fact that it is known that sooner or later after a man has grown rich with such treasure, the original owner of it will "get" one of his dearest relatives.



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The Sirena

If at night you hear a woman's voice wailing in the river, you can be fully sure that a Sirena is there who is about to get one of the villagers. It is your duty to warn everyone never to go near the place without carrying with him a glistening, unsheathed bolo, the mere exhibition of which will free him from danger. Especially should you admonish people not to go near an alluringly handsome damsel with long hair and charming gold teeth, and sitting on a rock or on the river bank, for the moment one gets near enough to such a woman, the lower half of her body turns into the tail of a fish, and she strangles one to death with her long hair. Then, being satisfied, she lets go of the dead body and disappears.

The Sirena sometimes puts on garments and joins religious processions. In this case it is her purpose to get a little boy to bring to her home under the sea. As she can't have anyone but the little boy at the tail end of the procession, if you are a little boy, don't stay there. But to go

to the Sirena's home is a really novel experience. Here is what you must do if you want to undergo it and still come home alive when you are ready:

Stay at the end of the procession. A very beautiful lady will come and ask you to accompany her home. Don't hesitate; go with her. She will lead you to a spot outside of the village almost totally surrounded with water. There she will ask you as to what you eat at home. By all means do not mention fish or meat or the shoots of the squash, lest she will strangle you to death, and goodbye, father and mother, for she will accuse you of eating her own flesh or her own hair. To be safe, mention nothing but salt and sugar.

With that, she will take you to the edge of the water, which will part. Then you two will walk together to her crystal palace at the bottom of the sea. There you will find her bowls, plates, and spoons all of glittering gold. She will leave you every day, each time telling you again and again not to open the trapdoor in the floor. Every time she comes home she will bring you fish and meat and the

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shoots of plants with tendrills. Be sure to refuse everything but salt and sugar. She will grow more motherly each day, and you will find that life there would be an indeed pleasant one if your mother and father and your playmates were only with you. The more you ask your captor to let you go home, the more she will beg you to stay with her forever. Don't show impatience; then, when you can bear your longing for home no longer, wait till she is away and open the forbidden door. You will then be free, for that door opens on a path that leads back to your own world.

"Pandemonium"

(Continued from page 504)

it all, have pushed some distance into the interior in many parts.

But the traders, especially the British, are on the run, here in the New Hebrides as elsewhere in the South Seas. There are those who declare that the white man's day is done in the South Seas, that is, his era as a commercial factor. If that is the case, the islands and their people are going back to type, to the old days, even those of Cook and Vancouver. If that happens, there will be a few others besides the natives who won't be at all sorry. As for the New Hebrideans, they will just bide their time. And if out of the Pandemonium there only survive a few scattered white men, the jolly old, frizzy-headed, cannibals will come around and gather them in.

Definitions of Poetry

(Continued from page 498)

I remember the voice of her that I love, coming like gold, like flowers, over the telephone to me, and I trembling with this storm of goldness, wordless, speechless in an inundation of love: Are you there, are you there? asks she, and I can not answer, I can not answer, for the goldness of love is all over me. And this is poetry.

*

I remember also the meaning of goodbye to one that you love: the terrible silence and the loneness and all the days that are to be empty come in an onrush of warning for all the dead days of the future: goodbye, goodbye: goodbye is a word of love, a word of great love, the deadliest word in the vocabulary of love: then utter it not, *I have uttered it!* but to all of you that love I say, Utter it not, utter it never, utter not the word that is next greatest to love! renounce it, pronounce it not, forego it—but *I know that goodbye shall ever be spoken, goodbye is a word too lovely for love not to speak, goodbye is the meaning of all love, goodbye is the word love builds up to utter into a flower of white, goodbye is the word entombing forever the history of love.* And this is poetry.

*

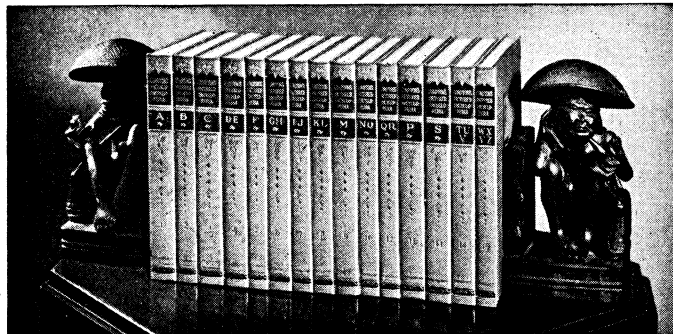
Poetry is Love tangent to Life—at the point of music or at the point of death.

*

Poetry is Desire divine even in her death dance (*she dances brightly, she dances starly: she dances like a firefly of rose, she dances like the ruby in the star of the rose*)—aye, she dances her death dance so rosely,

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so brightly, Death will not let her die—and forever she lives. *And this is why Desire has no death: she dances death, but Death weaves her life. And this is why Desire is so beautiful: she dances death, but Death weaves her life.*

*

Poetry is the Eternal Event: *Have you seen the eternity of emeralds? have you seen Eve in her evening with Love? have you seen Eve in the eternal embrace?—O what is the eternal embrace?—The limbs luminous locked: the witchery of womb wooed, wounded, won: the blue, breathless, beauteous battle of the bed—and I say, unto this also is given the eternity of emeralds, for this is love, for this is the battle of love, the battle of the eagled doves.*

*

Poetry is the transfiguration of the Eagle into Dove: *be thou eagle, yet be thou dove: be thou wise, yet be thou gentle: be thou the eagle made dove: or be thou the eagled dove: eagle or dove, be thou eagled or doved: thus to live imperially, thus to live imperishably: and I will know thee by thy living face: and I shall greet thee and salute thee: for thou art Eagle and Dove: thyself art Wisdom and Love.*

*

Poetry is the idiom of imperial living: the idiom of the immortal self: the idiom of the imperial, imperishable intelligence.

*Definitions 142-211. Series I and II (definitions 1-66 and 67-141) appeared in the issues for March and November, 1935, respectively.

They Punish You...

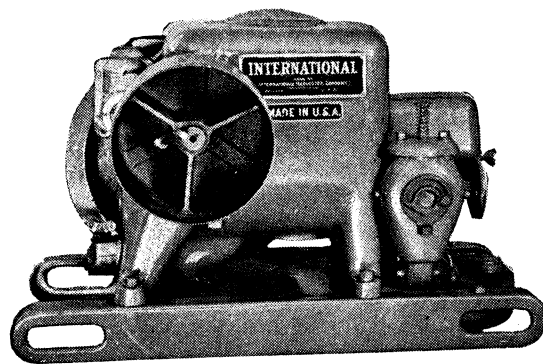
(Continued from page 496)

but this attitude drives away many a worthy but poor suitor. In effect such a woman is punished for marrying, for she is forced to lower her standard of living and that of the children she will have.

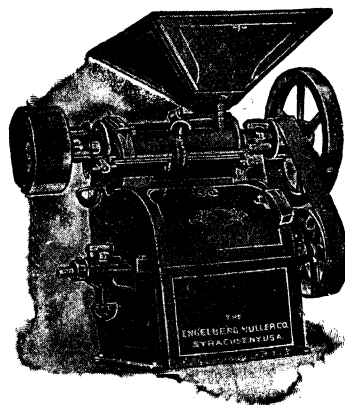
The uneducated *lavandera* or *tendera* goes to her work, unhampered by rules, a few days after giving birth. We do not say that this practice should be encouraged, but a happy mean should be found. Surely, six months is not that "mean."

Marriage becomes, for the educated girl, an ordeal only the bravest dare to undertake. So many of them become wary about taking the "wrong" step! Yet as conditions are, we haven't any too many children from the better educated classes. Certainly we must admit that, other things being equal, educated couples can give their children a better preparation for life than uneducated parents,—that is, if they are given the chance to have children!

The Filipino working, educated mothers do not want bonuses and prizes for bringing children into the world. They do not envy French and Italian mothers the material rewards they receive for motherhood. Their babies are enough reward for them. But what they do want is a fighting chance to give these same children the best advantages of good care, good food, good home-conditions, and a good education. These babies are the future citizens and builders of our country. We owe them an even break in life. Let us give this to them by giving their mothers a fair deal.



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Philippine Language Notes

(Continued from page 495)

Claims have often been brought forward of an existing relationship between the Austronesian (Indonesian, etc.) languages and those of the South American Indians. This also has not been investigated scientifically and has not been proved.

Our positive knowledge thus resolves itself into this: the Philippine language group forms part of the larger group called the Indonesian, which is spoken on all the islands between the Asiatic mainland and Australia, besides on Madagascar, the Marianas, Formosa, and the Malacca (Malay) Peninsula. It is further related, but to an undetermined degree, to the languages spoken on the islands further to the east—north and east of Australia. It is thus predominantly an island language and points to seafaring ancestors.

The Austronesian group is often referred to as the Malayo-Polynesian. This somewhat clumsy term has lately fallen into disuse.

Another name that has been discarded is "Malayan", for what nowadays we style "Indonesian". The term "Malayan" today is only applied to the language of that people or closely related ones such as are spoken on the island of Sumatra. To speak of the Philippine languages as "Malayan" is not only confusing and misleading, but downright wrong. The first people of the Indonesian race with which the Western World came into contact were the Malays, and later were the best known; as a result

their name was bestowed upon all other similar peoples just as formerly many people called all the Filipinos Tagalogs and spoke of the different Tagalo languages of the Islands. Tagalog is no more Malay than Ilocano is Tagalog. Both are Indonesian, and Malay can lay no claim to being closer to the original mother tongue from which both are descended than Tagalog; in fact Tagalog is the closer of the two. Malay, it is true, has preserved better than most Philippine dialects the sounds of the original alphabet, so that the form of the words in Malay is closer to the old Indonesian form than, say, in Tagalog, but its grammar has been worn down and impoverished in form, as that of Tagalog is in the mouth of a Chinese coolie.

(To be continued)

The Singer Came into the Garden

(Continued from page 493)

in its hurried flight. For the singer would come, the Rose was sure of that, as he had come in the days that were past. And the Rose knew too that it must be there to listen to the lovely notes that would flow, for now the little heart was lonely with dread and there would be comfort in the music. If only he would look just once before it died. . . .

But the sun had passed the Ylang-Ylang top and the bird had not come. The flowers waited and waited, but the songbird delayed. At last, when the sun was low in



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the west, he arrived. The flowers stirred with renewed life, expectant. The Wind went comfortingly through the leaves and whispered, "Sh-h . . . Sh-h . . ."

Only the little Rose was still. Its heart was faint with joy and fear and its petals were ready to drop. It clung tight to each faded petal with what remaining force it had. But its heart was cold and drained of hope.

Then the bird sang, and the Rose forgot to fear. Its sorrow was gone like the hope which had burned itself out. Slowly, like drops of blood, the petals fell to the ground. Slowly, ever so slowly, life filtered out of its dreaming heart. At last, when the song ended, it bowed its shorn head and the remaining petals cascaded soundlessly to the ground beneath.

The flow of color caught the singer's eyes. With intense curiosity he followed the flight of the velvet drops. Then gracefully, he flew down from his tall perch and on to the stripped rose bough. With slow steps he approached the dead sheath of the Rose and pecked at it with exploring beak. After a while, he flew down to the ground and pecked delightedly at the heap of color that lay so fragrantly on the dry ground.

The flowers in the garden watched the motions of the songbird with delight. He was so beautiful, so kind, and in the morrow he would come again.

Origin of Language

(Continued from page 492)

theories so far advanced on the question of the origin of language.

5. *Root theory*—Whitney maintains that the historically traceable beginnings of speech were simple roots, and he who does not make this theory the basis of his further inquiries into the origin of language must not expect to obtain even a hearing from scholars.

Whitney, then, would make us imagine our ancestors in their primitive state as serious and well-meaning men endowed with a large share of common sense. We get the impression that they were sedate, alderman-like citizens who weighed all syllables they uttered, casting aside those that were of no value at the moment. Whereas, on the contrary, if the development of language took the same course in pre-historic as in historic times—and there is no reason to doubt it—then we must imagine primitive language as consisting, chiefly at least, of very long words, and containing many difficult sounds, and perhaps even sung rather than spoken. This fact is well born out by linguistic evolution, which constantly displays a tendency to shorten words; for instance, in English, *cab* from *cabriolet*, *bus* from *omnibus*, and the like, as well as cases of haplology, as in the vulgar pronunciation of *library*, *February*, *probably*, *literary* (laibri, Febri, probli, litri), etc. There are also cases of phonetic changes resulting in the dropping of unaccented vowels or the initial or final consonant, as in Modern French, or in English words beginning with *kn*, *gn*, *wr*, as in *knight*, *gnat*, *write*, or the phenomenon observed in the following: Latin *oculus*, Italian *occhio*, Spanish *ojo*, French *oeil*.

Roots, as we understand them now, are mere creations of linguists; they are the residue of the scientific analysis

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of language; they are phonetic types, if we may call them so, and not ultimate facts that exist by nature, as Mueller would have us believe.

An examination of the foregoing theories reveals the following facts: (1) They are mutually antagonistic and, with the single exception of Noire's theory, too individualistic and take too little account of language as a means of human intercourse. (2) Each theory explains only parts of language, and only the insignificant, not the important, ones. (3) All the theories tacitly assume that up to the creation of language man had remained mute, a most improbable thing from the physiological point of view, for, as a rule, we do not find an organ already perfected on first occasion of its use; it is only by use that an organ is developed. (4) They assume also that language is an intentional invention of man who had as fully developed a mentality as the normal man of today, and who had already clearly in mind the ideas that he was to express. (5) They assume, furthermore, that words developed in isolation and were the units of communication, while it is much more likely that sentences and longer units of speech developed first, and that words came to be completely recognized only after language had been committed to writing.

It will be of interest to discuss briefly the different methods which investigators have adopted in their study of the problem of the origin of language, and which have caused so many a linguist to arrive at conclusions unreliable and misleading.

(1) The problem of the origin of language has mostly been attacked with a linguistic approach, and the origin of language has often been confused with the origin of languages.

(2) Attempted reconstructions of the original language, the *Ursprache*, based on existing languages, have been failures, because, however far back we may get, the conclusion shows that the reconstructed language has nothing primitive in it at all. All that we obtain is an indication of changes which a language has undergone and not its primitive sounds.

(3) The study of the languages of uncivilized peoples offers no solution either. Savages are not primitive peoples, and some of their languages are as complex as the most complex of civilized languages, while others are extremely simple. If ever there are differences between the languages of the civilized and savage peoples, such differences are due to the ideas expressed, and not to the expression itself. The languages of uncivilized peoples may supply us with useful information about the relation between language and thought, but not on what the original form of language was.

(4) The attempt to find a solution of the problem in the language of children is likewise futile. Children's language can only show how an organized language is acquired, but it can give us no idea of what language was initially. The child's acquisition of language is a work of imitation, of learning an already established language with generations and centuries of tradition behind it, not of creation; it lacks spontaneity.

Whether, then, dealing with the oldest languages, or with the languages of savages, or with those which children learn to speak, the linguist has before him an organism already formed and prepared by countless generations.

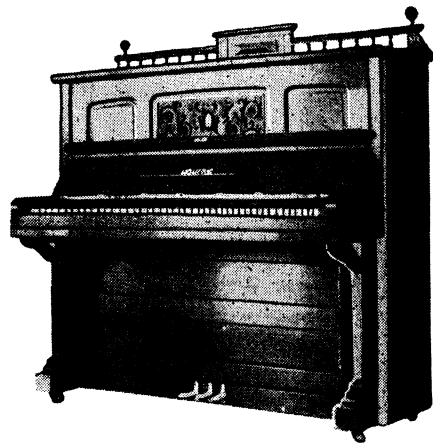
The problem of the origin of language seems to be outside the linguist's jurisdiction. The problem is, in reality, bound up with that of the origin of man and society. Language has evolved just in so far as the human brain has developed and society has been organized. It is impossible to say in what form speech first took shape, but we can endeavor to determine the conditions which made speech possible, and these were primarily psychological, social, and anthropological, and linguistic only secondarily.

The British Occupation

(Continued from page 489)

custom of laden galleons bound for Mexico, which sacrificed defense to cargo. She carried 1148 boletas or bales of merchandise, among which were some curiously carved canes from the Archbishop to the King of Spain as a present. The rest of the cargo consisted of silks, gold dust, porcelains, etc., all registered at over 2,000,000 pesos in value. This large ship was held at Corregidor and afterwards sent to England with her cargo and sold at an Admiralty auction.

All this time, the galleon *Philippino*, so anxiously sought for, was lying at anchor in the cove of Ayahangin, near Palapag, Samar, its rich cargo of 2,500,000 pesos in silver having been landed and sent overland to Manila. This was afterwards diverted to Bulacan by Anda. From the letters captured on the galley entering Manila Bay on September 24, her hiding place was found out. The English warships sent after her, soon discovered her at anchor but because of the difficulty in entering the cove,



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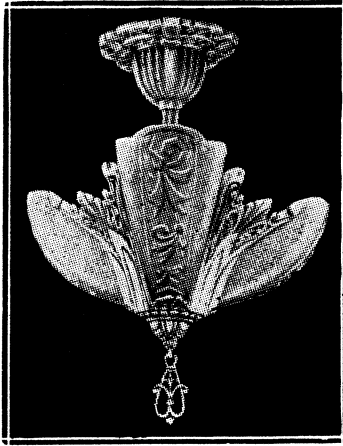
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had to cut her out by armed boats. They looted her of a quantity of copper and other goods and supplies and then set fire to her, after spiking all her cannon. After burning fiercely until night, she blew up with a loud noise when the fire reached the powder magazine.

Events in the Islands After the Occupation

With Manila and Cavite in the hands of the English and with their complete control of the seas, the status of the Islands was settled so far as successful defense was concerned. The natives relieved of all tribute were peaceful, as both their religion and customs were left alone, nor were they interfered with in any way unless they took up arms with the Spaniards. The Expedition having gained its ends, the future status of the Islands awaited advices from Europe.

Anda had set up a sort of government of his own in Bulacan, but outside that province and Pampanga he had little influence. He held the two mentioned provinces, not through any power or plan of his own, but through the aid of the militant clergy, who had always ruled over everything outside of Manila. The fall of Manila re-acted on the provinces farther afield differently. Unrest flamed up into revolt at many widely separated points, atrocities were committed, tribute refused, and in some cases religion denied as a protest against Spain; all of which Anda was powerless to check; he winked at it, or sent a flamboyant proclamation to the rebels.

The natives and Chinese killed the Spanish priest at San Pablo del Monte who had been oppressive, but did not harm the Jesuits. In Tanauan, Padre Andres Enriquez was killed as well as the friars of Rosario and some in Tayabas. In Laguna, the natives, dissatisfied with the alcalde who favored his superior, the Archbishop-Governor, rose against him, and the capitan of Pagsanhan, always a Chinese community, issued a circular branding him as a traitor. The capitan in return was arrested and publicly lashed with bamboos. This infuriated the natives, who led by Augustinian friars, killed the alcalde and his brother-in-law and ill-treated his family. The unfortunate official was strung on a scaffold and stabbed to death with lances, all of which Anda had to pardon.

When the news arrived that the treasure of the galleon *Philippino* had been safely convoyed to Anda's camp in Bulacan, his forces rose to nearly 10,000 men, but none of these were used except in guerilla warfare. The forces he turned over to his successor numbered over 9,000; 2,000 of these were armed with muskets under 300 Europeans. In addition there were a large number of partisans collected from Polo, Bocaue, and elsewhere, besides the French deserters and the bulk of the Pampangan militia. With such a force at his command and with over 2,000,000 pesos in hand, any energetic general could have made it most difficult for the English in Manila, as, due to tropical and local disease, the English forces dropped at one time to about 1,000 effectives.

Campaign in Bulacan and Expedition to Pasig

The only officer in the service of Spain who attempted to harass the English was the brave and resourceful Don Jose Bustos, who had come to the Islands with his friend, the for-

mer Governor and Marshal, Don Pedro Manuel de Arandia. He commanded a sally on the English at Ermita and surrendered with the fall of Manila. He was offered a post by the English with a large salary, but refused this, escaping from the city with twenty Cagayans, hotly pursued by the Sepoys. He joined Anda who made him a Lieutenant-General, the same rank he himself held from the Archbishop. He was the only military man with Anda, yet occupied himself with Fabian tactics and petty warfare which damaged the Bulacan people more than the enemy.

After the fall of Manila, a humorous and spectacular escape of 135 Spanish and Mexican prisoners of the King's Regiment occurred. These men were confined in the castle of San Fernando (New Parian of Binondo). Their guards were a company of the 79th regiment, who, in keeping with the regular custom of soldiers after a victory, celebrated with large potatoes, gambling, and like pleasures, and so became careless. The prisoners with escape in view, had mined a passage that only needed a few strokes to open up a way to liberty. They then asked and obtained permission to stage a play or farce to amuse themselves, and incidentally their captors. The soldier who acted the part of the main comedian, was finishing his part while his comrades were escaping, the guards being intent on the play. He concluded by asking permission to call his comrades for the grand finale. The English, puzzled by the long wait that ensued, investigated and soon found out the truth; but by that time the prisoners, scattered among the nipa houses of Tondo, had been joined by a troop of Bustos' men, and conveyed to Bulacan.

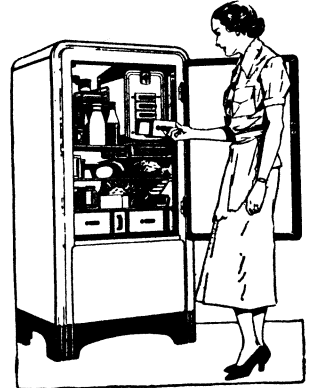
For a time Bustos occupied a fortified camp at Maysilo, a few miles from Manila, but was driven out precipitately by Captain Slay with the grenadier company of the 79th and some Chinese volunteers. He then took refuge near Mariquina with a view to stopping supplies coming into Manila from that region, and, from his camp on what is now the Payatas Estate, organized forces to suppress the wandering bands of robbers who preyed on all alike.

One of the religious historians tells of an amusing incident at Bustos' camp at Maysilo. An Augustinian and a Recollect friar led a band of Pampangans to a hacienda not far from Maysilo on which the English had camped for a midday meal. With them were a number of Chinese who helped catch and cook the collation. The friars were sure that if they attacked the enemy, Bustos would come at once to their aid. They therefore made a demonstration, but the English and Chinese, the latter with pots and pans, emerged so suddenly, that after a flight of arrows it became a foot-race. Fray Gonzales of Tambobong had gone out to witness the affair, but was so reduced to merriment that he

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narrowly escaped being made a prisoner by the English.

Of course the English "officially" lost the battle according to Anda but they did not mind this, having supped well at the hacienda before the race. The English burned Bustos' camp and returned to Manila, burdened with loot on the hoof. Bustos rebuilt the stockade and mounted six cannon to annoy the English who brought in cattle to Manila. One morning before daylight a battle was fought between Bustos and his own column, each firing across the river in the mist, until Slay and two hundred Chinese came up on the run and dispersed the two combatting forces. Luckily there were few casualties. The English never followed up any of these skirmishes.

Emerging from the camp at Payatas, Bustos occupied the town of Pasig. The Pasig outlet in the Laguna lake was artificially stopped by a barrage of logs in a vain attempt to keep Colonel Backhouse from ascending the river, but the only result was the backing up the water and the flood-

ing of the adjacent towns, destroying a vast area under rice crops. Backhouse advanced on Pasig with 180 English and a company of Sepoys and drove out Bustos and also the entire population "like a flock of frightened sheep", defeating and scattering Bustos' forces near Maybunga. Continuing on his way, Backhouse took Cainta and Taytay, placing companies of Sepoys there to guard the communications and to allow supplies to reach Manila.

The dusky descendants of the Sepoys may be seen to this day, the Hindoo strain holding its own after the passage of two centuries, in the inhabitants of these towns. Again Bustos rallied his scattered adherents and attempted to seize the church of Quiapo for the bells to make cannon, but was driven pell-mell from the city, the moving skirmish lasting to the fort of Malinta, many being killed and wounded in the precipitate flight.

(To be continued)



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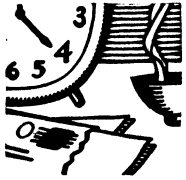
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Four O'clock In the Editor's Office



Antonia Bisquera, writer of the amusing essay, "Chicken for Dinner", states in a letter that an ice-cream cone, given her by her American high school teacher as a prize for a literary composition, started her writing. She lives at home with her parents in Cervantes, Ilocos Sur, "doing the chores", she says, "and writing for the papers in my spare time". This is her first

appearance in the Philippine Magazine, but she has had a number of articles and stories in the *Graphic* and the *Free Press*.

Consorcio Borje says he is now "too old for the diminutive 'Solito' under which he formerly wrote. He lives in Cervantes, too, and I noted that Miss Bisquera's essay, "Chicken for Dinner", which reached me a few days later, had very much the same typographical look as Mr. Borje's manuscript of "A Prospecting Episode." I compared the two and found they had been written on the same typewriter, and that corrections had been made by the same hand, so I wrote him and asked whether it could be possible that he and Miss Bisquera were one and the same person. He replied in a letter, stating: "I showed Miss Bisquera your letter, and it amuses her very much to have her identity questioned. A few days ago, Mr. Litiatco of the *Graphic* wrote me that he has 'long inclined to the belief that I am Miss Bisquera. . . . The root of the trouble seems to be that in all Cervantes there is only one typewriter—mine (excepting, of course, the municipal treasurer's typewriter, which is for official use only). Both Miss Bisquera and I use it, and sometimes when she has a raft of things to attend to, I do her typing and I make minor corrections in her typescript". That seems to solve that mystery"

Nicanor U. Gatchalian, author of the article, *Pintakasi*, worked for some months after his graduation from the Rizal High School and before

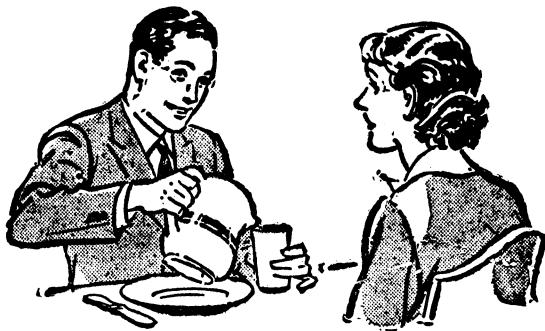
he landed a job in a bank in Manila, in the Pasig cockpit, and introduces the reader to some of the inside facts in connection with what was once, at least, the national pastime.

H. Costenoble, of Del Carmen, Pampanga, whose series of articles on Philippine vernacular languages begins in this issue of the Philippine Magazine, was so kind as to furnish a note on the derivation of the word *pintakasi*. "It is of Malay origin" he states, "and came into Tagalog and other Philippine dialects along with some other Malay words like *tanghali*, *dalamhati*, etc., presumably brought by Mohammedan missionaries. It is a compound word. *Pinta* means 'request', 'ask for', 'implore'; and *kasih* 'pity', 'love', 'forgiveness'. In Malay a *pintakasih* is a person who pleads in court, an attorney. What the word originally meant in Tagalog, I can not say, but undoubtedly it was used by the early Christian missionaries in the sense of 'saint', 'patron saint', 'one who intercedes for man before God.' The Pampango dictionary by Bergaño, which was written in 1732, translates the word as meaning 'patron saint', 'a deed done with the help of others without reward' 'implore help of this kind.' The day of the patron saint was then celebrated as the *fiesta del pintakasi*, shortened later to *pintakasi* when the meaning of 'patron saint' was being lost. The main feature of these patron saint days was or is the cockfight, so that eventually the word came to mean simply a prolonged orgy of cockfighting in the minds of most people." Mr. Costenoble is by profession an agronomist, but took an interest in languages early in his life when he moved with his family from Germany to Guam, and later had a great deal of time on his hands for language studies during the five years he spent in a war-time prison camp in Japan.

Cecilio Lopez, author of the article, "Theories of the Origins of Language", is head of the Department of Oriental Languages in the University of the Philippines. He studied under Prof. Otto Dempwolff in the University of Hamburg and was an assistant in linguistics in the same university. He was for a year at the University of Leiden and was there a classmate of Princess Juliana under Prof. Albert Verwey. He states that the Princess was always accompanied by a body-guard who kept watch at the back of the classroom.

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Ligaya Victorio Reyes, author of "The Singer Comes into the Garden" wrote me: "Once in a while I write something like that just to make myself happy. It soothes a craving I have for fanciful things. I have counted over a hundred before sending it to you, but I want an opinion on this sort of writing and set great store by your judgment. I'm afraid you will need patience to get through it—and charity when you are through." Well, I liked it and decided to publish it, although I had to make one important change. Mrs. Reyes' "singer" was the *maya* or rice-bird which I thought only chirped. So I called up Mr. Richard C. McGregor, well known ornithologist, and he told me in answer to my query that he did not think that the *maya* really sings. I then asked him to give me the name of some bird that does sing and that has colorful plumage and is attracted to rice-fields. He consulted with

learned colleagues of his at the Bureau of Science, but none of them could think of a real bird that answers to all of Mrs. Reyes' specifications. Her fowl being fanciful all right, I therefore fell back on the words "singer", "songster", and just "bird".

Amador T. Daguio, well known to readers of the Philippine Magazine, author of the essay, "Stationery" in this issue, is still a teacher in the Bukidnon Agricultural High School at Malaybalay. He writes in a letter: "The uneventfulness of my days here sometimes gets into my thoughts—thoughts of eternity and the negligible reality of man on this earth. You people who are city-busy never get into that state in which the universe seems to roll over upon you like a sea. Walking of afternoons I ask myself questions, the same perhaps asked by the philosophers of old, coming to myself with a feeling of sorrow at the incapacity of my brain to capture even but for a moment the meaning of existence. . . ." He does not deal with such problems in his present essay, but has a little fun at the expense of one M—, a writer whom his friends will recognize.

Percy A. Hill, author of the series of articles, "The British Occupation of the Philippines", sent me the usual hard-boiled note with the instalment published this month. It read: "Am afraid now that the United States has definitely decided to plow the Philippines under, that neither Professor Kirk nor Pond (see the editorials in the September issue of the Magazine) can do much in enlightening that elusive thing called 'public opinion' in the United States." I ask, Is anything ever definitely decided?

Marc T. Greene's article on Spain is based on his stay there for several weeks some months before the outbreak of the rebellion. He is at present spending some time with friends in Stratford-upon-Avon, Shakespeare's birth-place, after traveling several tens of thousands of miles for a number of important American newspapers. In a previous note written from Dublin, he said: "Here is Dublin the American Consul-General is a fellow named Balch who was for a long time in the Philippines, though probably before your day there. I gave him a copy of the Philippine Magazine and he was much interested in it".

Mrs. Pura Santillan-Castrenc, who, on behalf of our teachers, asks for a chance for motherhood under more favorable circumstances than those established by official regulations, is a member of the faculty of the University of the Philippines. She was one of the Philippines' Barbour scholars, and holds the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Michigan.

This issue contains the third series of "Definitions of Poetry" by José Garcia Villa, still in New York City. The first and second appeared in the March and November, 1935 issues, respectively.

Alfonso J. Llamas, who lives in Manila, sent me a number of poems with the despairing comment "I am beginning to realize that I am no poet at all". "Ghosts" was one of them.

Tobias Y. Enverga, author of the poem, "Turn of the Wheel", was born in Mauban, Tayabas, and is now a student in the National University. He has won a number of literary prizes.

An interesting folk horticultural note comes from William Edmonds of Tabaco, Albay, who wrote me during the month: "It's the coconut palms of San Felipe (see the August issue) which intrigue me. You mistrusted Miss Acierto, despite her reiteration that the trees are barren; you consulted Doctor Silayan, who after several weeks investigation as Oracle of the Plant Industry informed you that the stoppage



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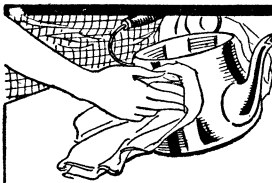


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of fruiting of coconut trees in San Felipe has 'no scientific foundation'. Was Miss Acierto wrong? The municipal president reported that of two thousand trees, eighteen hundred were not bearing, while two hundred were bearing poorly. The provincial agronomist reported there are five hundred only in 'poor fruiting condition'. Such are the conflicting reports upon which the Director and Doctor Silayan informed you that there is 'no scientific foundation' for the assertions of Miss Acierto. We cheerfully therefore may accept the supernatural if we feel like doing so, and picture San Roque and his hound banning the coconut plantations for the discourtesy of the rich hacendera. But inasmuch as the coconut grove at the side of my house years ago rendered prolific harvests or *caidas* and now only two out of thirty yield a dozen nuts per year, my inquiry (not scientific) elucidated the obiter dictum of the ancients of my barrio that *seed nuts must be selected from trees of forty or fifty years of age*, and that seed nuts from younger trees would cease to bear, prematurely, in twenty or thirty years. Please report this to the Scientists of the Bureau of Plant Industry. The youth, who is man enough to have returned to work in the field in our barrio informed me on the side with a 'knowing smile' that inasmuch as the Castilian cacique and the bumptious American planter knew everything and scorned advice, this fact, well known to the natives, was not divulged, as if impertinent." I might say that I think Doctor Silayan meant that the legend Miss Acierto told had no scientific foundation, not that it is not true that the coconut trees in the region bear poorly.

The *Batavia Weekly News* in a recent issue again reprinted a number of Philippine Magazine editorials, the two on women suffrage in the August issue, and the *American Fact Digest* will reprint the article, "Eastern and Western Psychology" which appeared in the July issue.

I had a letter from Governor Frank W. Carpenter during the month, who is, unfortunately, still in a Washington hospital. "The Magazine is fine, superb," he wrote me, "I have always admired you and your work. . . ." Other high praise came from former Vice-Governor J. R. Hayden, now back at Ann Arbor, who wrote: ". . . More people should realize what your enterprise is worth to the Philippines, including the American community. . . . I have followed the development of the Philippine Magazine for many years and have been greatly impressed by its steady growth as a means of literary and political expression in the Philippines. In quality, both of format and of content, it compares favorably with the best publications in its class anywhere. By opening your pages to Filipino writers, and at the same time keeping the quality of your articles high, you have done, I believe, more than any other man in the Philippines to recognize and stimulate good writing in English among the Filipinos. The Magazine has also been of great service in stimulating and supporting worth while work in the fields of architecture, music, and the other arts. On the political side you have maintained a position of independence, but have used that position with judgment and discretion. I believe that if the editorials and the political articles in the Magazine over a period of years were to be examined, it would be found that they have contributed in an important way to the intelligent and temperate public discussion of almost every Philippine question of importance. . . ." I wipe my brow and hope that these good and generous words are deserved.

I received a letter from Leon C. Ty which contains an admonitory note. Said he: "Please do not take this letter as embodying an attempt merely to flatter you. But, honestly, I like your cogent, two-fisted editorials. I wish all our editors were like you; that they had your independence of view and your courage in expressing opinions regardless of who may be hurt. Unbiased and uncolored editorials, like those in the Philippine Magazine, provide wholesome reading especially for high school and college young men and women whose minds are still in the formative state. Feeding them with partisan principles enunciated by partisan editors—who abound in this country—makes sycophants."

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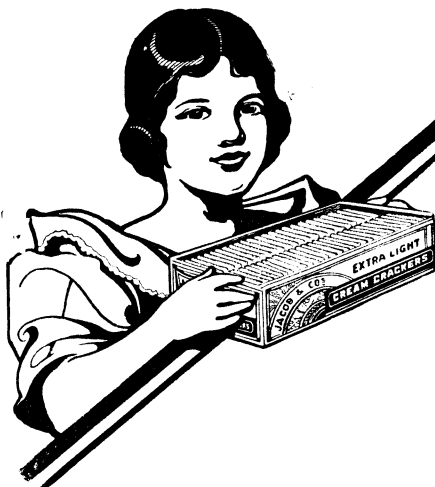
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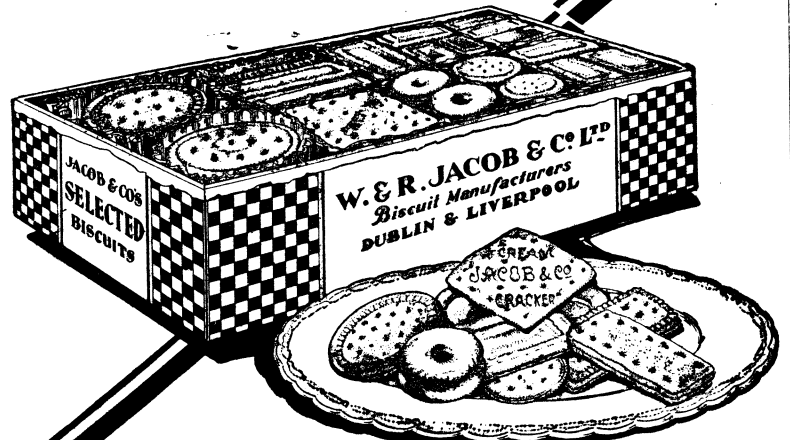
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phants and jellyfishes out of them. Being young, they are easily corrupted and polluted. As editor of a magazine the reading of which has become a part of the high school curriculum, a great responsibility rests on you. It behooves you to print only honest, two-sided articles and editorials. One reason why we have so many yes-men in this country is that our people have had to stomach so much colored and prejudiced printed matter, dished out to them by lick-spitting editors and writers whose first and paramount consideration when they write is to gain or keep the goodwill of the powers that be. Many of our local writers will not pen a line which might cost them the loss of the good graces of some high official. For the sake of our inexperienced youth, please maintain your present independence of thought and courage. If you could spare space for this letter in your Four O'Clock column I shall be grateful."

During the month, too (it appears to have been full of happy surprises as well as of some not so happy—which I never trouble the reader with) a copy of a book of plays by Sydney Tomholt came to hand; "Bleak Dawn and Other Plays", Angus & Robertson, Ltd., Sydney,

Australia. It contained two plays first published in the Philippine Magazine—"Life and the Idiot" (June, 1932, issue) and "The Crucified" (April, 1933). The latter is dedicated to me; the entire book to our friend T. Inglis Moore, formerly of the University of the Philippines and author of the Philippine novel "Kalatong", published serially in the Magazine some years ago. On the fly-leaf, Tomholt had written, "To my dear Hartendorp—my first publisher and one I am proud to call friend. Your name alone makes me wish I were back in Manila. . ." The wrapper quotes Bernard Shaw as saying of Tomholt, "You can make stage figures live. You can go ahead confidently." (I remember having to plead with Tomholt to let me publish his "Idiot". He thought it wasn't any good.) The wrapper also quotes Moore as saying of the two plays published in the Magazine, "'The Crucified' and 'Life and the Idiot' abound in imagination, in genuine tragedy. His situations are original, his characters finely drawn by means of incisive, penetrating dialogue, his atmosphere emotional and powerful". It quotes another prominent critic as saying, "After reading many hundreds of plays in the course of business, yours came as a draught of pure water to a thirsty man". I, myself, am also quoted as an "American critic and publisher". Makes me feel quite important.

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Balsam, Double (grow easily).....	.25	Gaillardia, Single.....	.25	Sunflowers, Chrysanthemum-flowered, Double.....	.25
Calendula, Double.....	.25	Gaillardia, Double.....	.25	Sunflowers, Mammoth Russian.....	.25
Calendula, Orange Shaggy.....	.35	Gladiolus Seed, Fordhook Hybrids.....	.35	Sunflowers, Miniature.....	.25
California Poppies (bright).....	.25	Gladiolus Bulbs (each).....	.12	Sunflowers, Single Stella.....	.25
Calliopsis (easy culture).....	.25	Hollyhocks, Annual.....	.25	Sweet Alyssum.....	.25
Candytuft (needs sun).....	.25	Larkspur, Stock-flowered, Double.....	.25	Sweet Peas.....	.25
Canterbury Bells (cup-shaped).....	.25	Lupines, Annual.....	.25	Sweet Rocket.....	.25
Carnation, Marguerite.....	.25	Marigold, African Double.....	.25	Sweet Sultan.....	.25
Celosia Plumosa.....	.25	Marigold, Harmony.....	.55	Sweet William, Double.....	.25
Chinese Woolflower.....	.25	Marigold, Tall Josephine, Single.....	.25	Verbenas, Giant.....	.35
Chrysanthemum, Annual Coronarium.....	.25	Marigold, Yellow Supreme.....	.35	Zinnias, Cut-And-Come-Again:	
Chrysanthemum, Coronarium, Double.....	.25	Mignonette, Fordhook Finest.....	.25	Bright Scarlet, Canary Yellow, Flesh Pink, Golden Orange, Salmon Rose, White, each.....	.25
Cockscomb, Dwarf.....	.25	Moonflower, White.....	.25	Zinnias, Double Lilliput.....	.25
Cockscomb, Tall.....	.25	Morning Glory, Tall.....	.25	Zinnias, Giant Dahlia-flowered.....	.25
Coleus (colorful foliage).....	.45	Nasturtiums, Double Hybrids.....	.25	Zinnias, Giant Mammoth:	
Columbine.....	.25	Nasturtiums, Sweet-scented, Double.....	.25	Burnt Orange, Canary Yellow, Crimson, Deep Flesh, Deep Rose, Deep Salmon Rose, Golden Yellow, Purple, Scarlet, White.....	.25
Coreopsis.....	.35	Nasturtiums, Tall Fordhook Favorites.....	.25	Zinnias, Giant Mammoth.....	.25
Coreopsis, Grandiflora (golden wave).....	.25	Oriental Poppies.....	.25	Zinnias, Giants of California.....	.25
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Cosmos, Orange Flare.....	.25	Poppies, California Sunset Mixture.....	.25		

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PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

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November, 1936

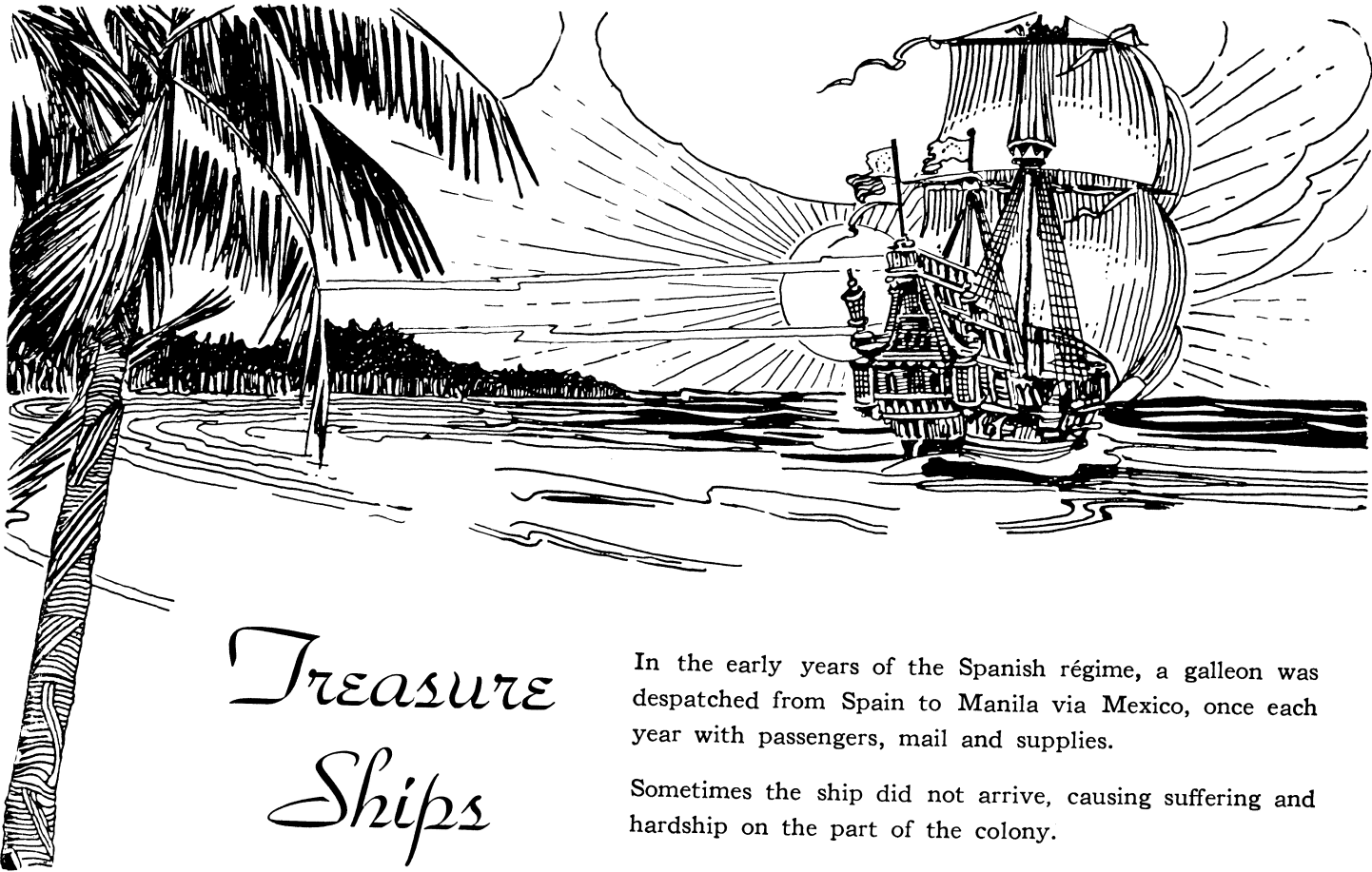
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Philippine Economic Conditions

By J. Bartlett Richards
American Trade Commissioner



EXPORTS apparently increased in September. Sugar shipments continued small, as they probably will to the end of the year, but all coconut products went in good volume to the United States and hemp shipments to Europe were large. Log shipments were resumed to Japan in volume, following a lapse in August, and lumber to the United States

and Europe were normal or better. Leaf tobacco exports were almost completely lacking, as a result of the situation in Spain.

Both export and domestic sugar markets were quiet. Export prices were easy but few sales were made. Domestic prices were fairly steady, with a slight downward trend.

Copra arrivals were heavy and demand was very good. The market was strong but irregular, large parcels coming onto the market when the demand forced prices up to a sufficiently attractive level. Continued firmness is anticipated. Exports were slightly lower than in August and a larger proportion, about 75 per cent, went to the United States. The proportion is expected to increase, as European buyers have not recently been able to compete with American and local mills. Stocks continue moderate.

The coconut oil market was strong, with good demand at higher prices for prompt delivery. Little interest was shown in future contracts at the current price level. The American demand for meal continued but the market appeared a little overbought at the end of the month and prices eased off. European offers for cake continued far out of line. Desiccated coconut exports increased but at the present price of copra the margin of profit is reduced.

All export markets were firm at the middle of the month but eased off toward the end. Prices of most grades ended the month at the same level as the beginning, though some of the lower grades showed a net increase. Holders were generally unwilling to sell below the maximum level reached during the month. Balings and exports were both heavy and stocks were reduced 18,500 bales.

Rice prices fell off a little as the National Rice and Corn Corporation reduced its selling price for imported rice. The new crop appeared promising at the end of the month (A typhoon and flooding toward the middle of October appears to have caused heavy damage to the Central Luzon rice crop).

Buying of tobacco continued slowly, as farmers in the Cagayan Valley were still reluctant to accept prices less than half last year's. Exports were practically nil. Cigar exports continue below last year's level.

Gold production exceeded ₱4,000,000 for the first time, according to reported mill estimates. Both tonnage and value reached new records in September. Production for the year may be expected to reach close to ₱43,000,000. The new mining bill was under consideration at the end of the month.

Import collections were slightly better than in August and exceeded those for September, 1935, by 24 per cent. Commercial letters of credit opened also showed an increase, due to credits opened by one bank to cover the importation of rice.

Textile imports from all sources of supply fell off in September. Demand was better and stocks of most classes of cotton piecegoods were reduced to moderate proportions. Increases in American prices prevented any substantial ordering, however.

Flour imports were again heavy and over half the total came from the United States. The proportion imported from the United States will increase in the next few months. Demands continue excellent and stocks do not appear excessive.

Canned fish imports were small. Demand is fairly good and prices were steady. Stocks appear adequate.

Canned milk imports increased but only 600 cases of condensed milk came from the United States.

Imports from Japan continue moderate.

The demand for automobiles was excellent and the comparative preference for medium- and high-priced cars continued a notable feature. Sales of trucks were also very good. With new models of cars and trucks not expected much before the end of the year, a shortage of big cars is expected while stocks of low-priced cars and trucks appear to be no more than sufficient.

Consolidated figures for Manila banks showed a heavy increase in demand deposits during the month, reflected in several asset items. Debits to individual accounts continued to increase and the weekly average in September exceeded that for June by 67 per cent. The dollar continued weak in the exchange market, with the supply exceeding the demand, despite the fairly good level of imports.

Export and inter-island cargoes continued good, though the practical cessation of sugar shipments and the small hemp exports to the United States has reduced cargoes to the American Atlantic Coast.

Government revenues continued excellent in September. For the nine months period, collections of the Bureaus of Customs and Internal Revenue exceeded those for the same period last year by 20 per cent.

Real estate sales fell behind the record August figure but, at ₱1,556,076, exceeded any other month this year and exceeded September, 1935, by nearly ₱500,000. The nine months total is ₱12,018,787, still about ₱800,000 behind last year. The September figures still failed to include one transaction involving ₱1,500,000, completed in August but not yet registered. Other important transfers were pending at the end of December and it appears certain that the figure for the year will exceed last year's by a good margin.

New building permits increased in September, amounting to ₱364,840. Permits for repairs came to ₱22,580. With several new projects pending, the 1936 figures are expected to exceed those for 1935 by 150 to 200 per cent, or possibly more. Building permits in the first nine months of 1936, as compared with the same period of 1935, are as follows:

	1935 (Pesos)	1936 (Pesos)
New construction.....	2,100,510	4,775,190
Repairs.....	350,860	380,750
Total.....	2,451,370	5,155,940



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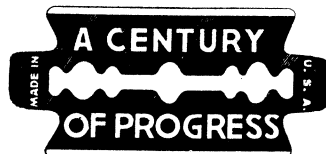
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Power production showed a slight increase from the August figure, totaling 11,051,979 KWH, compared with 10,503,533 in September, 1935. For the first nine months of 1936, power production totaled 94,178,401 KWH, a slight increase over the 91,265,782 KWH produced in the same period of 1935.

There were 544 new radio sets registered in September and 119 cancellations. For the first nine months of 1936, there were 4,244 new sets registered and 973 cancellations.

The telephone company reports a heavy increase in telephone installations in Manila, largely as a result of the stock market activity.

The National Assembly was considering a number of bills at the end of the month, including appropriation bills involving altogether P55,609,845.55, not including the P10,000,000 of recurring expenditures. Revenue is expected nearly to cover this amount, on the basis of the present rate of collections and the new Income Tax and Mining Bills. A flexible tariff bill is under consideration.

There were 77 new companies registered with the Bureau of Commerce in September with P34,306,000 of authorized capital, of which P10,878,125 was subscribed, P3,890,023 paid-up in cash and P166,965 in property. Of the subscribed capital, P8,262,625 was Filipino and P2,615,500 American. Of the paid-up capital, P2,865,598 was Filipino and P1,024,425 American. As was to be expected, most of the investment was in mining or allied activities, including investment companies, management companies, consulting engineers and financing.

There were 42 mining companies organized, of which 34, with subscribed capital of 14,803,565, were Filipino and 8, with subscribed capital of P2,115,950, were American. There was one Filipino management company formed with an authorized capital of P3,000,000, of which P700,000 was subscribed and P175,000 paid-in. The incorporators included some prominent Manila businessmen. The company will undertake the management, operation or construction of mining properties. There were eight Filipino investment companies formed, with subscribed capital of P1,870,500, of which P875,625 was paid in, and one American investment company with P100,050 subscribed, all of which was paid in cash or property. The investment companies included one organized by a prominent Iloilo family with an authorized capital of P2,000,000, of which P569,000 was subscribed and P334,750 paid-up in cash. The company is expected to invest mainly in mines.

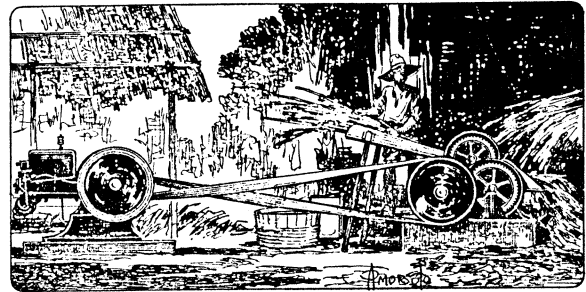
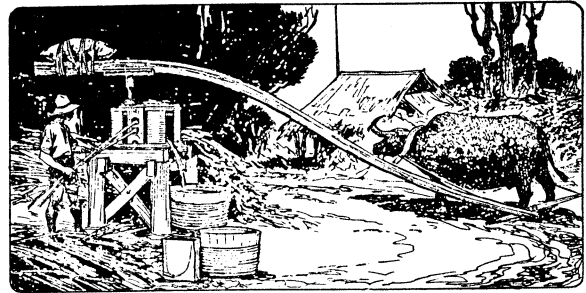
Two American companies were organized to act as consulting engineers, with aggregate subscribed capital of P301,000. One Filipino financing company was organized with subscribed capital of P88,000. Three Filipino companies were registered as corporations to engage in the brokerage business, with aggregate subscribed capital of P615,000, of which P165,000 was paid-in. All of these companies, together with some smaller ones making up altogether 60 out of the 77 companies, are allied to the mining industry. Other companies registered during the month included four Filipino construction companies, with P62,000 subscribed capital; one American drug store, with P69,500 subscribed (an incorporation of an existing business); two Filipino lumber companies, with P41,500 subscribed; two Filipino manufacturing companies, with P35,000, and one Filipino transportation company with P28,000.

Partnerships registered totaled 13, of which four were Filipino, 7 Chinese and two American. The total paid-up capital was P486,720, of which P206,000 was invested in three brokerage companies; P50,000 in a firm of mining engineers and P20,000 in a mining enterprise. Others included a lumber company with P80,500; a construction company with P20,000; a Chinese tobacco factory with P33,000; two Chinese merchandising companies with an aggregate of P36,000; one Chinese furniture store with P15,000 and two Chinese dealers in electrical supplies with P14,000.

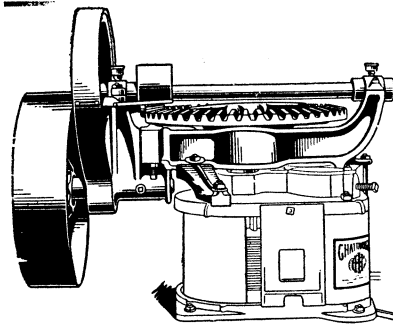
Announcement was made about the end of the month of the organization of two new stock exchanges, making a total of four exchanges for Manila.

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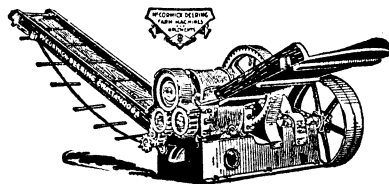
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News Summary

The Philippines

Sept. 13.—President Manuel L. Quezon returns the Chinese bookkeeping bill, recently passed, to the National Assembly for further consideration, Chinese business men having asked that law be made effective after a period of three years from the enactment.

Sept. 15.—President Quezon approves the bill authorizing the subdivision of the friar lands estates for sale to the public. During the day he attends a caucus with members of the Assembly, in his capacity as President of the Coalition, and discusses various pending pieces of legislation. The Assembly passes the women's plebiscite bill on third reading by a vote of 60, Datu Ombra Amilbanga of Sulu being the only one to vote against it. A bill is also passed that would provide for the election of municipal officials in the special provinces and another abolishing the Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes, both on second reading.

Sept. 16.—Judge Alfonso Recto, brother of Associate Justice Claro M. Recto, of the Supreme Court, dies, aged 49.

Sept. 18.—President Quezon, Vice-President Sergio Osmeña, Speaker Gil Montilla, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Maj.-Gen. Lucius Holbrook, Maj.-Gen.



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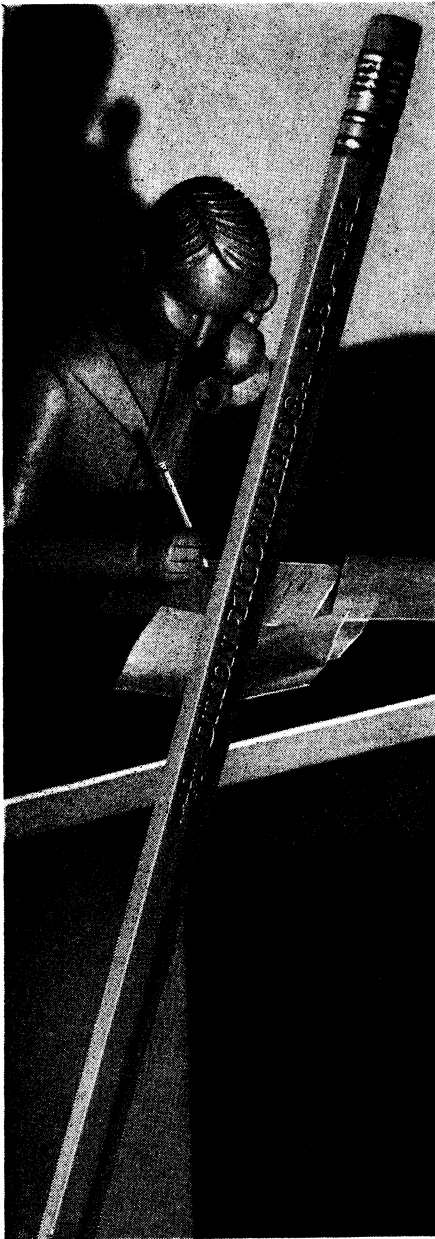
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Paulino Santos, and other high American and Filipino civil and military officials attend the first graduation exercises of the General Service School at Baguio where 156 probationary officers are graduated, including a number of members of the Assembly.

Deans of the University of the Philippines, constituting the executive committee of the University Council, reject the petition of the U. P. Scholastic Philosophy Club to be allowed to invite a Catholic priest to address it, declaring that the Club should be conducted as a non-sectarian society and that its meetings should not have the atmosphere of religious gatherings and be conducted only by persons who are unbiassed and neutral in their views. No priest has the right, the committee rules, to make use of class rooms or to occupy any position as professor or adviser of any club without appointment by duly constituted authorities.

Sept. 19.—Kaju Nakamura, member of the Diet and President of the Oriental Culture Society, arrives in Manila and will also visit Davao to "make preparations for the coming of a number of Japanese peers."

Assemblyman Camilo Osias resigns as President of the National University to become head of a mining company.

Sept. 20.—Reported that Capt. Bonner Fellers, Commandant of the Reserve Officers Service School in Baguio, will return to his former position as aide-de-camp to President Quezon and that Lieut.-Col. E. S. Baclig has been designated commandant.

Sept. 21.—Philippine Resident Commissioner Quintin Paredes arrives in Manila and is given an official welcome. The delegation of Filipino athletes to the Olympic Games at Berlin return on the same steamer.

The Assembly's Commission on Appointments definitely tables the appointment of Hermenegildo Cruz as Director of Labor, thereby turning down an appointment that has been much criticized. The Assembly on second reading approves the bill providing a minimum salary of ₱30 a month for insular government employees, and also passes the bill providing for the election of members of the Assembly from the provinces of Lanao, Cotabato, and Sulu by popular vote.

President Quezon by executive order fixes the 1937 quota of sugar for domestic consumption at 90,915 short tons, plus 58,923 tons as an emergency reserve.

The U. S. Department of Commerce states that the 1935 Japanese-American gentlemen's agreement designed to hold Japanese cotton piece good imports into the Philippines down to a maximum of 49,500,000 square meters, was exceeded by 3,175,000 meters chiefly because of transshipments from Hongkong that were difficult to control. The Department, however, announces that the agreement will be continued in force for another year as arrivals were at least 10,000,000 meters less than the previous year, and with the hope that the agreement would accomplish its aim the coming year.

Sept. 22.—Most of the probationary third lieutenants graduated from the General Service School at Baguio are assigned to various U. S. Army Posts in the Islands—Fort McKinley, Fort Mills, and Fort Stotsenburg.

The Assembly passes a bill that would require foreigners to pay a registration fee of ₱10 annually, replacing the present Chinese Registration Act.

Sept. 25.—President Quezon tells the press that the main object of the coming Philippine-American conference is to arrange a long-range program of economic relationship and that he does not believe that the average Filipino favors a continuation of the Commonwealth government after the ten-year transition period, although he admits there are Filipinos who sincerely believe that would be best. "I believe independence is coming, but whether or not independence is established, some kind of relationship with the United States will continue. We should work on the assumption that independence is coming for we have nothing to lose by that and if we did not prepare, we might lose everything." He also states that he will approve the woman's suffrage plebiscite bill and will see to it that more money is provided to hold it if it is needed. He declares he was an original supporter of woman suffrage but later became rather indifferent in regard to the issue when he noted that woman suffrage in the United States and England did not appear to effect elections much and because he believed it would thus merely double the expense of holding elections. However, he has decided to support the movement now in view of the provision in the Constitution. He says that he will urge further amendments to the civil and criminal laws in order to improve the position of women as they still do not have equal domestic and property rights with men, this being not the result of the Filipino attitude toward women but an inheritance from medieval Europe. He states that Commissioner Paredes will return to the United States probably next month and that his main purpose in coming to the Philippines was to submit a verbal report in the situation in the United States. "He has done excellent work and we need a man of his type there." President Quezon states that he himself will probably go to the United States shortly after the presidential elections or, at any event, early next year.

Sept. 26.—Air Commodore Sidney W. Smith, commanding the British Royal Air Force in the Far East, arrives in Manila on a goodwill visit from Hongkong, after crossing the China Sea in a little more than seven hours despite the bad weather. This is his third visit to the Philippines.

A party of Japanese mining engineers and geologists arrives in Manila to look into the industry here.

Sept. 28.—Reported that Associate Justice Recto has submitted his resignation in order to return to his private practice.

Sept. 29.—President Quezon sends three special messages to the Assembly asking the setting aside of a total of ₱9,637,500 for public works (of which

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₱2,000,000 has already been provided in the port works fund), the actual disbursements, however, to be contingent upon the existence of the expected revenues; ₱1,500,000 for the taking of a census next year; and ₱1,061,577 additional outlay for elementary schools until the end of the year. The Assembly passes sixty-five bills on second reading, including the new civil service bill, and a bill providing for the selection of an acting President in the event of the death, disability, or resignation of both the President and the Vice-President. The latter provides that the senior Department Secretary would act, seniority to be determined by length of service. The Speaker or Secretary of the Assembly and twenty-five members may then ask for the calling of a special session which would provide for the calling of a special election. Other important bills would make the Provincial Boards of Bukidnon, Cotabato, Lanao, Sulu, and the Mountain Province elective; regulate the employment of foreigners in agricultural, industrial, and commercial establishments; and appropriate ₱600,000 for the purchase by the Government of the Ayuntamiento and ₱500,000 as insular aid to Manila toward the construction of a new City Hall.

A group of Provincial Governors calls on President Quezon and in response to his question sixteen declare themselves as not favoring woman suffrage, three state they favor it, and two abstain from expressing an opinion.

Sept. 30.—President Quezon signs the woman's suffrage plebiscite bill in the presence of a number of woman leaders, stating over the radio that in any democracy the women should be permitted to participate in the management of the government as a matter of political and social justice, it mattering little how the women will vote and whether they will exercise the right or not. "What matters is that they can use the ballot if they so choose in their desire to help run the government and take a part in choosing the men who guide public affairs." He warns provincial executives not to interfere if they do not sympathize with the women's political ambitions, stating it would be dangerous for men seeking public office to oppose woman suffrage. Mrs. Pilar Hidalgo Lim in a brief address states that the women do not desire to infringe on male rights and privileges, but only wish to collaborate better in the management of public affairs which go a long way to shape not only national but family and individual life. She declares that making a plebiscite conditional to the grant of woman suffrage is unfair, but that it is a challenge that women must resolve to meet, otherwise their cause is lost.

The government is reported to be investigating reports of the entry of Japanese in Davao who claim to be American citizens from Hawaii.

President Quezon sends special messages to the Assembly urging the passage of legislation to control the influx of unskilled labor from neighboring countries; legislation to curb wild-cat stock promotions in connection with the prevailing mining boom; and the appropriation of ₱500,000 for the establishment of three leprosy stations, one near Manila and the others in the Cagayan and Ilocos. The Assembly passes fifteen more bills, including a bill creating a Board of Industrial Relations, the Chinese book-keeping bill, a bill amending the income tax law, a bill prohibiting the export of buntal fiber to protect the hat industry, a bill creating an Office of Adult Education, and the public works bill which carries an appropriation of ₱9,990,500, the largest in ten years.

Oct. 1.—The Assembly passes a bill authorizing the holding of lotteries for charitable purposes to take the place of the present sweepstakes, appropriation ₱100,000 for a publicity agency, and other bills.

The market after several weeks of gains and losses makes a spectacular advance of an average of 13.5 points to a new all-time high of 251.7, with 5,001,285 shares changing hands.

Pan American Airways announces passenger fares on the giant Clippers from San Francisco to Manila at \$799 one way and \$1438.20 for the round trip.

Oct. 3.—The 42-inch water main at a point near the Santa Mesa railroad crossing is dynamited at about 8:45 p. m. depriving much of the city of water for more than 24 hours. From 6:40 until around 9:00 p. m. there were reported four explosions, eight fires, and four other attempts at arson, with damage estimated at over ₱1,000,000.

President Quezon sends messages to the Assembly urging the creation of a ₱20,000,000 national power corporation to take charge of the study and investigation and the ultimate exploitation and development of all hydro-electric power sources; the establishment of a ₱2,000,000 revolving fund for the construction of water work systems; and the reorganization of the Public Service Commission. He tells the press he will establish his offices for the next six or seven days in the Legislative Building together with members of his Cabinet, technical advisers, etc., in order to be able to offer the Assembly the greatest possible cooperation.

The market continues to rise, reaching 254.8. Total sales amounted to 4,927,645 shares.

Oct. 4.—Secretary of the Interior Elpidio Quirino, a strong supporter of woman suffrage, states that he believes the women will poll over 300,000 votes in the April 30 plebiscite as women's interest in the issue now extends to all parts of the country except the special provinces under the Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes.

Oct. 5.—The police arrest two members of the Sakdal society in connection with last Saturday's wholesale incendiarism. Secretary of Labor Ramon Torres states that he does not believe the trouble was caused by labor groups as there has been no recent labor agitation.

The Assembly passes some seventy-five bills on second reading, including a bill authorizing the Pres-

ident of the Commonwealth to increase or decrease existing tariff rates on certain products, a bill providing for the enforcement in the Philippines of the congressional act regulating the carriage of goods by sea, a bill creating a Securities and Exchange Commission, etc.

Jorge L. Araneta, President and General manager of the Ma-ao Sugar Central Company, purchases the National City Bank Building at a reported price ₱2,250,000, the third large real estate transaction in recent months, the others being the purchase of the Masonic Temple Building by the Philippine National Bank for ₱1,000,000 and the purchase of the Crystal Arcade by L. R. Nielson for ₱1,500,000.

Oct. 7.—Reported that President Quezon has informed the U. S. Army authorities that unless the Army is prepared to pay duty or post a bond, the Collector of Customs will be constrained, under the Philippine Tariff Law which is an enactment of Congress to seize the first shipment of the Java sugar due this month, of the 1,080,000 pounds order recently awarded by the War Department to a foreign firm. The award of the Army contract was first protested under the Flag Law, but without effect. The total price of the sugar plus duty will amount to more than the lowest local bid.

Vice-President Osmeña states that the government will not relax its present policy of leprosy treatment unless it can be scientifically demonstrated that segregation is no longer necessary.

The Insular Treasury begins to cash the U. S. Veterans' Adjusted Service Bonds.

Sept. 8.—The Manila Daily Bulletin publishes a statement delivered in an unmarked envelope purporting to come from the headquarters of the outlawed Communist Party, declaring that the charges that communists are responsible for the series of fires and bombings last Saturday are absolutely without foundation and made for "setting loose a campaign of terrorization of all groups in opposition to the Coalition. . . . The Communist Party neither believes nor engages in any acts of individual terror, destruction of property, arson, bombings, or any other similar individualistic activities. We are opposed to acts of violence such as occurred Saturday night because such acts can not improve the condition of the masses, no matter how oppressive the government is. The workers, peasants, and lower middle classes can only improve their condition and defend their civil and political rights by the organization of trade unions, peasant societies, and other organizations which will work for the daily needs of the masses. Our object is to win the majority of the people for a

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communist program by our daily activities in organizing and leading the masses for their pressing demands and through political action". The statement attacks the Coalition government for doing nothing to ameliorate the lot of the workers, for its low taxation of "large imperialist corporations", for the exploitations of hacenderos and usurers, and declares that the "Dictatorship of the Commonwealth has turned our National Assembly into a National Joke, and holds down with a heavy hand any opposition no matter how mild".

Constabulary and police break up a demonstration of some 200 people parading through the town of Cabanatuan and begging alms.

Reported that President Quezon has written to Speaker Montilla stating that former Governor-General F. B. Harrison has expressed a desire to become a Filipino citizen and that, as he lacks the required residence, he believes it would be a gracious act for the Assembly to confer citizenship upon Mr. Harrison by a special act. "It is not necessary for me to state that no American has contributed more to the cause of Philippine self-government and independence" and that "he deserves the eternal gratitude of our people".

Oct. 10.—The Assembly adjourns after passing ninety-four measures of a total of hundred fifty-three the last day. It is stated that President Quezon may call a special session next week to complete work on a number of other necessary bills.

President Quezon states that he will not grant amnesty at this time to political offenders in view of the recent acts of lawlessness attributed to radical elements, for this might now be construed as "a tendency to treat leniently offenses of this nature, if not an indication of weakness. Much to my regret I am constrained to defer action on my announced intention".

H. R. Ekins of the Scripps-Howard newspapers arrives in Manila at 5:55 p. m. on a specially chartered KNILM plane from Java in spite of bad weather, on the first commercial air journey around the world. Rivals in the race, Leo Kiernan of the New York Times and Dorothy Kilgallen, Hearst correspondent, are several thousand miles behind, at Calcutta. The three left New York on September 30 on the Zeppelin Hindenburg for Frankfurt-am-Main, but chose different routes to the Far East. "The flight should serve to concentrate interest on the possibility of making Manila the aviation hub of the Orient", states Mr. Ekins. "If the contemplated extension of the Dutch airline to Manila materializes, Manila

would be about a week by air transport both from the United States and Europe."

The Philippine Geological Society finally organized yesterday elects H. O. Beyer President, A. F. Dugleby Vice-President, and J. M. Feliciano Secretary-Treasurer.

Oct. 6.—Some 235 of the 600 lepers confined at the San Lazaro Hospital overpower their guards and march to Malacañang at five in the morning to present a petition to President Quezon asking for their freedom on the grounds that leprosy is not contagious. There are met with government and police officials and after being heard by Secretary Jorge Vargas, march peacefully back to the hospital.

Oct. 12.—Some four hundred persons are reported to have lost their lives in floods in Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Tarlac, and Zambales, resulting from the typhoon. Thousands of persons are reported to be homeless and the damage to crops is estimated at over ₱1,000,000.

President Quezon signs the 1937 appropriation bill, authorizing an expenditure of ₱65,536,179.55 for the operating expenses of the government. The bill incidentally gives Secretary Vargas, Secretary to the President, the rank and pay (₱10,200) of a secretary of department. The President also signs a bill providing for a city government for Zamboanga.

Announced that President Quezon has requested the temporary detail of Lieut.-Ccm. M. R. Kelley (U. S. N.) as a special investigator into the seaworthiness of vessels of Philippine registry with a view to preventing marine disasters. He will also study the efficiency of the present inspection service and the adequacy of existing laws and regulations. It is stated that he has been engaged in a preliminary survey for the past six weeks in cooperation with the Collector of Customs.

Lord Rothermere, famed British publisher of the London Daily Mail, Daily Mirror, Evening News, and other publications, arrives in Manila and is guest of honor at a dinner at Malacañang. President Quezon in introducing him recalls that the British many years ago occupied Manila and could have taken the entire Archipelago if they had wanted to, and states that the Filipinos recognize the presence of the British in the Far East as a force for peace. He expresses the hope that cordial relations will always exist between the government of the Philippines and the British Empire. Lord Rothermere expresses pleasure with his first visit to the country and states that the presence of precious metals will speed the development of the Islands as in the American Pacific States, Australia, and South Africa.

Oct. 13.—The Royal Netherland Indies Airways (KNILM) applies for a permit to extend its airline from Java to the Philippines, maintaining a fortnightly and later a weekly service. The general manager of the Company, Mr. H. Nieuwenhuis, states that his firm does not intend to compete with local aviation companies and would not take passengers and land them within Philippine territory except in Manila.

Articles of incorporation of the Central Exchange of the Philippines, headed by former Governor-General Harrison, are approved by the Bureau of Commerce.

Oct. 14.—Reported that more than 20,000 people are homeless, 235 known to be dead, and 612 missing as a result of the floods in Pampanga and Pangasinan where a number of dykes gave way. Some 150 people, most of them mine laborers, are reported to have drowned while leaving barrio Tatay Masinloc. They were crossing the Salasa river when the flood overtook them. Health forces are mobilized to inoculate the people in the devastated areas against cholera and dysentery. Reported that agitators are taking advantage of the suffering of the people to instigate further disorders. A serious food shortage is said to threaten because of the wholesale drowning of pigs and chickens.

Ekins leaves the Philippines in the Hawaiian Clipper, held up for five days at Cavite because of the bad weather.

Oct. 15.—President Quezon visits the flood area and his sudden appearance at Cabanatuan is reported to have quited a crowd of 7000 people ready to stage a demonstration demanding food and clothing from the wealthy residents of the town. The President was touched by the pathetic scenes in the barrios and promised all necessary government aid.

Leo Kiernan of the North American Newspaper Alliance, and Dorothy Kilgallen of the International News Service, arrive in Manila on board the S.S. President Pierce. They say they are not racing anyone, but express surprise that Ekins got off on the Clipper before the commercial service has actually been inaugurated.

The United States

Sept. 14.—Judge J. W. Haussermann of Manila tells the press at Washington that the Philippines are a valuable asset to the United States and urges permanent free trade relations regardless of any change in the political relationship.

Sept. 17.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt addressing the Harvard tercentenary gathering states that in this day of "witch burning", when freedom of thought has been exiled from many lands, it behooves Harvard and America as a whole to "stand for the freedom of the human mind".

Sept. 17.—Frank Murphy, High Commissioner of the Philippines on leave in the United States, wins the Michigan Democratic gubernatorial primary election, but Gov. Frank D. Fitzgerald, Republican, surpasses the combined vote received by Murphy and George W. Welsh, Murphy's Democratic opponent. James Couzens, independent Republican Senator from the State, who pledged his support to the New Deal, is defeated. Murphy and Fitzgerald will face each other in the November elections.

Sept. 20.—Filipinos employed on American ships form an association to protest against the new Marine Act, going into effect next week, which provides that at least 75 per cent of the crews of American vessels must be Americans and 80 per cent of the crews of subsidized passenger ships.

Sept. 23.—President Roosevelt appoints a committee headed by Rear Admiral H. A. Wiley, retired, to report on whether or not Filipinos are to be classified as "aliens" under the new marine regulations.

Sept. 24.—Washington officials are reported to be watching developments in China "with concern but without surprise", as past aggressions by the Japanese have been timed to coincide with international crises, such as the Spanish rebellion today.

Sept. 25.—President Roosevelt designates Harry H. Woodring as temporary Secretary of War. He has been the acting head of the War Department since the death of Secretary George H. Dern.

Sept. 28.—Admiral William Sowden Sims dies at Boston, aged 77.

Sept. 29.—Earl Browder, Communist Party nominee for the presidency, and two companions are arrested and jailed at Terre Haute, Indiana, after defying an order of the Chief of Police to stay out of the city. Browder telegraphs to both President Roosevelt and the Governor P. V. McNutt declaring that "such illegal interference with fundamental constitutional civil rights calls for your immediate action". The Governor states that Browder's only recourse is to the courts as he has no authority to order his release and Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings states that the case apparently does not fall under federal jurisdiction. The police head declares: "We are not going to allow communism in Terre Haute. Both Landon and Roosevelt recognize that communism is a menace to the nation. We do not want radicals to stop here. We already have our share of labor troubles from such agitators".

Oct. 1.—Browder and his companions are released from jail and the vegrancy charges against them are dismissed. "Thanks for giving us a much larger audience than we otherwise would have had," he says to the Chief of Police. The Chief tells reporters: "I do not want any more publicity".

In a speech at Pittsburgh, President Roosevelt renews the administration's pledge to prevent Americans from starving and declares that balancing the budget in 1933, 34, or 35 would have been a crime against the people. "America got something for what we spent—conservation of human and natural resources. . . . We have been investing in the future of America". October 1, he points out, ends a year in which there were no bank failures. "There is no need to fear crushing taxation. The debt will be paid out of increased national income". The New York Times announces its support of Roosevelt, attacking the "narrow nationalism" of the Republicans, and declaring that Roosevelt is enough of a judge of public opinion to make his second administration more conservative than the first, that his reelection would be insurance against radicalism of the sort which the United States has most to fear, and that the narrow nationalism of the Republicans is itself a policy which would carry the country rapidly in the direction of both regimentation and radicalism. Alfred E. Smith declares that the New Deal does not represent the Democratic Party and states he firmly believes that the "election of Landon will remedy all the ills we are suffering".

Oct. 2.—Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan attacks the Philippine Constitution as embodying Roosevelt's "notion of a republican form of government" declaring that the "Commonwealth President can suspend writs of habeas corpus—final protection of individual liberty—whenever he thinks trouble is imminent; something which our President can not do".

Oct. 4.—State Senator S. Young and J. D. Metzgen of California declare in a report to the State Legislature's narcotic committee that "people must be enlightened regarding Japan's present activities in its conquest of Asia by stimulating the production of an enormous opium surplus". The report states that China is fast succumbing to the spread of heroin and morphine and that China's state endangers the world. "Japan is the chief offender in forcing these drugs on Far Eastern peoples".

Jesse Isidor Strauss, who retired last month as Ambassador to France, dies of pneumonia in New York, aged 64. He was President of Macy's since 1919, one of the world's largest retail stores.

R. J. Harrison, President of Norton & Harrison Company of Manila, dies in California.

Oct. 5.—High Commissioner Murphy and William F. Green are luncheon guests of President Roosevelt. The latter states that organized labor will cast between five and ten million votes of which ninety per cent will be for Roosevelt. Murphy states that Roosevelt "will carry Michigan in the November election" but adds he "will not be surprised if it went the other way".

Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnley, relinquished command of the Fourteenth Naval District at Hawaii, and sails for the Orient to take command of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, relieving Rear Admiral Orin G. Murfin.

Oct. 7.—Secretary of the Navy Claude Swanson warns that America is "prepared to enter any forced international armament race occurring after the expiration of the Washington naval treaty on December 31. . . . Fortifications must be met with fortifications—one menace with another menace." Sea Power, organ of the U. S. Navy League, declares editorially that the United States should create bases in Guam and Mindanao if Spain insists on fortifying the mandated islands in violation of the League of Nations mandate. "It is the most economic step to preserve United States naval strength in the Pacific. If we continue to back up, we will soon be off the Pacific. Every time we back up, Japan steps forward".

Reported that the betting on the coming presidential election is now even, odds formerly being in favor of Roosevelt.

Oct. 8.—The Navy League calls Britain's suggestion to maintain the status quo in Pacific fortifications "unfriendly". "We are at a loss to know whether the suggestion was inspired from abroad or was purely British".

Oct. 9.—Browder charges Father Charles E. Coughlin of "conspiring with publisher William Randolph Hearst to prepare a fascist attack against American democracy".

Oct. 12.—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau announces that a new Anglo-French-American agreement has been reached permitting the exchange of gold for conversion into paper currencies between the three countries. "We will welcome all other nations desiring to participate in the agreement. The plan divorces international exchange from private speculation and is believed will tend to stabilize international finance."

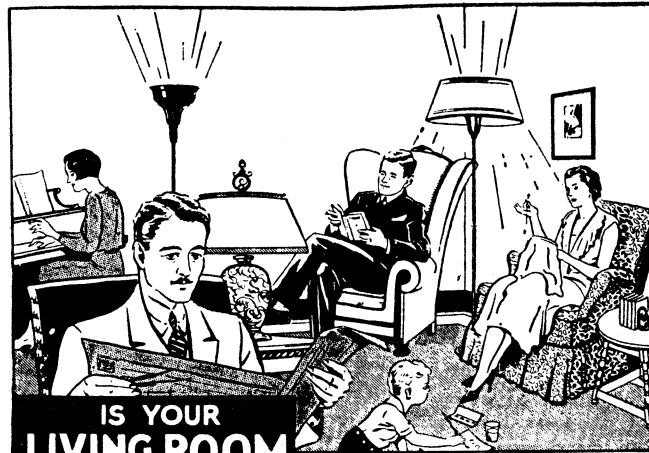
Oct. 13.—Reported that the matter of Philippine neutrality is receiving new attention in diplomatic circles as a result of the British proposal to maintain the status quo in Pacific fortifications.

Oct. 14.—Lord Marley, Deputy Speaker of the British House of Lords, speaking in Chicago, warns that Japanese activity in the Philippines is increasing and appeals for closer Anglo-American understanding to prevent war in the Pacific. "The only real bar to Japan's advance is Japanese fear of common action by the United States, and the British Commonwealth of Nations."

(Continued on page 577)

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Editorials

The dramatic reelection victory of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the greatest free election victory of all time, both on the basis of total votes cast and votes won, is of world as well as national importance, for it decides that

America will not be turned from the course set by President Roosevelt when he first assumed office, in the direction of greater emphasis on the rights of persons over property and on the interests of the group over those of the individual, and is an impressive rebuke of those interests which have set themselves against these natural trends in the development of American democracy. It is a great popular victory for the principles of liberalism, democracy, and human rights at a time when reactionism, authoritarianism, and ruthless disregard of human rights marks the course of powerful governments elsewhere.

With this gauge of the will and temper of the sovereign people, the President may be expected to proceed with greater determination than ever in the working out of his conceptions of the functions of a popularly authorized government to administer public affairs in the interests of the people as a whole rather than the interests of special groups, which for so long have sought to confuse the individual and social rights of the people with the "individual rights" of anti-social combines, and liberty with license to prey.

As regards the Philippines, the reelection of President Roosevelt means the continuation of the present policies which include the plan to hold a round-table conference to discuss our future trade relations with the United States in the light of his promise to seek readjustment of such inequalities as are contained in the present legislation.

Had the Philippines had the right to participate in the American national elections, there can be no question that Roosevelt's victory here would have been as sweeping as in any State in the Union.

On leaving the Philippines on the giant Pan-American Airways sky-boat, the *Philippine Clipper*, on which he was one of the group of distinguished round-trip passengers to fly across the Pacific for the first time, Senator William Gibbs McAdoo stated that he regretted that his time here has been so short but that he had had time enough to note signs of improvement everywhere since his visit of a year ago.



This month, the Philippine Commonwealth Government, inaugurated under the terms of the Tydings-McDuffie Act, becomes a year old, and no statement could so well serve as a text on the topic of the first year of the Commonwealth than the Senator's remark.

In spite of the menace still hanging over the Philippines of the reactionary Congressional economic program, scheduled to go into effect with growing severity a few years from now, which threatens to ruin not only some of the country's main industries, but to wreck the entire complementary economic structure that has been built up between the United States and the Philippines over a period of two generations, the people of the country, inspired by the thought that, though not independent, the government has now been placed largely in their own hands, have thrown themselves forward in mighty economic as well as political and social efforts, with an enthusiasm that has proved contagious and that affects all those living here.

The mining and real estate booms, to a certain extent perhaps unsound, especially in respect to the speculation in unsafe stocks, are only symptomatic of the general upward trend of business, engendered, it is true, in part by the general economic improvement of the world, especially in the United States, but largely due to the psychological factor of *the will to do*.

President Manuel L. Quezon's wise and energetic leadership is felt in every field of endeavor—in the reorganization of the government, in better tax collections, in larger expenditures for necessary public works, in the special steps taken for the development of Mindanao, and in the organization of various administrative and advisory boards of key importance, such as the National Economic Council, the Budget Commission, the Civil Service Commission, the Transportation Board, the Power Board, the Loan and Investment Board, the Domestic Sugar Administration, the Rice and Corn Corporation, and the Security and Exchange Commission, the creation of new government entities such as the Court of Appeals, the Court of Industrial Relations, and the Bureau of Mines, the revitalization of old bodies such as the National Development Company and the National Research Council, etc., etc.

The organizational work that has been done within one year is enormous, and the spirit and efficiency of the men in the government service has been brought to a high level. The closest coöperation has existed between the executive branch of the government and the new one-chamber National Assembly, the members of which have subordinated their party interests and pride of position to the needs of the

time, passing practically all legislation urged as necessary by the President.

One disquieting symptom, although its proportions have been exaggerated in a certain section of the press, is the growth of uneasiness among the tenant classes in certain of the provinces, due in part to the privation and suffering following repeated typhoons and floods, and in part probably to the general trend toward radicalism throughout the world. The government has sought to cope with the situation by adopting various relief measures and certain legislative enactments governing landowner and tenant relations, the prices of rice and corn, etc., but much more in the direction of guaranteeing to them a fair return for their labor and the necessities of life will have to be done if this movement is not ultimately to endanger the public peace. Officials of the government from President Quezon down are well aware that merely repressive measures will not suffice.

The insinuation made in some quarters that the Commonwealth Government is organizing an army chiefly for the purpose of suppressing economic and social protest, is a calumny. No measure adopted by the Government has met with such unqualified acceptance by the whole people as the national defense program instituted under the first act passed by the Assembly and the first to be signed by President Quezon. For many years it had been assumed that the Filipinos would not be strong enough to defend themselves for a long time to come and that therefore they would have to rely entirely on the protection of the United States, and when General Douglas MacArthur showed the people that it was within the range of possibility that in a comparatively short time they will be able to defend themselves, that thought electrified the country, and it is this, in fact, as much as the larger powers of self-government conferred upon the people, which is responsible for the high public morale that exists in the Philippines today—in spite of the short-sighted and unfair economic provisions contained in the Tydings-McDuffie Act, which, anyway, every one in the Philippines still finds it inconceivable will ever be actually carried out by the Government of the United States, knowing that that Government has always acted wisely and fairly in its relations with the Philippines.

The relations between the Commonwealth Government and the United States High Commissioner, who is the representative of the President of the United

States in the Philippines, in the person, first, of the Hon. Frank Murphy, and, more recently, Acting High Commissioner J. Weldon Jones, have been notably friendly and cooperative, and there has not been even a suggestion of any friction.

The Philippines is in many respects a "Little America" in the Far East, or, rather, on the other side of the Pacific, for the East is no longer so far, thanks to the air clippers which bring Manila almost as close to San Francisco as San Francisco is to New York. It is certain that whether "independent" or not, special political, cultural, and commercial relations will continue to exist between the Philippines and the United States, for fifty years of history can not be set at naught, nor can present-day realities be ignored. Not only is the Philippines rich in the tropical products and some of the minerals, such as gold, chromite, and manganese, which the United States needs, and is a valuable market for the distribution of American goods of all kinds: the Philippines is the one English-speaking, democratic, and Christian nation in Asia, culturally and spiritually one with the West, and to maintain it as such is a duty to world civilization

The calls at Manila of three of the huge Pan-American Airway *Clippers* during the past month and the special call of one of the big American-made Douglas planes of the K.N.L.I.M. (Royal Netherland Indies Airways), again demonstrated the importance of Manila as an aerial cross-road and junction point.

The call of the Dutch plane centered attention once more on the desirability of speedily coming to some agreement in the establishment of the air connection between this country and the Netherland Indies, which is of at least equal importance to the closing of the present gap between Manila and China, for the Philippines-Java service would be not only a connecting link with Australia, but with Europe.

The Dutch air line has eight years of highly successful service behind it, and is ready to start a Manila-Batavia service immediately, on a reciprocal basis. Although Manila is the logical hub of air traffic in this part of the world, it is possible that unless some such agreement is concluded, some city in South China may become the junction point—to our loss.

Night Song

By Greg. A. Estonanto

STIR not, beloved,
For I am just a little cloud, like lace
Across the lovely moon's unperturbed face;
A vagrant zephyr blowing timidly
About a rose upon a barren lea.

No impress of my passing shall I leave
Behind, nor poignant memories to grieve
Your innocent heart. I, your phantom lover,
In worship kneel within your shrine;

But with the dawn, nay, ere the night is over,
Shall rise but only to decline
That eloquent invitation in your eyes
And go before the ether darkness dies.

Stir not, beloved.
A vagrant zephyr blowing timidly
About a rose upon a barren lea
I am; or just a little cloud like lace
Across the lovely moon's unperturbed face.

First Regular Session of the National Assembly

By Bernardo P. Garcia

SITTING in its first regular session, the National Assembly, created by the recently adopted Constitution of the Philippines, is declared by impartial observers to have established a record hard to excel in constructive legislation. The new unicameral body passed a total of one hundred fifty-three bills during the regular session and ninety-six during the eleven-day extra session.



The "Presidential System"

One outstanding feature of the work just accomplished is that of the one hundred fifty-three bills approved during the regular session, one hundred four were administration bills. Those passed during the extra period were a combination of administration measures and bills left over from the regular sitting. All of which is evidence of not only the full control of the situation by President Manuel L. Quezon but of close harmony and coöperation between the executive and the lawmakers. It likewise evidence of the success in the Philippines of the Presidential system of government, which the framers of the Constitution decided to establish in the country, following the example of the United States. This success may be traced to certain definite deliberate plans. As far back as 1916, when the Jones Law giving the Filipinos increased autonomy was secured from the United States Congress, the question was discussed at length in the high circles of the Filipino participation in the government whether the Parliamentary system should be adopted. The plan was to have a premier who would serve as a liaison official between the American Governor-General and the Philippine Legislature. It was finally decided to wait for a better opportunity, and in the meantime, Filipino leadership in the government continued to be exercised by the then Speaker Sergio Osmeña, this later shifting to Mr. Quezon who, during all the years intervening between the enactment of the Jones Law and the Tydings-McDuffie Law, was time and again elected and re-elected President of the Philippine Senate.

Came the Tydings-McDuffie Law, and in quick succession the Constitutional Assembly, the plebiscite on the Constitution, election of the Commonwealth officials, September 17, 1935, and, finally, the inauguration of the Commonwealth the following November 15. Incidentally, the Constitutional Assembly provided for the establishment of the present unicameral National Assembly in place of the Philippine Senate and House of Representatives, for the sake of greater simplicity and economy. The savings amount to nearly half a million pesos since the Philippine Legislature spent around ₱1,700,000 last year as against ₱1,242,852 appropriated for the National Assembly for 1937.

President Quezon personally had much to do with the success of the National Assembly. Grateful for his victory in the election last year—a victory made possible through the coalition of the two major political parties known

then as the "Antis" and "Pros," names given to those who opposed and supported the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Law, the forerunner of the Tydings-McDuffie Law under which the Philippine government now operates—Mr. Quezon deemed it best to make the compact of the two parties permanent, and they were fused. Then the head of the Legislative branch of the government, namely the Speaker of the Assembly, was shorn of much of the political power previously exercised by the men in an equivalent position, his functions being reduced to merely those of a presiding officer.

The reason for this was the natural shifting of the national political leadership to the President of the Philippines. In the days of the American Governors-General this resided in the Philippine Legislature. It is felt that this leadership must be wielded by the individual occupying the highest position within the gift of the Filipino people, and that position now is that of the President. In order that the change might be effected with as little friction as possible, a strong figure in the Assembly had to be induced to go to Washington as Resident Commissioner. This was Quintin Paredes, Speaker of the defunct House until its last day.

In this way duality in national leadership and possible conflicts were averted and responsibility with its consequent authority was fixed in one person, the President. On the other hand the Assembly as a body was strengthened by making it less of an instrument of the Speaker. This explains why, in the sessions just closed, President Quezon had to confer in person with the various members of the Assembly. The Assembly decides and acts for itself, and, if it needs any spokesman, the Floor Leader, now Assemblyman José Romero, fills the rôle. If under the system, the assemblymen get out of hand, the President then acts in his capacity as head of the party.

"Checks and Balances" within the Assembly

Within the Assembly certain checks and balances have been devised to insure the rights of the individual assemblymen and at the same time prevent such parliamentary tactics as filibustering and log-rolling. Under ordinary circumstances, any member may speak on any subject during the first hour of each daily session. One hour is given each assemblyman to speak for or against any measure, each side being allotted so many hours, according to whatever agreement may be made. But in the consideration of amendments, the discussion is limited to one person on each side, and the time is restricted to five minutes for each one. Abusive language or personal allusions are absolutely prohibited, and if any expression is made on the floor reflecting upon the dignity of an assemblyman, it may be asked that it be stricken from the records.

There are forty-one committees, to each of which is assigned one special line of work. Each committee is com-

posed of from five to thirty members. The most important is the so-called Committee of Committees, the Chairman of which is the Floor Leader. Another equally important one is the Committee on Third Reading. This committee acts in the rôle of an upper chamber. To it all bills and resolutions are referred before they are passed in third reading. A bill upon being presented is considered as in the period of first reading and is referred to the corresponding committee. When it is reported out and presented to the floor for discussion, it is in the stage of second reading. After being passed in second reading, the bill is referred to the Committee on Third Reading, which goes over it for correction as to both substance and style. This Committee may make changes in the bill, but only with the approval of the Assembly. The bill is then sent to the Bureau of Printing and copies in final printed form must first be distributed to the members of the Assembly before it can be passed and sent to the President of the Philippines. The Constitution requires three days from the date copies in final form are distributed before a bill can be passed in third reading. This prerequisite may, however, be dispensed with during the last three days of a regular session and during the special session upon certification by the President that the bills require "immediate enactment."

Important Bills Passed

Under this system ample time is afforded for deliberation, and last minute rushes and the approval of bills beyond the time set by law are avoided. It may thus be said that each and every bill of the two hundred forty-nine passed during the recent sessions was carefully studied by the corresponding committees with the expert advice of technical men employed in different governmental Departments and fully discussed on the floor. On various occasions, important bills like the taxation bills, the mining bills, the pension liquidation bills, and the appropriations were discussed together by President Quezon and the members of the Assembly. At times there were disagreements, such as in the proposal to postpone the general provincial and municipal elections next year until the following year. It took several caucuses before a decision was reached.

Prior to the opening of the regular session last June, President Quezon was occupied principally with the idea of developing Mindanao and giving its people a New Deal, and he invited a large group of assemblymen to go with him to see that vast and rich island for themselves. When the Assembly was convened he made his recommendations, including the abolition of the Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes and the creation of a Mindanao Commission instead. He also urged that the ports of Davao and Zamboanga be converted into chartered cities, and with them Iloilo and Cebu. All these measures were adopted in the recent sessions.

Most important of the problems brought before the Assembly upon its opening was the pressing need for additional revenue with which to meet the ever expanding activities of the Commonwealth and enable it to carry out its program of development. Coupled with the problem of revenue was the need for the liquidation of the pension systems enforced in the Bureau of Education, Bureau of Health, and the former Philippine Constabulary, now the Philippine Army. New taxes on mining also necessitated a

thorough study of the whole mining situation and the enactment of new mining legislation, including the creation of a Bureau of Mines. These objectives were attained, and in order to change the existing pension systems and bring them within the resources of the national treasury with as little pain as possible to the thousands of teachers, health men, and army officers and enlisted men, the special session had to be called and extended twice.

The following were some of the tax measures approved upon recommendation of the President:

1. Amendment of the income tax law by reducing the personal tax exemption to ₱2,000 for single and ₱4,000 for married persons, instead of ₱4,000 and ₱6,000 as previously, and increasing the rate on excess personal income. The rate on corporations was increased to six per cent.

2. Amendment of the inheritance tax law by increasing existing rates, particularly in the case of estates of deceased persons not leaving any forced heirs.

3. Increase in the tax on gasoline by one centavo, and increase in the registration fees of automobiles, trucks and busses from ₱25 to ₱35 for regular four-passenger cars and to ₱60 for six-passenger cars. The fees for PU cars are double these amounts.

6. Conversion of the cedula tax into a school tax to provide funds for elementary classes and thereby prevent the annual recurrence of the so-called school crises when thousands of children of school age are denied admission because of the lack of funds, accommodations, and teachers.

7. Several bills enabling the government to collect taxes more effectively.

As a result of these revenue measures, Secretary of Finance Antonio de las Alas estimated that the income for next year from the new sources will bring the total revenue next year to ₱90,000,000. Against this amount the following appropriations for next year as approved in various bills are chargeable: general appropriations, ₱55,609,845; Bureau of Mines, ₱100,000; taking of a new census, ₱1,500,000; Court of Industrial Relations, ₱45,000; care of non-leprous children of leprous parents, ₱21,000; reorganization of the Public Service Commission, ₱23,610; purchase of the Ayuntamiento and aid to the city of Manila for the construction of a new city hall, a total of ₱1,100,000; public works, about ₱9,000,000 from which is to be spent immediately about ₱720,000 for the repair of dykes damaged by the recent typhoons in Pangasinan, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, and Tarlac. In addition, the following "money" bills, taking effect upon approval, were passed in the recent sessions: typhoon relief, ₱1,500,000; emergency fund for elementary schools, ₱1,100,000; National Power Corporation, ₱250,000; unemployment census for laborers, ₱20,000; air mail contracts, ₱150,000; locust control, ₱150,000; purchase of friar lands for resale to tenants, ₱1,000,000; subdivision of friar lands, ₱75,000; adult education, ₱100,000; Securities and Exchange Commission, ₱50,000; organization of a national police force, ₱50,000; a new information service, ₱100,000; manufacture of hand looms, ₱25,000; loans to agricultural school graduates, ₱500,000; reforestation, ₱250,000; sanatoria for tuberculosis patients, ₱100,000; new leprosaria, ₱500,000; printing of textbooks in the Bureau of Printing, ₱570,000; aid to Philippine

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English

By Estrella D. Alfon

MARCO opened the magazine and began to read. Sometimes he stuck his tongue between his teeth as he endeavored to form in his mind the sounds he thought the English words on the paper should have. Unconsciously, he even started to utter them aloud, his tongue clumsy over them, but his heart proud that he could say them at all—until he came to himself, remembering he had been hurrying to his work, and that he was on a busy street corner where people could hear him and would perhaps laugh at him.

He licked his lips and looked around at the people who hurried by him on their way to work much as he had hurried until the newsboy at the corner had thrust that paper at him. There were students going to school, the smaller they were, the more laden with books, it seemed. There were men, some young, some old, wearing clothes that had been slept in, rolling their shirt sleeves higher up on their arms. There were others, relatively better dressed, who hurried just as much, and tugged at coat sleeves to make them cover dirty shirt cuffs. But many there were too who bore the stamp of good living, who pressed palms over breast pockets and hip pockets, as if feeling of pencils therein, or wallets, perhaps, lest they had left these at home. And even these hurried. Even the cocheros flourished their whips, it seemed with much impatience. And the drivers of some automobiles expressed their irritation at the slowness of the traffic with the grate and noise of their gear-shifting.

Marco licked his lips again, and looked at the newsboy who stood near him, thrusting papers at all the passersby. The boy's eyes still showed signs of sleep. When Marco gave him the small coin for his paper, he looked at it a while, tinkled it on the sidewalk, picked it up, then shoved it into his pocket. As Marco walked on, the newsboy continued to thrust papers at the hurrying people, and his "Paper, Sir?" reminded Marco that Marcela would be right to scold him for buying a paper in language he could not read.

He arrived at the bodega in time and immediately took off the coat he wore over his undershirt and wrapped it around the magazine. His search for a place to lay the coat in, revealed only dusty corners and piled up bales of maguey, and finally he hung the coat up on a nail in the wall, hoping no one would see the paper it concealed.

They began work even before the whistle. Marco ought to have been used to the stifle of the bodega, its dust, its tang of the sea that rose from the maguey, the spoiled, moldy odor of copra, and the smell of sweat from bodies unwashed; but every once in a while, he still had to leave his place at the weighing scales to go out and gasp his fill of air in the alley that ran by the bodega. How thankful he had been when the American boss had put him on as *pesador*, taking him from the ranks of the bale-carriers where he had been.

He had been married two years and Marcela had given him Paul, that day at the bodega when he had the bale



taken from his shoulder by the others, and they had carried him off to one corner where he had indulged the bubbling in his throat. They had taken him to his wife then, and left him with many admonitions about not being afraid, he would be all right.

But when they had gone, he had cried, a weakness he couldn't prevent, and lain with his face to the wall; while Marcela, who was older than he was, wiped away her own tears and talked to him brusquely about not angering her by being so afraid. And Paul had cried in the cradle that Cela had improvised by folding a blanket and tying the corners with strips of cloth to the wall. He had cried some more then, and had sobbed aloud, and he had prayed to God that he would soon be well enough for the two who depended on him.

He had been up in a short while, and he had grown stout on tuba—the dregs left in the cask after the clear liquid has been drawn of. This was what he had drunk, beaten into froth with raw eggs and hot chocolate; he had taken walks in the early early morning and bought milk, seven centavos a glass, from a woman who let him watch while she milked the cow. He had gotten well on that, or well enough at least to make him and the others believe so; that simple food, and the earnest, almost fierce determination he had to get well.

The American boss had sent him word then that he could come to work if he were able to, and he could be *pesador*. He had, ever after that, always glowing words for the Americans as a people.

And now here he was. He had also Vicente now; Vicente, who had Cela's brownness and her round face, and his love for churches and crying. And he ought to have been used to the bodega and its heat by now, but there still were moments when he had to go out and breathe, really breathe, as he now did, although the air in the alley was little better than the air in the *casa*.

He returned to his work and laughed with the others at the obscene remarks the bale-carriers shouted to each other. But they were finished before the noon hour. The bale-carriers rode away on the trucks, and dust rose in the alley. The rest of them sat around on stools with canvas seats and talked, fanning themselves and wiping the sweat from their foreheads with small towels that they thrust into their pockets wet, after using. Marco saw Martin discover the paper in his coat. The *escujedor* called to their other companions about Marco's knowing English, what did they know of that! Flushing was something that even the bodega had not cured Marco of, and he flushed now, with his explanations that a niece had asked him to buy it for her.

They railed him for a while and then forgot him in the telling of their stories. Marco followed Martin, who had taken the paper, and now walked with it to a bale that he sat down on. Martin started to read the paper aloud, just as Marco had in the street. And Marco looked over his shoulder and read with him. They came to pictures, and Martin read the captions with much wrinkling

of his forehead. He would point to a picture and say, "It says here that this is the man that went with Quezon," and Marco would ask, "Where, *Paré*". Martin would point again, "There, there, don't you see!" Marco would wipe his face with his towel and say, "Ah, yes, yes, so it says, *ha, P'ré?*"

Thus they spent the rest of the time until the noon whistle blew. They disagreed amicably about some words, and agreed again, and others that they couldn't seem to be able to say or agree on, they told themselves they would ask someone about later.

They had even got to the point where they spoke to each other of the English phrases they had learned. Perhaps Marco would say, "*Paré*, in English one says—'My work is not very hard—' ". And Martin would reply, "Yes, and one also says—'I throw away the hemp because it is no good any more—' ". They used their hands sometimes, and sometimes they scratched their heads. And when the blast of the noon-whistle did stop them, they promised each other that they would continue these talks because it would help them.

They walked home together, since they lived near each other. Marco did not try to hide his paper anymore. He held it rolled up in one hand, and while they hurried, he sometimes slapped it on his leg.

Near a school house, they passed a group of loitering children. They had abandoned a game of *biko-biko* marked in lines on the ground, and now had grouped around a little girl who read very loud and fast from a primer in her hands. They listened for a while, Marco and Martin, and they smiled at each other. And then Marco asked the little girl what grade she was in and what her age was. In the shrill voice that all little girls have, she said, "Eight, second grade". Marco said to Martin then, "My Paul is eight, but he is in first grade yet." And they hurried on again. After a while, Marco said again, "He failed, *Paré*, in his first year at school." He paused, then, said, "You see, he is so young." Martin, whose children weren't yet of school-age, said, "*Na, P'ré*, if they are too young—". They parted there, since Marco had reached his home.

At his meal, with his family, Marco regaled Marcela with the story of his morning. He strung before her admiring ears all the phrases and sentences that had been in his store, enriched with what Martin had contributed. Sometimes he would pick up objects on the table and say, "This, *Cela*, is *glass*—for *drinking*," and maybe he would turn to Paul and ask, "What, Paul, is not that right?" And Paul, who was busy teasing Vicente by stealing the *adobo* from his plate, would look up and nod, and say, "Yess, glass, for drinking." And Vicente, who was now in the same class as Paul, would say, "*Pá*, this is *plate*, this is *table*, and this is *water*, *unsa no?*" And Marcela would say, "Why, how good that you know," then brusquely, "But go on with your eating."

After the meal, Vicente gave his father the school primer when he asked for it. Marco opened it and read to them hesitatingly and heavily, but his sons nodded at the sound of the words from his lips and at the explanation that he gave about what he had read. Marco was as enthralled as his sons about the pictures, and he was especially pleased by the names of the children in it, Rita, Clara, Juan, José;

these were names he could say without embarrassment and they pleased him.

He was sorry that Paul had still to be in the same grade as Vicente. Paul took after him. Somewhere back, he had had high-nosed ancestors, and Paul had his brown, transparent eyes from them, the fine lines of his lips, his nose, his love for mischief. When Paul had brought home the school certificate with the *failed* mark on it, Marco had said, "This is what comes of playing with marbles so much." That had been the bulk of his reproaches,—that Paul liked to play better than study.

He had been a little ashamed upon the reopening of school, when he had to go around in the stores with the list of supplies in his hands. Sometimes he had had to point to an article on the list and say humbly to the clerk who waited on him with hard eyes, "Please, see what this says, and give me of it." He had borne it for the ringing dream in his mind that someday, some very near day, his sons would rise above people like this, God help him!

There had been teachers who had snapped at him, who had tried to dismiss his pleas by saying repeaters were placed on the "waiting list", and the tones of their voices had seemed to mean good riddance to them! Marco had pleaded with these, had quarrelled with them, and thought all the effort worthwhile when he saw both his sons in the classroom at last.

Cela had been inclined to scold Paul for not studying, thus putting his father to all that trouble. But he had quieted her by saying, "No, *Cela*, it is only because he is so young."

He read to them out of the primer and asked them questions, and was delighted when they could answer him, a little angry when they couldn't.

That afternoon Rafael came to listen to them. Rafael was a boy whose dwarfish body belied his twelve years. He was in the sixth grade, and was a distant cousin of Marco's sons. He hadn't been there very long before he started to taunt Paul for being in only the same grade as Vicente.

Marco said, "Shut up, Pa-ing, we are reading." And he read on, but after a while, Pa-ing, with lips curled, said, "Do you think English is the dialect, to read it like that?" He snatched the book from Marco's hands and read from it, swiftly, easily, and to Marco, very beautifully. But Marco took the book back and said, "This Rafael, he was always a *hambugiro!*" Which made Rafael turn to him and ask, "Well, can you tell me what is the meaning of *mansion?*, *intuition?*, *invisible?*" Marco said, "I know *invisible*", and he gave the meaning for it. But the other words he said he had heard but could not remember what they meant. Rafael danced around at that, in his glee, and said, "Tell me, how much is 16×89 ." Marco's brow wrinkled, and he asked, "Say the numbers in the dialect. . . ." But Rafael threw back his head and laughed aloud, and Marco was silent.

Rafael stopped laughing then, and said, "*Ba!* the reason Paul did not pass is that you don't know anything yourself!" And he went away at that, because Marco's sons began to

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The British Occupation of the Philippines

By Percy A. Hill

The Campaign in Bulacan, 1763

THE unsettled state of the country, the utter lack of authority except that of the Church, and the presence of the invader, had raised many bands of partisans, who fought all and robbed all, indiscriminately. Numerous outrages by the partisans of Anda occurred in the environs of Manila, such as the luring of English or Sepoys to distant places with reports of fictitious treasure, and then ambushing and murdering them and mutilating their bodies. Major Fell of the 79th regiment, who was then in command (as General Draper had departed for England), remonstrated with Anda, who replied in a haughty manner and with insulting phrases, after the manner of all his correspondence.

A punitive expedition was organized under Captain Slay, who also took with him one thousand Chinese who had been proscribed by Anda. This mobile force skirmished all over southern Bulacan, burning rice-stacks, crops, and houses, and driving off carabaos and other live-stock for supplies. The force was ineffectually opposed by Bustos whose main operations with three times the number of men were swift retreats, therefore having no effect on Slay or his command. The Chinese took ample revenge against the partisans of Anda for the cruel massacres they had undergone in Guagua and elsewhere by the orders of the timorous yet irascible Anda himself.

The only stand was that made by the Spaniards in Marilao, in the church and convent of that town. Slay's Chinese, who were in the vanguard on entering the town, were received by a deadly volley of cannon shot from some guns that were mounted in the church tower. Slay rushed his two field pieces to the front, deployed his skirmishers, and, aiming the first shot himself, killed the Spanish artilleryman named Ybarra with a lucky shot that took off his head, this throwing the defenders into confusion. The force advanced and the natives threw themselves over the walls and fled into the rice-fields. The Alcalde Jose Pasarin with some seventy Spaniards and Recoletos friars, held out until Slay's troops stormed the convent, killing the Alcalde, the friars, and most of the other Spaniards. Some of the latter took refuge in the garret of the convent but were ferreted out by the enraged Chinese, who put them to the same tortures as those devised for them by Anda. Some escaped by swimming the river, and Slay had extreme difficulty in restraining his savage allies who committed atrocities on all they could capture, besides thoroughly looting the town.

This occasioned another volley of recrimination from Anda, he and Slay calling each other pet names, but the latter continued his slaying and burning right up to the headquarters of Anda himself. He took Anda's capital at Bulacan town, capturing the arsenal and cannon foundry, and brought to Manila as trophies the cannon captured. Anda in writing direct to the King complains bitterly of Slay's awful action in placing these cannons under the public



gallows in Manila. The English frequently visited the estuary towns about the Bay in armed boats, easily demolishing the feeble barriers placed in their way, and the Spaniards could on no occasion withstand the shock of disciplined troops against their swarming levies. Bustos was made Alcalde in place of Pasarin, and the campaign died down to watchful waiting and an exchange of thunderous correspondence.

The Search for the Treasure

After Colonel Backhouse had cleared the town of Pasig and opened the highways to Laguna, he was commissioned to search for the treasure taken from the galleon *Philippino* and convoyed to Anda by the Royal Treasurer, Don Nicolas Echaz y Beaumont. He hastily organized an expedition of picked troops and with two field-pieces, at first mounted on barges, sailed up the Pasig river and into Laguna de Bai. He attacked and took the convent at Tanauan, Batangas, and did likewise to those at Biñan and Calamba, sending the friars back under Sepoy guards and looting all the silver and plate obtainable for the common chest. We can imagine this expedition traveling the dusty roads shaded by the graceful bamboo and glossy-leaved mango, mounted on all kinds of four-footed transportation, and passing the smoking volcano of Taal, wonderful alike to the English and their allies,—the English, hardbitten veterans of Indian campaigns, alcoholic, sunburned, and profane, and the Sepoys, be-whiskered, turbanned, and grim, astride the small ponies of the country or the slaty carabao used for transport.

Ahead of them loomed visions of cascades of Mexican silver, fights and adventure, and before the invaders in their faded red uniforms and baggy trousers and the noisy irruption of strange oaths and language, fled the terrified inhabitants, doubly warned by the parish priests against the unredeemable heretics. In long lines they loomed up out of the dust-clouds, armed with muskets and cutlasses, and behind came the rumbling cannon of that day. But these troops, regulars, seamen, and Hindus, were inured to Eastern warfare and made light of any resistance that might be offered.

Leaving Calamba on the lake, they took the road to San Pablo where they captured the convent, trussed up the friars, and dug up ₱6000 from its hasty concealment. Crossing to Tanauan they repeated the performance and with a train of pack-animals took the winding road to Lipa. There the treasure was reported to be in Laguna. Again traversing the rugged region, they appeared before Pagsanhan and Santa Cruz, and from there crossed the divide to Mauban on the Pacific, through matted jungle trails, only to learn that part of the silver bullion had been taken up the coast in sailing vessels to Dingalang Cove, and thence through what is now Nueva Ecija to Anda's headquarters in Bulacan.

Hastily seizing boats, they put out on these stormy seas, narrowly escaping shipwreck on the tossing combers and jagged reefs, and reached Dingalan only to find they had been chasing a will-o-the-wisp. Colonel Backhouse returned to Manila in disgust, and then learned that the cargo of silver had reached Anda in safety although it had cost twelve per cent of the amount to pay for its transportation. Traveling by sea, the English took Balayan, Batangas, and Taal, burning the former town for its resistance under the commands of the parish friars, and also visited and looted Gumaca, Albay, and Sorsogon.

· Revolts and Rebellions

The English were not idle. They attempted to take possession of other points with the small forces at their command, with the idea of hastening the ransom, or rather the portion still unpaid. But in many places the valiant Augustinian friars, their inveterate enemies, blocked these efforts by raising and arming the natives who had remained loyal. But for their efforts, no other resistance was put forth to uphold the tottering power of Castile. The English corrupted the Alcalde of Panay to surrender that island, but the friars seized both him and his principal officers. In Cebu the act of surrender to the British naval forces was actually taking place, when the militant clergy appeared with a force of loyalists, dispersed the small landing party, seized and hanged the unfortunate Alcalde on the plaza, and held the city for the King.

Upon the departure for England of Admiral Cornish, with the greater part of the fleet, and of General Draper, the command of the forces fell upon Colonel Drake, Major Fell, and Brooks of the East India Company, who asked for reinforcements from Madras until the ransom would be forthcoming. At that time their command was reduced by sickness to less than one thousand men. Unfortunately they quarreled about precedence in command, which added nothing to the unity required. Had Anda really been competent, or had Bustos possessed initiative, this would have been the opportunity to expel the invaders whose forces were so insignificant and whose naval contingent had been so reduced as to render a victory easy had the Spaniards been less supine.

The British commander at Cavite, Captain Brereton, sent a warship with some cannon and a few supplies to the Ilocano leader, Diego Silan, who then held the entire Ilocos country. Silan's mistake, which cost him his life later, was not to heed Brereton's request to send the captured Spanish clergy to Manila. Instead he held them loosely in the Bantay convent, from where the plot was fomented that resulted in his assassination at the fort constructed to defend Vigan.

There is no doubt but that the English aided the revolt under Juan de la Cruz Palaris, in Pangasinan. This latter uprising was due in part to the attempt at the collection of excessive tribute by unpopular government officials. This was refused because "if the English won, a second tribute might be laid upon them". The headquarters of the revolt at Binalatongan (San Carlos) was the former center of the rebellion of "King Malong" in the preceding century (1666). Fernando de Arayat with a force of loyal Pampangans was sent north to suppress this revolt, which was

not so widespread or as serious as that of Malong's. The rebels were strongly entrenched at a bend of the river and backed by impenetrable thickets of bamboo. A fruitless summons for surrender was followed up by an attack of 34 Spaniards and 500 Pampangans and Cagayans. The rebels replied with a strong fire of musketry and cannon, halting the attack. Lieutenant Hernani of the Spanish army, who, with a flanking force, had crossed the river above the stockades, now attacked the insurgents fiercely, wresting a standard from the breastwork, but was run through by a pike. Don Pedro Tagle recovered the weapon and the standard, which was afterwards presented to Anda. The flag was six feet long with the double-headed eagle of the Dominicans for its escutcheon. Many of the attacking party were wounded and killed and the onslaught was brought to a stop. It was resumed a day later, and dragged on as Arayat awaited reinforcements before closing in on the rebels. The uprising was brought to an end by the efforts of the Pampangan Manalastas, whom Anda created a Marshal of Camp, and bishop Ustariz of the see of Nueva Segovia, who was en route to Manila, having been released after the murder of the head of the Ilocano rising, Diego Silan. Palaris and Domingo Manalog, the Pangasinan leaders, were included in the general pardon, and new officials were appointed acceptable to the natives. The population of Pangasinan was reduced during this rebellion from 60,383 in the year 1762 to 33,356 in the year 1764. In all probability these numbers mean tributes, as the inhabitants fled to other adjacent provinces during the troubles.

The End of the British Occupation of the Islands

The end of the British occupation of the Philippines coincided with the first shot of the American War of Independence in 1776. Amongst the prisoners captured by Colonel Backhouse in Pasig, was Sultan Ali-Mudin of Jolo. This ruler, although nominally converted to Christianity and named Fernando I of Jolo, had been held a close prisoner by the Spanish on various flimsy pretexts after the baptism which took place at Panique in Tarlac. Not convinced that he was a "true Christian", the Spaniards retained him as a prisoner together with his son Ismael for some years. In the meanwhile the Sultanate had been seized by Ali-Mudin's brother, the fierce Bantilan, who held fast to his usurped authority.

Captain Brereton conveyed the Sultan to Jolo in one of his warships when the English left Manila, in accord with the policy of the East India Company and with a view to establishing a strong trading station in the Jolo Archipelago, for the Spanish power in that region was never anything more than a shadow or rather an assumption. To repay the friends who had returned him to his country and throne, Ali-Mudin ceded to them several stations, the principal one being at Balambangan, where a factory was established and trade operations carried on for about ten years. Anda of course remonstrated, but to no avail as Spain had no power over either the Sultan or his dominions.

After the departure of the English when the Treaty of Paris was signed in 1764, Governor de la Torre (1764-1765) did little to accomplish unity. Governor Jose Raon (1765-1770) was ordered to expel the Jesuits, and Anda, then back

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Interesting Philippine Animals

By Leopoldo B. Uichanco

WHEN we think of animals, we generally think of domestic animals and a few harmful wild animals. We do not stop to think of the countless forms of life in the air and on land, in lakes, streams, ponds, and in the seas.



Our own bodies are walking natural-history museums. We harbor in our own system, especially in our blood stream and digestive canal, rich colonies of living animals and plants, many of which are tiny one-celled creatures, which are so small that they can be seen only with the aid of a good microscope. Some of these microscopic inhabitants of our bodies make us sick; but most of them are either harmless or are actually beneficial in that they help us digest our food, fight disease germs, or do us other useful turns in promoting our health. In fact, it is probable that we could not live without them.

Likewise, it is difficult to see how man could carry on his essential activities without the coöperation of his little-appreciated animal friends. Even termites, or *anay*, as a group, do mankind a useful service. Of approximately a hundred species of termites in the Philippines, only about half a dozen species are injurious to property; nearly all the rest are man's important allies, because it is they that return waste wood in fields and forests back to the soil. Without bees, butterflies, moths, and many other insects which act as agents of pollination when they make their rounds among the flowers, we would produce very little fruit and grain crops. Wasps and certain kinds of flies that live as parasites in the bodies of harmful insects make agriculture possible; were it not for them, our crops would be at the mercy of destructive pests. Birds are largely insectivorous and are valuable to us for that reason. Even the much maligned snakes do man a service because many of them have a voracious appetite for rats and mice.

Owing to the exceptionally rich fauna, the Philippines offers unsurpassed opportunity for the study of animals. Foreign scientists have traveled thousands of miles across the seas from other continents for the privilege of a few weeks' or a few months' observation at close range of Philippine animal life.

On the island of Mindoro, there is a peculiar wild animal called the *tamaraw*. It looks in many respects like an abbreviated carabao; but it is a much more agile creature and very fierce when cornered. The *tamaraw* is found nowhere else in the world. Its closest relative is found on the island of Borneo.

Curious butterflies of brilliant colors and fantastic forms exist in Palawan. Some of them are so rare as to fetch as much as ₱500 among collectors.

On that same interesting island, there are, likewise, some very unique mammals, such as the *pangolin*. Its body, unlike other mammals, is covered, not with hairs, but with scales. It has the habit of rolling itself up into a hard ball when frightened. The pangolin's food consists entirely

of tree-dwelling termites, the hard nests of which it hollows out with its powerful claws.

On the little island of Balabac, south of Palawan, lives the mouse deer, or chevrotain, which looks like a pocket edition of a deer. The mouse deer is neither a mouse nor a deer, and is more closely allied to the pig.

Porcupines are found in Cagayan de Sulu, as well as in Palawan and the Calamianes islands. In the same localities, likewise, there are real skunks.

But we do not have to travel so far in order to witness the wonders of the animal world. In the mountains of Rizal province, there are giant rats whose bodies are almost half a meter long. Years ago, I saw a living specimen in captivity in a hotel at Pagsanjan. At first, I could hardly believe that a rat of such exaggerated dimensions exists in the Philippines, and, at that, so close by.

In the forested lands in our neighborhood, large walking sticks are found. These are, of course, living insects, but unless they move, they easily escape detection, so close is the resemblance to a dried twig. Leaf insects, which are quite common, so accurately imitate a fresh leaf, even as to midribs and lateral veins, that the illusion of their being a part of a living tree is complete. Pigafetta, a companion of Magellan, made the following entry about these insects in his diary in 1521: "[In the Philippines] are found certain trees the leaves of which, when they are free, are animated and walk. They are like the leaves of the mulberry tree, but not so long; they have the leaf-stalk short and pointed, and near the leaf-stalk they have on each side two feet. If they are touched, they escape; but, if crushed, they do not give out blood. I kept one for nine days in a box. When I opened it, the leaf went around the box. I believe those leaves live on nothing but air."

Hardly one-fourth the way up Mount Banahao, one begins to see interesting animal forms. Bumblebees, for instance, which we usually associate with temperate countries, can be found there humming on any clear day among the wild flowers. That mountain is the farthest south in Luzon, from the Mountain Province, where bumblebees exist; Mount Maquiling has none.

On both Banahao and Maquiling, at higher elevations, is found a unique frog, no bigger than a segment of one's little finger. This frog is known in science as *Cornufer*. There is hardly any standing water high up on either Banahao or Maquiling; ordinary frogs, such as the familiar forms in our lowlands, need a creek, a river, or at least a pond for the tadpole stage. *Cornufer* has solved this problem in a remarkable way. The mother produces tiny eggs which are thickly coated with a gelatinous substance. These are laid on the wet moss, which is abundant on the trunks of trees in the high-altitude forests. Gelatin, as we know, has the property of absorbing a considerable amount of water as it swells. The ball thus formed by the swelling

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Rota Days

By H. G. Hornbostel

Illustrated by the Author

CLOSE by the old Spanish house which became my headquarters facing the sea at Sunharon Roadstead on the island of Tinian, are the great ruins of the "House of Taga", so-called. The ruins were first described by Lord George Anson, an English naval officer, in 1746. Not until I visited the island in 1922, were these ruins carefully excavated, and accurately measured and described. Human remains and great quantities of stone implements and other artifacts were found. These and many other archeological and ethnological specimens were later carefully studied by the Bishop Museum staff and revealed the fact that the prehistoric inhabitants of the Mariana Islands formed part of the great wave of early Polynesian or Indonesian folk which traveled from Asia eastward into the Pacific. The largest prehistoric stone structure found in the islands of the Pacific, with the possible exception of those on Easter Island, are found on Tinian, and the largest on Tinian is the House of Taga. The structure consists of blocks of hard coral limestone, fifteen feet high and five feet five inches square at the base, weighing over thirty-five tons each. These huge monoliths are surmounted by hemispherical top-pieces weighing over seven tons. The pillars are arranged in two lines, but today only two remain upright, the others having fallen.



In comparison with the largest single blocks in the Egyptian pyramids, it should be noted that the Tinian stones are heavier by five tons. The cultural level of the Egyptians was vastly superior to that of these primitive Polynesian folk, and the Egyptian workmen used tempered bronze saws set with jewels (diamond or corundum). The great stones of Tinian were not shaped with tools made of alloys or harder stone but, as I related before, by the application of fire and water.

After a day of hard toil in these interesting ruins, I would take an equally interesting folio of extracts from Anson's book, "A Voyage round the World", published in London in the year 1748, for the evening's study. It was good reading, more especially because it was at this very place that Anson, the famous English navigator, beached his great ship for repairs, and had time to describe the island and especially the locality I now found myself in.

The careful description by Anson in his book of the wonderful island canoes known to the early Spaniards as the "flying praus of the Mariana Islands" and which have long ago disappeared with their makers from the earth, intrigued

me, and because it will be of great interest to all who go down to the sea in ships and probably also to those others who only go down to the sea to look at ships, I quote Anson as follows:

"These *Indians* are a bold well-limbed people; and it should seem from some of their practices, that they are in no way defective in understanding; for their flying proas in particular, which have been for ages the only vessels used by them, are so singular and extraordinary an invention, that it would do honour to any nation, however dexterous and acute. For if we consider the aptitude of this proa to the particular navigation of these Islands, which lying all of them nearly under the same meridian, and within the limits of the trade-wind, require the vessels made

use of in passing from one to the other, to be particularly fitted for sailing with the wind upon the beam; or, if we examine the uncommons implicity and ingenuity of its fabric and contrivance, or the extraordinary velocity with which it moves, we shall, in each of these articles, find it worthy of our admiration, and meriting a place amongst the mechanical productions of the most civilized nations, where arts and sciences have most eminently flourished. As former Navigators, though they have mentioned these vessels, have yet treated of them imperfectly, and, as I conceive, that, besides their curiosity, they may furnish both the shipwright and seaman with no contemptible observations, I shall here insert a very exact description of the built, rigging, and working of these vessels, which I am well enabled to do, for one of them, as I have mentioned, fell into our hands at our first arrival at *Tinian* and Mr. Brett took it to pieces, on purpose to delineate its fabric and dimensions with greater accuracy: So that the following account may be relied on.

"The name of flying proa given to these vessels, is owing to the swiftness with which they sail. Of this the *Spaniards* assert such stories, as appear altogether incredible to those who have never seen these vessels move; nor are the *Spaniards* the only people who relate these extraordinary tales of their celerity. For those who shall have the curiosity to enquire at the dock at *Portsmouth*, about a trial made there some years since, with a very imperfect one built at that place, will meet with accounts not less wonderful than any the *Spaniards* have given. However, from some rude estimations made by our people, of the velocity with which they crossed the horizon at a distance, while we lay at *Tinian*, I cannot help believing, that with a brisk trade-wind they will run near twenty miles an hour: Which,

though greatly short of what the Spaniards report of them, is yet a prodigious degree of swiftness. But let us give a distinct idea of its figure.

“The construction of this proa is a direct contradiction to the practice of all the rest of mankind. For as the rest of the world make the head of their vessels different from the stern, but the two sides alike; the proa, on the contrary, has her head and stern exactly alike, but her two sides very different; the side, intended to be always the lee-side, being flat; and the windward-side made rounding, in the manner of other vessels: And, to prevent her oversetting, which from her small breadth, and the straight run of her lee-ward-side, would, without this precaution, infallibly happen, there is a frame laid out from her to windward, to the end of which is fastened a log, fashioned into the shape of a small boat, and made hollow: The weight of the frame is intended to balance the proa, and the small boat is by its buoyancy (as it is always in the water) to prevent her over- setting to windward; and this frame is usually called an outrigger. The body of the proa (at least of that we took) is made of two pieces joined end-ways, and sewed together with bark, for there is no iron used about her: She is about two inches thick at the bottom, which at the gunwale is reduced to less than one: The dimensions of each part will be better known from the uprights and views contained in the annexed plate, which were drawn from an exact mensuration; these I shall endeavour to explain as minutely and distinctly as I can.

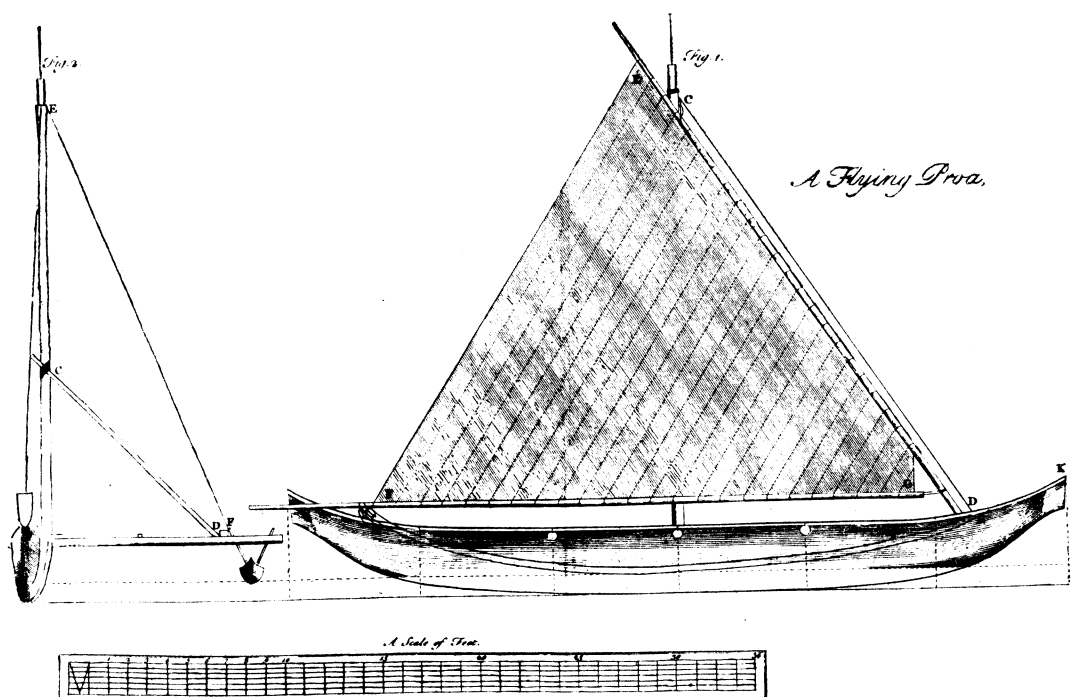
“Fig. 1. Represents the proa with her sail set, as she appears when view from the leeward.

“Fig. 2. Is a view of her from the head, with the outrigger to the windward.

“Fig. 3. Is the plan of the whole; where (A B) is the lee-side of the proa; (C D) the windward-side; (E F G H) the outrigger or frame laid out to windward: (K L) the boat at the end of it; (M N P Q) two braces from the head and stern to steady the proa from shipping of water, and for a seat to the Indian who bales, and sometimes goods are carried upon it: (I) is the part of the middle outrigger, on which the mast is fixed: The mast itself is supported (Fig. 2,) by the shore (C D), and by the shroud (E F), and by two stays, one of which may be seen, in Fig. 1, marked (C D), the other is hid by the sail: The sail (E F G) in Fig. 1, is made of matting, and the mast, yard, boom, and outriggers, are all made of bamboo: The heel of the yard is always lodged in one of the sockets (T) or (V),

Fig. 3, according to the tack the proa goes on; and when she alters her tack, they bear away a little to bring her stern up to the wind, then by easing the halyard, and raising the yard, and carrying the heel of it along the lee-side of the proa, they fix it in the opposite socket; whilst the boom at the same time, by letting fly the sheet (M), and hauling the sheet (N), Fig. 1, shifts into a contrary situation to what it had before, and that which was the stern of the proa, now becomes the head, and she is trimmed on the other tack. When it is necessary to reef or furl the sail, this is done by rolling it round the boom. The proa generally carries six or seven Indians; two of which are placed in the head and stern, who steer the vessel alternately with a paddle according to the tack she goes on, he in the stern being the steersman; the other Indians are employed either in baling out the water which she accidentally ships, or in setting it and trimming the sail. From the description of these vessels it is sufficiently obvious, how dexterously they are fitted for ranging this collection of islands called the *Ladrones*: For as these Islands lie nearly N. and S. of each other, and are all within the limits of the trade-wind, the proas, by sailing most excellently on a wind, and with other end foremost, can run from one of these Islands to the other and back again, only by shifting the sail, without ever putting about; and, by the flatness of their lee-side, and their small breadth, they are capable of lying much nearer the wind than any other vessel hitherto known, and thereby have an advantage, which no vessels that go large can ever pretend to: The advantage I mean is that of running with a velocity nearly as great, and perhaps sometimes greater than that with which the wind blows. This, however paradoxical it may appear, is evident enough in similar instances on shore: For it is well known, that the sails of a windmill often move faster than the wind; and one great superiority of common windmills over all others that ever were, or ever will be contrived to

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The Violin with the Loosened Strings

By C. Faigao

MANOLO'S fever is rising. Manolo may die. I say this only in my thoughts. He is all right, I say to my brothers. But inside of me there is a still small voice that tells me that Manolo is not going to live. I know it because I read it in my brother's face. Father is not saying anything any more. The doctor says the child will be all right, but he says it very dryly and I know he is just lying. Sister is staring at the little emaciated body, now like a spirit, and says nothing. She just stares and her face is very pale and her eyes are deep dark pools.

I pity my father. Manolo is his first grandchild. His sorrow must be very great. When sister was still in the family way, father was very happy. His contemporaries already have many grandsons and granddaughters. When Manolo was born I became an uncle. I pity my brother. He has just graduated in nursing and this is his first, though unofficial, case. There is a pathetic expression on his face. My youngest brother looks at us. I watch him and wonder whether he knows the significance of all this, whether he can feel this sorrow. Most of all I pity my sister. She is sitting on the bed now, a pillow on her lap, her face cupped in her right hand. Her eyes are red with tears. But she is not crying any more. She is staring only. Staring at the helpless little treasure on the bed, her first child. The child's fever is very high.

The house is very still. It is three o'clock in the afternoon. It is also very still outside. You know these little towns in the provinces, they are very quiet even in the daytime. We used to play the phonograph, but when Manolo was taken ill four days ago, we stopped. In the dust on the phonograph case, you can write your name now. My brother, the child's father, plays the violin. Now he goes to the other house on the other side of the street to play. Even then he does not play jazz pieces. Somehow we feel that it is not good to sing, not even to talk aloud. We all have very few words this day.

The doctor arrives. There is seldom a doctor in our small towns, but it is fortunate that the doctor from the capital happens to be in town. He is giving Manolo injections. My brother, the nurse, assists to the best of his ability. Father is there too. We are all in the house,—Teotimo, my eldest brother, my youngest, Diosdado, Vicente, and myself. Later on the doctor suggests that we go outside. So we all go to the house on the other side of the street. This is our neighbors', but they stay in the barrio most of the time and we can occupy it whenever we want to.

Sometimes when I notice some excitement, and I go back to our own house. I see my brother looking out of the window and my father with his face livid as death. I go in. Father's eyes are big with tears. This is the first time I have seen him cry like that. It seems that the doctor and my brother have given up. But Manolo can not die, he will not die. My sister is crying again, bending over her child. I



go down again. I can not bear to see her cry like that. It seems her heart goes out of her body in crying.

Two of the boys from our neighbors join us. My eldest brother and my youngest are leaning at the window (the house is low), and the boys and I sit on the bamboo stairs. We are all very quiet. I want to break the silence because it seems so oppressive. We tell stories. Our narrations inevitably boil down to tales about premonitions, superstitions, and death. I begin by telling them about Calpurnia's dream and, not to appear highbrow, I tell them that Calpurnia was Caesar's wife. They know Caesar. Betong, one of our neighbor's boys, tells the story about footsteps in a haunted house. My elder brother follows with a dissertation on the meaning of the howling of dogs in the night and the holes that they dig in front of houses, and of crows that caw-caw very rarely but weirdly in the acacia trees. My brother Vicente, fresh from high school, never misses a chance to show his newly acquired civilization and always ridicules these stories. He says that science tells us that there is no connection between the howling of dogs and a stomach ache, or between crows and disease germs. I myself tire of hearing these creepy stories. So I try to change the subject and tell of comedies which I have seen in the cine, how Buster Keaton must not laugh in order to make people laugh, and how is it that Oliver Hardy is still alive after banging up against so many doors. My stories do not work. There is something eery in the air and we all seem haunted people.

By and by I become hungry. There is no merienda in the house these afternoons as sister has no time to cook. I suggest that we go to our coconut grove near the sea, which is not very far, to get some young coconuts. My youngest brother and Betong come with me. As we go along I have a premonition that when we get home, Manolo will be dead; but this I do not tell my brother. Maybe he is also thinking of the same thing, but he has no words.

We take some coconuts home. Arriving at the house, I find everything very still. Sometimes my father or my brother appears at the window, but their faces tell the same story. I feel very sad and very alone, and go back to the other house. I see the violin on the mat on the floor and decide to try to play it. I do not play the violin, but I can strike some lines of "Abide With Me," or "Near My God to Thee". I feel that if I play I may become less sad and my breast will become lighter.

I open the violin case. What do I see? All the strings are loose! "Why are all the cords unstrung?" I ask my brother Diosdado. He says he does not know. He is not interested. I ask Betong, our neighbor's boy, if he has played and he says he never touched the violin. I am much surprised. I ask if the violin has fallen from the bench and Diosdado says that it has always been on the floor. I wonder the more. One string might have loosened of itself, but all of them? The keys are very tight. If no

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Future *Flivver* Flying in the Philippines

By an Army Officer

ONE of the problems facing the new Commonwealth Government is that of providing adequate communications. Poor communications accentuate the natural isolation of the many islands which compose the archipelago. Adequate communications promote unity through the development of mutual understanding and the fostering of a common purpose in the minds of all the people. And common purpose and mutual trust are prerequisites to nationalism. Good communications tend to bind a people together through the establishment of common customs, laws, and language, and even uniform prices. Adequate communications give solidarity to a government.

At first glance the task of securing quick means of passing from one place to another among the islands of the Philippine Archipelago would seem to involve prohibitive costs. It would seem to mean thousands of kilometers of costly roads; new and expensive docks; scores more of thoroughly sea worthy inter-island vessels; all calling for greater funds than the Government can well provide in the immediate future.

But for an airway system of communication the Philippine Archipelago was made to order. The average airplane can reach the farthest flung island from Manila in one hop.

No elaborate road systems are necessary. No expensive docks need be built. No more inter-island vessels need be purchased. Only landing fields, hangars, servicing equipment, meteorological and radio stations are necessary for a complete airways net.

The expense of land installations for flying need not be prohibitive. But can the Government, or can many individuals afford to buy the planes? The answer to this question comes from the Director of Air Commerce, Washington, D. C.

For years Eugene L. Vidal has been obsessed with the idea that it is possible to build a safe airplane at a smaller cost than a good automobile. His ideas of quantity production, his operation of the Ludington Lines, placing them on a paying basis without a government subsidy, and his engaging personality all caused President Roosevelt to take note of this practical young dreamer, and although in the files of the Department of Commerce at Washington, there is not a single letter recommending his appointment, the President recognized the genius of this, then thirty-eight year old man, and made him Director of Air Commerce.

"We should have had an inexpensive plane long ago," Vidal told me in his office some time ago, "but for the interference of certain interests. Ten million dollars from [the Public Works fund was set aside for experimental purposes, but some one succeeded in getting it diverted from our Department. Consequently we have had to proceed more slowly. But we let contracts for the few planes which our Department purchases for its own use, and laid down specifications such as would eventually lead to a *flivver* plane."



Here Vidal picked up a model plane from his desk and continued: "This plane here is fool proof—it will not spin, will not fall off a bank, lands at thirty-five miles an hour, can be stopped in fifty-five feet, and will not nose over. It is the result of years of experimental work and combines the

best features of the many planes tested. It is absolutely safe and anyone can learn to fly it alone in an hour. Look at it; it has wings, a fusilage of pressed and welded metal, a landing gear, and a Ford V-8 motor. On a quantity production basis it can be built for seven or eight hundred dollars.

"As Director of Air Commerce I have been interested in the development of three things—promotion of safety, development of bad weather flying, and development of cheap planes. We now can promise the air traveler that by the law of averages he may fly the equivalent of three hundred sixty-five days continuously before he may expect an accident on one of our commercial lines here in the United States. *Commercial Air Travel is safer than motoring*. Bad weather flying with proper equipment need no longer be feared. And now we have the specifications for cheap and safe planes."

I inquired who would build such planes.

"Two of the leading manufacturers of America are ready to start on a quantity production basis as soon as we turn over the specifications to them," replied this future Henry Ford of the aircraft industry.

Recently a letter came to me from Vidal. In part it read:

"As to the lower priced planes, we have a number of models which have been and are being flown, and which have been built for private ownership and use. The safest and easiest to handle types are the so-called three wheelers, both with and without tails, and with and without rudders. While we favor this type of aircraft for private use, I do not believe it would be advisable to recommend such three-wheeler types for military training. The one reason for this is that they are so different from the orthodox military types that the training obtained would not be the proper introduction to flying the faster or larger military planes.

"The Arrow Aircraft & Motors Corporation, Havelock, Nebraska, has built for this Bureau a small open, two-passenger, low-wing monoplane. The power plant of this plane is the new Ford V-8 motor. It has an Approved Type Certificate, and has been flown by them for a number of months. They plan to go into production of this plane as soon as possible, and the price of the first ones built will be under \$1,500. I am sure that if a number of these airplanes were ordered, the price would be nearer \$1000. The plane should do at least twenty miles on a gallon of fuel, and the operation costs should be not much greater than the cost of the average priced automobile. The life of this plane, or any other present-day plane, can be considered to be as long as you care to use it. This type of plane

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The Female Characters in Rizal's Novels

Maria Clara

By Pura Santillan-Castrence

THERE is much controversy regarding how well or how ill Rizal knew "his" women. The deductions are based upon the psychological insight that he showed in his depicting of women characters in his two great novels "The Social Cancer" and the "Reign of Greed." Here are telling passages from comments on both sides of the controversy:

"You may lay bare in the most marvelous manner the defects and virtues of our idolized countrywomen, of those *rare roses* of whom an island poet, not a Filipino, has truthfully said:

'. . . . none could I find
More beautiful than roses Philippine
Women on whose suspiring lips
What speech in others is, seems song.'

"Maria Clara, that sublime personification of pure love, filial respect, gratitude, and sacrifice, is neither a new nor an improbable type. . . ."¹

On the other side of the argument, this:

"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. . . .

"Is that the real Maria Clara? Could any really virtuous girl talk and reason so?"²

And then follow sketches of other characters and situations which, in this author's opinion, are falsely depicted. Fortunately, this statement giving allowance for Rizal's youthfulness is made:

"As for the faults in characterization pointed to in the 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."³

It is with the purpose of setting forth the psychology of the women characters of Rizal's novels in the order of their importance as personages in the story, that this series of sketches is written, with an ultimate view to judging the fairness or unfairness of either the extollers of Rizal's knowledge of human nature—and woman nature in particular—or his detractors. My analysis will be based mostly on facts obtained from the novels, considered from the point of view of common, every-day psychology, woman's intuition—if there is such a thing—and womanly reasoning, rather than in accordance with any scientific psychological principles. For what woman, real or fictional, ever acted or reacted according to a fixed rules, or even according to expectation? Or would want to act or react thus?

The Immortal Maria Clara

It is natural to begin this series with the much discussed, much praised, much abused character—Maria Clara; which is rather unfortunate because much that will be said is, on account of the popularity of the subject with previous commentators, inevitably a repetition of points already taken up. Be that as it may, however, an attempt will be made to be as unbiased and fair as a woman can be judging another woman.

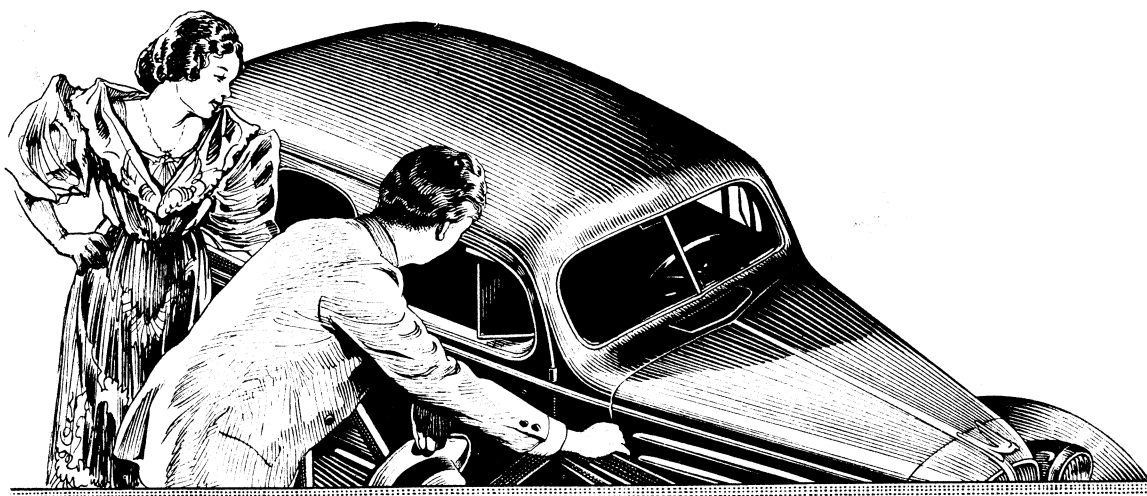


The child, Maria Clara, must have been an adorable creature. For one thing she was physically beautiful: "like her mother, she had eyes large, black, long-lashed, merry, and smiling when she was playing, but sad, deep, and pensive in moments of repose."⁴ There, however, must have been in her nature a precocious romantic tendency which is incompatible with the "childish simplicity" described as so winning. One would prefer to see in a child a more natural naughtiness, less of that adult female gentleness that so often exasperates rather than charms. Reminiscing about Ibarra's and her own childhood together, she reminded him: "I recalled our games and our quarrels when we were children. You used to pick up the most beautiful shells and search in the river for the roundest and smoothest pebbles of different colors that we might play games with them. You were very stupid and always lost, and by way of a forfeit I would slap you with the palm of my hand, but I always tried not to strike you hard, for I had pity on you."⁵ If she had taken advantage of her winning to slap him hard, wouldn't it have been more like a normal child, one not acting a part? It would certainly have been what a healthy little girl in real life would have done.

That romantic spirit grew as the young girl blossomed into womanhood. The chapter entitled "Idyl on the Azotea," with its almost oratorical professions of love by the two sweethearts, reveals the nature of the girl as passionate, intense, jealous, yet womanly sweet and gentle; in spite of the unnatural tone of the conversation in this chapter—or, did they talk that way in Rizal's time?—the reminiscences are, in spots, really touching. They almost presage in their earnest somberness and in the utterly perfect communion of the souls of the two young people, the tragic disaster that was to separate them forever.

The same tenderness felt in the *azotea* dialogue, dignified yet extremely sweet, characteristically womanlike, especially of the Filipino woman, is shown in Maria Clara's letter to Ibarra when she feared that his failing to see her was due to sickness. "It has been over a day since you have shown yourself. I have heard that you are ill and have prayed for you and lighted two candles. . . . For the present I send Andeng to make you some tea, as she knows how to prepare it well, probably better than your servants do."⁶ Her simple belief in the efficacy of her candles, her little thoughtfulness about sending Andeng to make the tea she would have been so happy to have made for him herself if the conventions had permitted, are what we would naturally look for in a girl like her. She gave voice to what that tenderness could mean, to what intensity it possessed her whole being when, later in the story, she was asked by her father, Capitan Tiago, to give up Ibarra because of his attack upon the person of Father Damaso, and she prayed in her room that she might not be denied love, "for without a sight of the sky, without air

(Continued on page 557)



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The Art Life of the Ifugao

By Gilbert S. Perez

IF one wants to discover real design in Art, he must make a journey to the primitive. The Philippines is no exception to that rule. Among the Christian Filipinos design is a lost art although there is a unique survival in the bolo handle that is found in Capiz, Iloilo, and Negros. That design has probably come down from pre-Spanish days and shows a remarkable Hindu or Javanese motif.



The art of the Moro is distinct from that of Siam, Cambodia, and Java, but there is a striking similarity between them; the only difference in the ornamental scroll work is that the Siamese have an indentation in the middle of the conventionalized leaves, while in Moro design the leaves are not indented. The Javanese and the Cambodians also show characteristic differences. The Moro art, however, being derived from the south and from the Mohammedan countries of Asia can not be called real Filipino art.

To find real primitive Filipino art one must go to the mountains of Luzon. Here we find work that is absolutely distinctive and although there is a vague similarity with that of the primitive South Sea Islanders and the West Africans, it shows enough differences to be classified as something that is purely Philippine. The Ifugao subprovince is where primitive Philippine art has reached its highest and finest development and where it has followed a steady upward trend without losing its original primitive characteristics. Although former headhunters, the people of this subprovince have developed a distinct civilization of their own. In agriculture and in engineering, in the development of a distinct code of laws, and in art and design, the Ifugao is far above the other groups in the Mountain Province.

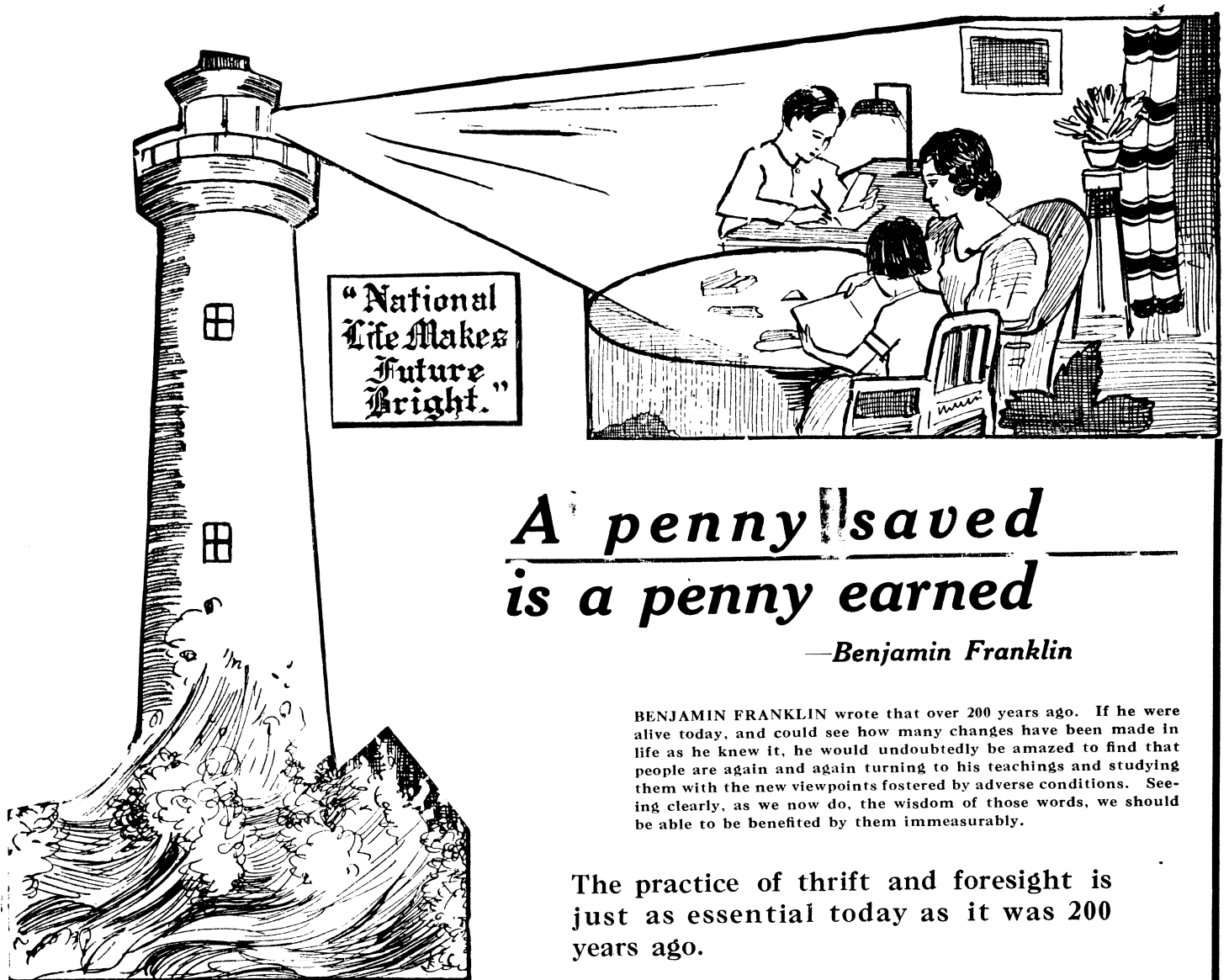
Formerly the wooden carving and the brass work of the Ifugao were very primitive but with a distinctive art appeal in nearly all of the best pieces made by their artisans. These obtained a ready market in Baguio and were easily adapted for use as book ends and as other articles not utilized in the Ifugao home. The book ends usually sold in Baguio, in the form of a male and a female Ifugao figure, were not originally book ends. They were wedding presents from the groom to the parents of the bride. Some Baguio residents added a shield to each figure and that is the origin of the book ends which now have such a ready sale in the Baguio market. Gradually there was a tendency to turn from the old, archaic style to the more natural. This developed to such an extent that many art lovers believed that the Ifugao art was being prostituted by Japanese curio dealers. There are at present no Japanese curio dealers in Baguio, and during a visit to the Ifugao towns, where the art is greatly developed, I found that it was not a case of Japanese influence. The change merely indicates that Ifugao art is growing and maturing, yet without losing the primitive charm of the early work. The new Ifugao artist follows anatomy more carefully than he did before, but he still clings to the impressionistic. Comparing an Ifugao wooden

carabao with one carved in the lowlands, one finds the latter a perfect replica of a real carabao, but it is cold, dry, and expressionless. The Ifugao carabao is alive. Anatomical points are exaggerated in order to emphasize certain characteristics of the carabao and these seem to give it life and action, which is not the case with the lowland product. The feet of the animal are increased in size and this gives added concept of weight. The eyes are purposely placed higher on the head to give emphasis to the upward glance that is so common in the carabao.

When a deer is startled in the forest, there is an upward look to the eyes. The Ifugao interprets this by placing the eye of the deer almost at the root of the antlers. He knows very well that the eye is not there but he places it there as an interpretation of his experience when he first startled the deer.

Anatomy secondary.—In the treatment of faces, anatomy is secondary. Expression is everything. The artist may omit a nose or a mouth, but the nose and the mouth can be immediately visualized because of the treatment of the rest of the face. In one piece there may be no mouth but because of a downward stroke of the chisel from the nose and an upward stroke for the chin, the shadows make a mouth that is just as effective as it would have been if the chisel had gashed a line across the face. The statues or spoons do not have standardized wooden features. No two are exactly alike and no self-respecting Ifugao would care to make pieces that are exactly alike. Each of them are caricatures of actual people in the village, and in a group of statues made by different artists in the same village one may easily discover the same feature or the same characteristics of different types in that locality. Some of the faces on brass and wooden statues show Semitic characteristics and it was believed that this was an exaggeration, but in some of these villages it is not uncommon to find both men and women with a distinctly Semitic cast to their faces. In some of the brass work one can identify the individual making the brass pipe or for whom the brass pipe was made, by means of the tattoo marks which are faithfully represented on the face or body of the figure.

The Grotesque.—The Ifugao is a past master in the grotesque. The medieval carvers who fashioned the gargoyles of the Gothic cathedrals in Europe would have found Ifugao a rich field for new material. Pipes, spoons, and household utensils are ornamented with grotesque figures in the most astounding positions. Portions of the anatomy are pleasingly exaggerated in order to improve a design or to conform with the shape of the material used. Although no traveling circus has ever visited Ifugao, circus contortionists would get valuable ideas there on the possibilities of twisting human limbs into intricate but pleasing postures. The work is a cross between the medieval grotesque and the modern caricature. Some of the exaggerations are done with the specific purpose of emphasizing a certain gait or a certain personal characteristic or physical defect.



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Ifugao Household Art.—The Ifugao places ornamental design on all of the articles which he uses in daily life. Like the Kalinga, the Ifugao home is more sanitary and is cleaner than the homes of other non-Christian tribes. His home is usually built above ground and there is always an enlargement in the foundation posts to keep out rats and mice. The foundation pieces are usually carved and the old houses are sometimes decorated with one or two skulls. Those who do not keep the skulls, carve little wooden heads, each head preserving some characteristic of the victim, and place them in little niches in the walls. Even in the camote fields, the Ifugao shows an appreciation of design. Instead of planting them in parallel rows he weaves his camote fields into a carpet of intricate geometrical designs, and no sight is more beautiful than a view of a camote field taken from the road far above the valley. The Ifugao does not eat with his hands, and his plates and spoons are beautifully carved from wood and richly polished by constant use. Sometimes the handles of these plates or eating utensils are in the form of two human figures or two human heads, while on the side of the plates one may see the form of a serpent, mountain crab, or a more or less conventionalized lizard. Even the bamboo lime boxes and the nose flutes are delicately traced or carved with a hot pointed instrument. Wooden chests for storing rice or salt are also carved and covered with designs. The Ifugao cane or mountain stick is oftentimes carved and resembles the Eskimo totem poles surmounted by a brass handle. These brass handles or cane tops are intensely interesting and show the ingenuity and the craftsmanship as well as the artistic skill of the people. As they utilize the "cire perdue" method of casting, no two of these are exactly alike. As the Moro brass founders utilize only conventionalized and geometrical

designs while the Ifugao utilizes more complicated human figures, a greater degree of casting craftsmanship is shown by the latter. It is a comparatively easier task to cast flat surfaces than it is to fashion those which are more involved.

Realism.—The Ifugao in his natural environment is a realist. Every part of the human anatomy has its value. The only prudery which they have come to adapt themselves to, has been that which they have met with in disposing of their surplus art products. One finds no fig leaves on Ifugao statues made for use in Ifugao. If a certain part of the anatomy is omitted,—the nose, mouth or what not, it is usually with a purpose. In a group of nude statues, sex is never exaggerated—it is merely indicated with a delicacy that is at times naive. It is a striking indictment of civilization that an Ifugao should wonder why civilized man only want statues which are anatomically incomplete. Men and women work together unclothed in the fields as a matter of course, until a truck or an automobile from civilization distracts the quiet tenor of their daily life with suggestions of evil. Although they have been headhunters, they are not an immoral or an unnaturally inhibited people. To them, art is an experience and a record of their experience in the shadow of their wonderful terraces, which may be classed as one of the wonders of the modern world and the greatest monument that has ever been fashioned by primitive hands.

In their overcoming of unfavorable natural conditions, in their agriculture, in their primitive sanitation, in their code of laws, and in their household art, the Ifugaos demonstrate a worthy civilization of their own, for true civilization can not be measured by the amount of clothing that covers the body or by the extent of its repressions.

The Wishing Well

By Jesus B. Chanco

I shall wish tonight
By the old wishing well.
I shall sit tonight
Where the starlight fell.
I shall wish tonight
That Vi, from afar,
May gaze where I look,
At the self-same star.

Filipino Love Oracles

By Vicente Faigao

EVEN among civilized nations love oracles are not unknown. Looking at the mirror at midnight on Halloween for the reflection of the lineaments of one's future life partner, is practiced in the United States. Pulling out the petals of a flower to ascertain the love of somebody is probably an American importation, and has become popular among the younger set among us. Ask the co-eds.

Among the Ilocanos, a man needs only a dipper of water beside his bed to see the reflection of his future spouse. No formulas are necessary. All the man needs to do is to wake

up at twelve o'clock at night and take a peep at his wife-to-be mirrored on the water in the dipper. A similar result may be expected by looking into a mirror with a lighted candle at the same hour of the night. Of course, all this must be done while alone, otherwise, according to the superstition, the image will not appear.

An Ilocano may also learn something about his future sweetheart by placing a flower under his pillow. Should he dream of giving the flower to a girl, that girl is the one indicated. Someday, the superstition would have us be-

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lieve, the two will come together in conjugal bliss. If he does not dream about the flower, he is just out of luck, the Ilocanos say.

In case a man has a number of sweethearts, the Ilocanos have a way of ascertaining which one he will eventually marry. For this purpose an onion is divided into as many parts as there are sweethearts. Each part is planted in the earth, the person mumbling the name of one of the sweethearts as he plants each piece. The portion that sprouts betrays the "lucky" girl. A simpler way is the following: The man scribbles the initials of his sweethearts around in a circle. Upon every initial he drops a grain of corn. He places a rooster in the center, and the first grain which the rooster picks up points to the sweetheart he is to marry.

Love oracles are sometimes solemnized by prayers and religious observances, especially among the Tagalogs. A typical example may be cited. An elderly woman, usually the town *herbulario* or herb-doctor, is called upon to officiate at the ceremony. She asks for a basin of water into which she drops a ring. She makes a small roll of betel leaf, tying it with a piece of string, and then begins to pray. The spirit of the girl is requested to alight on the rolled up leaf, which the old woman places on the water where it glides 'round and 'round. The sweetheart is asked to signify her sincerity in regard to her lover by stopping the leaf above the ring. If the roll of leaf does not stop above the ring, the lover is doomed to disappointment.

Another method among the Tagalogs of foretelling who one's future partner is to be, is to burn a piece of paper and rub the ashes upon the arm. If solemnized by the necessary prayer, the initials of the sweetheart will appear upon the arm.

Throwing an orange peel over the shoulder in order to see which letter of the alphabet it resembles when it has dropped to the ground is also a well-known augury even among children. The letter formed by the peel represents the initial of the sweetheart.

The Visayans are more fantastic in their love oracles. Much faith is attributed to the prognostications of the gecko, or house lizard. The person says, "She loves me" and "She loves me not" alternately, for every sound the gecko makes. This is also done in forecasting the weather. In this case he says, "It will be calm" and "It will storm", alternately.

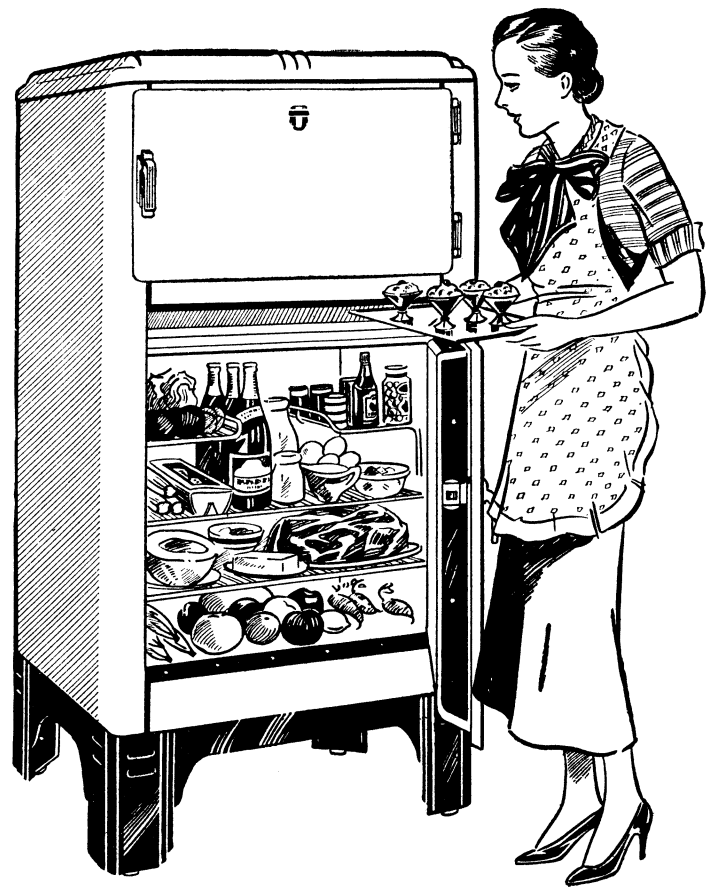
The stars are sometimes resorted to in a young man's endeavor to learn something about his future bride. Here it is necessary to count nine stars on nine consecutive nights before going to bed. At midnight or later during the ninth night, the lover will dream of his future better-half.

A very thrilling oracle is performed with match sticks. The lover takes two match sticks. He slightly burns the wooden end of one, and whispering the name of his sweetheart, he sets it upright on the table, with the match-head up. He does the same with the other stick, this time whispering his own name. Then he lights the lower parts of both sticks. If the sticks bend toward each other as they burn, the love affair between the sweethearts will culminate in a marriage. In the event that the sticks bend away from each other a separation between the lovers is foretold.

Certain playful devices are operated mathematically, and are probably not of native origin. I remember a time when we went under a mango tree and indulged in the

(Continued on page 557)

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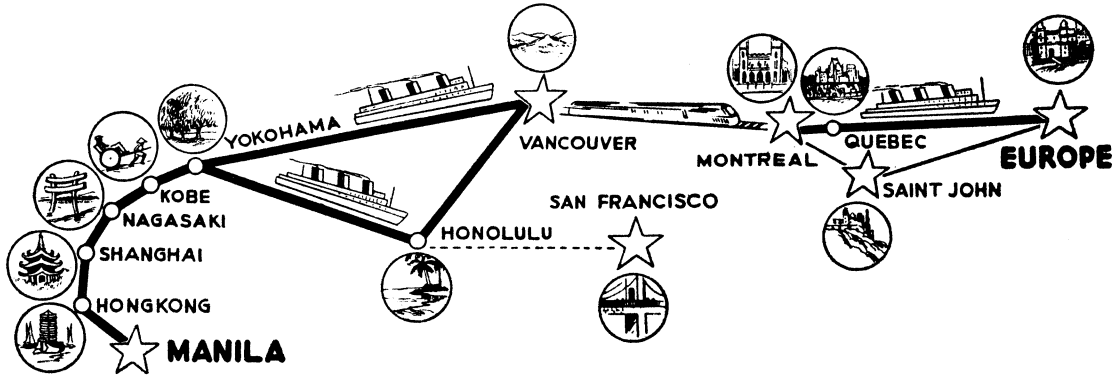
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Empress of Asia	Feb. 14	Mar. 10	—	Mar. 27		Apr. 2	Apr. 3	Montcalm
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Sister Takes Me to a Dance

By Vicente R. Generoso

WHEN I woke up that morning my sister was so nice to me that I guessed she had something up her sleeve.

When I was still in bed, I heard my two kid brothers arguing loudly over something, and my sister admonished them, loudly enough for me to hear, to keep quiet lest they disturb me.

I found my study table neatly arranged, too, and when I took a bath I found everything in its proper place: the soap, towel, bathrobe, slippers. . . .

As I sat down for breakfast, I knew that something would turn up. My mother was eating slowly as usual; my two brothers gulped their food in order to get to school early. My sister was fidgety.

Presently, I heard her clear her throat and with a well modulated voice she started:

"May I go to the dance tonight, Ma?"

"So that's it", I thought.

My mother began a "lecture", as we term it at home. Mother seldom speaks, but when she starts, it is hard to stop her.

"Ask your brother and not me. You do not expect me to take you to a dance. I am not like so many foolish mothers who, just to exhibit their daughters, sit drowsing



in a corner till two or three o'clock in the morning. No, you can't do that to me. I'm too old and wise for that. Ask your brother and not me."

My sister remained silent, a bit abashed, and after looking silently at her plate and fingering her napkin for some time, she directed a look of entreaty to me.

"Shall we go, Pepe?"

I drew my eyebrows into a frown. I did not know exactly what to answer. She had been so nice to me that morning. On the other hand, I did not want to go to that dance.

I don't see any way of enjoying myself at a dance. Just to take a hold of dozens of girls? I'd rather be alone with one somewhere than in a stuffy, crowded, glaring ballroom. To meet people? Yes, bores, stiff with convention, entirely too nice and polite!

I have my own way of enjoying myself: hunting, fishing; and of evenings, reading, going to a show, playing cards or billiards with my friends, or just talking with them.

But dancing. . . .

"Shall we go?" my sister said.

"I'm sorry, I can't go", I muttered hesitatingly. "You know, I have some reading to do tonight."

She took my answer very calmly.

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She remained nice to me that morning until I left the house.

When I got back from school she met me again with her sweet smile.

"By the way, do you know that Tony, Alfredo, Totoy and many other friends of yours will be there?"

"I told you I have something to read tonight", I said a bit irritated.

She said nothing.

As we were eating our dinner, I saw her smile maliciously to herself. I knew she was plotting something, so I determined to hold my ground.

"Nita will wear her new gown this evening", she announced. "Oh, didn't I tell you that? Yes, Nita will be there. Also Pilang, Maring. . ."

Well, if Nita is going to be there, it might be a different matter, I thought. She is my sweetheart. My sister knew that I was interested in Pilang and Maring, too.

"What do I care?" I bluffed.

I hurriedly finished my meal because I had some homework to do. As I was sitting at my table she came to me again.

"You know, you ought to go. Nita expects you to be there."

"I said I wouldn't go, Nita or no Nita," I said, getting angry.

She went away for a while but soon came back.

"I forgot to tell you that Maring and Pilang told me that they want you to come."

I didn't answer.

"Will you go?" she asked, starting to arrange the books and papers scattered on my table, and placing her hand on my shoulder.

I was beginning to find her coaxing unbearable rather than irresistible, and finally said:

"All right, I'll go, provided you leave me in peace for a while!"

At exactly fifteen minutes past eight I was all dressed up. My sister was still only half dressed.

At nine I was perspiring and had just decided to take my clothes off again, when she came out of her room, all smiles.

"Shall we go?"

I did not answer, but walked to the door. She followed me humbly.

The dance was being held just two blocks away, so we walked.

"Listen!" I said. "We will not stay later than eleven. You know I have many things to do."

Oh, yes, she answered. In fact, eleven o'clock would even be too late already, she assured me. She was only going to please some friends.

I was satisfied.

We found the place very lively and fairly crowded. I saw some of my friends. Pilang and Maring were also there. But there was no Nita. I felt cheated.

I danced with Maring once and also with Pilang. Most of the time I spent in a corner, chatting once in a while with a friend, or smoking on the porch.

I looked at my watch and saw that it was eleven o'clock.

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I searched the room for my sister and saw her dancing with one of her classmates. When the piece was over I approached her.

"Time is up", I told her sternly.

"Oh, I didn't know it", she said.

I saw her in a huddle with some of her friends. She is bidding them good-bye, I thought.

But to my surprise the whole bunch moved toward me. Oh, no. It was indeed too early to go home, they pleaded. We should wait till twelve. It was too early yet.

I saw there was nothing else to do, so I assented. If they had been boys, I should have told them perhaps to mind their own business. But they were girls, and with their sweet smiles and pleading looks I felt helpless.

I went to the porch to have another smoke. My whole package of cigarettes was almost consumed, I noticed.

I kept looking at my watch and at long last saw that it was twelve. I entered the room and searched for my dear sister again. There she was dancing this time with a young engineer. Does she never get tired of dancing? I wondered.

As she made a whirl, our eyes met. She understood.

After the piece she went to the hostess to say goodbye.

This time the hostess herself approached me. Oh, it was too early yet. Why can't we wait till the end? Perhaps I was not having a good time myself? Oh, I was enjoying it a lot, I lied. Well, at any rate, we could stay to one o'clock, couldn't we? "Yes, of course," I said.

It seemed everybody was plotting against me!

I sat in a corner watching the people around. The orchestra seemed to have exhausted its new pieces and was playing melodies of many seasons past.

A dancing pair attracted my attention. An old, fat-bellied man, puffing and perspiring, was jogging earnestly with a tall, slender girl in a loose and fiery red gown. She seemed to be having a very good time.

A lanky young man was dancing with a short, dumpy little girl. The young man looked shy and not too sure of his steps, and once in a while he would kick the feet of his partner, who would frown and bite her lips for a moment and smile later at his mumbled apologies.

A tough fellow was squeezing a tender female who by all signs was trying her best to keep a decent distance away from him, but succeeding in doing so only by bending the lower part of her trunk, beginning from the waist, this giving her the appearance of having a lamentably crooked body. During the maneuvers her gown was pulled a bit up at the back, revealing a pair of knock-kneed legs.

A little lady was dancing with a tall gentleman, and as she managed to put her arms on his shoulders she gave one the impression that she was clinging to him fearfully lest he should abandon her.

The whole group seemed a pack of human beings who had lost their reason and were clinging to each other desperately, jumping and perspiring, and tiring themselves out for no reason at all.

The clock chiming one o'clock aroused me from my musings. Nobody seemed to feel like going home yet. I was furious.

I found my sister chatting with some of her friends. I mumbled an excuse and led her to the porch.

"Listen!" I said. "You can't go on cheating me like this. I'm going home right now whether you come with me or not."

That was final. I went down the stairs.

"Oh, wait", she said. "I'm going, too. I'll just take leave from the hostess."

I did not know how she managed with the hostess, but soon I saw her trailing hurriedly behind me.

As we were walking home side by side together we were both silent. I was angry and she felt guilty.

Finally giving voice to my feelings I said, "This is the last time I take you to a dance."

She didn't answer. But I fancied I saw a ghost of a smile flit across her face.

For I had told her the same thing many times before.



"Come and see
OUR TRIP"

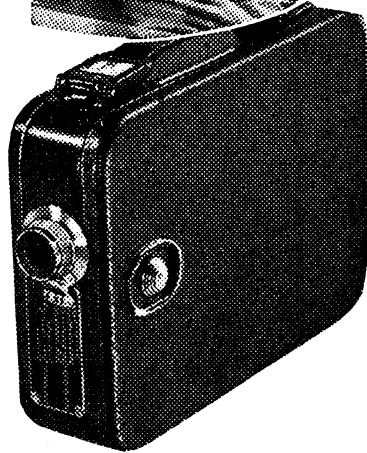


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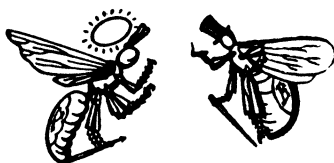


CINÉ-KODAK *Eight*

With Charity To All

By Putakte and Bubuyog

PUTAKTE and Bubuyog, as left rightists and right leftists respectively and *vice versa* are happy to note that Kamerad Führer F. D. Roosevelt's reelection has been universally acclaimed by the local community and Vicente Sotto.



Says Kamerad Jones: "It is a little unfortunate that a few people have raised the issue of communism and have been saying that communist influences have guided the President. What is happening is that there is a definite shift in emphasis in the world today from the individual to the group. President Roosevelt and the American people have recognized this change in emphasis. It is one of the marvelous features of the flexibility of the American people that they can adapt themselves to such changes without recourse to violence and revolution, but as President Roosevelt has indicated the way, peacefully and sanely."

According to Reuter's News Service, "Italians recall that Roosevelt did not join the sanctionist front against Italy. They hail him as the 'most fascist of American statesmen'".

Says Roy W. Howard, "Personally, I think that far from having damaged the capitalistic system in the United States, President Roosevelt has given it a new lease of life by his

modernization of capitalism. He has assured the perpetuity of the American capitalistic system and has removed it from any danger of assault from either Communism or Fascism."

Says one of our Beer Klub "leftists", who are trying to save capitalism by calling it communism, "The emphasis has shifted from the rugged individual (the Rockefellers, Goulds, Vanderbilts, Carnegies and Morgans [and, we may add, Al Capones and the late lamented Dillinger]) to the vast group still awaiting ultimate redemption...."

The statements above may appear contradictory, but that is nothing against them. Dialectics, or DIALEFTICS to be more exact, has come into its own. Development (or success, for that matter) is possible only through contradictions or something worse. Take the case of F. D. Roosevelt. He began his presidential career as a leftist (*theses*). His cherished NRA soon disclosed its inner contradictions or absurdities. These were so glaring that even the United States Supreme Court noticed them. Roosevelt, with an eye to reelection acted dialectically and immediately changed his tactics (*antitheses*). The presidential elections came, and his contradictory positions were *aufgehoben* (to use the Hegelian expression meaning "cancelled, preserved, and elevated at the same time"),



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For Tooth Brushes—For Tooth Paste—Dr. West's

the dialectical movement in this case leading to the *synthesis* (according to *dialectics*) or to the White House (according to the American dialect).

“Murphy’s success against heavy odds was a feat which qualified him for a cabinet post, it was believed. Considerable comment was heard that Murphy might possibly be drafted as Secretary of War after a few months as governor of Michigan.”

News Item in local daily.

Commissioner Jones comments: “Michigan’s gain is our loss.” To put it more accurately, “Michigan’s gain is Manila womanhood’s loss.”

“May use tear gas on Culion lepers” says a headline in a local daily. Why not send Major Manuel Roxas?

“Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija, Oct. 23.—Public Defender Policarpio Aromin of this province and Doña Hermogena Romero, a wealthy landlord from Sta. Rosa, Nueva Ecija, have been denounced for partisanship and usurious practices respectively, in a formal petition sent to President Manuel L. Quezon, Thursday, by some 200 tenants in Doña Hermogena’s hacienda at barrio Carmen, Zaragoza, Nueva Ecija.

A morning daily.

We want to say, in defence of the Public Defender, that he perhaps thinks that *he* is the public after the fashion of Louis XIV (pronounced Looee Cat Horse) of the “I am the state” fame, and simply does his duty faithfully.

“Women Can Do Anything Except Electioneer” says a headline. This ruling supplements the well-known fact that women can undo anything.

“An evidence of the desire of the Administration to bring the government closer to the people is passage by the National Assembly of the bill amending Act No. 94. This act deals with propaganda work, and the amendment to it makes the law more effective and propaganda work more efficient.”

A local daily.

Filipino Love Oracles

[(Continued from page 548)]

business of “cancellation”; how I cancelled my name with those of my girl classmates in the fifth grade. They were all beautiful, by the way. But now for the explanation of this charming game: Pedro Cruz and Pilar Lerma are the names of the persons to be “cancelled”, for example. Similar letters in their given and family name are cancelled:

Pedro Cruz
Pilar Lerma

The sums of the uncanceled letters in each name are multiplied. Performing the operation in the above illustration, we have 6 times 7 or 42. The product becomes the index of the future of the two beings. An even product signifies a broken engagement, if not a wholly unhappy future. An odd product presupposes mutual understanding and a happy marriage.

Characters in Rizal’s Novels

(Continued from page 542)

or sunlight, one can live, but without love—never!”⁷ Rizal described her agony very beautifully in these words: “Now she felt the whole force of that affection which until this moment she had hardly suspected. It had been like a river gliding along peacefully with its banks carpeted by

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Year after year we have experienced these disastrous visitations, destroying in a moment what our farmers have carefully nursed for months and years.

WHAT A CONTRAST WITH MINDANAO! That veritable Treasure Island of the South, rich in fertile soil and lying outside of the path of typhoons. There farmers can depend on their crops and no unforeseen event can place them in unexpected misery.

Moreover, our present government is committed to an aggressive road building programme in Mindanao, which will open up vast tracts of uncultivated land and make accessible mineral deposits of untold wealth.

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Mindanao, where typhoons are unknown.

fragrant flowers and its bed covered with fine sand, so that the wind hardly ruffled its current as it moved along, seeming hardly to flow at all; but suddenly its bed becomes narrower, sharp stones block the way, hoary logs fall across it forming a barrier—then the stream rises and roars with its waves boiling and scattering clouds of foam, it beats against the rocks and rushes to the abyss!"⁸

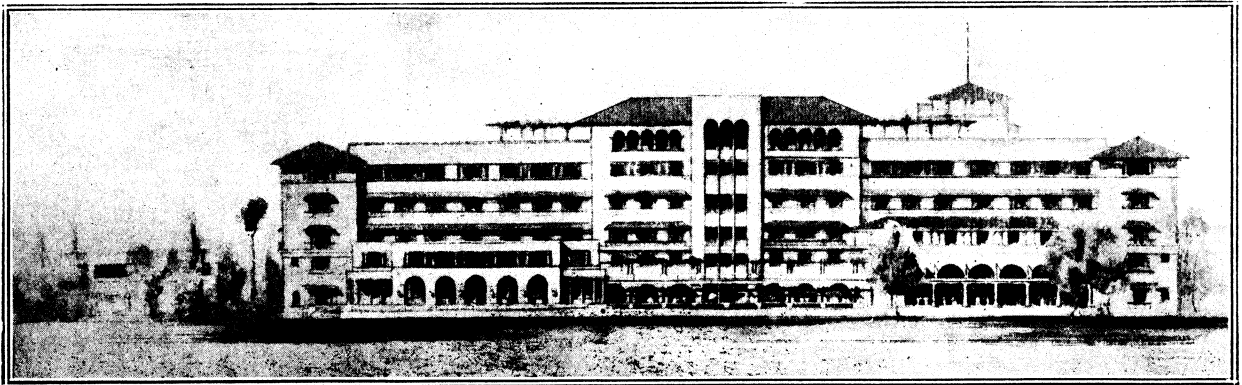
What it must have cost her to have to tell her cousin Sinang to "write to him not to think of me any more!"⁹ There can be no doubt about that love, call her judgment for giving it up cowardly, misguided, inconsistent. Proofs of it have been given. More proofs, let her give herself. When for the last time the unfortunate lovers met (how far from idyllic this last conversation was), Maria Clara, with despair and agony in her face, begged him: "That you believe that I have always loved you!"¹⁰ Call it wrong when she decided that she should not sacrifice to her love "the memory of my mother, the honor of my supposed father, and the good name of the real one," but her error in judgment was sincere and born of an upbringing which we of this self-sufficient generation can little sympathize with. We consider her sacrifice useless, if not senseless. And we are probably right. Yet, putting ourselves back to the time of our mothers, timid souls afraid of their own shadows, their *tabla de salvacion* a religion¹¹ to which they held blindly without reasoning its whys and wherefores, can Maria Clara's seeming faithlessness not be attributed to the ignorance of the times, rather than to any wanton desire to betray a being really beloved by her? They were not mere words she said to him: "I will never

forget the vows of faithfulness I have made to you,"¹² when she foresaw the gloomy destiny ahead of her: "I don't know what I should do. But know that I have loved but once and that without love I will never belong to any man."¹² Faithless? Let us listen to her own desperate plea to Padre Damaso not to force her to marry another man, and be really faithless to the one love of her life. She had learned of the report of Ibarra's death. "While he lived, I could have married—I thought of running away afterwards—my father wants only the relationship! But now that he is dead, no other man shall call me wife! While he was alive I could debase myself, for there would have remained the consolation that he lived and perhaps thought of me, but now that he is dead—the nunnery or the tomb!"¹³ Even Padre Damaso, Ibarra's enemy, was affected! "Did you love him as much as that?"¹³

There is, it must be admitted, a curious mixture of moral valor and moral cowardice in the character of Maria Clara. Is it inconsistency on the part of Rizal, the writer, or is it a faithful reproduction of the accepted inconsistency of woman? At times she rises to almost sublime heights of courage, and we admire her; at other times she is so weak that we do not even despise her—we just pity her. When she restrained the avenging arm of Ibarra from plunging the dagger into Padre Damaso, when she sacrificed all her earthly hope for happiness for principles which—perhaps wrongly—she considered she had to uphold, she surely was a different creature from the delicate girl whom sorrows had so broken that she asked to be helped to her room, for she could not walk alone,¹⁴ and from the despicable coward

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who cringed when she was praised for her prudence in giving up Ibarra's letter.¹⁵ Why should she have writhed that way? Her valedictory to her lover regarding her concepts of honor and dishonor betokened a firmness of conviction which should have remained unshaken.

I wish in the end to show Maria Clara at her best—it is kinder so—, to point again to her natural woman's intuition (which she would have done well to have heeded), and her beautiful, innate gentleness of heart. She should have been warned by her instinctive fear and distrust of Father Salvi whom she felt "seems to be watching me. His deep, gloomy eyes trouble me, and when he fixes them on me I'm afraid. When he talks to me, his voice—oh, he speaks of such odd, such strange, such incomprehensible things!"¹⁶ Yet it was this same fear that led her to make the decision that plunged her life and her lover's into such tragic misery!

Her kindness is depicted in many incidents, chief among which is her encounter with the leper to whom she gave her locket because "I hadn't anything else," while she enviously looked at the women who were selling foodstuffs and could give more practical aid to the poor wretch.¹⁷ And very sad and resigned were the simple words with which she summed up her first discovery of misery in this world: "So there are people who are not happy."¹⁸

We have seen the different facets of Maria Clara's character. We have seen her as a beautiful, incomprehensible child growing into a beautiful, not too comprehensible woman. Perhaps Ibarra was also gifted with "man's intuition," when, once, failing to understand Maria Clara's mood at the moment, he murmured, bewildered: "Oh, only a woman after all!"¹⁹

(1) Epifanio de los Santos, Introduction to "The Social Cancer", translated by Charles Derbyshire, Philippine Education Company, Inc., Manila, 1926.

(2) D. A. Hernandez "Noli Me Tangere," Philippine Magazine, Vol. XXX, (September, 1933), pp. 142-143.

(3) *Op. cit.*, p. 160.

(4) "The Social Cancer", p. 48.

(5) *Op. cit.*, p. 56.

(6) *Op. cit.*, p. 224.

(7) *Op. cit.*, p. 283.

(8) *Op. cit.*, p. 282.

(9) *Op. cit.*, p. 344.

(10) *Op. cit.*, p. 468.

(11) *Op. cit.*, p. 467.

(12) *Op. cit.*, p. 470.

(13) *Op. cit.*, pp. 481-482.

(14) *Op. cit.*, p. 371, also p. 396.

(15) *Op. cit.*, p. 466.

(16) *Op. cit.*, p. 158.

(17) *Op. cit.*, p. 215, also p. 216.

(18) *Op. cit.*, p. 217.

(19) *Op. cit.*, p. 373.

Flivver Flying

(Continued from page 541)

would require but a few hours of training before soloing, whereas our three wheelers require but a fraction of that amount of time before being safe for solo flight.

"There are other inexpensive planes being built, such as the Taylor Cub, two-passenger plane which has been selling for several years at \$1,440, the Aeronca, and the Poterfield.

"Our development program has brought out a number of new designs, and we have a variety of planes each of which has incorporated in it an advance design of some sort. We have approved installations not only of the Ford V-8, but the Plymouth and the Terraplane motors. By next Spring there will be a variety of new models on the market, all of which would be interesting to you both from the price and safety view points."

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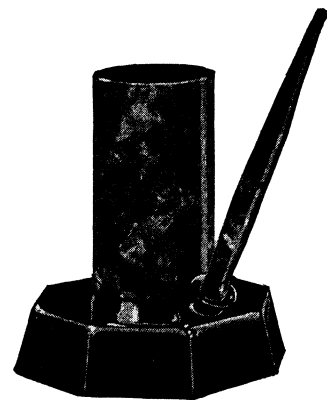
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Manila, Philippine Islands

of control of flivver planes, Vidal has allowed his eleven-year old son, unaided, to land a flivver plane.

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In his office, in fact, there is a large picture of Amelia Earhart standing in front of her plane. It is inscribed: "*To Gene Vidal—whose only fault in aviation is that he is years ahead of the Industry.*"

Before this Commonwealth is well under way, Vidal's flivver planes will be available. What it will mean to the Philippines to get safe, cheap planes is almost beyond the stretch of the wildest imagination. It will, in great measure, solve the problem of communications.

Residents of Tuguegarao and Jolo will read Manila papers the very day they are published. Business men of Baler will be able to reach Manila in an hour whereas travel by boat takes three or four days.

There is another important advantage in the development of commercial flying. While inexpensive planes are not to be confused with the far more costly and powerful military planes, it will be a great asset, in a military way, to have hundreds of air-minded private plane pilots. From among these fliers the army can select experienced pilots for further training in the more difficult and advanced science of military flying.

Filipino youth will take to flying. Flying and youth will help to secure the Commonwealth.

The Loosened Strings

(Continued from page 540)

human hand has touched the instrument, if it has not fallen, why are all the cords unstrung? And they are not merely loose. They lie flat on the violin's belly. It seems that they have resigned from their wonted task forever. But these moments are not for scientific explanations. So I forget the whole thing and look toward the window of our house.

Father appears at the window, his face telling only one story. He calls to us. We go right away. We go into the room where Manolo lies dying. He is dying. He is in delirium. But it seems that he can not die. My father and my sister and my brother, the nurse, have given him up, but it seems that Manolo can not die. My father's eyes are big with tears. Then he asks, "Why do you let him suffer? It is enough. I can not bear it. Give him your blessing, all of you."

We are told that it is only our blessing which he needs. And so we all give him our blessing, let him kiss our hands. I hesitate at first. I do not want Manolo to die. I do not like the idea that it is only my blessing that he needs in order to die. But father says I am letting him suffer. So with my heart in my throat and not able to say a word, I extend my hand for the dying form to kiss. A little afterwards the last faint light that is of the earth disappears. Manolo is become an angel.

My sister bursts into a loud scream of agony. I look at her and she seems to grow very old in a few minutes. A mother

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has as many lives as she has children. When a child dies, one of these lives goes out like a weak white candle. My father cries also. My brothers join the lachrymal chorus. Only I do not cry. I can not cry. They say that I did not cry even when mother died. They have always said that I have a hard heart. But they do not know what I feel inside of me.

Night comes. They place Manolo's lifeless body on a table in the center of the room. Suddenly I become aware of the fact that when I die they will put my body on a table in the center of the room. Everyone will have a last glance at me. At this thought I am about to cry, but it seems to me selfish to cry on my own account, so the tears do not fall.

The neighbors begin to come in to say that they are very sorry. Except with my sister, the moment of audible sorrow is gone. An old woman, the herb doctor of the town, says that she always thought that Manolo would not live long because when a little child turns his head away when you gaze at him, it is a sign that he will not have a long life. Others come in with the announcement that they heard a crow caw-caw in the acacia tree near our house. One neighbor reveals that her hen laid a small and soft egg. My brothers remember how some three or four days before, when I had not yet arrived from Cebu, a little green and black bird had flown into our house at ten o'clock in the evening. Why should a little green and black bird fly into our house at ten o'clock in the evening? My brother Vicente, covered with knowledge, never loses a chance to pooh-pooh our superstitions, so he freed the bird right that night. He said that we must be kind and gentle to the birds. The old people will never get over their superstitions, and this seems to be another vindication of their belief that a bird flying into a house at night is a harbinger of death, either in the family or in the neighborhood. Here is the proof. Many are astounded, and ready to lay aside the veneer of civilization and go back to the rude elements of belief.

We gather around the table for supper for the first time after Manolo's death. There is something profoundly depressing about the way the family gathers around the dinner table the night after a member of the family has died. There is no talking. Only the simplest words are heard. We are supposed to eat, but instead something is eating up our hearts. The food is tasteless. There is a hard lump in our throats.

After supper I wash the plates in the kitchen. My youngest brother usually does not permit me to do it. He can not accept the idea of a school teacher washing plates. I am already *educado*, he says. But this is a moment of common misfortune and all educational barriers are down. Everything can be done by anybody. So I wash the plates, my brother watching me in the dim light of the kerosene lamp in the kitchen.

We do not say anything between us. He is thinking. I am also thinking. A few minutes after he says to me, "Manong, do you remember that violin?" "Yes, why?" I stare at him.

"Do you remember the unstrung strings?"

I am surprised that my brother can think of such a thing. The subject seems too profound for him, but a child sometimes reveals a startling understanding. The thing suddenly

BOIE'S EMULSION

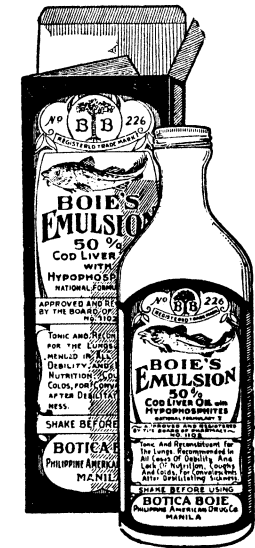
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One of its most unusual features is the fact that it is not a medicine in any sense of the word. It is as free of drugs as the bread you eat or the milk you drink. Thus it fosters *natural* sleep.

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comes back to me with new wonder and surprise. Those unstrung strings? Did they foretell or signify the passing of Manolo's life?

My small brother, in a sudden burst of inspiration, recalls that Manolo was always very fond of listening to the violin, especially when his father, our brother, played. "He is very fond of the violin. Manoling will become a violinist, another Vallejo perhaps," his mother used to say.

I am startled and I no longer pay much attention to the plate washing. I begin to think. After my work in the kitchen, I again ask Betong who tells me that he never touched the violin. I ask the others also and they all tell me that they never touched the instrument. They themselves wonder about it.

Might not the unstringing of the cords of the violin be as the cutting of the strings of human life? I confess that I have not conquered superstition myself. I have been "civilized". I admit that there is no possible visible connection between a stomach ache and the holes that a dog digs in front of a house; that there is no possible relation between little green and black birds that fly into your room at midnight and disease germs.

What is death? And what is life? Maybe when I grow older I shall be able to answer these questions. And again maybe not. Let them say that when I die infinite little worms will devour my body. Let them say that it will be transformed into various elements to mingle again with the dust, the flowers, the clouds. Death and life! And between them is a great abyss. We have tried to bridge that abyss by introspection, but our philosophies do not narrow the abyss by an inch. Death is still a mystery and because it is a mystery, it is enchantment, it is poetry. And suddenly I remember how a great man once reminded a certain Horatio that there are more things on earth and heaven than are dreamed of in our philosophy. Let no one tell me that the violin was unstrung by man's hands. Let no one tell me that it had fallen from the bench. I like to believe that there are events in the realms of the spirit that our little minds can not explain. And so with all the simplicity and the fervence of childhood, I like to accept the analogy between the unstringing of the cords of the violin and the cutting of the little web that formed the warp and woof of my little nephew's life. What is superstition? It is poetry handled at the wrong end.

Interesting Philippine Animals

(Continued from page 537)

gelatinous egg-coat reaches about the size of a well-developed wild tomato. The tadpole hatches from the egg into its own private bath within the watery ball. It swims as other tadpoles do, grows its legs and absorbs its tail and gills. After a few days, *Cornufer* comes out of its seclusion as a full-fledged frog.

Civet cats, or *musang*, which are ordinarily regarded as pests because of their occasional raids on poultry pens, yield a product of high commercial value. Behind the reproductive organ of the male *musang* is a gland which produces the civet, a very expensive substance. Civet is evil smelling, but it is an essential ingredient in costly perfumes, serving to blend into a harmonious whole all the various scents compounded into the perfume.

Another hated animal, because it is an enemy of chickens, is the monitor lizard, or *bayawak*. As the zoologist would regard this reptile, however, it is one of the most interesting relics of a past geological age. Except in size, it has retained with singular fidelity most of the features of its primitive ancestors, extinct since many millions of years. From the monitor lizard we can get a fairly good idea of the form and ways of those fearful monsters, the dinosaurs, that dominated the earth early in the Mesozoic.

In Laguna de Bay, the *dulong*, which is a gobiid, is one of the smallest vertebrates in the world. In the same body of water, we have that common catfish, the *kandule*, which found the secret of family efficiency when the male assumed the entire job of nursing in its capacious mouth cavity the eggs and later the young, until these are big enough to take care of themselves. The female *kandule* is an unreliable and unfeeling mate with apparently little sense of responsibility.

Perhaps in order to avoid any possible quarrel about parental responsibility, the earthworm, on the other hand, has hit upon the happy scheme of combining both sexes in one individual. The earthworm, being a hermaphrodite, is at once both father and mother.

Of the birds, the large hornbill, or *kalaw*, must have invented the first loudspeaker. The horny extension of its bill at the top of its head is hollow and here its voice is magnified so it can be heard from a long distance by its mate in the vastness of the forest.

Some of the sunbirds, or what we call *pipit*, are so tiny that they seem like little feathered toys that children would love to stick into their pockets. Seeing them, one can not help but ask himself how their Creator could have crowded into such tiny space all the complicated organ systems that go in the making of a highly organized animal individual.

We, unfortunately, have place for but a few examples of the surprises that await one who has sufficient curiosity to look around and explore the little known animal realm about him. A study of animal life, especially in the Philippines, is a fertile field, full of the unexpected.

Rota Days

(Continued from page 539)

move with a horizontal motion, is analogous to the case I have mentioned of a vessel upon a wind and before the wind: For the sails of an horizontal windmill, the faster they move, the more they detract from the impulse of the wind upon them; whereas the common windmills, by moving perpendicular to the torrent of air, are nearly as forcibly acted on by the wind when they are in motion, and when they are at rest.

"This much may suffice as to the description and nature of those singular embarkations. I must add, that vessels bearing some obscure resemblance to these, are to be met with in various parts of the East-Indies, but none of them, that I can learn, to be compared with these of the *Ladrones*, either in their construction or celerity; which should induce one to believe, that this was originally the invention of some genius of these Islands, and was afterwards imperfectly copied by the neighboring nations."



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To accurately interpret the maneuvers of this proa in modern sailing terms is impossible, as modern boats are not built to sail alternately stern and bow first, nor do they carry such a sailing rig, nor does one side of the craft stay continually to windward in sailing against the wind. The nearest description in present-day nautical terms would be to say that in order to come about from one tack to another, the boat is first laid off a few points and then the sails suddenly jibbed over without actually jibbing the hull. The sails would then be trimmed for the other tack.

This canoe was unquestionably an extremely ingenious and efficient craft, unique both in structure and in the method of sailing.

English

(Continued from page 534)

chant something about his looking like a cat with his slant eyes.

Marco's sons asked him to read on, but he said the one o'clock whistle would soon blow. He shrugged himself into the coat he had taken off at the meal, and finding the magazine in the pocket, he said to his sons, "Here, look, at the pictures."

He hurried back to his work again. There were the people who hurried with him, just as in the morning, only a little dirtier perhaps, and wearier. Sometimes he caught himself in flying glimpses, and the people like a stream around him, in the glass of the shop-windows. There were people infinitely poorer dressed than he was, and also people infinitely richer. He passed a number of churches. At the first he did a genuflection, made mechanical by habit. It was only a short way to the second, made shorter by his hurry. But at the door of this second place of God, hot tears sprang to his eyes, and the flexing of his knees was part only of his stride as he hurried on even faster than he had hurried before.

In the bodega that afternoon, the men took a respite, feeling so washed out by the heat. Martin and Marco eagerly sought each other; Marco said, "How much is 16×89?" Martin scratched his head and said, "Where did you get that, *Paré?* Say it in Spanish—" but Marco did not know. They went back to saying small sentences in English, and Marco was happy again. But some of the others had gone up to them, and then these others laughed when Martin included a dialect expression in what was to be an English sentence. Marco flushed at their laughter and said, "Let's go back to work. It is late." They all went back to work after that.

The British Occupation

(Continued from page 536)

in Spain, was sent as Governor to relieve Raon, who was reported to have favored the Jesuits for a bribe. Anda arrived in 1770, puffed up with pride and arrogance, and not only harried the Jesuits, but calumniated all the clergy who had formerly maintained him in his futile and usurped office. His overbearing and irascible character alienated

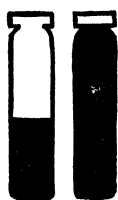
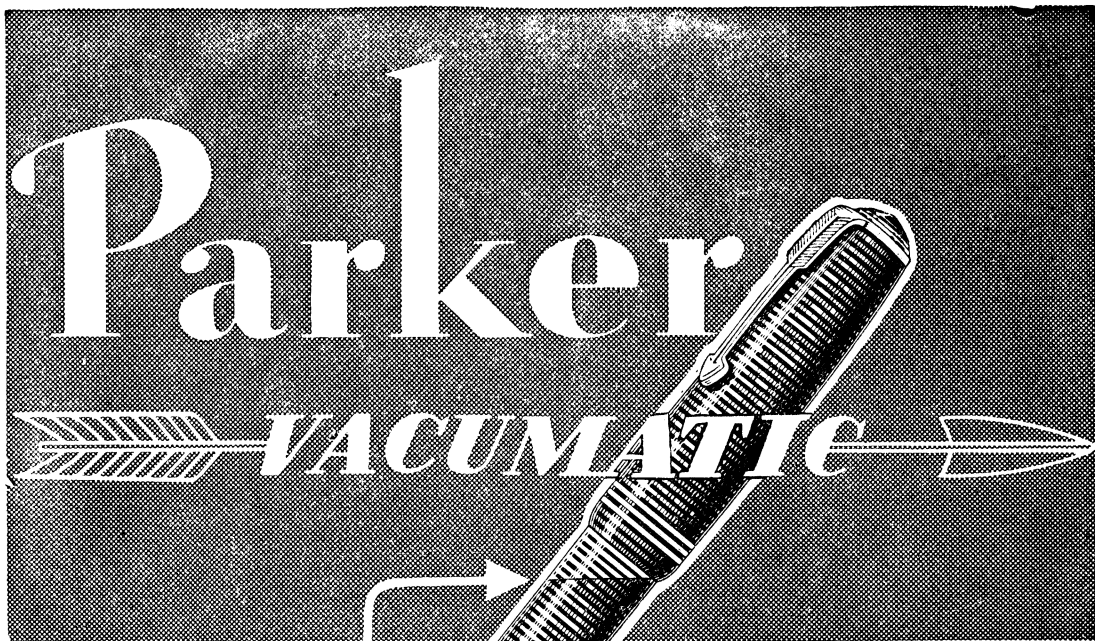
everybody in the colony except the Archbishop Santa Justa. He ignored Bustos, to whom he had alluded as "my right hand" to the King. Bustos died in Bulacan after a hunting trip. Anda died in the convent of San Nicolas in Cavite, a disappointed man, in October, 1776. His remains were placed behind the high altar of the cathedral by his friend the Archbishop in spite of the protests of the clergy.

Although the English forces left in 1764, many stayed in commercial capacities in Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga, and Manila, supposed to be in the pay of the East India Company. Their factories in Sulu and Mindanao prospered under Ali-Mudin. But Jolo itself was divided into two factions. In 1773 Anda sent Lieutenant Colonel Cancelli of the King's Regiment to effect an understanding. He was a crack-brained Italian, high in favor in Madrid. Raymundo Español, the Spanish commander at Zamboanga, could come to no understanding with Cancelli, who cruised about with his fleet. When Zamboanga faced a serious Moro mutiny, and asked his aid, he replied that Español "had women,

black, brown and yellow", and could fight with them. To make the matters worse he made a demand on Bantilan for "some swine and Moro princesses". This so exasperated the Moros, that they swore a holy war and began operations immediately against the Spaniards. Such was the control of Spain of the Moslem regions in the eighteenth century, and in Cancelli we have an example of the crack-brained intermediaries.

The English trade and the influence of their factories over all the lands of Mindanao and Sulu rapidly increased. Their forts were amply armed and protected by the Sultan. In just such manner had the first toe-holds been acquired in India, then the rulers held by bribes or fear, and then whole provinces. And such no doubt would have been the fate of Moroland but for the fact that the first enterprise came to an end in a most tragic manner.

The main English fort at Balambangan, off the north coast of Borneo, lay on a narrow flat protected by a lagoon, from which rose low forested hills, the lower portion being



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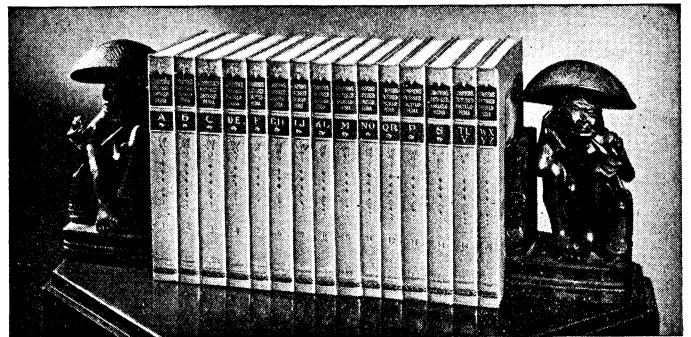


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partially cleared, following the manner in which British forts were constructed in colonial America. It mounted some formidable batteries which all pointed seaward, as their allies, the Moros were a sea-faring and practical trading people whose commerce contributed to that of the main English factory. Armed with kris and lance, they despised the trader who did not take and hold by force and who did not follow the religion of the Crescent. Their long narrow craft were swift sailers and they handled these with great maritime dexterity. They dealt gently with the strong and boldly with the weak, and only submitted to superior armed force.

The Capture and Sack of Balambangan

The English trading factory at Balambangan had a garrison of 300 English soldiers and 400 Sepoys, but sickness had reduced them to 75 men in the infantry and 23 in the artillery to man the batteries. Yet even in this



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weak condition they carried things with a high hand. The Commanding officer for some petty depredation placed an influential Moro in the public stocks made for that purpose. Once released, the Moro swore revenge and, burning with resentment at the indignity suffered, he returned to Jolo and plotted with Dato Tentong, of the party of Bantilan, to lead a war-party against the fort. This was done. Crossing silently in small barotos each with a few men, a large party was assembled in a small forest adjacent to the main settlement, where they lay in approved Moro ambush.

Before them lay the fort of Balambangan dominating the blue waters of the Sulu Sea. In the harbor lay two brigs and a large barque, whose crews were all ashore carousing with the people of the fort. The hospitals contained more sick than the entire available garrison. The forts were almost deserted and a lax discipline prevailed. The cannon all faced seaward.

At dawn of March 5, 1775, Dato Tentong led his fierce warriors across the clearing to the attack. With wild cries and waving crises, they showed mercy to none and speedily obtained a bloody victory. Some of the soldiers and the crews of the ships, and the Governor, swam off to the vessels and attempted to turn the cannon on the Moros now in possession of the fort. Dato Tentong immediately turned the batteries on the shipping, and the first shot, a lucky one fired by a Moro named Dacula, cut the cable of the barque, leaving her at the mercy of the tidal currents. One brig was neatly hulled by a shot and sank in the bay, the crew being either drowned or exterminated to a man. The other ship, badly crippled, managed to escape with its handful of survivors and took the news to Madras.

The captured booty included 45 cannon, 255 muskets, 22,000 shot, 14,000 pesos in gold bars, and nearly a million pesos in merchandise. This grand loot was divided amongst the factions in Jolo equally so as to keep all quiet. Later an English warship appeared at Jolo to demand reparation, but each faction denied receiving any of the loot. The other factories were abandoned, the merchandise traded off, and the entire enterprise fell to pieces. Dato Tentong attempted to surprise the Spanish fort in like manner in Zamboanga, but the plot was betrayed by a slave to Governor

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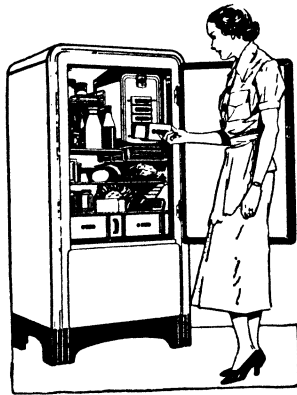
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Español. In consequence, Datu Tentong lost all his sudden popularity, especially in 1803, when a fleet of English war-ships came to exact an indemnity. The reason that the fleet did not reoccupy Balambangan, and Jolo itself, was due to the Napoleonic disturbances in Europe and elsewhere, which kept the ships and colonies of Great Britain occupied, after the independence of the American colonies, in other fields of maritime and commercial endeavour.

The English occupation lasted from 1762 to 1776, but after the disaster at Balambangan, they withdrew all their interests and confined themselves to more profitable conquests and the exploitation of India and the trade with China, a colossal enterprise in itself. The expedition was for a cash payment, an indemnity from Spain for its unprovoked attack on England, and not for conquest at all. Once the object had been accomplished, the operations ceased and the Islands were returned to Spain. The factory at Balambangan, and the others planned in the Visayas and Luzon, were the peculiar concept of the East India Company itself, that powerful combine that wrested an empire from weak hands, ruled the millions of India, coined money, raised armies and navies, and maintained the regal power of a state until finally merged under the British Crown.

The advent of the English brought its lessons. It showed the natives that the power of Spain was not invincible; it weakened the power of the Church to some extent; it strengthened the power of the merchants who dimly saw that commerce and trade was power. It showed that while revolts were widespread in the Islands, there was neither plan nor cohesion; it showed the folly of divided command and the folly of depending on the lawyer-talk of arming a "million men between sunrise and sunset". In total, it was the first stirring of the awakening due the Islands after nearly two centuries of somnolent drifting under the Church. From this time dates the resurgence of real trade and commerce dependent on an annual subsidy from the mines of Mexico. But the best lesson learned was that it showed conclusively that a few men with a scanty force could take and control the entire Archipelago because they had a plan and the vigor and intelligence to carry it to a successful conclusion.

First Assembly Session

(Continued from page 532)

Amateur Athletic Federation, ₱25,000; aviation bureau, ₱100,000; creation of a G-men division in the Department of Justice, ₱75,000; investigation section, civil service bureau, ₱15,000; post-offices in the provinces, ₱137,000; historic markers for the preservation of Philippine antiquities, ₱50,000; purchase of Prof. Craig's copyright of Rizal's own biography and other works on Rizal, ₱15,000; for liquidation of the existing pension systems, ₱2,000,000 for the teachers, and about ₱1,000,000 for the Health and Constabulary men, in addition to whatever funds are available in each group, plus ₱200,000 for the operation of the new Government Service Insurance System.

Thus the bills passed in the recent sessions encompass all possible activities of government. Apart from these "money" bills a number of others were passed to promote the general welfare, especially that of the working class. A Court of Industrial Relations will be created shortly to handle all disputes between labor and capital and settle them without need of resorting to strikes and lockouts. Then there are

bills passed to provide working men and farm tenants with decent dwelling places and living wages and to protect them, in case of illiteracy, from being deceived by their landlords in written contracts. Such contracts are to be translated into the local dialect; otherwise the testimony of the tenants will be taken as valid as against the stipulations in the contract. No definite minimum wage for laborers in general is established, but the Court of Industrial Relations is empowered to fix minimum wages according to the result of investigations to be conducted in each district or locality, since the cost of living varies in different places. The minimum pay for laborers and employes in the government has been fixed by executive order and law at ₱1 per day, ₱30 a month, or ₱360 a year.

Bills to fight illiteracy and to insure the spread of education, to the end that a well informed citizenry may be developed, were likewise adopted by the Assembly. Among such bills are one to provide for adult education, which is mandatory in the Constitution, and another to require authorization of the Secretary of Public Instruction before any school, college, or university may be opened. The chief purpose of the second bill is to enable the Department of Public Instruction to exercise supervision over all centers of learning. In addition, there was a bill passed to appropriate ₱1,100,000 as an emergency fund for elementary schools. This fund will cover all expenditures incurred since June when thousands of school children ran the risk of being turned away from school due to lack of accommodations and teachers. Another educational bill is one which authorizes the Bureau of Printing to purchase the necessary machinery and equipment in the United States for the printing of textbooks from manuscripts that may be furnished by the Bureau of Education or purchased by the government.

One of the chief concerns of government is national defense. President Quezon secured approval of Commonwealth Act No. 1 at the inaugural session of the Assembly last year. This act was drafted with the expert advice of General Douglas MacArthur, former Chief of Staff of the United States Army and now Field Marshal of the Philippine Army. Several bills to supplement this act were approved in the recent sessions. One made available for immediate expenditure the sum of ₱3,802,000 for the construction of mobilization and training centers. Another authorized the President to accept donations of money for the national defense. Both bills are now law. Other bills include one to consider students in trainee service or on active duty with the Army, if they are in regular attendance in certain approved schools, where they will be allowed to take special examinations; one to authorize provincial and municipal governments to appropriate money for the purchase of real or personal property to be donated to the Philippine Army; one to grant longevity pay to commissioned officers of the United States Army who join the Philippine Army; and one to provide punishment for those who have registered for trainee instruction and failed to report.

Promotion of industry was given considerable attention. Besides providing a new mining law under which relations between owners of lands containing minerals and prospectors are defined and royalties fixed for them as well as the government, the Assembly passed numerous bills to help in various lines of industrial endeavor. The National Power Corpora-

tion is planned to be organized to investigate the possibilities of development of water power in various parts of the Islands, with an initial capital of ₱250,000. Hand looms will be manufactured for distribution all over the country at cost, an expenditure of the sum of ₱25,000 being authorized for the purpose. The exportation of buntal is to be prohibited in a bill. The National Produce Company is proposed in another bill to help in the marketing of local products. Government warehouses for copra and tobacco are authorized in two separate bills, thereby placing these products on an equal level with sugar for the purpose of securing loans through quedans or warehouse receipts.

Two measures of significance are the bill to put teeth in the sedition law and the "G-men" bill. Both are aimed at

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curbing the activities of radical elements, especially the Sakdal group which from time to time has caused considerable trouble in several parts of the country. In the first bill the purpose is to amend articles 139 and 142 of the Revised Penal Code by stipulating that the crime of sedition is committed not only by those who take part in rebellious conspiracies, but by those who "stir up the people against the lawful authorities" by means of "speeches, proclamations, writings, emblems, cartoons, banners or other methods tending toward the same end". In the "G-men" bill, a division of investigation is proposed to be established under the Department of Justice. This division would be similar in many respects to that operating under the U. S. Department of Justice. The bill carries an appropriation of ₱75,000.

Another measure worthy of note is that authorizing the President of the Philippines to appoint an advisory board

to study ways and means for the nationalization of radio broadcasting and to censor all programs. This bill is now Commonwealth Act No. 98. In the mean time the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to examine all programs and "eliminate or cancel...such parts thereof as, in his opinion, are not moral, educational, or entertaining, but prejudicial to public interest."

Before adjournment for the long recess, the Assembly acted on three other measures. One is the creation of an Institute of National Language preparatory to the formation of a national language as provided in the Constitution. After the seating of former Justice Norberto Romualdez, following a special election held in Leyte last September, the Assembly created the Committee on National Language, with him as Chairman. He immediately took steps for the drafting of a bill which, he told this writer, was intended to be submitted to the Assembly next year. President Quezon however, read the bill and recommended its approval in the

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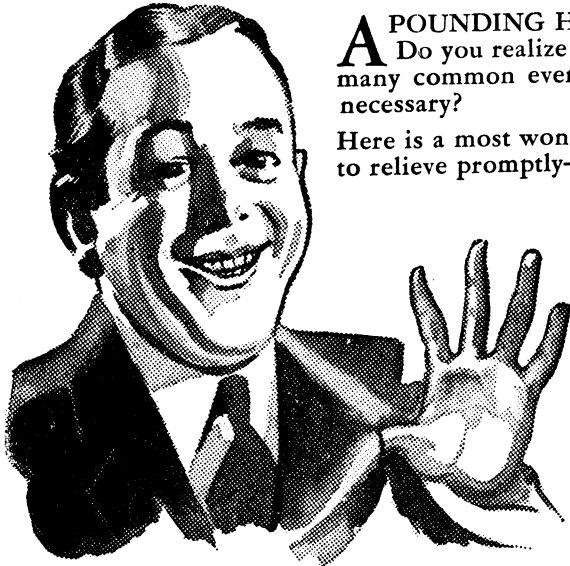
recent extra session. Under this measure an Institute will be organized to take charge of the work of paving the way for the formation of a national language. Studies will be made of the different dialects, and a grammar and dictionary prepared of the language recommended. There will be seven members in the Institute, each representing one of the seven principal dialects of the Philippines.

A difficult question was the matter of liquidating the existing pensions funds in the government. Actuarians both from the United States and of the Philippine government have shown that the pension systems of the Bureau of Education, Bureau of Health and the former Philippine Constabulary faced bankruptcy. The debate on the liquidation of these funds was marked with acrimony. The charge was made that the teachers were being discriminated against, while the Army was favored by the proposal in a separate bill to grant special retirement privileges to the soldiers. There were five bills passed, the first to liquidate

the Teachers' Retirement and Disability Fund, the second to liquidate the Health Pension Fund, the third to liquidate the Constabulary Pension Fund, all to take effect last November 1, the fourth to establish a government insurance system under which insurance of all government employes is to be compulsory, and the fifth to grant the Army certain retirement privileges. Largely on account of these pension bills the extra session was called and prolonged twice until they were finally approved just before deadline of the last session.

Another vexing question was the postponement of next year's provincial and municipal elections. These were due to be held on the first Tuesday of next June. Certain Assembly leaders thought of the plan to postpone the elections until the following year for reasons of economy, as there have already been so many elections held in the Philippines during the last four years, what with the plebiscite on the Constitution in May, 1935, and the Commonwealth election, September 17, 1935, certain special

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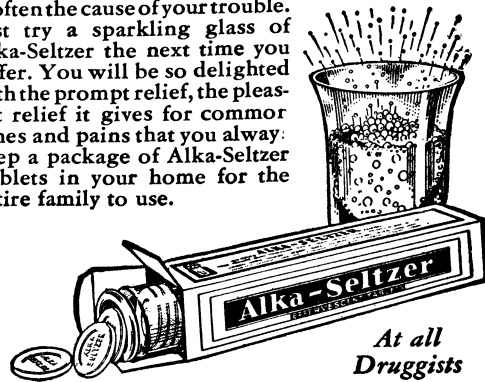
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elections for vacant seats in the Assembly last September, and the plebiscite on woman suffrage to be held April 30, 1937. Some assemblymen opposed postponement for the reason that it was undemocratic and was tantamount to depriving the people of the right to choose their officials at the time fixed by existing laws. After several caucuses and long deliberations on the floor, the Assembly finally passed a bill which provides for the postponement of the elections until 1938, the actual day and month to be fixed in the regular session next year. The present incumbents whose terms of office will expire next July 15, would be allowed to continue, provided that their successors are not appointed by the President within four months from that date. All such appointments would be made with the consent of the Assembly Commission on Appointments.

A bill which is now a law and affects daily life in the Philippines is the Daylight Saving Act under which clock time in the country was advanced one hour last No-

vember 1. The purpose of this act is to take advantage of the early morning hours, thereby permitting a longer period of recreation in the afternoon.

Under a bill passed, the Assembly will not sit in regular session again until October 16, 1937. The date of opening of the regular session has been changed from June 16, in order to enable the Assembly to obtain fuller data for the consideration of the budget and the approval of the general appropriations. Thus the Assembly will be in recess for nearly a year, unless called to a special session, which is planned to be held next summer in Baguio.

Meantime, it will have an opportunity to observe the effects of the sundry measures passed in the recent sessions. Whatever defects may be noted, Assembly leaders promise to correct in the next session. The President now has these measures, and, under the Constitution, the deadline for their approval or veto is November 8 for bills passed during the regular session, and November 28 for those passed during the extra period.



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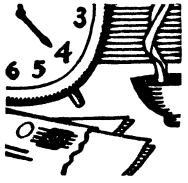
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Four O'clock In the Editor's Office



Bernardo P. Garcia, former Editor of the *Manila Times* and for several years legislative reporter for the *Manila Daily Bulletin*, is a veteran Manila newspaperman.

"English" is Miss Estrella D. Alfon's second story in the *Philippine Magazine*. Her first story was, "Those That Love Us", in the September issue, which was widely commented upon among the Manila literati. She lives in Cebu and is only nineteen years old.

Percy A. Hill completes his series of articles on the British occupation of the Philippines in this issue. In a note accompanying his manuscript, he wrote: "Glad to see you handled the stock 'fury' in proper editorial style [See the October issue]. Just gambling again! Does not dig a spadeful, nor produce a cent. And most editors are bound by their clientele to boost such stunts! Who says, No slavery! . . . The recent storm [Mr. Hill lives at Muñoz, Nueva Ecija], while destructive of lives and crops, is not so bad as the 'Red Cross howlers' depict it. . . But the real hunger and suffering that always exists has been intensified. Nobody gives a tinker's dam, although some foam about a bit, and then retire to a *panciteria*."

Dr. L. B. Uichanco is Head of the Department of Entomology of the College of Agriculture. He was recently in the news on the subject of the apparent relation between the sunspot cycle and locust outbreaks in the Philippines (See *Philippine Agriculturist*, Vol. XXV, pp. 321-356) and promised that he may write an article on the subject for the *Philippine Magazine*. His present article on interesting Philippine animals is intended chiefly for young people, but his story about the little mountain frog was new to me.

Mrs. Pura Santillan-Castrencia begins her series on the female characters in Rizal's books in this issue, taking up, first, the much-discussed character, Maria Clara. The critics, so far, have all been men. As a woman, writing of women characters, her study should be of interest. She obtained her Ph. D. in romance languages at the University of Michigan in 1935 and is now a member of the faculty of the University of the Philippines.

Dr. Gilbert S. Perez is Chief of the Department of Vocational Education of the Bureau of Education, and a well known patron and critic of the arts.

Vicente Faigao's article on "love oracles" has been in my possession for a long time and I am not sure that he is still in Manila, where he was when he sent me the manuscript. He was born in Jones, Romblon, in 1913.

Jesus B. Chanco's poem, "The Wishing Well", refers to an actual well at Mabunao, Occidental Negros, "famous", he states in a letter, "for its mysterious faculty of granting wishes made on its brink during moonlight nights".

Vicente Generoso's amusing story, "Sister Takes Me to a Dance", is a first story in respect to which, he wrote me later, he expected only another editorial rejection slip. He was born in Zamboanga in 1915, is a graduate of the Davao High School, and was a seminary student for four years until he came to the conclusion that to be a priest was not his call. His instructor in English was Geronimo D. Sicam, also a contributor to the *Magazine*. He is a brother of the present Governor of Zamboanga and is employed in the Speaker's Office in the Assembly.

Here is a letter from Miss Carmen A. Batacan, who, apparently, knows something about chickens. She writes: "The story of Antonia Bisquera, 'Chicken for Dinner' in the October issue, is very interesting and entertaining. The only part that is not very convincing is the description of her father grasping the kitchen knife with one hand and the head of the chicken with the other, while she holds the chicken by the legs and tail. Now, who held the wings when the chicken struggled?" This query shows how necessary it is for a writer to be accurate.

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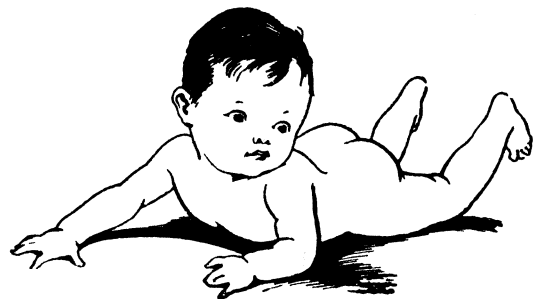
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Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th of September, 1936, the declarant having exhibited his cedula No. F20334 issued at Manila on February 3, 1936.

ARSENIO SY SANTOS
Notary Public
My commission expires Dec. 31, 1936.

Our good friend, Richard C. McGregor, ornithologist and editor of the *Philippine Journal of Science*, wrote me during the month: "I got a lot of fun out of your October Philippine Magazine. 'Pandemonium' by Greene is real entertainment. 'Theories of the Origin of Language' held my interest so that I read it twice—as well written a paper as I have seen in years. 'Chicken for Dinner' seems to me to promise a lot for the author. It gives one a true picture of country life. 'Stationery' is a nice job in the light vein. If its author would read 'Chicken for Dinner' he might get an idea that would help him take advantage of the uneventfulness of days at Malaybalay. 'Chicken for Dinner' sets me to thinking of the general poverty of our country people. On the farm where I lived part of the time as a boy there was plenty of work, and there was plenty of food. Milk, eggs, bread and butter were *ad lib*, and there was ham, beef, pork, and chicken in abundance—at every meal. Hot cakes in the morning—not just three—all you could eat; and pie, cake, and fruit in abundance. Potatoes, beets, and such like as a matter of course at every meal. That was in Colorado where you have to put plenty of water on everything to make it grow, and half the year too cold for anything to grow. Country life in the Philippines is nothing like that. Very few people are able to buy more than rice and fish. Except in the large towns, milk, butter and fresh meat are seldom seen. Fruits are rarer than in temperate countries. I believe there is something the matter with the social set-up. The Bureau of Agriculture and the Bureau of Education have urged gardens and chicken and rabbit raising, yet perhaps ninety per cent of the country people do not have enough to eat. You know all this. . . ." I know it, but as for an adequate reason—I don't know that. Some one might care to write a helpful article on the subject

Had a letter from Wilbur Burton, correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*, who was here some time ago, about the Filipinos in Java. The letter was written at Singapore and read: "I had hoped to receive a copy of the Philippine Magazine from you while here, but so far have not. Maybe you will be kind enough to send me a copy care of the American Consulate, Bombay, India (the September issue). In conformity with your request, I collected a bit of data for you on the Filipinos in the Neth-

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erland Indies. Here it is: The Dutch don't like or welcome Filipinos because of fear they will have subversive independence ideas. A dangerous echo of Philippine independence is feared by them. As far as they are concerned, it's practically Bolshevism. Today the Dutch fear almost anything, anyway, having nightmares about Japan, while the native leaders are saying (in effect): If you don't give us a new deal, we'll see what we can get from Tokyo. In Java there are now about forty Filipinos, mostly musicians (I suggest you get up a piece sometime on the practical monopoly the Filipinos have on music in the Far East; about three-fourths of the musicians in the Shanghai cabarets, for example, are Filipinos). Of the forty Filipinos in Java, there are sixteen in Batavia, fifteen in Surabaya, seven in Bandoeng. Twenty of the males are musicians in various clubs and hotels (When I said most are musicians, I was, of course, speaking of families). Two Filipinos have minor government jobs. Two of the Filipinos are Moros, brothers. One is in a bank and the other, Dasaad A. Musin, works for the Parker Fountain Pen Company. He has a Javanese wife. I don't know about the marital status of the other. A few of the Filipinos came to the Netherland Indies originally as refugees from the wars of many years ago in Mindanao. Most of them, however, are simply migratory musicians. A few years ago there was organized the Filipino Community of Java for social purposes and mutual interests. E. Estrade, a native of Laguna, is President of the organization. He is a teacher in the American Educational School in Batavia. Dasaad A. Musin, already mentioned, is the Secretary, and is quite a well-off young business man. His brother, Mustapha L. Musin, is Provincial Sheriff of Sulu. Mr. Musin told me that the Filipino Community has proved to be a successful organization, keeping peace among the Filipinos and aiding those in difficulties. The Filipinos I met were, indeed, extremely nice persons and, I would say, a credit to their country. Mr. Musin asked me to send him (for the Filipino Community) a copy of the issue of the Philippine Magazine containing anything on the Filipinos in Java. His address is: 24 Chasseweg, Batavia Centrum, N.I. He seemed interested in your magazine and, I think, contemplates subscribing to it. . . ."

A letter from J. Scott McCormick, of the Bureau of Education, now at Columbus, Ohio (202 E. Frambes Street), tells of his observations among the Filipinos in the United States: "'* * * When I was in Chicago for a full year in 1929-30, I came to the conclusion that the Philippines would profit in many ways if it would spend some money on social welfare work among the Filipinos in the larger cities of America. Now, more than ever before, I feel that the Philippines is making a great mistake in its neglect of its nationals here. Notwithstanding the Welch Repatriation Act, many Filipinos will remain here for years, including many who do not have much of a job. One doesn't realize how lonely the fellows are until he sees them here and acquaints himself with their lives. The American public doesn't understand the Filipinos, although there are many who would be willing to spend time and money in helping them if they knew how to do so. The boys themselves are very clannish and Chicago just now has twenty-five different clubs, largely vernacular clubs. That isn't particularly good for them. There is a Filipino Center which is sponsored by an association of Americans which has possibilities if the right man were in charge. So often the fellows are jealous of the one in charge, but this wouldn't be the case if the Philippines sent a first class social worker of such caliber as the men employed in the Y. M. C. A. The situation in Stockton is especially bad. The Filipinos in Chicago are accepted probably as well as in any city in the United States, in so far as I can learn, but the Stockton public

as a whole has no use for the Filipino, although he does work that Americans won't do even in times of depression, and does it well. There are three clubs there, maintained by various churches in the city. However, they do not reach many of the men and they have no library, play, and other recreational facilities that would attract them. The various clubs, besides leadership, need Philippine books and magazines and phonograph records of Filipino songs, etc. Would it be too much to ask you to send the Philippine Magazine gratis to the Filipino Community Center, 837 N. La Salle Street Chicago, Illinois? Do you have enough influence with the Manila dailies in English and the various publications in Tagalog, Ilocano, and East Visayan to ask them to do likewise? The Club at present does not receive a single publication from the Philippines. More than anything else, the boys need to realize that they are not forgotten, and a full-time Secretary, paid by the Philippines, to work with the various agencies that are willing to spend money here, would cause them to realize this. It has never been tried. Why shouldn't it be tried? . . . I found Kansas a terribly dry place. The farmers have not had a crop for three years. Trees that have been forty years growing, are dying. This winter will be a hard one on people in Kansas. . . . A word or two more about the Filipino-American relationships. I have been encouraging the boys to 'sell' Filipino culture to the Americans. The Stockton boys might acquire an Amorsolo to donate to the art museum—the city has really a fine museum for such a small place, donated by some rich individual. Griffith, of Silver, Burdett & Company, sent two of the Stockton Filipino associations the Philippine Edition of the music books we use in the Philippine schools. These contain many folk-songs which could be used in work among the Filipino children here, of whom there are quite a number. They also contain songs for the adults, including the National Hymn. Griffith wrote fine letters to the men in charge suggesting a pageant by the Filipinos in the city, stating that he and his office in New York

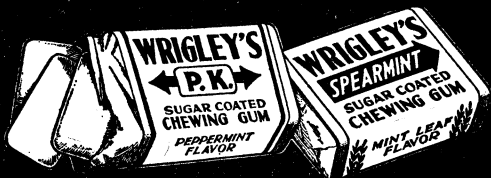
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would be ready to help plan it. I believe that public libraries in large cities where there are many Filipinos would subscribe to Philippine periodicals if the suggestion were made by the Filipino population. This I have also suggested to the men. Some day, when I return, I shall suggest to Mr. I. Beck that he send some of the Filipino records to a few of the Filipino clubs in America. Brunswick has many of such records, I believe. Then there are a number of music houses in Manila which might send sheet music gratis to these clubs. I really can not see why so many organizations which do local welfare work in the Philippines should not do a little for the many hundreds of Filipinos congregated in large centers in America. Some may say that would help to keep the fellows in America instead of coming home. I disagree. It would, on the contrary, remind them of their home land. Besides, why *should* they go home if they want to remain?"

I take great pleasure in making note here of the organization of THE PHILIPPINE BOOK GUILD on the 28th of last month. The aim of the Guild is to encourage the development of Philippine literature in English by publishing the works of local writers in a series of volumes to be known as the "Contemporary Philippine Literature Series" of uniform format and to sell at a peso retail each. The organization is not formed for profit, but should profits accrue, prize awards may be issued at the discretion of the Board of Editors. Any person interested in the aims of the Guild may become a member upon donation of a sum of not less than twenty pesos, after which no further demands will be made upon him. Members will be entitled to copies of the books published at a discount of fifty per cent for a period of five years. The first fifty persons to join the Guild will be considered Charter Members. Editions will be limited to one thousand copies, and authors will receive no direct compensation other than ten free copies of their book, except when a second edition is published, in which case royalties will be paid. Copyrights will be held by the Guild. The Guild will aim to publish at least two but not more than four books each year. A Board of Editors will decide upon the books to be published by majority vote and will also be in complete control of the enterprise. The original Board is composed of the following members: Alfredo E. Litiatco, Chairman, Manuel E. Arguilla, Secretary, Mrs. Paz Marquez Benitez, A. V. H. Hartendorp, Francisco Icasiano, Salvador P. Lopez, Federico Mangahas,

Arturo B. Rotor, Jose Garcia Villa, and Carlos Quirino, the latter being also the Business Manager. Others may be asked to join the Board in case of the resignations of any of the present members. Alfredo E. Litiatco was elected Chairman not only because of his considerable editorial gifts, demonstrated over several years as the short-story editor of the *Graphic*, but because he is the originator of the plan of organization which was only slightly amended in the form it finally assumed. I take pride in the fact, that the organization meeting was held in my office between the hours of five and eight with the usual tea accompaniment plus scotch and soda because this was a special occasion. Mrs. Quirino and Mrs. Arguilla were among those present. Readers of the Philippine Magazine, desirous of becoming members of the Guild, may send their checks (made out to the Guild) to the Philippine Magazine office. I believe that with the support legitimately to be expected, this organization will fill a need that has long been felt. It has been practically impossible to find a publisher in the Philippines for any book not a school book with an almost guaranteed sale, and the few books of a literary nature that have been published are sold at a price beyond the means of a considerable group of people who would otherwise buy them. The whole thing is designed to be a cooperative effort between authors, editors, and the book-reading public. While authors will receive no direct compensation, at least on first editions, they will not be anything out of pocket, and as most of our writers are young they can well afford to wait for a financial return until they are made better known through the inclusion of their works in the series. The members of the Board of Editors and even the Business Manager will also receive no pay, at least for the present. Those who make donations to the Guild will get their money back in the form of discounts on books according to the plan. It was believed necessary to constitute the Board of Editors in a rather arbitrary fashion, but it was they who originated the plan among themselves, and no one could rightfully challenge their intention to assume the control of the enterprise so necessary to successful management. Neither could their competence be questioned (present company excepted, of course), for they are fully representative of our local literary world,—as distinct from the journalistic. The names of the Charter members of the Philippine Book Guild will be printed on the fly-leaf of all of the volumes in the Contemporary Philippine Literature Series. I'd like to see the names of a good many Philippine Magazine readers in that list.

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News Summary

(Continued from page 527)

The National Council for the Prevention of War, in session in Washington, urges the withdrawal of American military and naval forces and advisers from the Philippines.

Other Countries

Sept. 14.—Chancellor Adolf Hitler states at Nuremberg that Germany will declare war on Russia if a communist movement ever develops in Germany.

General Emilio Mola, rebel commander, orders a five-day rest for his troops at San Sebastian. Government forces have taken strong positions to the southwest, and Mola's situation appears doubtful to observers despite his recent successes.

Representatives of the Little Entente nations meeting at Prague issue a communique demanding the inclusion of eastern Europe in a new Locarno treaty, declaring they will not tolerate foreign interference in their affairs and reasserting their faith in the League of Nations as the best means of insuring international cooperation and urging the strengthening of its authority. They also pledge themselves to a policy of strict neutrality in regard to Spain.

Sept. 15.—Reported that the Mexican steamer *Magallanes* carrying arms and munitions for the Spanish government, has reached Cartagena. A government spokesman expresses concern over the lack of arms, stating that the government has all the men it wants but needs more arms, while the rebels have plenty of arms but not enough men. The *New York Times* correspondent states that German airmen are openly assisting the rebels, making no pretense of even wearing the Spanish uniform, and that they are turning the tide in favor of the rebels at Talavera. The Basque nationalists establish a virtually autonomous government in northern Spain. The Russian Communist Party opens a campaign among the women of the country to raise funds for the purchase of food for the Republican women and children of Spain. "Foreign fascists are sending bombs, bullets, and poison gas," says *Pravda*. "Our women will send bread and food to help the Spanish."

New strikes to secure the enforcement of the forty-hour labor laws and political disturbances sweep France.

Speculation is aroused in Chinese diplomatic circles over the recent Tokyo visit of Sir Hugh Montgomery Knatchbull-Hugessen, new British Ambassador to China, while en route to China to assume his new duties, and it is asked whether the visit can be the prelude to a new Anglo-Japanese alliance.

A clash is reported at Pakhoi between Japanese and soldiers of the Old Nineteenth Route Army. Japanese at Canton charge that Chiang Kai-shek's reluctance to use force in expelling the Army men from Pakhoi is "evidence of his insincerity."

Sept. 16.—Heavy fighting as reported on the Talavera and Huesca fronts while the rebels are attempting to maintain a blockade of Bilbao and San tander, hoping to starve the residents into submission.

The Italian government is reported to have decided to call a conference shortly of Italian, Austrian, and Hungarian representatives to discuss central European affairs. A few days ago Germany and Italy refused the British invitation to open a conference for drawing up

a new Locarno pact on September 19, saying they needed more time for diplomatic preparations.

Reported that Gen. Oong Chao-Yuan, commanding the old Nineteenth Route Army at Pakhoi, has refused to leave the city as ordered by the Nanking government and is continuing to throw up defense works against the Japanese. General Oong was the hero who held the Woosung forts below Shanghai for many days during the Shanghai "incident". The Japanese deny they have landed at Pakhoi or that they intend to occupy Hoihow on Hainan Island as a base for operations, and state that the navy is under orders to make no aggressive moves unless fired upon.

Sept. 17.—The Alcazar fortress near Toledo is blown up by government forces after the fascist occupants, including women and children, had rejected a final warning to surrender. Only two of four mines were exploded, government officers saying they would not explode them unless resistance still continues. Later reports state that although more than half of the 1700 occupants of the fort were killed, the remaining men are still fighting off the invaders in the cellars, while women and children have taken refuge in remote corners. Rebel headquarters at Burgos claims that the insurgents now control more than half of Spain.

Chinese troops at Pakhoi are withdrawn following a conference between Nanking and the provincial officials.

Sept. 18.—The Russian Commissar of Defense states that if attacked, Russia will carry the war into enemy territory. Premier Leon Blum of France states that though France is divided by conflicting parties, all would unite to defend French soil. Both pronouncements are accepted as replies to Hitler's recent sabre-rattling pronouncements.

Sept. 19.—Chinese troops stationed at Fengtai, a strategic railway junction a few miles southwest of Peiping, are suddenly withdrawing upon Japanese demand following Chinese apologies for an assault by Chinese soldiers on a Japanese mounted officer and his orderly. For many weeks the town has been the scene of growing friction because both Chinese and Japanese troops are stationed there, the Chinese claiming that the Japanese were attempting to expel the Chinese troops so they could take over their barracks.

Sept. 20.—Italy hints at a desire to refund the Italian war debt to the United States, amounting to slightly more than \$1,000,000,000, and to obtain new loans.

Sept. 21.—Reported that the rebels have launched a major offensive against Madrid and are approaching the capital from four directions, having occupied also the Huermeces Pass dominating the Madrid-Zaragoza road. They claim a victory, too, at Talavera. The Alcazar fort is still resisting. A German daily publishes a report to the effect that Russian airplanes have arrived at Barcelona for the use of the Spanish government and also that 75,000 Russian rifles recently reached Madrid.

Reported that Russia is concentrating a new and secret flotilla of between forty and fifty submarines at Vladivostok to guard against the possibility of a Japanese attack.

Sept. 22.—The Madrid *La Voz* charges that an "Italian dictatorship" has been set up in Mallorca after the arrival of eleven seaplanes commanded by an Italian. "Mallorca has actually been made an Italian colony."

The League of Nations Assembly decides to seat temporarily the delegates from Ethiopia, the move being led by Russia, Netherlands, and New Zealand, after France had voiced a plan to expel them immediately and after the credentials committee had recommended to refer the question as to whether Ethiopia is still an independent nation to the World Court at the Hague, thus attempting to dodge the issue. The delegation presented a memorandum declaring that thirty-six provinces remain loyal to the native government at Gore. The Assembly elects Dr. Carlos Savedra Llamas of Argentine President.

A party of Japanese consular officials from Canton land at Pakhoi under the guns of nine Japanese warships and with a party of armed marines as an escort to investigate the recent killing there of a Japanese merchant by Chinese. Chinese officials also arrive to conduct a separate investigation.

Sept. 23.—While the Spanish government claims successes for its airmen at Oviedo, Cordoba, and Granada, the rebels claim they have captured Maqueda and Torrijos, opening the way to Toledo where the remnants of the rebels in the Alcazar fortress are still holding out.

Three Japanese marines are shot, one of them fatally, presumably by Chinese in the Hongkew district, a Japanese populated area in Shanghai, and a naval landing party enforces what amounts to martial in a large part of the International Settlement. In Tokyo, Admiral Osumi Nagano, Minister of the Navy, assumes personal command of the fleet.

Sept. 24.—Rebels converging on Madrid state they expect to take the capital before October 15. Loyalists in Bilbao are still holding out despite a serious food shortage. Government forces are reported to have suffered heavy losses in the fighting near Toledo.

The Bank of France raises the discount rate from 2 to 5% in an effort to stem the exodus of gold. Over \$154,000,000 has been shipped from Paris to New York since August 7.

Despite Chinese protests, Japanese marines remain in control of a large section of Shanghai's International Settlement, with Japanese armored cars and motorcycles equipped with machine guns held in readiness at strategic points. Rear Admiral Eijiro Kondo addresses a proclamation to the entire population of Shanghai warning them "to keep their heads cool" and declaring that the navy in occupying a part of the Settlement is basing its action upon the "right of self-defense". "May the prudent citizenry clearly understand the intention of the Japanese navy by avoiding unlawful acts and keeping themselves concerned with their daily tasks". An attaché states that the "navy is determined that the sacrifice of Japanese lives does not come to nought; adhering to the motto, 'action before words', we shall act in accordance with our judgment". The Chinese declare martial law in Chinese areas throughout Shanghai as the tension mounts. Shanghai Japanese petition Tokyo to "immediately dispatch to China land and sea forces sufficient to accord full protection to Japanese lives and property in China". Maj.-Gen. Takayoshi Matsumuro, Peiping Resident Officer of the Japanese Army in North China states: "I personally think that the limit of patience has been reached. We must teach and advise the Chinese, and if they don't listen we must slap their faces". Newspapers in Japan declare that the government must take drastic measures to protect the 100,000 Japanese nationals in China, using force if necessary.

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Emperor Hirohito goes to Yokosuka naval base and board the battleship *Hiei* for Hokkaido to witness the annual army maneuvers there. He is expected to return to Tokyo about October 12. The September issue of the American magazine *Fortune*, a special Japanese issue, is banned from Japan on the ground that it contains "prohibited pictures."

Sept. 25.—Captain Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, in a speech before the League Assembly advocates the divorcement of the League Covenant from the Versailles treaty and also asks that a committee be formed under League auspices to inquire into the possibility of arms limitation and of insuring to all nations access to the world's raw materials, thereby eliminating one of the principal reasons for war.

Reported that France will devalue the franc to establish it as 100 to the pound sterling and 20 to the dollar, France having previously asked other countries not to reduce their currencies further. British and American cooperation is expected to avert a crisis. The British government states it welcomes France's readjustment of its currency and the U. S. Treasury Department declares that the three nations will use all appropriate available resources to avoid any disturbance in international exchange. Favorable economic repercussions are predicted.

A spokesman for the Japanese Ambassador to China states that Chiang Kai-shek, head of the Chinese government, could settle the present crisis with one word but that he appears to lack sincerity. "Unless China shows a greater spirit to settle the problems involved, Japan will be forced to take stringent measures."

Sept. 26.—Reported that Toledo has fallen to the rebels and that Alcazar defenders have been relieved. Bloody air raids are visited on Bilbao where fascist hostages are being slaughtered with machine guns by maddened loyalists.

Switzerland decides to devalue the Swiss franc and Holland places an embargo on gold exports.

Japan sends eight more destroyers to Shanghai.

Sept. 28.—The Spanish government issues a proclamation declaring that it "wishes to hide nothing from the public. We consider it our duty to inform the people that the enemy, profiting from superiority in arms furnished by foreign powers, arms which mean payment in advance of several pieces of our territory, are now making the greatest effort to approach the republican capital which remains the heart of the struggle against fascism". The proclamation appeals to the Catalans, Basques, Galicians, Valencians, and Andalusians to rally to the defense.

Maxim Litvinov, Soviet Foreign Commissioner, tells the League Assembly that Russia has refrained from openly aiding the Madrid government because of fear of the possibility of an international conflict, although Russia considers "national socialism and fascism as deadly enemies to the working people and civilization itself, Russia, however, never preaching a crusade against the countries preaching these theories of government."

Minister of Foreign Affairs H. Arita states that Chinese "edicts exhorting friendship with Japan serve no useful purpose and that more constructive efforts must be made to eradicate once for all the fundamental cause of the anti-Japanese trouble. . . . China stands now at momentous cross-roads and must decide whether or not to shake hands with Japan. . . . The Japanese army and navy are ready for whatever measures are necessary to suppress the anti-Japanese campaign."

Sept. 29.—President Manuel Azaña states that the Spanish loyalists are not fighting for communism or socialism, but for political liberty. "The fighting would have been over long ago if not for foreign aid to the rebels." Don Carlos de Bourbon, aged 87, pretender to the throne, and a cousin of ex-King Alfonso, dies at Vienna from injuries sustained in an automobile accident. Reports yesterday were to the effect that his son was killed on the Devo front.

Mackenzie King, Primer Minister of Canada, states before the League Assembly that Canada is not prepared to apply sanctions automatically in all disputes of the League as the Canadian parliament would have to approve sanctions.

Britain declares martial law in Palestine to end the reign of terror inaugurated by Arabs several months ago in opposition to further Jewish immigration.

A Chinese government spokesman states that peaceful settlement of the Sino-Japanese difficulties "is as much Japan's responsibility as China's". Three additional Japanese warships arrive at Shanghai and land marines, bringing the total to around 3,500. It is rumored that Japan has demanded "autonomy" for the five northern provinces of China, economic "cooperation", right to station troops at Yangtze ports and on Hainan Islands, and right to censor school books and inspect schools to suppress "anti-Japanese education".

Sept. 30.—The Spanish government calls two new classes to the colors and also drafts bricklayers and cement workers and engineers to assist in the defenses of Madrid. A card system for food rationing has been established.

Sean Lester, League High Commissioner of the Free City of Danzig, is appointed Deputy Secretary General of the League. His forthcoming removal from Danzig is regarded as a concession to Germany and to the Danzig nazis who have repeatedly attacked his administration.

Reported that the Chinese reply to the Japanese demands consists of a series of counter demands, including withdrawal of Japanese naval reinforcements dispatched to China recently, withdrawal of Japanese troops from Fengtai, suppression of Japanese "Ronin" elements especially in connection with the smuggling activities in North China, and cessation of interference in East Hopei.

Leaders of the Japanese army and navy are reported to be pressing the government to make sweeping administrative changes "without delay and without discussion". A "control board" within the Cabinet is wanted to formulate national policy under a

minister without portfolio; also consolidation of the foreign and overseas ministries, of the ministries of agriculture, commerce, and industry, and of the departments of railroads and communications.

Oct. 1.—While rebels report they have driven ahead along the main road to within twenty miles from Madrid, the Spanish Parliament, meeting for the first time since the outbreak of the rebellion, approves an autonomous status for the Basque regions to the north. The Madrid Bar Association addresses a protest to the world, charging that Moorish legionnaires brought in by the rebels and their fascist allies are slaughtering thousands of helpless workers and peasants. In rebel quarters, Gen. Francisco Franco is now referred to as the Chief of the Provisional Government.

Japanese marines are heavily reinforced and take over all patrols in the Hongkew District, erecting barbed wire entanglements and barricades at strategic street corners, blocking traffic. The men wear bullet-proof vests and are armed with rifles with fixed bayonets; armored cars and motorcycles mounting machine guns are running through the streets.

The U. S. S. *Augusta*, flagship of the American Asiatic Fleet, with Admiral Orin G. Murfin aboard, arrives at Shanghai, several days ahead of schedule. Within a fortnight, naval concentration at Shanghai will be the greatest in China since 1932 with the arrival of American, British, French, and Japanese ships.

Oct. 2.—Heavy concentrations of Chinese troops are reported to be taking place along the Shanghai-Nanking and the Shanghai-Hangchow railways, with at least 75,000 troops masses between Shanghai and Nanking alone.



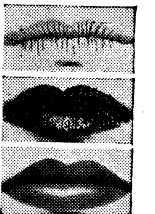
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Oct. 3.—Smashing rebel victories are reported from Spain. More than 8,000 Arab and Spanish Foreign Legion troops land at Cadiz, together with 34 tri-motored planes, alleged to include foreign war planes. Carlos Galladro, Spanish delegate to the League, defends the government and declares it was instituted with the support of almost the entire Spanish people.

Pravda, Russian daily, states following naval and air maneuvers at Vladivostok that Russia's Pacific coast line is impregnable and that any military force which attempts to land would be hurled into the sea. The statement is regarded as a warning to Japan.

Disclosed at London that Britain has annexed eight islands of the Phoenix Archipelago in the South Seas, involving only 12 square miles of land and a population of 60 persons, which are considered valuable from a naval viewpoint.

Oct. 4.—Extensive rioting follows in London when crowds attack a parade of Sir Oswald Mosely's "Black Shirts", English fascist organization. The crowds force cancellation of the parade permit, shouting, "Kill Mosely". Mosely states that the government has surrendered to the Red Terror.

In Paris rightists and communists engage in serious rioting and many are arrested.

Oct. 5.—General Franco reported to be marshaling an army of 150,000 disciplined troops for a drive on Madrid. He has already selected a cabinet to rule Spain if he is successful.

Italy devalues the lira, the new rate being 19 to the dollar. By decree rents may not be increased during the next two years and severe penalties are likewise placed on attempts to increase the price of gas, electricity, and transportation. Strict measures are being taken to control the cost of foodstuffs also.

Kazue Kuwajima, Chief of the Bureau of Asiatic Affairs of the Japanese Foreign Office, states at Shanghai that the reason Sino-Japanese negotiations

"have not been proceeding smoothly is that the Chinese are not acting in good faith. What Japan wants is not platitudes, but action. All difficulties will disappear once Nanking realizes Japan's intentions and realizes that China's policies have been wrong. China must reflect on this". The Tokyo Foreign Office spokesman states concerning reports abroad that the United States and Britain have made representations to Japan with respect to the possible effects which a war in China might have on their interests, that Japan assumes a "hands-off" attitude on their part and will not tolerate any interference with its actions in China.

Oct. 6.—Asturian miners fight their way into Oviedo at a heavy loss but so entrench themselves that the rebels' chances of ousting them is said to be slight.

H. H. Kung, Acting President of the Executive Yuan, states at Shanghai: "We hope for a peaceful settlement of all pending Sino-Japanese questions and believe this can be achieved, but only provided Japan adheres to its repeated declarations that it will respect Chinese sovereignty, independence, and administrative integrity of the Central Government. Under these conditions we are willing to meet Japan or any other nation more than half-way. We are a peace-loving people. We don't believe war can settle anything permanently. However, we can not sell our birthright. If peaceful efforts fail to protect us, we must defend ourselves by all means until the end". Chiang Kai-shek stages a mammoth military review at Nanking shortly after his return from Canton where he succeeded in settling the South China rebellion. There are veiled references in some Chinese quarters to possible Russian assistance to China, and a call of British officials on Ambassador Shigeru Kawagoe, strengthens reports that the British are seeking to play a part in untangling the situation. Reported that more than 28,000,000 silver dollars were shipped from Shanghai to Hongkong on the S.S. President Hoover last week, and that another shipment of 2,000,000 went on the customs cruiser Hoising today, all to be deposited in three leading Chinese banks. Officials refuse to comment on the object of the transfer. The Japanese Ambassador admits he is "perplexed and worried".

Oct. 7.—The Spanish rebels are reported to be within striking distance of Madrid and to be demanding immediate surrender on threat of destroying the city. Russia issues a communique declaring that if the violations of the Spanish neutrality agreement are not stopped immediately, it will consider itself freed of the obligations contained in the agreement, and charging Portugal with open violation, and also making specific reference to German and Italian munition shipments to the Spanish insurgents. "The rebels possess many bombing planes of German and Italian origin which did not previously belong to the Spanish army. The communique causes a serious situation and the cry of war again rings throughout Europe.

Britain proposes to the United States and Japan that article 19 of the Washington Treaty banning fortifications in certain parts of their possessions in the Pacific be renewed upon the expiration of the treaty at the end of this year and also that they agree to establish no airbases in the unfortified zones. Japan is reported to be in agreement provided the article be revised to give Japan "fairer treatment in the light of the changed international situation". Japanese naval officers point out that the United States and British limitations apply to relatively small and far away areas, while Japan is forbidden to increase its fortifications in large, vital areas such as Formosa, the Bonins, Loochoos, Kuriles, and Pescadores. Lord Rothermere, noted London publisher, states at Shanghai after a visit to Japan that British are friendly to Japan's aspirations and that the Japanese have no intention of pushing the present dispute to a point where it might seem its policy is a challenge to British, American, and other foreign interests, or an attempt to encroach further on Chinese territory. He reiterates his regret at the termination of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, stating that there is no reason why the terms shouldn't have been changed to satisfy American susceptibilities.

Oct. 8.—A German spokesman denies the Russian charges of German aid to the Spanish rebels.

Fighting between the Arabs and the British in Palestine is continuing.

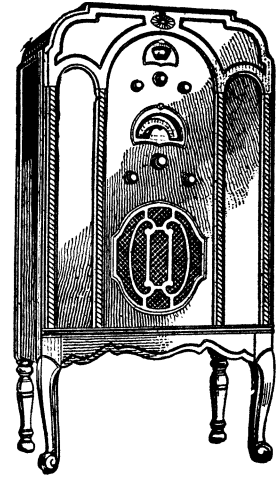
In an interview between Chiang Kai-shek and Ambassador Kawagoe, the former is reported to have declared that Japan must recognize China's territorial integrity and must treat China as an equal in negotiations. Communiques later issued by both parties are interpreted as meaning that China will definitely resist Japan if it continues its present policy.

Alarm is created by the establishment of Japanese army camps near four important salt fields near Tientsin, and salt workers fear further grabbing of the salt business on which several hundred thousands of Chinese depend for a livelihood.

Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, newly appointed Governor of Formosa, is reported to intend to establish Japanese agencies in Foochow, Canton, Amoy, Swatow, Honkong, and other cities in line with the Japanese government's "southward advance policy."

Benigno Ramos, Filipino Sakdal leader in hiding in Japan, declares in a speech before the Tokyo Young Men's Educational Alliance that "American political autonomy for the Philippines is a joke. Economically our people are bound hand and foot to the United States. We can not send our products to other countries (sic), can not contract loans in foreign countries, can not determine the kind of immigrants we should receive and our troops are under the command of an American General. It is the American government and not the Commonwealth government that decides all important questions". A number of high Japanese officials attended the lecture.

Oct. 9.—Following Wednesday's warning, Russia sends interested nations a second protest charging Portugal with violations of neutrality and demanding



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that an impartial commission be sent to the Spanish-Portuguese border to investigate on the spot the true state of affairs. The protest lists specific allegations of neutrality violation.

The Japanese Embassy spokesman in China states that the Chiang-Kawagoe conference does not warrant optimism and states "it is impossible to change our decision." The newspaper *Yumiri* states that Japan's demands include joint defense against communist invasions, virtual autonomy of the five northern provinces, sincere efforts to control anti-Japanism, revision of excessive tariff rates, completion of Sino-Japanese traffic connections including the Shanghai-Fukuoka airline, appointment of Japanese advisers in all departments of the Nanking government.

Oct. 10.—Soviet officials are reported to be disappointed by the "inconclusive action of the Spanish neu-

trality committee which met at London and agreed to submit the various charges made to the various powers concerned. The Italian delegate submitted counter-charges and France failed to back up Russia for fear of Germany whose delegates declared Germany would consider itself free to act if the agreement were destroyed by the "unilateral decision of any one state". The Russian proposal to send a commission to investigate is held in abeyance. It is said that Russia has decided to continue to cooperate for the present.

Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg declares himself dictator of Austria, reportedly with the full consent of Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy. He dissolved all semi-military organizations and ordered the regular troops to maintain a state of readiness.

Simultaneously with the Austrian move, Mussolini orders increased production in munition factories and authorizes the construction of new airplane factories and new air fields, also ordering an increase in the naval personnel.

Jacques le Hideux, President of the Paris Bankers Association, and three others are accused by the government of publishing inaccurate reports concerning the reserves of a large accident insurance company, it being stated that he is the financial backer of the Croix de Feu, a fascist organization now dissolved by government order.

Oct. 11.—New clashes break out between communist and fascist groups in London and Liverpool, and in several French cities.

The Arab High Committee calls off the general strike which has lasted some 175 days to await the arrival of a British royal commission which will investigate the Arab grievances against the Jews in Palestine.

Oct. 12.—Rebels cut the Albreche river power lines, depriving Madrid of four-fifths of its electric supply.

Germany presents a note to Britain stating that the proposed Anglo-Russian naval treaty will upset the balance of power in the Baltic Sea.

Japanese Cabinet officials declare they will be forced to resign if the army insists on the immediate adoption of its reorganization plans "without discussion".

Oct. 13.—The Rebels now occupy important sectors around Madrid from the south to the northeast, but it is believed the Madrid-Valencia Railway is still operating and it is thought that Franco is not yet ready to order a general advance.

Russia delivers another note to the European Spanish neutrality committee, demanding immediate action to correct the alleged abuses. Foreign Com-

missar Litvinov is reported to have been in Paris since last Monday.

Reported that the British Treasury has agreed in principle to grant credits to China it is stated in Chinese quarters in London. The British deny that the negotiations have been completed.

Reported that Japanese quasi-official and financial agencies have invited British capital to share in the development of the Tientsin Electric Company. Foreign ownership or operation of public utilities is forbidden by Chinese law and the corporation has already been ruled illegal.

Oct. 14.—King Leopold of Belgium tells the Council of Ministers that "alliances with a single country would weaken our position; Belgium must pursue a policy exclusively and wholly Belgian". He also orders the lengthening of the period of compulsory military training. French and British diplomats are reported to be alarmed at the attitude of the Belgian King.

Seventy-seven leading Peiping educators sign a manifesto urging the abolition of the Tanku and Houmetzu agreements, demanding the cessation of all illegal military activities in North China, the halting of all alien interference in Chinese affairs, and the enforcement of anti-smuggling laws. Japanese residents are reported to be angered by this "anti-Japanese move". Two hundred more Japanese marines land in Shanghai armed with new rifles and sub-machine guns.

Reports of a British loan to China disturb Japanese officials who state this might "disturb the equilibrium of eastern Asia and menace Manchukuo."

Oct. 15.—Reported that Chancellor Hitler has answered Britain's questionnaire regarding the proposed new Locarno pact, declaring he is willing to join in an antiwar agreement with England, France, Belgium, and Italy, but saying nothing about the countries of eastern and southeastern Europe.

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By the Weather Bureau

Sunrise and Sunset
(Upper Limb)



	Rises	Sets
Nov. 5.	05:52 a.m.	5:27 a.m.
Nov. 10.	05:55 a.m.	5:25 a.m.
Nov. 15.	05:57 a.m.	5:24 p.m.
Nov. 20.	06:00 a.m.	5:24 p.m.
Nov. 25.	06:02 a.m.	5:25 p.m.
Nov. 30.	06:05 a.m.	5:24 p.m.

Moonrise and Moonset
(Upper Limb)

	Rises	Sets
November 1.	7:44 p.m.	07:42 a.m.
November 2.	8:24 p.m.	08:45 a.m.
November 3.	9:26 p.m.	09:45 a.m.
November 4.	10:24 p.m.	10:39 a.m.
November 5.	11:19 p.m.	11:28 a.m.
November 6.		12:12 p.m.
November 7.	00:11 a.m.	12:52 p.m.
November 8.	1:00 a.m.	1:30 p.m.
November 9.	1:48 a.m.	2:06 p.m.
November 10.	2:34 a.m.	2:42 p.m.
November 11.	03:21 a.m.	3:19 p.m.
November 12.	04:08 a.m.	3:58 p.m.
November 13.	04:57 a.m.	4:38 p.m.
November 14.	05:47 a.m.	5:22 p.m.
November 15.	06:37 a.m.	6:09 p.m.
November 16.	07:28 a.m.	6:58 p.m.
November 17.	08:18 a.m.	7:50 p.m.
November 18.	09:08 a.m.	8:43 p.m.
November 19.	09:55 a.m.	9:36 p.m.
November 20.	10:39 a.m.	10:29 p.m.
November 21.	11:23 a.m.	11:23 p.m.
November 22.	12:05 p.m.	
November 23.	12:48 p.m.	00:17 a.m.
November 24.	1:31 p.m.	1:12 a.m.
November 25.	2:17 p.m.	2:09 a.m.
November 26.	3:07 p.m.	3:09 a.m.
November 27.	4:01 p.m.	4:12 a.m.
November 28.	5:01 p.m.	5:17 a.m.
November 29.	6:03 p.m.	6:23 a.m.
November 30.	7:06 p.m.	7:26 a.m.

Phases of the Moon

Last Quarter on the 6th at	9:28 a. m.
New Moon on the 14th at	12:42 p. m.
First Quarter on the 22nd	9:19 a. m.
Full Moon on the 29th at	12:12 a. m.
Apogee on the 12th at	5:48 p. m.
Perigee on the 27th at	10:24 p. m.

The Planets for the 15th

MERCURY rises at 5:52 a. m. and sets at 5:14 p. m. The planet is too close to the sun for observation.

VENUS rises at 8:39 a. m. and sets at 7:43 p. m. In the early evening the planet may be found in the western sky.

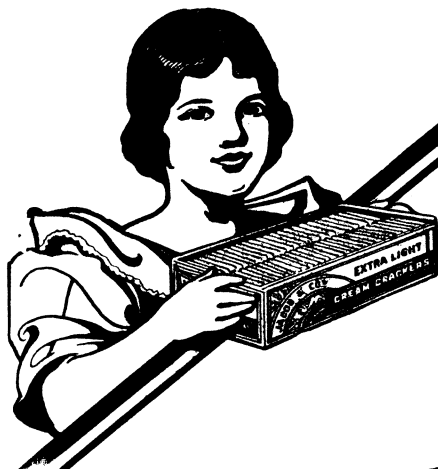
MARS rises at 2:23 a. m. and sets at 2:25 p. m. In the early morning the planet may be seen in the eastern sky in the constellation of Virgo.

JUPITER rises at 8:28 a. m. and sets at 7:38 p. m. Just after sunset the planet may be found in the western sky in the constellation of Ophiuchi.

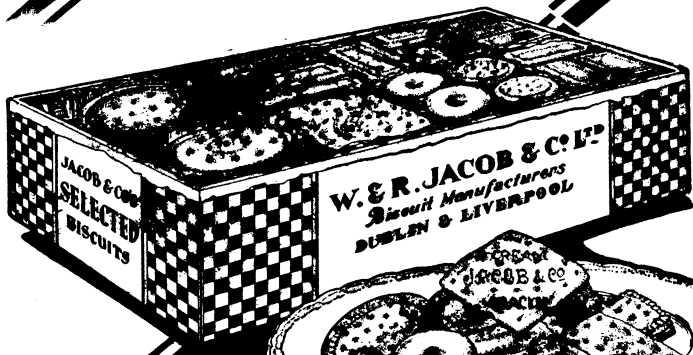
SATURN rises at 01:38 p. m. and sets at 01:22 a. m. of the 16th. At 9 p. m. the planet may be found a little to the west of the meridian and to the south of the constellation of Pisces.

Principal Bright Stars for 9:00 p. m.

North of the Zenith	South of the Zenith
Capella in Auriga	Rigel and Betelgeuse in Orion
Aldebaran in Taurus	Achernar in Eridanus
Deneb in Cygnus	Formalhaut in Piscis Australis
Vega in Lyra	Altair in Aquila



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December, 1936

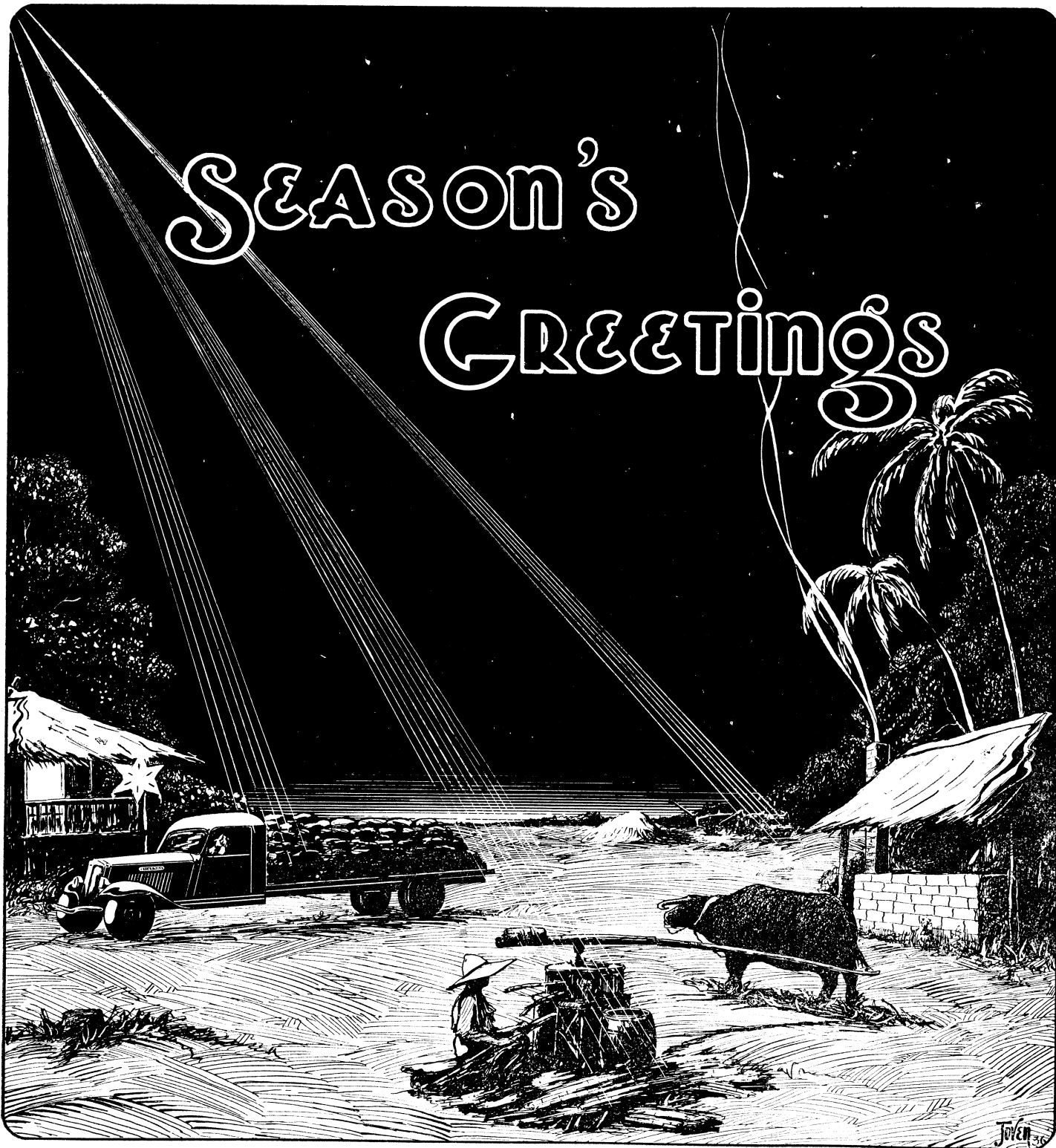
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PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

A. V. H. HARTENDORP, *Editor and Publisher*



VOL. XXXIII

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Philippine Economic Conditions

By J. Bartlett Richards

American Trade Commissioner



EXPORTS appear to have been reduced in October, with copra shipments unusually small. Hemp shipments to Japan were good but shipments to Europe naturally fell off on the imposition of the higher freight rates October 1. Leaf tobacco exports continued negligible while cigar shipments failed to improve. Other export products went in good volume.

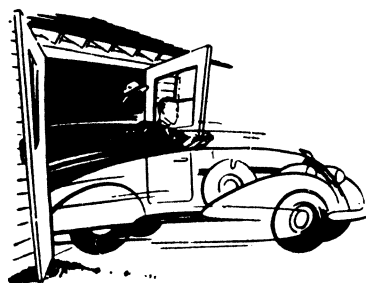
There were no local sales of export quota sugar during the month. The market for domestic quota sugar was very inactive with a considerable variance between buyers' and sellers' ideas of price. The tone of the market was easy at the end of the month.

Copra arrivals were below expectations and demand for oil continued good, with the result that the market was strong during the first three weeks of the month. The gain was lost during the last week of the month when buyers withdrew being unable to reconcile copra and oil prices. A firmer market was indicated at the end of the month, however, with a seasonal decline in production expected. Exports were exceptionally small in October and all went to the United States. Stocks increased.

The coconut oil market was strong, especially for prompt deliveries. Exports were good, although slightly lower than in September. Stocks increased but are still lower than they were a year ago. The American market for copra meal has apparently been amply supplied and the price fell off. It is still considerably above the equivalent European price for cake but there were some sales of cake to Europe during the month. Production and export of desiccated coconut continue to increase, but with the present high price of coconuts, producers are finding their profits reduced to the vanishing point. The London and Japanese markets for hemp were firm and the American market steady. Local prices advanced on all grades. Exports to Japan were good but shipments to Europe fell off, as was to be expected, following the heavy September shipments. Exports to the United States continued moderate. Balings were reduced, but stocks were increased by approximately the amount of the September decrease.

The rice market was inactive with prices lower. Sales of imported rice continued and a little new crop rice of early varieties appeared on the market. The typhoon and floods in Central Luzon in early October appear to have caused less damage than was at first feared and the current crop is expected to be about sufficient to cover domestic consumption requirements, making importation in any volume unlikely next year. The National Rice and Corn Corporation has moved to stabilize palay prices by offering to pay P2.25-P2.50 a caven for palay at producing centers.

Leaf tobacco buying continued, with prices a little easier due to low exports, which were again negligible in October.



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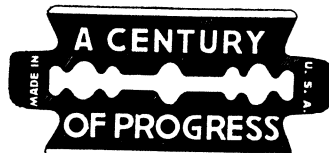
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Gold production reached another new record at P4,232,000. The volume of tonnage milled was also greater than in any previous month. Production for the year may be expected to come close to P44,000,000. The Mining Bill was approved, as was a Bill creating a Bureau of Mines to replace the present Division of Mines in the Bureau of Science.

Import collections were again very good. Commercial letters of credit continued to increase due mainly to opening of credits by one bank to cover the importation of rice. Collections continued excellent.

The demand for cotton textiles has improved slightly and stocks are low, but importers were unwilling to meet the increase in American prices and indents were exceptionally small. Arrivals were moderate from the United States and fairly large from Japan.

Flour imports were very heavy, with two-thirds of the total from the United States. Stocks are large but demand is excellent, although part of it appears to be speculative. Local prices are firm. Imports of sardines were unusually heavy from both Japan and the United States. Stocks are large but the market is firm. Stocks of most imported foodstuffs appear medium to large and demand is very good, due mainly to the fear that imports may be reduced.

With the stock market still strong and active, the demand for automobiles continued excellent. Stocks of high-priced cars have been almost entirely used up and new models are not expected until about the end of the year. Imports were moderate although importers received a substantial shipment of one make of car. Truck sales were good and imports fairly large for this season.

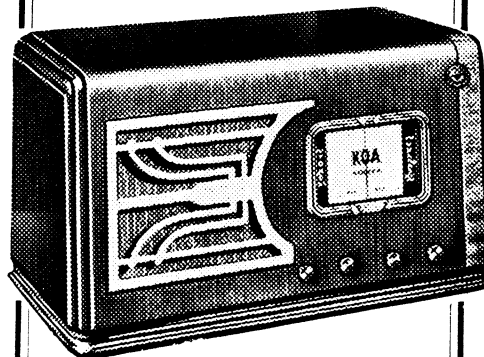
Consolidated bank figures show a continuation of the trend of recent months, with the increase in demand deposits most noticeable. They are nearly double what they were a year ago. There was also the usual increase in overdrafts and in debits to individual accounts. The dollar failed to gain strength in the exchange market.

Export cargoes continued fairly good although apparently somewhat below September. Carloadings were reduced. An airport is being planned for Manila harbor with facilities for both land and seaplanes and a huge hangar for Pan American Airways.

Government revenues continued excellent although not quite keeping up to the rate set earlier in the year. Customs duties were a little lower than in October last year, but total collections by the Bureau of Customs increased due to the payment of taxes on stores of gasoline and lubricating oil in anticipation of increased rates. The ten months figures for the Bureau of Customs and Internal Revenue showed a 20 per cent increase over last year.

Including bills passed in the National Assembly session just closed, expenditures authorized for 1936 total P74,000,000. It is believed that revenue will be nearly as great. For 1937, expenditures authorized total P74,620,000 plus, P8,260,000 in expenditures authorized conditionally on sufficient funds being available from current revenues. New and increased

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taxes imposed for next year are expected to bring in P7,312,000 additional.

Power production continued to increase, totaling 11,499,260 KWH during October, compared with 11,051,979 during September and 10,894,079 in October, 1935. The increase over September is seasonal, being due to the longer month and the shorter days. With daylight saving in effect from November 1, 1936 to January 31, 1937, the residential consumption of current may be expected to decrease slightly in the next few months. For the first ten months of 1936, power production totaled 105,677,661 KWH, an increase of about three per cent over the 102,159,861 KWH produced in the same period of 1935.

The National Assembly has appointed several of its members to a special committee, which will occupy several months in making a survey of public utility services throughout the Commonwealth, with a view to recommending reductions in rates wherever possible. The survey will cover water, gas, electricity and telephone services. Seven sub-committees have been formed to conduct this survey throughout the provinces.

Among the bills passed by the National Assembly was one providing for a National Power Corporation with an appropriation of P250,000 for expenses of organization and surveys. This company would have the right to issue bonds up to P20,000,000, guaranteed by the Commonwealth Government, to finance the construction and operation of electric power plants.

October real estate sales were more than double those for September and exceeded sales for any month,

with one exception, since 1919. The largest individual item was the sale of a race course for about P1,000,000, but even without that the total would have been exceptionally large. Sales for the first ten months of this year total P15,448,994, or 14 percent over the P13,593,685 for the same period last year and somewhat better than the P15,403,079 for the whole of last year. The total for 1936 should exceed the 1935 total by a good margin and may invite comparison with record years in the past, as several notable transactions have not yet been registered. One of these, the sale of the largest modern office building in Manila for approximately P2,300,000, will probably appear in the November figures. Another transaction, the sale of a bank building for an amount in the neighborhood of P1,000,000 to an individual understood to represent a newly organized stock exchange, may appear in the November figures or later. A transaction involving P1,500,000 covering an Escolta office building was completed in August but has not yet been registered due to a technicality.

New building permits fell off a little in October, amounting to P321,140. Permits for repairs came to P36,080. Permits for new construction so far this year are slightly more than double the figure for the same period last year and are expected to continue at about the same rate during the last two months of the year. Permits for repairs exceed last year's by only a moderate margin, in spite of the encouragement offered by the new department opened last year by the Philippine National Bank to handle small loans for renovation and repairs to property. Details for the ten months period are as follows:

	1935 Pesos	1936 Pesos
New construction	2,463,220	5,096,330
Repairs	381,320	416,830
Total	2,844,540	5,513,160

Due to the transfer of the responsibility for radio registrations from the Bureau of Posts to the Bureau of Internal Revenue, figures for October are a little delayed. They will be given in next month's report.

The National Assembly passed a large number of bills during its regular session and the special session which was called immediately thereafter to take up a number of important matters which there was not time to consider during the regular session. Among the bills passed were several concerned with labor and agriculture and a number concerned with taxes and appropriations. A list of some of these is attached.

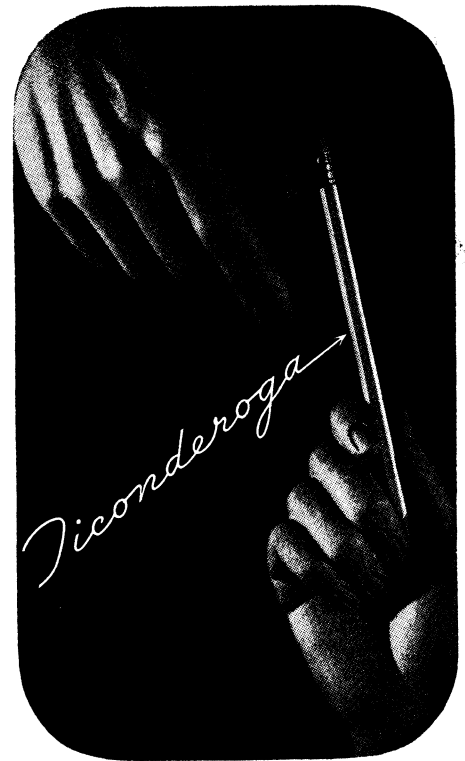
Registration of new corporations was exceptionally great in October. There were 99 new companies registered, with authorized capital of P64,207,200 of which P17,826,083 was subscribed and P5,606,652 paid-up in cash and P317,423 in property. Mining companies were, of course, the most prominent, with 69 registered having P12,798,000 of subscribed capital, of which P3,641,000 was paid-up in cash and P110,000 in property. There were seven brokerage companies formed with P1,718,000 subscribed, of which half was paid-up. Eight investment companies had P735,000 subscribed, of which P456,000 was paid-up in cash and P89,000 in property. A new stock exchange was registered with a subscribed capital of P1,000,000, of which P322,000 was paid-up in cash. Two companies were incorporated for the purpose of doing business as consulting engineers and managers for mines. Their subscribed capital aggregates P620,000, with P155,000 paid-up in cash.

Setting aside these companies, all directly concerned with the mining business, there remain only 12 new corporations, with P1,955,000 of subscribed capital, of which P230,000 was paid-up in cash and P119,000 in property. Notable among these were a construction company with P23,500 subscribed; a club with P401,000; a real estate company with P200,000; a motion picture company with P204,000 and a sporting goods store with P70,000 (the latter two are reincorporations of existing businesses.)

Of the subscribed capital of the newly registered corporations, P2,973,000 was American and the balance Filipino. The American capital was almost entirely in mines, with the exception of P208,000 in brokerage and P40,000 in investment companies.

There were 15 partnerships registered with a paid-up capital of P1,779,000. Of these, 11 with a paid-up capital of P1,742,000 are brokerage firms. Two are small Chinese merchandise firms.

A freak typhoon which crossed north Central Luzon from Isabela to Zambales and then turned around and retraced its course caused heavy loss of life and a good deal of property damage. It does not appear to have affected crop prospects seriously, however.



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News Summary

The Philippines



Oct. 16.—The National Transportation Board, meeting today, is reported to favor a general policy of encouraging the establishment of air connections with foreign countries. A. D. Williams, public works adviser to President Manuel L. Quezon, is elected secretary and executive officer of the Board.

The Bureau of Science opens a laboratory for the manufacture of totaquina, which can be made at one-seventh of the cost of quinine. It is believed that within six years enough cinchona trees will have been planted to supply local needs.

Porfirio de Juan, one of the campaign managers of General Emilio Aguinaldo during the last election, is convicted of sedition and sentenced to five years imprisonment. He will appeal. The case grew out of the nightly meetings held last year at Kawit.

Oct. 17.—The *China Clipper* of the Pan American Airways Company arrives at Cavite carrying Harry W. Frantz of the United Press and other prominent newspaper men on a press flight preliminary to the inauguration of the regular commercial passenger service.

A number of members of the radical Sakdal organization are arrested at Malabon allegedly having confessed complicity in the arson and bombing incidents in Manila on October 3.

Oct. 18.—President Quezon and other officials visit Pampanga and other flood-stricken areas.

Oct. 19.—President Quezon tells Frantz: "Our idea would be to maintain special commercial relations with America not only during the life of the Commonwealth but after independence. If this idea is carried out, it naturally will mean special cultural relations—that is to say that American institutions, American literature and ideas would continue to merit our special attention in the Philippines because countries that are close in commerce tend also to maintain close spiritual relations. Particularly would that be the case between the Philippines and the United States because the English language is the foundation of all public school teaching in the Philip-

ippines including that in the University of the Philippines and other high educational institutions. My honest opinion is that special trade relations between the United States and the Philippines would be mutually beneficial. Not only do we have tropical products needed in the United States, but we have many minerals needed, such as gold, chromite, and manganese. . . . We are also rapidly diversifying our agricultural production. . . ."

The special session of the National Assembly, called by President Quezon last Saturday, opens to consider relief to the storm-hit provinces, readjustment of the present pension systems, a general census for the Philippines next year, etc.

President Quezon accepts the resignation of General Jose Alejandrino from the Council of National Defense.

Oct. 20.—The *China Clipper* with the newspaper men aboard, leaves Cavite early in the morning and meets the *Philippine Clipper* traveling the other way. The latter lands at Cavite completing the final inspection flight and carrying fifteen persons, among them Sen. W. G. McAdoo, Juan T. Trippe, Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney, and others including six newspaper publishers, Roy Howard among the others. Three women, Mrs. McAdoo, Mrs. Trippe, and Mrs. Whitney, among the passengers, are the first women to fly across the Pacific. McAdoo states that the new air service is of great economic significance and will also be a potent factor for peace.

Reported that the police have decoded telegrams from Benigno Ramos, Sakdal chief in hiding in Tokyo, revealing a plan for a series of assassinations, the American High Commissioner and the Archbishop being included in the list. Ramos is reported as denying that he is behind any subversive movements in the Philippines.

Oct. 21.—Howard states that he stands squarely on the statement he issued in Manila in December, last year, declaring that independence is a fading issue, and that he was not voicing his own opinions but had written a reporter's story. He states that at present he does not know of any group, commercial, political, or otherwise, that has the slightest desire to see the Philippines continue under the American flag unless the Filipinos themselves express a definite desire for it. "Any attempt to fix the political and economic future of the Philippines on the basis of a permanent partnership with the United States must be a movement started by the Filipinos themselves. And it will be a matter, very frankly, of educating the American public. The United States is not a colonizing nation. There is now no force in the United States to have the Filipinos remain under the American flag, and, on the other hand, there are very strong interests which will oppose such a move".

The Assembly passes the ₱1,500,000 relief bill on second reading.

After many days of recession, the Manila Stock Exchange records an average gain of 2.4 points to 250.3. Trading is heavy as 12,929,145 shares change hands.

Oct. 22.—President Quezon sends a special message to the Assembly recommending the abolition of the accrued leave privilege for government personnel, stating that this was adopted mainly for the benefit and convenience of those who came from the governing country, the belief being prevalent that white men could not live in the tropics continuously for a long time without serious detriment to their health. With the establishment of the Commonwealth, practically all position now being occupied by Filipinos, the reason for this privilege has disappeared, he declares, and recommends instead a 15-day vacation period and sick leave not to exceed 15 days, both to be cumulative while the officer or employee remains in the service, the maximum, however, not to exceed five months. The President also approves the bill providing that the carriage of goods by sea between the Philippines and other countries will be governed by Congressional law. He accepts the resignation of Associate Justice Claro M. Recto of the Supreme Court, effective November 1.

Reported that the Constabulary in Nueva Ecija, Pangasinan, and Laguna are continuing making arrests and discovering unlicensed arms and dynamite; radical leaders are reported to be fleeing to the mountains.

Assemblyman Benigno S. Aquino in a speech in the Assembly challenges Howard's statements and demands that he name the "formidable minority here against independence". He declares he wishes to serve notice that the Philippines desires independence and will not swerve from the path marked out in the Tydings-McDuffie Act.

Stock market prices again go up an average of 5 points to an all-time high of 256.3. Trading volume was the heaviest in weeks—14,244,740 shares.

Oct. 23.—President Quezon states in a press interview that the prevailing restlessness here is a counterpart of the same movement in other countries and urges that justice be done to the workers as it is not enough for the people to be "taught" to respect and love their government but that they must be in accord with the society in which they live.

The *Philippine Clipper* takes off at 5:45 a. m. for a courtesy flight from Manila to Macao and Hongkong, carrying 27 persons, and arrives at Macao at 11:45. After a luncheon of the passengers with the Portuguese Governor, the Clipper takes off for Hongkong, arriving at 4:10 p. m. where the passengers are dinner guests of the British Governor.

Fernando Maramag, Editor of the *Tribune*, dies, aged 43, after a long illness from tuberculosis although he worked up to a few days of his death.

Oct. 25.—The *Philippine Clipper*, returned to Manila, takes off at Cavite for its return journey to the United States. Senator McAdoo states that he regrets his stay here was so short, but that he has seen everywhere signs of improvement since his visit a year ago.

Oct. 26.—President Quezon appoints Judge Pedro Concepcion, President of the Court of Appeals, to the Supreme Court to take the place of Associate Justice

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Recto, resigned. He extends the session of the Assembly for another three days.

Announced that the Monte de Piedad Building on Plaza Goite has been sold for approximately ₱1,000,000 to a group of brokers.

Oct. 27.—The International Stock Exchange opens in Manila.

The Hawaiian Clipper lands at Cavite on the first commercial trans-Pacific passenger flight of Pan American Airways, approximately eleven months after the first airmail flight, bringing eleven passengers, including two women.

Oct. 28.—President Quezon extends the Assembly session two more days. After hours of acrimonious discussion, the bill providing for the liquidation of the Teachers Pension Fund is passed.

Some one hundred Sakdals are arrested in Pangasinan, bringing total arrests in that province to 141.

Dr. V. S. Clark, former economic adviser to President Quezon, states in his return to New York that

"the tremendous stock boom, which involves every social stratum and has an inflationary effect on other industries, comprises one of the big uncertainties of the Commonwealth régime. If it should collapse it would be a blow financially and psychologically to the people who are inexperienced in mass speculation." Otherwise he found the Philippines the "most prosperous in their history". "The Commonwealth has a better Constitution than ours, and better budget control, and the government actually is sounder financially than the United States. President Quezon is making an admirable record".

Oct. 30.—The Assembly adjourns after passing many bills, including one postponing provincial and municipal elections, and bills liquidating the present pension funds and establishing a new system. A census is also provided for.

Nov. 1.—Daylight saving time goes into effect at midnight, the clock being advanced one hour as authorized by a law recently enacted and made effective by executive order. The object of the law is to make fuller use of daylight hours and to permit workers to quit work earlier in the day.

Nov. 2.—H.M.S. Sandwich, British warship, visits Manila.

Nov. 4.—Dr. Dean S. Fansler and Mrs. Fansler, accompanied by their daughter Priscilla, arrive in Manila after an absence of twelve years. They are on sabbatical leave and will be connected with the faculty of the Far Eastern University for some time. The Fanslers were the founders of the English Department in the University of the Philippines.

Nov. 5.—Assembly leaders are jubilant at President Franklin D. Roosevelt's victory in the presidential elections in the United States, seeing in it continued opportunity for the furtherance of the Philippine cause. President Quezon radios his congratulations.

President Quezon in a press conference praises the work of the Assembly, saying that every necessary measure has been passed. He states it is his ambition to establish a government that will be a "practical demonstration of the feasibility of the capitalist system, curing abuses, both capital and labor to receive protection and their due. In the coming year I am confident that we will be able to place the landlord-tenant problem and the workman-employer problem on a better basis than it has been at any time during the last three hundred years." He states he is happy at the reelection of Roosevelt as he is familiar with as well as sympathetic toward the Philippines and is interested in our getting a fair deal in Congress. He states he is sorry the country is losing High Commissioner Frank Murphy, who was elected Governor of Michigan, but that "in his place there is a man who is doing the work well and would fit the job." Acting High Commissioner J. Weldon Jones. Later President Quezon first sends a radiogram and then talks with Murphy by radiotelephone, congratulating him on his victory.

Nov. 7.—At another press conference, President Quezon states in discussing the anti-sedition bill that any law that would operate to gag the press would be automatically null and void under the Philippine Constitution. He makes it clear that he considers the publication of proven charges against a public official as proper, but that he considers newspaper editors have a definite responsibility in the selection and publication of news and in maintaining accuracy. "There is no evil greater than any curtailment of the freedom of the press," he states.

Nov. 8.—President Quezon announces the appointments of Judge Ricardo Nepomuceno as head of the Exchange and Securities Commission; Under-Secretary Leon G. Guinto as Commissioner of Public Safety, heading the new state police; and Quirico Abadilla as Director of the new Bureau of Mines.

Local Spanish sympathizers with the insurgents in Spain attend a Te Deum mass in the St. Augustine Church, Intramuros, in celebration of the reported occupation of Madrid, afterwards proven to be false.

Nov. 9.—Resident Commissioner Quintin Paredes leaves for the United States.

Roy W. Howard states at Manila after a brief trip to China that he believes that the tide of Japanese aggression has reached its peak and that the next few weeks will determine whether it has actually begun to ebb. "Today's indications are that China will be at war with Japan shortly, or a basis for peace will be effected which will last a long time. China apparently has finally 'called' Japan. A show-down is near".

Nov. 10.—The Manila stock market drops sharply in a general liquidation—an average of 33.3 points.

Nov. 11.—Announced that President Quezon has appointed Captain Leon Angeles as Governor of Sulu and has given Acting Governor Ubaldo D. Laya a

permanent appointment as Governor of Lanao. James R. Fugate, last American provincial governor, is reported to be retiring under the American gratuity act.

Many stock issues slump another 30 points. The total sales on the two exchanges reach 8,774,063.

Nov. 12.—President Quezon in an executive order directs all national and local government officials to rigidly enforce the laws and ordinances designed to prevent cruelty to animals. He recently approved a bill depriving agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of the right to make arrests, saying that the government should be responsible for the enforcement of the law.

William Tilden and Ellsworth Vines, former amateur tennis champions and now leading professionals, arrive in Manila on their tennis-playing tour of the Orient.

Nov. 13.—Announced that the Robert Dollar Company has changed the Manila sailings of the President Lincoln and the President McKinley, the only two American ships afloat in the Pacific service, due to the strike in the United States, from the 14th and 18th respectively, to the 18th and 25th of this month. They will avoid Honolulu on the homeward trip.

Nov. 15.—A hundred thousand people march past the reviewing stand on the Luneta in the longest military-civic parade in Philippine history on the occasion of the first anniversary of the establishment of the Commonwealth. Units of the new Philippine Army, the cadets of the Philippine Military Academy, various R.O.T.C. groups, and high school cadets, reviewed by President Quezon, High Commissioner Jones, General Douglas MacArthur, General Paulino Santos, and others, draw rounds of applause in their new uniforms. In the afternoon, prizes are awarded to model homesteaders, tenants, workers, employers, etc., and a gold tablet is presented to President Quezon in which are inscribed the names of Filipino heroes, American presidents and governors-general and members of Congress who played an important part in the work for Philippine independence. President Quezon also plants a narra seedling, about a year old, raised from seed gathered from a narra tree



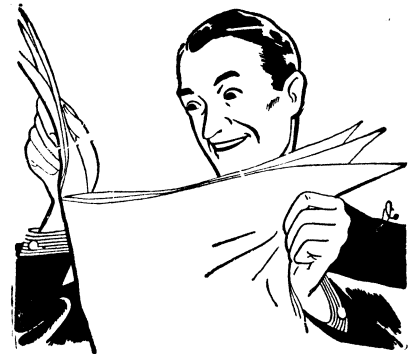
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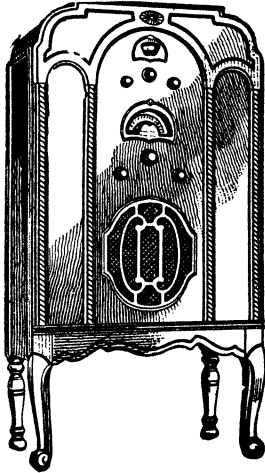
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planted by Jose Rizal at Dapitan during his exile. In an impromptu address, President Quezon again voices his concern over the welfare of the masses and declares that unless property rights can be reconciled with the right of the average man to live, society and government, be it in the Philippines or elsewhere, can not long endure. President Roosevelt during the day sent a radiogram reading in part: "May the success which has marked the first year of your administration continue". President Quezon also received congratulations from Secretary of War H. H. Woodring and others.

Nov. 16.—Rear-Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, new Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, visits Singapore before proceeding to the Philippines from Shanghai.

The United States

Oct. 15.—Marlin Pew, Editor of the *Editor and Publisher*, who visited the Philippines for the Commonwealth inauguration, dies in New York, aged 58.

Oct. 19.—H. R. Ekins arrives in New York, completing a 25,904-mile flight around the world in less than eighteen and a half days.

Oct. 22.—Sen. James Couzens, Republican, of Michigan, dies in Detroit, aged 64.

Oct. 29.—A Pacific coast maritime strike, affecting six unions with a membership of 37,000, goes into effect and union officials say a sympathetic strike on the east coast will go into effect tomorrow. The strike has been brewing for months and resulted from the refusal of operators to give preferential employment to union men, increased wages, cash instead of time off for over-time work, and permit control of the "hiring halls" by labor.

In a final tabulation, the *Literary Digest* poll gives Alfred M. Landon 1,293,569 votes, Roosevelt 972,879, Alfred Lemke 83,610, and Norman Thomas 11,822. Landon won twice as many states as Roosevelt. The *Digest* states, "We overestimated the number of votes for Roosevelt in 1932. Are we overestimating the votes for Landon now?"

Oct. 30.—Rear-Admiral Harry E. Yarnell takes over the command of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, relieving Admiral Orin G. Murfin.

Lorado Taft, famous American sculptor and the youngest brother of the late William Howard Taft, dies in Chicago, aged 76.

Oct. 31.—A spokesman for the shipowners at San Francisco, where some 200 ships are tied up, states that it will be "useless" to resume negotiations while the men are on strike, declaring that the operators have insisted on their "fundamental right to employ workers of their own choosing rather than men from the hiring halls which the unions seek to control." A labor spokesman states that the unions involved are willing at all times to negotiate acceptable agreements. Grocery warehousemen have walked out in a sympathy strike.

Nov. 1.—Over 3000 drydock and shipyard workers walk out in sympathy. Men in Boston and some of the Mexican Gulf ports are also walking out. In New York, union men vote for a strike to be effective in all Atlantic ports.

Nov. 2.—Coastwise and deep sea commerce is paralyzed as over 100,000 men remain away from work to await a settlement of the issue. American vessels in Honolulu are reported strike-bound.

Nov. 3.—The general elections result in an over-

whelming Democratic victory. Later reports show that.

Nov. 4.—Landon telegraphs President Roosevelt: "The nation has spoken and every American will accept the verdict and work for the common cause and the good of our progress. That is the spirit of Democracy. You have my sincerest congratulations." President Roosevelt replies: "I am grateful for your generous telegram. I am confident all Americans will now pull together for the common good and I send you every good wish." Frank Knox, defeated Republican candidate for vice-president states: "The people have merely indicated their will. I congratulate you on the confidence they have expressed". Earl Browder, Communist Party candidate, states that the Roosevelt victory is a "rebuke to Red-baiters" and that at least the worst reactionaries were defeated in the race. Associated Press dispatches show that the results of the election were well received in Europe.

High Commissioner Frank Murphy, who won the race for the governorship of Michigan while on leave from his Philippine post, expresses gratitude for the support given his candidacy and "for the plain people's faith in the intelligent and progressive leadership of President Roosevelt". He states he will have a special message for the Philippines, presumably announcing his intention not to return.

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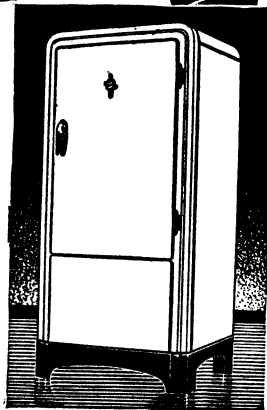
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Nov. 5.—The reaction of Wall Street to Roosevelt's reelection is strong and many stock issues register gains. President Roosevelt tells a cheering send-off crowd at Hyde Park, his private home, that he is returning to Washington "to try to balance the budget, thereby carrying out the first campaign pledge". Prospects that he may personally attend the Inter-American Peace Conference in Buenos Aires, opening December 1, stirs European and Asiatic diplomats, according to Washington reports, it being believed that this may open the way for a renewed emphasis on United States policy with a probable ascendancy in Far Eastern affairs.

Nov. 7.—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins states that there are no immediate plans for a direct presidential intervention in the marine strike. New York seamen launch a strike that threatens to tie up all American shipping.

Leading independent steel companies announce a wage increase, but John Lewis of the American Federation of Labor states this does not meet the union demands because workers are not given "the benefit of increased productivity", and he calls attention to the large dividends declared earlier in the week. The "wage-increase movement" is spreading to the textile industry, it is reported.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull and others of the American delegation sail for the Pan-American Peace Conference, striking maritime workers having decided to permit his ship to sail. Hull tells a group of women peace advocates that he expects the Conference will establish a model peace machinery which the rest of the world will do well to copy.

Father Charles E. Coughlin, the "radio priest", announces the withdrawal of himself and his National Union for Social Justice from the political field.

Nov. 8.—A federal judge in Los Angeles issues an order authorizing the United States Marshal to take temporary charge of the *S.S. California* in the harbor to permit the unloading of bananas, directing him to employ the necessary help at union wages. The order was directed against the shipping company, the captain of the vessel, and a number of others. It is expected that many other consignees of perishable goods may apply for similar orders under which pickets, attempting to interfere, would be liable for contempt of court.

Nov. 9.—The Supreme Court announces that it refuses to hear appeals attacking the constitutionality of the payment of the proceeds of the coconut oil tax to the Philippines, and it is expected that the collections, amounting to some \$33,000,000 will shortly be turned over to the Philippine Government as provided by law.

Longshoremen at San Pedro vote against permitting the unloading of the *S.S. California*, and the strike committee telegraphs President Roosevelt protesting against the use of federal officers in breaking the strike. The U. S. Marshal announces he will delay serving the court's papers. Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings instructs him later to disregard temporarily the order of the court for compulsory unloading until a solution of the legal problems involved is arrived at. The strike committee at San Francisco votes to release perishable cargoes tied up in the strike there.

Nov. 10.—Sen. K. McKeller states he will seek a congressional investigation of the *Literary Digest* poll which predicted that the Republican presidential candidate would win an overwhelming victory. "Measures should be taken to prevent such a wicked, costly, and apparently dishonest performance ever again occurring just before a national election", he declares.

Nov. 12.—Eugene O'Neill, American playwright, receives the 1936 Nobel Prize in literature, and Prof. G. D. Anderson, of the California Institute of Technology, receives one half of the prize in physics, dividing it with Prof. V. F. Hess of Austria. Professor Anderson some years ago discovered the positive electron or positron.

Other Countries

King Leopold of Belgium tells his Cabinet that "our policy must aim resolutely at placing us outside conflicts with our neighbors...". Defensive alliances open the country to invasion... It is believed this statement may mean the repudiation of the Franco-Belgian military aid pact and a withdrawal from the Locarno treaty. The Belgian Ambassador, however, is reported to have informed Britain that Belgium will fulfill its League of Nations obligations.

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Reported that Germany has informed Britain that the proposed Locarno conference must confine itself to seeking a solution of western European problems and not touch Russian-German relations if Germany is to participate.

Oct. 17.—China formally protests against the Japanese military occupation of the Tangku salt fields. Salt has long been a Chinese monopoly.

Seventeen American war vessels arrive at Shanghai, bringing the total to 24. At present there are 39 warships of various foreign nations there, including 8 Japanese, 3 French, 3 British, and one Italian ships.

Rioting in Bombay between Hindus and Mohammedans continues, a total of 43 having been killed and some 400 people injured during the past few days.

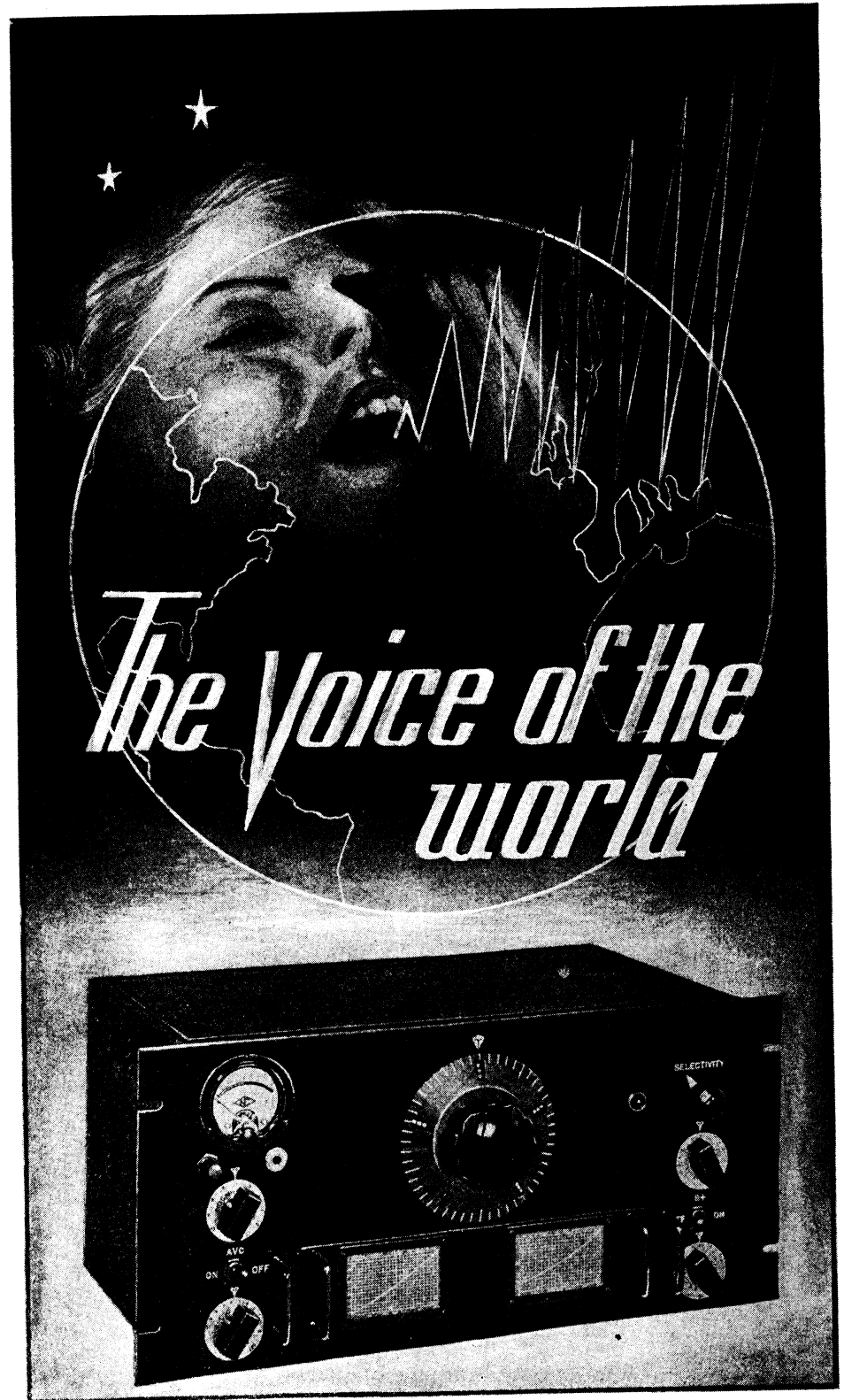
Oct. 18.—Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg of Austria receives a chilly and silent reception at Vienna when

he addresses some 350,000 persons in the great political rally in Austrian history, despite the dispensing of substantial breakfasts and tickets for food, cinemas, etc., all gratis. Even his promise of social improvements did not shake the audience's stiff silence.

Oct. 19.—Spanish rebel forces are reported to be within 20 miles of Madrid and to have cut several railroad lines to the capital.

Reported from Tokyo that the Ministers of War and of the Navy have agreed to ease their agitation for drastic reforms in the administrative machinery of the government and to accept Premier Hirota's wish to postpone discussion of the question until after the Diet session, thus averting the Cabinet crisis which has been threatening.

(Continued on page 643)



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Editorials

The German-Japanese so-called anti-communist pact, stated on good authority actually to be a secret military alliance against Russia, was announced late last month, although the truth of rumors to the effect that

The German-Japanese Fascist Alliance

such a pact had been or was being negotiated was denied in Berlin and Tokyo up to the day before the terms were in part revealed. The fact that it has been stated in Rome that Italian adherence is imminent, shows well enough what sort of a "holy alliance" this is. Birds of a feather flock together, and the fact that the alliance is directed for the time being principally against Russia, should not blind the rest of the world to the fact that it is or soon will be in fact an alliance of the three most reactionary governments of the world, banded together with the plain aim of suppressing if not obliterating all the most valuable of Western cultural elements—individual freedom, democratic institutions, even Christianity. This new ethnic and moral defection of Germany and eventually Italy, threatens to reduce what remains of the spirit of European unity still further, and, as a result, not only is the European or the European-American world position more than ever threatened, both militarily and industrially, but the very spirit of European-American world culture is placed in jeopardy.

Apologists for Germany's "Führer" Hitler, will say that the fascist German government in leaguering itself with Japan is only doing what Britain did years ago when the Anglo-Japanese alliance became a fact. But conditions

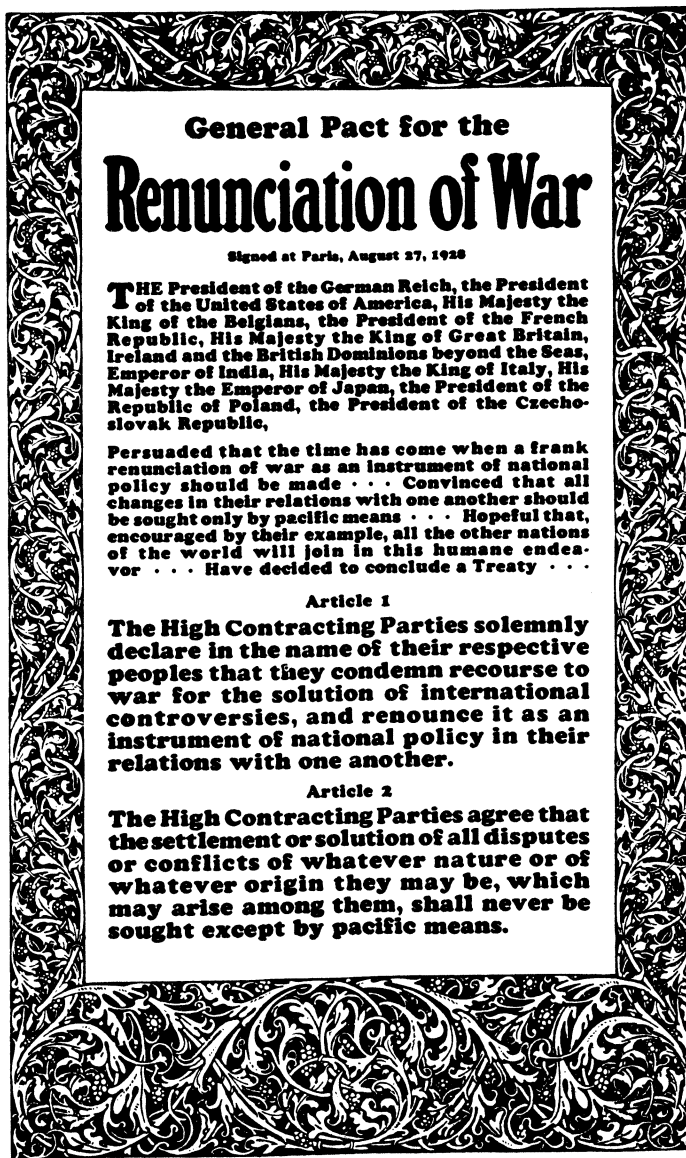
were different then. Japan at that time was not the menace to world peace which it has proved itself to be in recent years, and the British, if not the Japanese, were sincere in their desire to secure by this alliance the peace of the Far East and to preserve the integrity and independence of China. It was purely a defensive measure although it is no secret that the

British saw in Japan a convenient check to Czarist Russia in the East, but long before the Washington Conference, they were seeking an excuse to terminate the agreement.

The Germans will also say that their alliance with Japan is only an answer to the agreement between France and Russia, but every one knows that France is not an aggressive nation, and wants security and peace more than anything else. It was French fear of the Hitlerized Germany alone that led to the Franco-Russian understanding.

The German-Japanese alliance is not a defensive, but an aggressive one, formed for the obvious purpose of strengthening Germany in Europe and Japan in Asia and to prepare the way for an attack on Russia and robbing it of territories both in the west and the east, and, with the further hope of destroying the communistic system of social organization which the Russians are building up for themselves—and have every right to do. Russian policy, as indicated by its course during the past

few years at Geneva as a member of the League of Nations, has stood in noble contrast to the policies of the fascist nations, which have been brutally predatory, and the ideology of communism is in fact far closer to that of



democracy than that of fascism, which is its absolute negation.

Italian adherence to the pact would greatly strengthen the Italian position in the Mediterranean and Europe generally, and correspondingly weaken that of Britain and France, the two leading democratic powers. The move definitely reestablishes the old and at one time discarded system of exclusive alliances and hostile blocs, and will wreck the system of international coöperation and mutually guaranteed general security which it was attempted to set up through the League of Nations. Japan, which was the first to seriously defy the League of Nations and the opinion of the entire civilized world, setting an example afterwards followed by Italy, has, by this stroke of policy, made the situation in Europe still more precarious, and this it has succeeded in doing with the coöperation of a demagogue who has, for other purposes, preached an insane gospel of Nordic racial supremacy, going to world-shocking lengths in his treatment of the people of the Jewish race to which civilization owes so much.

While this editorial was being written, it was reported from Rome that Japan and Italy have signed an agreement mutually recognizing Manchukuo and Ethiopia. This is undoubtedly a preliminary to further Italian-Japanese agreements, although not so long ago Premier Benito Mussolini was one of Japan's most bitter and most outspoken enemies—largely because of Japan's encroachments in Ethiopia, then still independent. Wrong-doing, international as well as otherwise, creates strange friendships.

Some of the implications of the German-Japanese move are well brought out in a statement by a well-known and usually well informed French political writer to the effect that secret clauses in the pact establish "zones of influence" for Germany in Java and Sumatra and for Japan in Borneo. The Philippines is not mentioned by this writer, but that does not mean that these Islands escaped the attention of the two war-plotting governments. (The existence of these clauses has since been "officially denied.")

Were a war between Russia on the one side and Germany and Japan on the other to break out, other world powers remaining neutral, and were Russia to be defeated, it requires no great stretch of the imagination to picture Fuhrer Hitler before many years as the tyrant of most or all of Europe and the Japanese as the heaven-born over-lords of Asia, with fatal consequences to all the world,—the loss of all individual liberty, of all freedom of thought over great areas of the world; the ultimate degradation of men, enslaved by a new pagan militarism, steeped in a new Dark Age.

It may be possible that the people of Germany and Italy may find their way back to the European-American culture group, but that they can only do by overturning the régimes now in power which are hostile to all the rest of Europe and America. In the mean time, members of the democratic family of nations, including China, should form a common front, immediately taking a strong moral stand against this world-threatening combination, thus, possibly, discouraging new overt acts of aggression, and, if this prove insufficient, forming a flat military alliance under the leadership of a League of Nations, revived by a new determination on the part of the majority of the peoples of the world to

end, once for all time, all schemes and acts of warlike aggression.

Is there anything about kingship which makes a political and loveless marriage more to be desired than a normal marriage for love on the part of the king? Of what advantage have marriages of state proved to be, in the prevention of war, for instance, when all the reigning houses of Europe have been closely interrelated for centuries? As for the King of England, marriage with what princess or duchess or lady of what nation could add to his prestige? And what woman could he marry because of whom he would lose prestige if he had chosen her and believed her fit to be his Queen? Are his ministers of state better judges in the matter of this most intimate thing in a man's life than the King himself? Is a king a better or a worse one for being married to the woman of his choice? Can one separate the king from the man; can one separate any man from his love and his life? What are these kingly duties that transcend the duties of a man to be true to himself and to the woman he loves and who loves him? Can a man be true to others, and to his people if he be a king, if he betrays the most precious thing in his own life, be he king or peasant?

King Edward seems to see clearly that these tangles being spun about him and the woman of his choice by officers of the state and church are unsubstantial and meaningless, figments of futile policy and irrational taboo; and that the only reality is that he must be true to himself if he is to be true to anything else, including his high office.

There is not a man in the world who loves, who would not, like Edward, stand ready to sacrifice a throne and an empire, all the glory and power of the world, to her he loves, knowing that to him all else the world holds is as nothing and that without her he is only the shell of a man.

Not one of the King's ministers who opposes his marriage but thinks in his heart that Edward will be the nobler man and the greater king if he stands on his fundamental human right, which neither laws nor customs can cancel or in any way diminish—the right to love and marry as a man as well as a king.

Both because of the personages involved and the circumstances, Edward's is one of the greatest love stories of all time, and the press of the world has not been wrong in seizing upon it as one of supreme human and also political interest. It is being followed by the people of the entire world with deep interest and sympathy for they see in this drama in the highest places a reassertion of an elemental human right raised to the highest plane because of the royal protagonist and the powerful opposition to him.

The King is determinedly struggling for a chance at personal happiness, but he thus personifies the struggle of us all for those simple but precious things in life, love and virtue; and thus he stands in inspiring contrast to the heads of other states and factions within states who would not sacrifice their powers for anything else on earth but who do not hesitate to sacrifice the lives of hundreds of thousands of their people to the satisfaction of desires that are wicked and ambitions that would wreck the world.

(Continued on page 621)

Pajamas For Christmas

By Amador T. Daguio

NOW, let me tell the ladies of the nation that I am not fooling: the article of personal apparel known as the pajama suit, civilizes, especially if it comes as a gift from a young lady. I speak from experience.



To begin with, I am a fellow who waits impatiently for the mail. When the weather is good we send for it twice a week, but for some weeks past, we had not had a word from the outside world because the last of our horses had had to be shot one morning because of surra. But we had finally decided to send one of our "boys", and yesterday was to be mail day.

I had resolved before this time not to be so anxious about the mail anymore. Disappointment has a way of killing even a dog, and how many times have the disappointments of life passed over me, a human being, like a blight, leaving in their wake a stupor in the brain and a weakness in the limbs? Joe, my bachelor compatriot in this neck of the woods, told me once: "I learned my lesson long ago. As a university student I used to wait for the checks from home for weeks on end. My old man consistently sent them only after the last vestige of hope had left me."

"Is the mail here yet?" asked the Captain when he came in. He, eldest of our triumvirate, expected a letter from his wife. "The mail won't get here till Wednesday," said I, "and yesterday was only Sunday". The two cheered: "So you have learned your lesson at last!"

But after dinner the Captain himself showed signs of restlessness and impatience. Mrs. the Captain lives two hundred kilometers away, and the poor fellow can go to her only when he can manage to escape from the chains of his teaching job and after struggling for several days over the muddy trail.

Suddenly I heard my name called out in the darkness. And who was coming in but our boy with the mail, which included a big package addressed to me! I was almost in hysterics: "Now, here is something I never expected!" I shouted, shaking Joe's hand decorously and finding in his envious, gleaming eyes the knowing look: "Didn't I tell you?"

Which brings me to the point I made at the beginning. The package contained a belated Christmas gift from a young lady, a gift intended to show the spirit of the Christ-

mas season, which my long dead friend, Charles Dickens, once said is "a good time; a kind, forgiving, charitable, pleasant time; the only time in the long calendar of the year, when men and women seem by one consent to open their shut-up hearts freely, and to think of people below

them as if they really were fellow-travelers to the grave, and not another race of creatures bound on other journeys".

The unexpected prize was a flannel pajama suit of the neatest make, with blue trimmings and a half-Russian, half-Chinese neck. Before I realized it, Joe had on the upper part of the ensemble and was strutting about on the balcony with it, while the Captain was stepping into the pants with all the smiling, salivary hypocrisy of the envious. And the gift was from a darling, a sweet piece of remembering humanity, a lady!

Wherefore, in spite of the teasing, I say that last night I had the soundest and sweetest sleep I have ever had under a sympathetic heaven. "Away", I exclaimed, "away, unpatterned happenings of every day!" My body was soft in the draping warmth of the flannel, the suit had the smell of the factory laundry still, yet it gave me a sensation of tenderness and love, of peace and rest. Morpheus had me on a bank of flowers beside a murmuring river. I imagined myself in sleep, half-human and half-bird. It is the most wonderful pajama suit in the whole world! It carried me to the tropic, sun-kissed Islands of the Blest. In these pajamas I felt I would never die, yet never wake up from an eternal dream of life and truth and love!

This morning I again felt the power of the new pajamas. A feeling of self-disapprobation came over me. I noted that I had not changed my under-garments (notice how delicate I am trying to be) for several days, my shirts had hung on the hangers for weeks, my bedspread, blanket, and pillow-cases needed washing. Why everything seemed to show a lack of proper care!

I stormed to my trunk, pulled out my bath robe, worn only on special occasions, a perfumed towel, a new cake of soap, the new shirt I had bought myself for Christmas so our local Christmas tree would have a gift hanging on it for me, new drawers, a new undershirt, fresh blankets, a new bedspread. All new! "My God", I said, "I am going to change!" I covered the space between the house

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Don Juan; Or Any Other Lover

By Inocencio V. Ferrer

I have made and broken
Many a sacred vow,
To hundreds I've spoken:
"To you I am most true".
Therefore heed me—I know:
Love is wordless
When 'tis most true.

When My Father was a Boy

By Juan B. Hernandez

FATHER was only twelve years old when the revolution broke out, but well remembers those troubled days of the friars and civil guards, the short-lived Philippine Republic, and the subsequent arrival of the Americans.



Father says that at first he did not understand much about the Katipunan and the revolution. He did not know that the Katipunan was a secret society that aimed at freeing the people from Spain's oppression. He did not know that its organization was precipitated by the deportation of Dr. Jose Rizal to Dapitan. His father, elder brothers, and the others did not talk about these things in the presence of the women and children. All that he could get from his eavesdropping was that the Katipunan was a group of brave Filipinos who hated the friars and civil guards and wished to drive them out of the country. Sometimes, father wished he were a *Katipunero*, too, because he also hated the friars and civil guards, but he dared not mention this to his elders for fear of the whip on the wall.

He heard that the Katipuneros could drive out their enemies only by means of a "revolution". What was this thing called "revolution"? Why were the others afraid of it? He was afraid to inquire. He knew they would not tell him; that they would only get angry. Perhaps, they would only say: "You are too young yet to know about it".

At first, the old men talked only in whispers, but when they heard of Rizal's execution on Bagumbayan field, they became bolder, and began to talk openly and without fear. Father then thought that the time had at last come for him to know something about what was going on, and bravely he asked his father. And the old man told him. Young as he was, he felt that he understood, and he wished he were a *Katipunero* like his brothers. He ached to fight and die for the Motherland. Only, he was too young yet.

AFTER Rizal's execution, San Pablo, Laguna—like many another town—was in constant fear of an uprising. The Katipuneros were becoming more and more active. There were rumors, reports . . . The civil guards, commissaries, and volunteers loyal to the government were already quartered in the convent and church, awaiting the enemy.

The family had finished breakfast one morning, and father had been sent by grandpa to buy some cigarettes at a nearby store. He had just completed the purchase when he heard screams of affrighted people whom he saw running in all directions, shouting: "They have come. They have come. The insurgents, the Katipuneros. . . ." At a distance, he noted strange figures skulking in the thick underbrush at the edge of the town. They were dressed in red pants and *barong tagalog* and wore *balangot* hats. And they had long bolos tied round their waists and some had guns.

Father ran home excitedly, but there was no need to break the news. Everyone in the house was already busy packing up, food, clothing, and the like. All were excited

and fearful, but grandpa's voice was bold and heartening. Grandma and father's two sisters, Aunt Severa and Aunt Susana, were sobbing as they packed up things for their two elder brothers, Uncle Baste and Uncle Ermo, who had already left to fight the civil guards. "Don't you weep for they are fighting for our country," grandpa consoled the women. No one, in fact, complained. There was only repressed sobbing and the frequent blowing of noses.

The whole family hastened to the ground floor of a neighbor's stone-walled house—Don Pedro Cabela's. They had just reached the place when they heard the first shot which was at once followed by other discharges, some coming from the convent and church tower (the Spanish bullets), the others from the town plaza, street corners, and surrounding bushes. The exchange of shots was, however, slow and intermittent.

Kuya Baste and *Kuya* Ermo must be fighting now, father told himself. He wished to leave the hiding place and look for them, and help them fight. But grandpa looked at him, with seeming sympathy, as if to say: You are too young yet to fight, my child. You are not strong enough.

But grandpa also was not at ease. Where can my two sons be? he seemed to inquire as he gazed into the distance. And father wanted to mock him, and say: You are too old to fight, old man. Your limbs are already weak. And grandpa seemed to understand for he looked at his youngest son, fondled his hair, and rested his hand upon his shoulder. Later they joined the women who, headed by grandma, were praying in a corner of the room.

FATHER and other boys of his age truly wished they were already grown-ups, as grandpa and the other old men wished that they were still young and vigorous. The old men said that victory of the Katipuneros would mean the end of whippings and punishments, the end of all misery. So even small boys wanted to help their fighting countrymen. But their elders would say: "There's still milk on your lips. Go to sleep now, or the civil guards will get you. . . ." But they could not sleep. Instead, they would meet on a street corner and plan to run away from home.

The boys' desire to join in the fighting was further heightened when they saw *Generalang* Agueda (Mrs. Ricarte) with a youthful aide, a lad of about their age. The boy was elegantly dressed in a soldier's uniform and carried a small gun and a small dagger. "How proudly he strutted behind the *generala!*" says father.

General Ricarte and his wife, *Generalang* Agueda, were said to be among the *Katipunero* leaders who laid siege to the town. It was even believed that the *generala*, by virtue of some magic power, would fly from the house of *Kapitanang* Josefa to the convent and kill every living foe she might find there. Father and the other boys were eager to leave their hiding place to witness this strange feat of the eminent woman. But there were those forbidding old folks again.

The slow and desultory exchange of shots lasted for only a day or two, for the regular Spanish troops, the grandiose *cazadores*, numbering to several thousands, were able to come at once, and the out-numbered, poorly-equipped rebels could do nothing but flee. Father heard that the leaders of the *cazadores* were a certain Colonel Navas and a Colonel Alberte. He could not figure out whether these were Christian names or surnames, but they were horrible names to him, signifying greed and brutality.

FATHER still remembers two interesting incidents during this temporary cessation of the conflict. They had hardly returned to their home when grandpa thought of a sick cousin who had been forgotten and left alone by the other members of the family during the confusion. Hurriedly, he went to the sick man's house and brought him to his. A volunteer saw grandpa and thought he was carrying a wounded insurgent, and so reported to his superior.

Grandpa was at once summoned to appear before the two Spanish officers, Navas and Alberte, who by that time occupied the Cabela house. They tried to make grandpa tell the *truth* that he was taking care of a wounded insurgent, but this he naturally denied and he even attempted to show them the sick person. The two officers, however, continued to disbelieve him and grandpa faced the likelihood of being shot for his *crime*. Only the entreaties of some Filipino ladies who happened to be good friends of the two Spanish officers saved his life.

The other incident involved a certain Spanish cavalry sergeant for whom grandpa cooked a meal. The sergeant was so well pleased that he gave the old man a *peseta* for his trouble. He was apparently a kind and jolly fellow, and hung around the house after that, but it was soon apparent that he was more interested in teaching my Aunt Susana Spanish than in his meals. Father says that Aunt Susana was not hard to look at in those days. Grandpa thereupon hid his daughter in a relative's house at Malinaw, a barrio north of the Sampaloc Lake. The sergeant was frenzied when the next morning he arrived to find Aunt Susana gone. He cursed loudly in his lingo, and threatened to harm grandpa for hiding the charming Filipina *con ojos divinos!* Grandpa tried to explain: "She was afraid of you, *señor*. So, she ran away. I don't know where she went." The Spaniard with his menacing mustachios disappeared in wrath and thunder, and, fortunately, never came back.

PEACE reestablished, the *cazadores* left for Tayabas after some days' stay. Only a few civil guards, commissaries, and volunteers were left to maintain order.

But news came that the Katipuneros were increasing in

numbers and becoming more and more active. One town after another was being captured, and in fact, they were no longer called insurgents, but revolutionists.

The civil guards and the others once more withdrew into the convent and church tower, and later received orders to move to the capital. But even the capital was taken by the revolutionists, it was said, with the help of mysterious friends called 'Mericanos. Then came the news that the Spaniards had surrendered and that the establishment of a republic had been proclaimed at Malolos with General Emilio Aguinaldo as President.

There was great rejoicing, for the days of the friars and civil guards had passed at last. The man in long black robes could abuse and molest the people no more, and the uniformed *alferez* could no longer inflict harm. Every one might stroll the streets unmolested and without fear. Every one was free!

But the rejoicing was short-lived.

THE 'Mericanos who had professed to be friends and who had helped fight the Spaniards turned out to be other foes of the Motherland. They wanted to stay. They refused to leave the country. But the revolutionists wanted no more strangers in the land, and fiercely they fought the new enemy despite their more menacing weapons.

Reports soon spread that the 'Mericanos were already nearing San Pablo. Grandpa decided that the family had better go to Mt. San Cristobal, as even the thick walls of Cabela's house could not withstand the big guns of the Americans.

Father and grandpa were the last to leave the town. The women were already in Malamig, a barrio at the foot of the mountain, and Uncle Baste and Uncle Ermo were again in the field of battle. Grandpa and father had hardly crossed the Bañadero bridge when they heard the first shots followed by rapid fire discharges. According to father, the sound of the fusillade this time was like the sound of a million locusts in flight.

But father was not afraid. He had simply to hide with his aged parents and sisters because he was yet too young to fight. If only he could fight!

They stayed for a few days in the mountains, then descended to Malamig again. The then Adjutant-Captain Pedro Guevarra used to visit them, for ex-Governor Marcos Paulino, the town president and father's uncle, was a close friend of the Adjutant-Captain. The Adjutant-Captain used to tell his comrades, "I'll not take off my uniform even in hiding for if the enemy catches me with my uniform on,

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Quatrains At Evening

By Noe Ra. Crisostomo

I've caught a moment in its flight
And have woven it into a song;
I had not known a breath of time
Could be retained so long . . .

For you and me the music stayed,
For us the evening shone.
The hour will seem eternity
Always, to us alone.

Day Before Christmas

By Carmen A. Batacan

WHEN I was a little girl, Mother used to make us go to sleep early in the afternoon on the day before Christmas so that we would not be too sleepy to attend the midnight mass in the town church.

I can still see her. She takes the biggest of our mats, rolled up in a corner, and spreads its out on the bamboo floor of our wide sala. She calls to us to stop our play—all of us, Nena, Pepe, Jorge, Aida, and me. We know what is coming.

"I don't feel like sleeping yet, Inay . . ." Nena protests. Nevertheless we all lie down.

"All of you must go to sleep", says our Mother. "If you do not, I will leave you all at home tonight. I would rather attend the midnight mass alone, than bring a lot of sleepy children with me."

"But you wouldn't leave me, Inay, would you?" wheedles Aida, the youngest.

"No, no. You will stay with Father here," says Jorge, teasing her. "You will only go to sleep again, like the night we went to see the Filipino film in the Cine Rizal!"

Little Aida shakes the blankets from her body in a fury at hearing this and, calling for Mother, starts pounding the bamboo floor with her heels.

"Why, what's happened again?" asks Mother, coming in from the kitchen where she had just gone, being busy making cakes, stuffed chicken, boiled ham, and all kinds of good things to eat.

"It's Jorge, Inay! He is making me cry . . ."

"Why, what has he been doing to you?"

"I just said that she might go to sleep in the church, Inay . . ." Jorge explains, uncovering from beneath the blanket only his smiling eyes.



"Aru, liar! You said Mother would leave me here with Father, eh!"

"Well, no one will be left here if you all go to sleep now," Mother assures us.

"I will watch them, Inay—those who won't go to sleep, ha?" volunteers Jorge.

"Good idea," says Mother, nodding. "That means you will not sleep then. Therefore, you will be the one to be left in the house."

"Wa! Hilat . . ." laughs Aida, fingering an eye at Jorge. "Trying to 'oil' Mother, ha?"

"Hos! I will strike you there, hale!" says George, irritated.

"Ssst! Stop now or I'll whip you both with this *china*. Look, Pepe and your two sisters are sleeping already."

But Mother is wrong. It may be true that my eyes are closed, but I know everything that is going on. The *moro-moro* players in the next house are practicing hard for their performance tomorrow. I also hear the *hod-hod-hod* of the *mosikong humbong* (bamboo band) not many houses away. And on every side I hear the hollow beats of the pestles in the mortars as our neighbors are pounding the rice for their *malagkit* and *pinipig* delicacies.

As the minutes fly, I distinguish still other sounds. Clattering dishes and tableware and rattling kitchen utensils all contribute their own tunes to the air, and then there is the oik-oik of the pigs in the yard and the excited cackle of chickens.

Yes, the 24th of December is a noisy day indeed. Yet Mother wants us children to go to sleep, when every one else is busy and there is joy in every heart.

Sunset in Gimagaan

By Greg. A. Estonanto

LO! on a royal couch of purest gold
The sun-god views his labors for the day.
With bright, all-seeing eyes he doth behold
Each little thing on hand and far away
Ere soft-voiced zephyrs lull his tired self
To slumber sweet with peace. Now satisfied,
He draws the heaven's curtains 'round himself
With one last look of pleasure and just pride.

And on the earth a reverential hush
Pervades the erstwhile bustling air. The flow'rs
And trees in adoration bow in the flush
Of dusk. Then from the east the evening hours
Creep slow on padded feet and drape the sight
With star-embroidered mantles of the night.

Bulacan Province

Random Notes of a Student of Soil Geography

By Dominador Z. Rosell



IT was during the soil survey work of Bulacan Province that many interesting facts regarding the soils and their relation to the activities of man were obtained.¹

If the province is viewed from the air, the low and level alluvial plain is seen toward the west, and the nipa and mangrove swamps toward the southwest. This plain is part of the Great Central Plain. The eastern section consists of foothills and rolling areas which gradually rise to form the western flank of the eastern Cordillera. This Cordillera consists of several high parallel ranges extending north and south. The Angat River rises in these mountains and flows with many curves and twists through the towns of Norzagaray, San Rafael, Baliuag, Bustos, Quingua, Pulilan, Paombong, and finally into Manila Bay. There are several other small rivers which add to the picturesqueness of the landscape.

These various topographic features of the province have greatly influenced the several types of soils formed. The soils of the slightly rolling lands of the Santa Maria-Angat area differ from the soils of the San Rafael-San Miguel area. The soils of the higher upland and mountain areas differ from the soils of the lowland and flood plain regions of the Bigaa-Calumpit, and a portion of Baliuag and San Miguel areas. The soils in the mangrove swamps differ from place to place due to the various types of materials carried and deposited by the water.

The influence of various types of soils upon the activities of man is well illustrated in the province of Bulacan. The good soils of the province are technically known as Obando fine sandy loam, Bigaa clay loam, Quingua silt loam, Quingua fine sandy loam, and Bantog clay loam. These soils are located in the regions from Polo to Bigaa, Malolos, Calumpit, Quingua, and Baliuag. The Bantog clay loam is located north of the town of San Miguel. About eighty-one per cent of the people of the province live in these areas of good soils. The several products of the various soils give varied directions to the agricultural and industrial activities of the people. The Bigaa clay loam soil gives the highest yield of rice in the province. Irrigation has helped to increase the yield. The Quingua silt loam soil produces good yields of tomatoes, peanuts, corn, rice, and several other crops. The best mangoes in Bulacan are grown on this type of soil.

The hydrosol soil, which is composed of the bañgos fishponds and the nipa and mangrove swamps, shapes the activities of the people of Hagonoy, Paombong, Malolos, and Bulacan. Vinegar and roofing material are now the most important products of the nipa palm. Bañgos fishing is one of the most lucrative industries of the province. It has helped maintain the standard of living of many people in these towns during the economic depression. In spite of the destructive floods that sometimes visit them,

they are more prosperous than the people living in the upland regions of the province.

In contrast to the good soils of the lowlands, the rolling, upland and mountain areas are covered with poor to fair soils technically known as Prensa soils, Buenavista soils, Sibul soils, and Novaliches soils. Despite the large area, only some nineteen per cent of the people of the province lived here. The Prensa and Novaliches soils are located south of the Angat River, while north of this river are the Buenavista and Sibul soils.

Reddish brown upland soils like the Novaliches soils are known in other tropical countries as red loams. As a soil type it has been found poorly suited to plantation or commercial agriculture. "The soil is also disadvantageously located from the standpoint of health and sanitation," says a famous soil authority. "This dual handicap has been inimical to the support of even moderate populations." Large areas of Novaliches soil are uncultivated. Upland rice barely yields more than twenty cavans a hectare. Fruit trees such as cashew, mango, and santol have been planted there, but the Alibangbang trees are better adapted to this soil than these fruit trees. Commercial agriculture on this type of soil will succeed only under the most efficient management and modern methods. Such types of soil would be more valuable if they were forested.

The rolling lands from San Rafael to San Ildefonso and San Miguel have been planted to rice for several years. The soils in this area are technically known as Buenavista soils of silty clay loam, clay loam, and silt loam. About 27,000 hectares of this area belong to the San Juan de Dios Hospital. Farming is done by the so called *inclinōs*, renters, and *casama*, share-croppers. This system of agriculture is not conducive to the wise use of the land. The land is allowed to erode, and the natural plant-food contents are rapidly depleted. The soils of this region may be rated as poor to fair. The crop returns of the farmers in this region are so low that the people have become restless and dissatisfied. The "Sakdals" of Bulacan Province are from this region. The uprisings in San Ildefonso a year ago are probably largely due to the poor returns from the land. Under normal conditions the produce of this type of soil may be enough to sustain a passable standard of living, but during generally unfavorable economic conditions, unexpected developments may arise.

When the board of directors of the Philippine Milling Company at Mindoro contemplated the transfer of its central to the Buenavista Hacienda, a group of agricultural experts visited the area to evaluate the soils for possible sugar production, and found the place unsuited for such a venture.

The Sibul soils in the regions of Sibul Springs and Biac-nabato are potentially good. Luxuriant vegetation is always

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The Return of the Warrior

(A One-Act Play)

By Manuel E. Buenafe

CHARACTERS

The Warrior
Inay Macmud, the warrior's wife
Inay Bungka, a neighbor
Macmud, an eight-year old child
A baby



SCENE

THE Warrior's hut is a small, dingy, one-room bamboo hut. In one corner stands a low stove on which two pots are resting. In the corner is a wide bed, no more than a mattress on the floor, with a gay-colored mat spread over it and some long dirty pillows arranged on one side. Dangling over the bed, one end attached to the wall, is a hand loom. Two old trunks form the centerpiece upon which stands a small kerosene lamp, contrived out of a milk can. In the foreground, about the middle of the room, is a *kulintang*, a Moro musical instrument resembling a xylophone. Attached to the walls all around the room are weapons, like bolos, *kris*es, *kampilans*, etc. There are no windows except for two small apertures in the back wall. The doorway is at the right, slightly toward the front. The scene is one of poverty and unkemptness.

It is quite late in the afternoon and already the darkness is creeping into the poorly-ventilated hut. Inay Macmud, dressed in a one piece Moro *malong*—a vari-colored cylindrical piece of long hand-woven cloth reaching up to and covering the breasts, over which it is knotted to hold it in place—is weaving on the loom with apparent nervousness. Her long black hair is tied in a knot on one side of her head, in the manner of the married. She is young and still good-looking. By her side is a hammock, made of a cloth tied at both ends, in which a baby is sleeping. In the foreground, near the *kulintang*, Macmud, a dirty, half-naked young boy, is whittling at some sticks for a bird trap.

MACMUD: (pausing in his work) *Iná*,¹ when will Father come? (His voice is expectant, but the mother does not answer. The boy repeats his inquiry, this time in a louder tone) *Iná*, when will Father come home?

Inay Macmud: (pausing from her work and agitatedly) Very soon, *Orak*.

Macmud: How soon, *Iná*? Will it be this afternoon or tonight? (The mother does not answer) *Iná*! . . .

Inay Macmud: Tonight, *Orak*. Or perhaps—(Her voice falters).

Macmud: Or what, *Iná*?

Inay Macmud: Or . . . (Again the words will not come to her lips).

Macmud: Or? . . . (bending slightly forward to hear his mother).

Inay Macmud: Child! How talkative you are!

(The boy returns to his whittling. The woman appears to be relieved a little, and goes on with her treading somewhat faster. Then she stops and, without taking her feet off the loom, she peers intently through one of the small

slits serving as a window for sometime. Noticing her, the child again speaks).

Macmud: Is he coming now, *Iná*?

Inay Macmud: (more agitatedly) Child!

Macmud: (notwithstanding) He promised me some rice cakes, *Iná*. And young coconuts. And bread. And candies. Yes, like he did when he came from that trip to *Malabang*. I hope. . . .

Inay Macmud: (quivering with agitation and looking at him sharply) Macmud! (The boy returns silently to his whittling. The woman peers through the aperture once more and, noticing this, the boy is on the verge of asking his mother another question but checks himself. The woman returns to her work, now more nervously than before. She rocks the baby absent-mindedly. The boy starts to whistle with regard to neither melody nor rhythm. After a while he sings in a sing-song manner).

Macmud: I am. . . going. . . to make. . . me a . . . bird trap. . . I will. . . catch them. . . all birds. . . I know. . . *antoliyaw*² (Here he imitates the call of the oriole in a very shrill manner).

Inay Macmud: (stopping her ears) Stop! Macmud, stop! You will awaken your little brother. (Again silence. She pauses in her work for the third time and peers into the gloaming. She extricates herself from the loom and stands there a long time, swinging the hammock back and forth with one hand. She fidgets with the frayed end of her *malong* and now and then look askance at the empty scabbard of a *kampilan* on the wall. Meanwhile, Macmud leaves his whittling and goes to the *kulintang* and begins to pound on it. The woman starts and shouts.) *L'illah-illah-ilah!* What a child!" (She throws one of the shuttles at him).

Macmud: (bringing his hand to his forehead) *Aydaooo!*³ You hurt me! (He looks at his hand, and at the sight of blood, he runs to his mother and cries) Mother, I am wounded. You hurt me, Mother!

Inay Macmud: (reprimandingly) That serves you right, naughty boy. (She wipes the blood from his head with her *malong*).

Macmud: (complainingly) But I did not do anything, Mother.

Inay Macmud: But. . . but. . . you beat the *kulintang*. You know your brother might awaken and I would not be able to work any more. And then who would cook your supper? (The baby cries.) Now there. Did I not tell you? (She rocks the baby and sings a few lines of a native ditty the while she applies a chew of *buyo*, which she takes from her mouth, to the boy's forehead.

(Silence again. The woman's nervousness returns.) Now you run to Inay Bungka's *lawig*,⁴ and get a few sticks of firewood while I set the pot.

Macmud: (rising) Yes, *Iná*.

Inay Macmud: There's a good boy. (The boy goes out through the doorway and down the ladder, while the woman

stands up, adjusts her malong, runs her fingers through her hair, and tiptoes to the stove. She pours water from a bamboo tube into a pot, fills it with two measures of rice, and places it back on the stove. From a distance, the beating of the prayer drums at the mosque disturbs the silence. She pours water into a wooden tub, wets her forehead, hair, wrists, forearms, and knees three times. Then she hurries to the bed, produces a white malong from under the pillows, puts this on in place of the colored one, spreads a new mat over the old, faces the west, and begin to pray. First she stands reverently, head bowed, hands clasped in front of her. She mumbles incoherently and only the words "*L'illah-illah-illah Hiraḳman-ni-Rahim*" are to be distinguished. Then she kneels, head and hands in the same position. As the beating of the drum becomes louder and more rapid, she prostrates herself and kisses the floor eight times, after which she stands up again, as in the first position, for her final prayers. These over she proceeds to undress herself. Meanwhile the boy arrives and, finding his mother busy with her prayers, lights the lone kerosene lamp and builds a fire. Then he sets the pot on the stove and watches.)

Inay Macmud: (walking over to him) Is Inay Bungka in her house?

Macmud: (looking up at her) Yes, Iná. (He holds up a bowl to her.) She gave us this.

Inay Macmud: (taking the bowl) What is it? Ah, fresh *lindog*⁵. How kind of Inay Bungka. (Pause.) Has Amay Bungka returned yet?

Macmud: I don't know, Iná:

Inay Macmud: Did you not see him in the house?

Macmud: No. (Silence. The boy moves to the bed and lies down, humming to himself. Once he rises to kiss the sleeping baby. The mother stares vacantly at the fire. The pot boils over and threatens to put out the fire. She blows it up again. Then she reaches for some dried fish from the rack over the stove and roasts them. A pleasant odor of roasted fish pervades the room. Soft footsteps on the creaking ladder outside startle her. She looks anxiously at the dim-lit doorway.)

Inay Macmud: Who is that?

Inay Bungka: (softly) 'Tis I, good neighbor.

Inay Macmud: Ah, Inay Bungka. Come in. This humble hut is yours. (A woman's head appears in the doorway and Inay Macmud gathers up the roasting fish hastily, burning herself. She goes to meet her neighbor and conducts her to bed. They sit down facing each other.

Inay Macmud's look seems to say, "Haven't they arrived yet?")

Inay Bungka: (understandingly, in a half-whisper) Hasn't he come? Your...?

Inay Macmud: (shaking her head and in the same tone) No... and yours...?

Inay Bungka: Neither. (Silence. They look into each other's eyes.) I wonder what... .

Inay Macmud: I wonder too.

Inay Bungka: Perhaps they have met with the... .

Inay Macmud: Perhaps... .

Inay Bungka: Or... .

Inay Macmud: Or what?

Inay Bungka: Or... they may only have been delayed on the way.

Inay Macmud: (nodding) Yes... but this is the fifth day... .

Inay Bungka: Cheee! chicken-hearted one! Do you remember the last time they went out? They stayed for—do you remember?

Inay Macmud: Yes, a half moon.

Inay Bungka: And what did they bring back with them... .?

Inay Macmud: Yes... . But then that was very far away, beyond the Lake and Makaturing mountain. This time they went only... . Besides, did you not see the *sundaros*⁶ this morning?

Inay Bungka: (starting) Sundaros—what?

Inay Macmud: Yes, the *sundaros*. I saw them pass by in some big *vintas* going to Kinil. There were many of them. Perhaps they are again with Datu Salik.

Inay Bungka: Datu Salik? *Phew!* (spitting out her buyo chew) The *kafir*⁷! May the *morka*⁸ strike him.

Inay Macmud: And what is more, the *sundaros* might be hiding there now.

Inay Bungka: (anxiously) Did you not see them go back?

Inay Macmud: No, I did not. (Painful silence.)

Inay Bungka: (emotionally) But no! That can never happen. Have faith. Don't you trust in Allah, our Defender?

(Inay Macmud nods)

Inay Bungka: *Allah-hu-Akbar! Allah-hu-Akbar!*

(Continued on page 634)

Insomnia

By Flavio Ma. Guerrero

IS this the price
That I must pay
For kissing twice
Thy lips to-day:
A night so fraught
With dreams of thee
That ne'er I caught
A doze for me?

The Female Characters in Rizal's Novels

Sisa

By Pura Santillan-Castrencia

THE second most important woman character in Rizal's novel "The Social Cancer" is the unhappy Sisa, who may be characterized by the one potent word—mother. She might be any mother at all, your mother, my mother, or the mother of any one of those four hundred odd youngsters that you see playing so lustily in the school yard in the next block. No other character in his two novels received such realistic and sympathetic treatment as this poor woman, Sisa, who lived only for her children, became demented when she lost them, and died miserably, too hopelessly mad to recognize at once her son Basilio who had escaped his captors to search for her. Rizal must have been thinking of the gentleness of his own mother, Teodora Alonso, "an unusually gifted mother," according to Austin Craig,¹ when he wrote about this other tender creature to whom her children were her all. "Weak in character, with more heart than intellect, she knew only how to love and to weep. Her husband was a god, and her sons were his angels. . . ."² In the portrayal of Sisa, Rizal depicted the character of the common Filipino mother, whom you will easily recognize among the women you know; perhaps in *Aleng Mameng*, the *lavandera* who is prematurely old from long hours of bending over her laundry-tub, so that Ciso and Iming may be "like other children," or your own *Da Sianang* who gets up at three o'clock in the morning to make *puto* and *bibingka* to sell, because "books and clothes cost so much these days." The uncomplaining, inarticulate gentleness of Sisa is duplicated every day in a thousand little homes.

A person of this "tough" generation may deplore a certain cloyishness in Rizal's description of mother love. We of this age, wince and squirm at the very suggestion of sentimentality. Tenderness is mushy, "marshmallowy." We boo at it on the screen, we laugh at it in real life. My young brother either makes faces or changes the conversation whenever it verges on the gentle and the soft. Sometimes I suspect him, as I suspect all the others who pretend to impersonality and toughness: Are they hiding a soft heart? They remind me of a line I used to like as a child—I even memorized it—by Louisa May Alcott, describing Jo's nature in "Little Women", "like a chestnut burr, hard and horny outside, but silky soft within."

This digression is by way of preparation and apology if, in the subsequent analysis, there should be too much "mother." There is no way of getting away from that much exploited topic, for Sisa is, first and last, the *mother*, the Filipino mother Rizal knew so well how to depict.

Rizal dwells on the utter simplicity of Sisa's person, a simplicity of both mind and heart. "Sisa was still young, and it was plain that at one time she had been pretty and attractive. Her eyes, which, like her disposition, she had given to her sons, were beautiful, with long lashes and a deep look. Her nose was regular and her pale lips curved pleasantly. She was what the Tagalogs call *kayuman-*



guing -kaligatan; that is, her color was a clear, pure brown. In spite of her youthfulness, pain and perhaps even hunger had begun to make hollow her pallid cheeks, and if her abundant hair, in other times the delight and adornment of her person, was even yet simply and neatly arranged, though without pins or combs, it was not from coquetry but from habit."³ From

such a soft-looking, simple-hearted creature, would we not expect the unselfishness and the spirit of self-sacrifice that Rizal attributed to her? Would we look for strength of will and character, or would we deem it natural that she should give in to her scoundrelly husband's abuses and live only in the thought of her children's love and her love for them? Therefore, do we consider overdrawn the picture of Sisa as "she smiled happily and resolved that she would not eat that night, because what remained was not enough for three. The father had asked for their sons and that for her was better than eating"? Ask any mother.

Of particular beauty and pathos is the very ordinary and even homely scene of Sisa preparing the simple meal of rice and fish for her sons; how she mused on the division of the three little fishes her husband had left: "each would have one and a half;"⁴ how she sat and waited for them, "her ear strained to catch every sound, listening to the lightest footfalls: strong and clear, Basilio, light and irregular, Crispin. . . ."⁵ how, anxiety taking the place of hope in her as she waited, she tried to pray, calling "upon the Virgin and upon God to watch over her sons, especially her little Crispin;"⁶ how, forgetting her prayers which had evoked thoughts of her children, she began "to recall the features of each, those features that always wore a smile for her both asleep and awake."⁷

It is hard to escape from the pathos of Sisa's story. We want to blame her, even shake her and scold her, for not "fighting back," for we have a perfectly normal, healthy feeling of resentment against a person who excites too much our pity. We want to ask her what right she has for making us feel so sorry for her. Yet, the clutch of her sad tale is there, and we feel it; Rizal has made us feel it. It is there when he describes her singing "in a low voice, a voice usually so sweet and tender that when her sons listened to her singing the *kundiman*, they wept without knowing why. . . ."⁸ when, to placate the padre's wrath against Crispin for his suspected dishonesty, she woke up early in the morning and, mustering her trembling courage, set out to bring the curate her humble offering: "That morning at the first flush of dawn she had gone into her garden to pick the choicest vegetables, which she placed in a basket among banana-leaves and flowers; then she had looked along the bank of the river for the *pakó* which she knew the curate liked for salads. Putting on her best clothes and without awakening her son, she had set out for the town with the basket on her head. As she went up the stairway she tried to make as little noise as possible, and listened attentively

in the hope that she might hear a fresh childish voice so well known to her"; when, afraid that the soldiers had also taken Basilio into custody, she breathed a prayer of thanks when she saw that they had only taken her fattened hen: "How good they are and what kind hearts they have!"¹⁰

Those who would want Sisa stronger of character would consider her seeming cowardliness and acquiescence to everything that happened to her, despicable, and would view with impatience her weeping resignation to the cruel blows that the injustices of the times dealt her. Granting a little exaggeration in Rizal's pictures—the mean rascal of a husband that she had, whose only concern was in "fleecing" his poor wife, the inhuman treatment of Crispin by the senior *sacristan*, the unjust accusation of her boys, the harshness of the soldiers towards her (for we know that the author drew these pictures with a purpose), still, does not Sisa's character fit in perfectly with her ignorance, sphere of life, and the conditions that obtained then? Is it fair to judge a character divorced from its environment and the factors that produced it? Taine, the great literary critic,¹¹ would have us look, in the analysis of any character, into the *milieu et le moment*, "the setting and the moment"; in the light of such an analysis, Sisa's character was well portrayed.

Rizal must have felt that he had made Sisa suffer enough when he, gently, with a stroke of his pen, made her mad. It is a distinct relief to feel the let-up after the tenseness of

the incredible sufferings that she had gone through. The center of her simple world was her children. They took them away from her. She did not know where they were: "Precipitately she ran, pursued by fear and dark forebodings. Had they already arrested her son Basilio? Whither had her boy Crispin fled?"¹² She had lost the little respect which she had proudly felt was her due as a good, honorable woman: the soldiers had marched her along the streets like a common criminal. "She had felt misery and knew what it was to be abandoned by every one, even her husband, but until now she had considered herself honored and respected: up to this time she had looked with compassion on those boldly dressed women whom the town knew as the concubines of the soldiers. Now it seemed to her that she had fallen even a step lower than they in the social scale."¹³ This little touch—her pitiful pride in her hitherto unsullied "reputation"—is a fitting complement to the other facets of her character. How often do we hear a poor, hard working Filipino woman tell us in tones which might surprise us because seemingly little in keeping with the humility that characterizes her: "*maski pó ako mahirap. . .*," "even if I am poor. . ." Like Sisa, she has little to be proud of, but she guards that little jealously.

Her children gone, her honor gone, she was still able to murmur to herself resignedly but hopefully: "Afterwards—afterwards—we'll go and live in the depths of the forest."

(Continued on page 633)

The Philippine Press

By I. T. Runes

WITH scarcely two hundred copies, the maiden issue of *La Esperanza* heralded the birth of the first daily newspaper in the Philippines on October 4, 1846. It was founded by Agustin de la Cavada, a well known publisher of the time, with Felipe de la Corte and Evaristo Calderon composing the staff. Two years later *La Estrella* made its first bow to the public as the second daily, followed by the *El Diario de Manila* that same year. *La Esperanza* and *La Estrella* ended their short careers in 1849, leaving *El Diario de Manila* alone in the field. It was well edited and enjoyed a long and prosperous existence under the directorship of Jose Felipe del Pan, of whom the historian Retana stated, "without contradiction, he was a giant in journalism." When, however, *El Comercio* made its debut in 1869, *El Diario*, too, had long since ceased publication. With the backing that *El Comercio* received, it survived all attempts at competition, which were many but unsuccessful, this paper enjoying a continuous and uninterrupted life until 1925 when, under the same name, it was changed into an English daily.

Of course, more weekly and monthly periodicals than dailies made their appearance, and among them the *Manila Alegre*, a satirical weekly edited and founded by Pedro Groizard on December 6, 1885, later incorporated with the



La Opinion as a supplement; the *Manililla*, pictorial publication of the unrivaled cartoonist, Ignacio Villar; the *Revista Mercantil*, edited in Spanish and English; and the *Del Superior Gobierno*, edited by Governor Folgueras, which came out irregularly from August 8, 1811, and was the first real newspaper, are all worth mentioning.

With the coming of the Americans at the close of the nineteenth century, the general awakening, the increase in literacy, the freedom of the press, improved means of communication and transportation, etc., greatly stimulated Philippine journalism. Today the work of the fourth estate here is drawing the favorable comment of publishers and newspapermen even from the world's metropolitan centers.

The average reader does not realize that at present in the Philippines there are at least a million like him reading the newspapers every day. Several tons of newspapers addressed to subscribers go through the mails daily; more than 600 kilometers of paper 35 inches wide, longer than twice the length of the railroad line from Manila to La Union, and many gallons of printer's ink are used every day by the twenty-three dailies printed in the three cities of Manila, Iloilo, and Cebu. The circulation of all these dailies, including the 1,000 mimeographed copies of the *Diario de*

(Continued on page 628)

Death in the Cagayan Valley

By Mariano D. Manawis

ADOY, who used to be seen in his field almost every day from sunrise to sundown, is no longer there. And it is not because he is on an extended vacation, for even if he more than deserves one after all these years of almost ceaseless work, he does not know what vacation is unless a Sunday or church holiday is considered a vacation. Neither is it because he has gone to live in another province, for the Cagayano would not think of deserting his valley for another, especially leaving his family behind. It is simply because he is now a *lacialacay*, an old man, and although he is not too old at fifty to work in the field, during the past few months he has been ill and coughing terribly.

It was but two or three weeks back when he came, at the end of a long, almost intolerable absence from work, to help his wife and children rush the preparations for the next planting. He found his old plow still good, his aged carabao still strong and as true to his commands as before; but his own strength was gone. After plowing eight or ten furrows, he felt tired and dizzy. His wife, Aneng, his sons, and his good daughters-in-law, everyone, insisted that he go home to rest, assuring him that they would gladly do all the work. But the old man stayed, and despite the heavy heavings of his sick breast, he maintained his cheerfulness. As if he knew that it was the last time they would be together in the field! For indeed that night his chest and his back ached as they never ached before, and as his children had feared, he began coughing again and developed a fever.

All the herbs suggested by the neighbors having failed to bring him relief, the *minañgilu-t* was consulted. One midnight, accompanied by two chosen relatives of the sick man, who were instructed to abstain strictly from saying anything if they saw an apparition, the mystery-man disappeared into the dark forest beyond the field where Aday had been at work when he fell sick for the first time. Summoning the spirits of the place in a ritual which he alone could perform, the *minañgilu-t* offered the unseen powers a white, fat hen, a red handkerchief, tobacco, *mamá* (buyo), and a few other things in exchange for the health of the farmer.

Other strange remedies were tried, and when everything else had proved unavailing, *dasal* was prescribed. Religiously, the instructions of the *minañgilu-t* were followed: a pig was slaughtered, chocolate and cakes were prepared, and the entire neighborhood was invited to partake of the feast and to join in a general prayer. But as before, the spirits were unrelenting. . . .

Two or three more weeks of suffering go by, and one quiet early morning, after entrusting Aneng to his children, asking them as a last favor to him to take good care of her, and once more staring at their faces one by one, evidently wishing to be sure to carry their images with him wherever he is going,—he passes away.

At dawn, or long before it, when grief in the house has



subsided a little, Ati, the eldest son, rides to town on horseback: to report the matter to the municipal authorities; inform the *cura*; engage the town's brass band for the funeral; get cacao, cakes, sugar, etc., on credit, and borrow some thirty or forty pesos from *Dña. Maria*. All this is willingly furnished the bereaved son, and for it he promises to pay in the usual way,—with tobacco from the next harvest.

Galloping back home, grateful deep in his heart to the wife of his landlord for having come to his aid once more in the hour of his need, Ati finds his father dressed in his best clothes for his last day with the family. He is resting on a *lancapi*, a bamboo bed as simple as a bench. His head is toward the main door, a position a deceased Cagayano is invariably made to take, for, as the old men and women say, resting the dead in a different position generally spells trouble to the family. The neighbors, too, have come: women, men, children. Some of them, those who have the money, give the widow from two to five centavos each; others give a ganta or half a ganta of rice: still others give a small quantity of cacao, or sugar; while those who have nothing to give lend their utensils to the family.

Because the house is not spacious enough for all, the male visitors, after viewing their deceased neighbor, pass out to the *camarin*, where the coffin is being made either of bamboo or of wood. Those of them who have come earlier may be found under the big orange tree behind the house, cooking, a work which the near relatives of the dead are not permitted to do, for if anyone of them happens to see a pig, chicken, or anything slaughtered, he or she is likely to contract *babaltong*, an almost incurable skin disease; just as it is believed a close relative will be afflicted with goiter if he makes the mistake of drinking from a *duyuc* (coconut shell) during the period of mourning.

Shortly after noon, when everything is ready for Aday's last trip to town, an old man or woman bends low over the corpse, and advises the dead to go wherever the Almighty wants him to go, and never to come again to show himself or in any way cause sorrow to his family. The coffin is then covered, and, suspended from a bamboo pole designed to facilitate its conveyance, it is borne down. Aneng, who would not let her husband go without her accompanying him at least to the church in spite of the solicitude of the other members of the family and her friends, walks behind the corpse, supported by one or two of her neighbors. She is all in black, like her daughters and daughters-in-law, and her long, silver-streaked hair is hanging loose as one more token of her grief.

Because the way is long and the sun is scorching, the weary cortege stops once,—under the giant, moss-covered mango tree by the road, under whose kind overspreading branches Aday and Aneng had so often cooled themselves on their way to and from the *poblacion*. Here, as along the whole way, hardly a word is spoken among the people.

Indeed, at times nothing is heard except the sobbings of the relatives of the dead, and perhaps the occasional chirping of a lonely bird somewhere.

In the town, Aday's remains are brought to the house of a relative or a close friend, where one more prayer is said, while waiting for the band. If the family has no friends in the town, the cortege waits under another tree at the outskirts of the poblacion.

The rite in the church is very simple, lasting for only two or three minutes, because this is all the commoner can afford. As the coffin passes through the main door on its way out, an old man, speaking in the name of the family, announces in a loud voice, to be sure nobody is left uninvited, that it is the wish of the widow that all who have come "to share her troubles", meaning all those who have come to attend the funeral, return after the burial to the house from which Aday had been escorted by the band. The invitation

thus having been extended, the cortege proceeds, with the band playing.

Near the grave in an insignificant corner, the coffin is put down, and as the sun sets behind the mountains the final prayer is sung. Once more the coffin is uncovered, and when the relatives of the dead have viewed the body for the last time, Aneng and her daughters are determinedly led, perhaps carried, away. The coffin is then nailed down and lowered into the grave, and once it has touched the bottom the old man or woman who advised the dead to go wherever his God wants him to go, picks up a small quantity of the earth and throws it on the coffin. As he says, "Return to the earth from where you came," the grave diggers fill the grave; and the people depart, leaving a simple, little wooden cross bearing the name of the departed, and the three letters "R. I. P.," which carry with them the wish of his family, his neighbors, his friends,—everyone.

Pigs and the Girl

By L. G. Gonzalez

THERE were two soft spots in Oscar's heart: anything concerning Naty, and anything concerning pigs. Strange how matters so diverse could occupy important places in a single heart. . . but we are talking of facts.



Oscar Perez held an enviable position among the social élite in Manila; he was rich, handsome, and likeable,—and a graduate of the College of Agriculture at Los Baños. The death of his father left him, except for a fine collection of pigs, Berkshires, Poland Chinas, and Duroc Jerseys, all alone in the world.

When interviewed by reporters as to reasons for his interest in these *beauties*, he could only say vaguely "Some day, they will make me famous". Oscar never suspected that his hobby tended to bring him down several points in the estimation of feminine eyes. Or did he, and remain indifferent?

Visitors to his villa in Pasay were often his beautiful fiancée, Naty Garcia, and her mother, Doña Maria. The place was one of the most attractive in the neighborhood: a large house of modernistic design, surrounded by spacious lawns and gardens, but toward the rear, quite obscured from the view, was a dense grove of ilang-ilang, behind which was a well-built hog enclosure. The selection of that kind of tree was most fortunate, for the ever blooming flowers contributed a fragrance that helped tone down the potent scent that pervades even the cleanest piggery.

One afternoon Naty and her mother drove to Pasay. After the usual cordial exchanges, Naty said, "In case you are through with your pigs, we would like to have you accompany us to the movies."

"Sure," he said, "but if you are not in a hurry, I'd like to show you my new Berjalas. They have just come from one of my professors in Los Baños. He originated the breed, you know. It is a cross between the Berkshire and one of

our best native types of pig—from Jala-jala". Casting a side glance at Naty as if trying to fathom her feelings, he continued, "The professor holds very high hopes for these pigs. He believes they are an improvement over any of the breeds we now have in the Philippines and should revolutionize our hog industry. Unfortunately they are his own creation and he may be suspected of partiality."

"How about the eating quality of the meat?" Doña Maria inquired.

"Excellent", Oscar replied. "And another advantage claimed for the Berkjalas is the ease in raising them".

Doña Maria was about to ask more questions but Naty interfered.

"Mother, please, let's not waste the afternoon. It is not often that Oscar can leave his proteges."

In justice to Naty, it should be mentioned that she did not ordinarily complain. Oscar's growing interest in pigs, however, had caused her much alarm and made her really unhappy. She had tried to force herself to like them, too, but she knew she had failed miserably. Oscar's constant talk of "pigs", irritated her. Even in his "plans for the future," he mentioned pigs, their improvement and their possibilities, always as a "contribution to his country". As if raising pigs were a civic virtue, the highest form of patriotism! "Why did God ever create those animals!" she mourned.

Naty recalled a *Nepa* party at the Manila Hotel. She was the "muse" of the evening. But bad weather had set in and soon after midnight, the third typhoon signal had been raised. And Oscar had left her—to make certain that his pigs were properly sheltered!

She decided to eliminate her rivals, and at any cost and by any means.

One day she surprised Oscar with a special gift of a

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Joseph Conrad's "Christmas Typhoon"

By Frank G. Haughwout

UNDER the caption "A Mortal Queries an Immortal" I wrote, for the April issue of this magazine, an article in which I attempted a technical analysis of Joseph Conrad's story "Typhoon". I endeavored to show that while the story was not necessarily a description of any particular typhoon, it gave evidence of such careful planning as to meteorological detail, that it was possible to approximately determine the course followed by the ship, the track of the storm, and to show where, according to Conrad's calculations, the vortex of the storm passed over the ship.

Then, I went on to show that after he had skilfully planned and worked out his story to conform with navigational and meteorological principles, Conrad, according to the printed page, had made the storm occur on December 25. I then endeavored to show that for a typhoon to occur at that time in that locality, was impossible unless the whole scheme of meteorological conditions over the Asiatic continent were suddenly and completely converted from winter to summer conditions. That the climax of the storm was made to fall on Christmas Morn makes it appropriate that this sequel to my article should appear in the Christmas issue of this magazine.

I have been rather surprised, and not a little pleased, at the interest that many people have displayed in this article. Only one person has reproved me for writing it, and that I consider is worthy of passing note in this day when it is almost impossible to write anything that goes counter to what passes for thinking in the herd without running headlong into reprobation. This gentleman, an ardent admirer of Conrad as, indeed, I am myself, gravely took me to task, remarking that he thought I might be engaged in better work than "trying to discredit Joseph Conrad." He assured me that my efforts in that direction probably would fail and that I would, in turn, find myself discredited. Having thus spanked me, he left me to nurse my feelings.

Undoubtedly, all this seems a small matter to the general run of readers—tilting at windmills, if you wish—but to my mind it finds its importance in the high qualifications possessed by Joseph Conrad as a teller of sea stories—particularly those that are set in Far Eastern waters—and the possibility that chance conspired with inadvertence to make him say something that ran counter to those qualifications. That Conrad knew his China seas which he describes as "full of every-day, eloquent facts," and that he also knew his typhoons and the Law of Storms, are facts pure and simple that need no discussion. As a ship's master, we have no reason to doubt he had guided his ship through more than one typhoon. In other words, he knew whereof he wrote, so we are left to determine whether the word "December," as it appears in all the editions of "Typhoon" that I have been able to consult, is a *lapsus calami*, or an error on the part of the typesetter from the original manuscript, aided and abetted by a careless proofreader.



Others may raise the question as to whether the storm described by Conrad was, in reality, not a typhoon *sensu strictu*, but a depression of the extratropical cyclone type such as may occasionally travel from a westerly to an easterly or northeasterly direction from the China Sea to the Pacific Ocean during the winter months of the year. These disturbances sometimes pass close to Formosa, but they are not prone to enter the continent from the south. Most of them, in fact, that originate so far south, form in the neighborhood of Changsha and Kiangsi Province. Accordingly, I think we may dismiss this supposition quite summarily. The meteorological structure, tracks, and behavior of these storms or depressions, differ so definitely from those that characterize the tropical cyclone or typhoon, that Conrad could not possibly have confused the two.

The edition of "Typhoon" from which I drew the material for my analysis was that of 1924, of Doubleday, Page. This is a collection of Conrad's shorter stories, published under the caption "The Shorter Tales of Joseph Conrad." It includes, besides "Typhoon": "Youth", "The Secret Sharer," "The Brute," "To-Morrow," "Because of the Dollars," "The Partner," and "Falk." Its preface is dated 1924 and from it I quoted at some length. Later, I had the opportunity to examine the 1916 edition, also of Doubleday, Page, in which the story is published alone without a preface. This edition also states the storm to have occurred in December. I have just received a copy of the latest edition, dated 1935, from the press of Doubleday, Doran, entitled "Typhoon and Other Stories." This edition is of especial interest because the four stories in it: "Typhoon," "Amy Foster," "Falk", and "To-Morrow" all were written in the same period and in the order in which they appear in the book. Moreover, it contains another preface by Conrad, dated 1919, in which he discusses, in some detail, the facts upon which "Typhoon" was written. This preface I had not previously read. The episode of the ship-load of coolies and their silver dollars which ran wild during the typhoon, appears to have been an actual occurrence that was widely talked of at the time in shipping circles along the China Coast. It definitely formed the background of the story. Captain MacWhirr was a type—a most familiar type—as Conrad goes on to say:

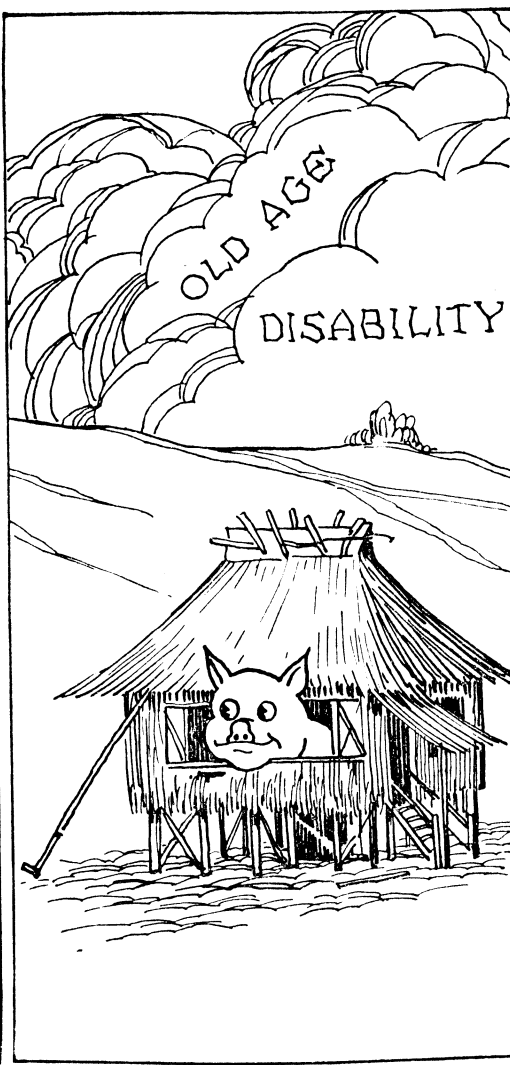
"MacWhirr is not an acquaintance of a few hours, or a few weeks, or a few months. He is a product of twenty years of life. My own life. Conscious invention had little to do with him. If it is true that Captain MacWhirr never walked and breathed on this earth (which I find for my part extremely difficult to believe) I can also assure my readers that he is perfectly authentic. I may venture to assert the same of every aspect of the story, while I confess that the particular typhoon of the tale was not a typhoon of my actual experience."

Last, but not least. In this preface the coolie-laden ship is definitely stated to have sailed for the North China port

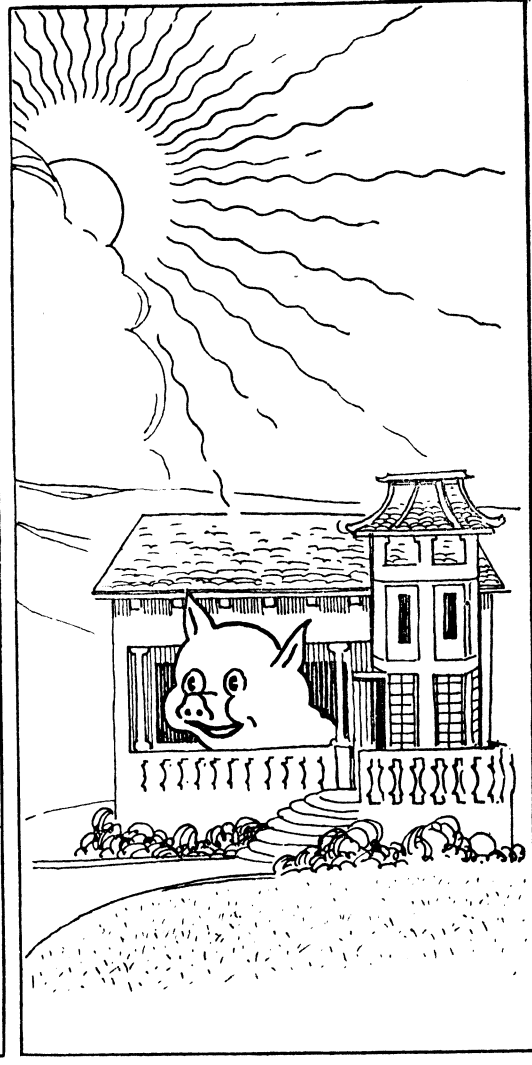
(Continued on page 625)



SPENDTHRIFT—Shiftless
No Preparation for Tomorrow



CARELESS—Forgetful
Tomorrow—a Vision



THOUGHTFUL—Thrifty
Tomorrow—Planned For

THE STORY OF THE 3 LITTLE PIGS

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All for Five Centavos

By Vicente R. Generoso

IT all happened because of five centavos.

It was afternoon of payday and I was coming home from work tired but happy because I had twenty pesos in my pocket. I was thinking of some of the things we needed at home and that we might buy with the money I had. I needed a pair of shoes, even of the cheapest kind, and also a new suit, for the one I was wearing was badly frayed at the neck and wrist lines. Charing wanted to buy some cloth for dresses for herself. Besides, she had said, she needed some new kitchen utensils. The eggbeater was without a handle, the kitchen knife was only half of its original size, the kettle leaked. . . .

We needed many things else, of course. I wanted to buy a gun because hunting is a passion of mine. Charing said she wanted to have a radio because it is so lonely at home. But as, for the present, at least, we can not afford these things, we just content ourselves with the thought that we will have them someday, we do not know exactly when, when my salary is raised. Or, who knows? perhaps by some lucky twist of fate. . . .

Charing and I were married just three months ago. We were both in a hurry to get married, so when I got a job we waited no longer. I am working for a firm in the abaca export business, and am earning just forty pesos monthly.

As I was walking home that afternoon, I felt of the money in my pocket once in a while to make sure that it was still there.

When I passed the Chinese store near our home I thought I'd like to smoke, but I hesitated to buy some cigarettes because I knew Charing would be displeased if I did not turn all the money over to her. She was always very particular in this respect. Still, I wanted to smoke and I dismissed my scruples with the thought that she certainly would not be so unreasonable as to start a quarrel just for five centavos, although I did remember a few past fights that had resulted from mere trifles.

I was beginning to find her rather irritable of late. I saw mother about it one day and she said that perhaps Charing was in the family way and that women in that condition are sometimes easily put out of temper. She advised me to be patient with my wife. I followed my mother's counsel, although I could see that I might be spoiling Charing by being too meek with her. But mother is probably right, I thought. There are so many things that men can not understand about women. My mother, I reasoned, must know what she is talking about because she is a woman, too.

When I arrived home, I found Charing sitting in a chair by the window. She was busy with a piece of embroidery. I approached her, feeling a bit guilty, and handed over the money to her. I didn't say anything about the five centavos I had spent, hoping that she would not notice it.

She took the money from me smilingly and proceeded to count it. I began to feel like a criminal. When she finished



counting, she looked at me sharply, and proceeded to count it again.

"The money is lacking", she said with ominous calmness.

"Oh, I forgot to tell you that I bought some cigarettes," I said, trying to appear as frank as possible.

"So that's it, eh?" she proceeded. "How many times have I told you to turn all the money over to me? Do I not give it back to you when you need something?"

I did not answer, for I knew she was right. It is true that she had often told me that, and it is also true that she gives me back some few cents when I tell her I need them for something, although not without a great deal of coaxing, of course.

"Oh, come on, dear. Are we going to start trouble again just for five centavos?"

"Oh, never mind that", she said dismissing my attempts at conciliation. The "that", I supposed, referred to the word "dear" I had uttered.

"The point is that you are going with bad companions, and you are beginning to fall in their ways."

Then she started to mention again her long black-list of unexemplary husbands in the neighborhood. There is Pedro who often gets drunk and beats his wife when he gets home; Nor Quicong who does not turn his money over to his wife because he has so many paramours; Nor Bastian who hardly supports his wife and his three bony children because he is hopelessly addicted to gambling.

I knew I was a lamb compared with those husbands she mentioned, but I didn't say this for I knew I would only furnish her with a new matter for conversation. I almost wished I were a bit of a brute like them. Perhaps, I thought Charing wouldn't try to be so dominant if I were myself impatient and irascible. But I just kept silent and waited patiently for her to get tired of talking.

"You may have been doing that to your mother, but you can't do it to me", she was saying.

"Listen!" I said sternly. "You can say anything you like against me, but do not attack my mother."

"Why not?" she hotly retorted. "You don't want to hear the truth. Why shouldn't I mention your mother? If she hadn't been such a *consentidora*, she. . ."

She didn't finish the sentence, for I suddenly lost control of myself and slapped her in the face. Four red streaks on her cheek marked the place where the four fingers of my right palm had landed.

Perhaps, if at this point we had asked ourselves what we were quarreling about, we might have cooled down to think that it was all over five insignificant centavos. Perhaps, we might even have laughed at ourselves. But no. We were not thinking about the five centavos anymore. I was thinking of her insolence in daring to insult my mother without any cause at all. And she was boiling over on account of the slap I had given her.

(Continued on page 618)



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Rizal, Father of Modern Tagalog

By Antonio B. L. Rosales

AT the early age of eight, Jose Rizal wrote two lines, now famous in Tagalog literature:

*Ang hindi magmahal sa sariling wika,
Higit sa hayop at malansang isda.*
(He who does not love his native tongue
is worse than a beast or a loathsome fish.)



Our language is like the others also,
It has its own alphabet and characters
Which disappeared because the waves
Drowned the little boat in the pond long ago.

Twenty-seven years later, during his last hours in Fort Santiago, a Jesuit priest gave him a copy of "La Imitación de Cristo" by St. Thomas á Kempis. Gratefully, he received the book but intimated that he would have liked it better had he been given the Latin text or the Tagalog translation (by the inimitable Tagalog prosodist, Father Modesto de Castro).

Manifestly, these are indications of the devotion with which Dr. Jose Rizal regarded his native tongue, Tagalog, from his early childhood up to his very last moments. The patriot's critics contend that the fact that none of the originals of his three greatest works, namely, "Noli Me Tangere", "El Filibusterismo", and "Mi Ultimo Adios", was written in his own native tongue, indicates that he didn't hold a high regard for the Tagalog language. The allegation is cruel and unjust, as I shall show.

Not only did Dr. Rizal nurture a sincere affection for his native tongue; he helped to lay the foundations for the development of the modern Tagalog language. Rizal was one of the most zealous of students of Tagalog, and was a member of the illustrious triumvirate (the other two members being the late Dr. T. H. Pardo de Tavera and the late pedagogue, Pedro Serrano Laktaw, who was at one time private tutor to former King Alfonso XIII of Spain) which initiated the modernization of the language.

Rizal's love for his native tongue was evinced from early childhood. In 1869, at the age of eight, he wrote a Tagalog comedy which so pleased the municipal captain of the town of Paete, Laguna, that he gave young Jose two pesos for it, an amount at that time equivalent to a farm laborer's pay for half a month. That same year, he wrote the poem containing the two lines quoted at the beginning of this article, an English translation of which follows:

To My Comrades

When a people really loves
Its native tongue, a gift of heaven,
Without doubt, it also wants to attain liberty
Like the birds in the air.

For a language is a means of judging
Countries, towns, and kingdoms,
And man is like other beings
A creature of that liberty.

He who does not love his native tongue
Is worse than a beast or a loathsome fish,
So what we should do is to love and enrich it
As we would a dear mother.

The Tagalog language is like Latin,
English, Spanish, a language of angels,
Because God who knows how to watch over us
Is the one who gave it to us.

Rizal's childhood love for his mother tongue and its literature led to his possessing such a strong liking for the famous poem "Florante at Laura", by the Tagalog bard, Francisco Balagtas. Before he went abroad in 1882, he suggested that a good edition of this poem be published with suitable illustrations. A prominent Filipino sculptor of the time, Romualdo Teodoro de Jesus, was put in charge of the preparations, and leading Filipino painters, among them, Lorenzo Guerrero (the teacher of Juan Luna and often called the father of Philippine painting¹) and Felix Martinez, were approached to make the necessary illustrations. Unfortunately, however, the plan was never carried out for lack of funds.

Rizal, in his travels, seldom parted with his copy of the *Florante*. At one time, he left it at Barcelona when he went to Madrid, and spoke in one of his letters of how he missed it. There are also frequent quotations from and references to this work in his writings. Some say that Rizal was influenced to a no little degree by the *Florante* in his own literary labors, and they even find parallelisms between his *Noli* and Balagtas' masterpiece.

He took pride in showing his copy of the *Florante* to his illustrious friend, Professor Ferdinand Blumentritt, who, it is said, studied Tagalog just to be able to read the poem.

Rizal left the Islands on May 3, 1882. He was but a few months in Spain when he began to feel a strong longing for his mother tongue, and at his request, his sister, Saturnina, wrote to him in Barcelona, in Tagalog.

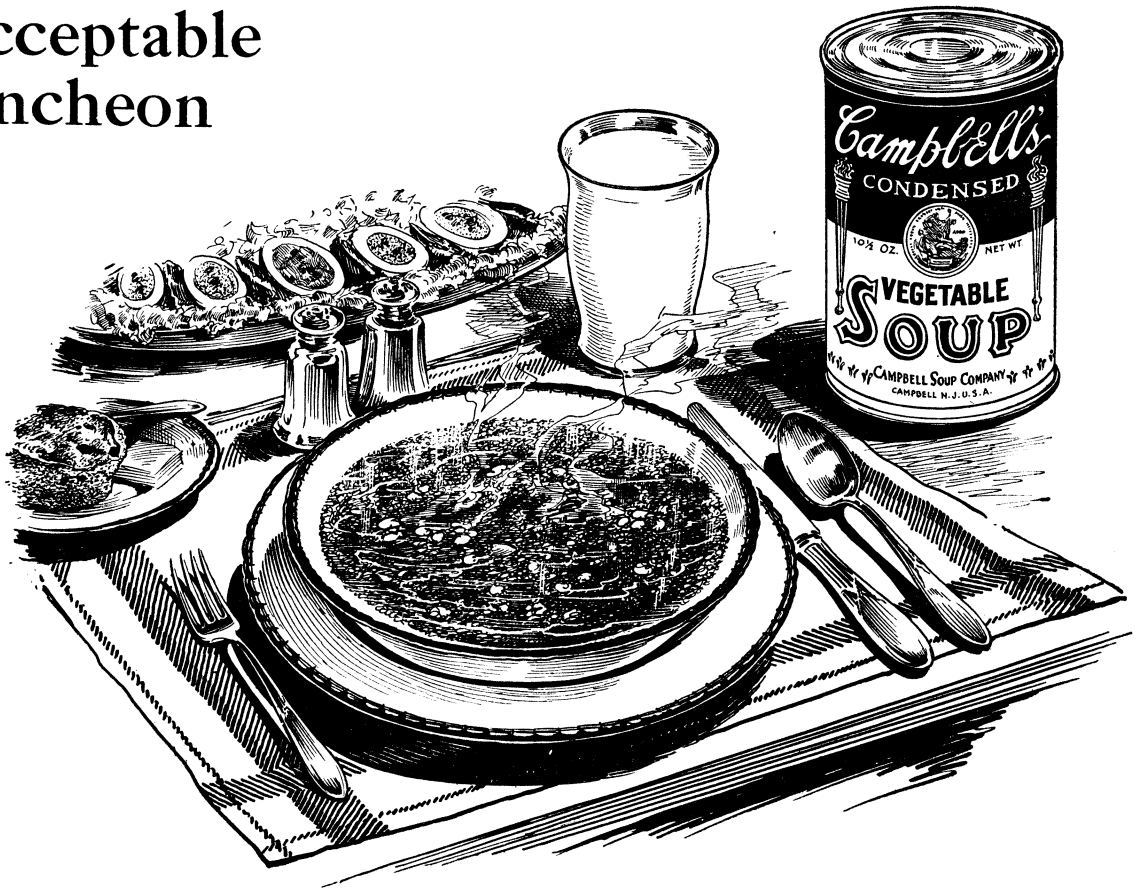
He fully realized, however, the many imperfections of the language and the difficulty of the construction, and he lamented the ugly Tagalog jargon spoken by his comrades.

In a letter to his sister, written in Madrid, dated January 29, 1883, he said among other things: "I am now studying Italian and already speak it a little. It is very soft and agreeable and invites one to sing it. When I come back, I shall teach it to Icing to soften her speech. If you knew it, we could write to each other in it, because the Tagalog composition is difficult, besides, I am now slow in writing, my memory fails me, and my language is rendered worse by the gibberish spoken by my companions. I left my *Florante* at Barcelona and now have nobody to ask for it and none to talk with among the people living here; your letter I read and reread continually. I am already tired of the Spanish language."

Rizalists place a high value on this letter which was written in Tagalog. The late Epifanio de los Santos called it "a model of the Tagalog epistolary style, in which the surroundings, tenderness, poetry, and peculiar character of the Tagalog home now seem to us like the *matalahuga* of our country which perfumes the breath of the Tagala."

(Continued on page 612)

So Acceptable at Luncheon



Hot Vegetable Soup—Campbell's



HERE'S hearty, rich, tasty Vegetable Soup—ready to serve in a few minutes right from the Campbell tin. What could be more attractive for the beginning of your luncheon! Only Campbell brings such appetizing flavor—the best soup you ever tasted. And being condensed, it is most reasonable in price.

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CONSOMME
JULIENNE
MOCK TURTLE
MULLIGATAWNY
MUSHROOM (Cream of)
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Campbell's SOUPS

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

At all Grocer's

Silver-Plated Puddings

By Alice Franklin Bryant

CLEOPATRA did get considerable publicity for herself by dissolving those pearls in her wine; but after all, other people have consumed jewelry along with more usual articles of food. Even I have had my turn.

My brother and I were in India—that land of jewels, where men of wealth wear rings set with large flashing stones, where the women ornament not only their fingers, wrists, and ears, but also their noses, ankles, and toes, and where some of the tombs as well as palaces are as exquisitely and richly wrought as the jewel case of a fairy princess.

Scarcely were we settled in a hotel in Delhi, when, upon entering my brother's room, I was surprised to find him conversing with a tall and imposing Sikh, magnificently bewhiskered and beturbaned. He was the brother-in-law of an Indian student with whom we were acquainted. Not knowing when we would come, he had been making such constant inquiry at the hotels that he had found us within an hour of our arrival. He declined our invitation to dinner, but asked us to dine with him a few days later.

At the time agreed upon he returned and took us to a restaurant, where we were joined by several of his friends—all Sikhs and all men. We were soon seated around a table spread with a white cloth, and the waiters began to serve us. Fluffy, steaming rice, chapatties—a kind of pancake which is the usual form of bread in India, and dish after dish of delicious curries. We had curried fish, curried chicken, curried lamb, curried vegetables. Meanwhile we found the conversation very interesting. All of our Sikh friends were strongly in favor of Swaraj or home rule, and told us about the wrongs of British rule and about the mistreatment of political prisoners. Having heard the other side of the matter from Indians having contrary



opinions, we listened with interest. However, our host and his friends seemed to speak without bitterness, and the tone of the conversation was gay rather than gloomy.

The table was set with knives and forks, but the other guests chose to use their fingers. So daintily did they eat, that some time passed before I noticed it.

They used their right hands only, and did not pick up pieces of chicken to gnaw, as some of us fork-wielders occasionally do. Instead of that, they held the piece of chicken against the plate with their third, fourth, and fifth fingers, while they pulled off bits of it with their thumb and index finger. I have never seen anyone eat in a manner more free from offense.

Finally the last dish of curry was removed and a small dish of coconut pudding was placed in front of each of us. But no ordinary pudding was this—it was smooth and shiny, a sheet of silver leaf covered each service of pudding! So thin and delicate it was that it crumbled when touched with a spoon. If the pudding had been served and eaten in the dark, we would never have suspected that it was covered with a precious metal. Our host explained that the silver was supposed to aid digestion. Then we were served with another dessert, a custard, also covered with silver leaf. And finally in front of each of us was placed a large plate heaped with a great variety of delicious tropical fruit. I am still grateful to our host for such a delicious and interesting meal.

A few weeks later we sailed from Bombay. On our ship was an Indian prince, a very well-fed looking young man. I told him about the pudding covered with silver leaf. "Oh, yes," he answered, "We use gold leaf in the same way, too."

Her Royal Highness, Queen Narra

By Nicolas P. Lansigan

A QUEEN of beauty and usefulness, picked out from a field of five thousand as one best symbolizing Philippine traditions and ideals, admired by everyone who sees her, renowned across the seven seas, is the tree, Her Royal Highness, Queen Narra—queen of Philippine woods.



Such could be the glowing tribute paid to the queenship of Narra. Without benefit of popularity contests, Narra has won for herself a popularity that would, were she one of us, excite the envy of our most sought-after debutantes. And, to lend the touch of official recognition to the high esteem the people have for her, the Narra was on February 1, 1934, proclaimed by then Governor-General Frank Murphy as the National Tree of the Philippines.

The Narra was thus selected only after most diligent

study by four distinguished authorities—the late Dr. Leon Ma. Guerrero, the Hon. Eulogio Rodriguez, Dr. Eduardo Quisumbing, and Forester Luis J. Reyes, who recommended the Narra for this honor, out of a field of no less than five thousand different species of trees in the Philippines.

No queen has ever been more useful. Narra finds a thousand uses in our daily life. Of narra wood are carved many of the sacred images before which thousands kneel in prayer. The most beautiful furniture, the delight and the pride of many a home and office, is made of narra. The possession of a complete set of narra furniture, is rightly or not, considered a sign of wealth and aristocracy. Tables, chairs, beds, dressers, cupboards in inlaid narra never fail to lend dignity to any home. No young women

(Continued on page 610)

Mother: If You Want To Build Up Your Child More Quickly

Here's A Way That Has Often Added A Pound A Week
Or More, Besides Greatly Curbing Nervousness, Too

A Scientific Food Creation, Originally Developed In Switzerland, Often Brings Surprising Results In The Most "Stubborn" Cases... A Method That May Benefit Your Child In 3 Important Ways

NOW, comes new hope for mothers of children who are nervous and underweight. It is a food creation from Switzerland (now made in U.S.A.) that frequently helps to add firm flesh at the rate of a pound a week or more—while greatly curbing nervousness, too.

Thousands of mothers who have tried it have been amazed by the results it fosters.

For example, a delighted mother, Mrs. R. C. Zuelsdorf, 6111 Green Street, Duluth, Minn., U.S.A., writes:—"A short time ago our young daughter seemed to be going rapidly into a decline. The doctors found nothing organically wrong, but she was so much underweight and growing so fast, that I realized something must be done to increase her appetite and cause her to gain weight. Accordingly, I bought a can of Ovaltine and gave it to her regularly. The results were simply amazing. She gained 20 pounds in about 2 months, nervousness DECREASED and weight INCREASED. She is still taking Ovaltine, and I intend never to be without it."

Another parent, Mr. William F. Neiger, 625 E. 140th Street, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A., states:—"Four weeks ago my daughter, aged 12, was weighed at her school and the hygiene teacher found she was 10 pounds underweight. We immediately got busy and bought a can of Ovaltine. Today she was weighed again and the teacher informed her that she gained nearly 5 pounds. You don't know how elated I am over the result."

What It Is—How It Acts

As stated above, the name of this remarkable food creation is Ovaltine. It was originally created in Switzerland and is now made in the U.S.A. It has been approved by more than 20,000 physicians—and its use has spread to 54 different countries throughout the world today.

When Ovaltine is added to the regular daily diet, it acts three ways to help the child who is thin and nervous, or who is inclined to be weak and under par:—

First:—Ovaltine frequently helps an underweight child to gain weight remarkably. For



Don't guess—prove it! Commence keeping a weekly record of your child's weight while you are giving Ovaltine. You may be surprised at the rapid rate of gain. Also look for a noticeable improvement in nerve poise—and an increased willingness to eat more heartily of healthful, everyday foods.

Ovaltine not only furnished nourishment in highly concentrated form, but it also contains certain vital food elements that importantly influence both development and growth.

Second:—At the same time, appetite is stimulated in a scientific way. Not by merely "tempting" the taste. But by actually helping nature to create the sensation of hunger. Thus often solving the problem of the "fussy" eater who shuns milk as well as other healthful foods.

Third:—As appetite and weight increase, nervousness is frequently curbed to a marked degree. This is especially significant. For child specialists have long observed that, very often, underweight and nervousness go hand in hand.

See For Yourself

For the sake of your child, we urge you to try Ovaltine. Naturally, we cannot guarantee results in all cases where Ovaltine is given. But the letters quoted on this page are so typical of thousands received, that we believe they justify a thorough trial of Ovaltine in cases where a child is nervous and underweight.

You simply give Ovaltine mixed with milk—either hot or cold—and children love its delicious taste. It is especially desirable to give it at breakfast *always*—at meals and in between meals, too.

Get a tin from your nearest dealer today. Or mail the coupon for a liberal trial supply.

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With Charity To All

By Putakte and Bubuyog

ACCORDING to newspapers, the addition of the following events to the coming Olympics program is contemplated.

"A squatting contest to consist of an endurance contest in which the contestants would sit on a hard floor, legs crossed in the Japanese manner.

"A hot bath contest, the prize to be given to the entry that can stay longest in a bath-tub with hot water.

"The Japanese being accustomed to squatting and hot baths, the editors point out, should win these events, and thus assure two more victories for the Nipponese team."

To assure at least one victory for the Filipino team, we propose the addition of another event—a "yes" saying contest. Professionals such as the Nazis, the Fascists, the Japanese, the members of the National Assembly being ruled out, there can be no question of Filipino supremacy. By way of encouragement to our team, the President of the Philippines, we think, should attend the games.

According to an Associated Press report, the Memoirs of Marshal de Bono reproduces a telegram which de Bono had sent to Mussolini in which it was stated that the Ethiopians had refused to attack and therefore Italy must initiate the war.

We suggest that William Randolph Hearst found a war prize to be called the Hearst War Prize to take care of such



deserving cases as the Norwegians may unaccountably overlook.

"The President received a radiogram from the bureau of insular affairs at Washington informing him that the Philippine government is invited at the world congress for crippled children at Budapest from June 29 to July 3."

—Local Daily.

We don't know of any cripple who can satisfactorily represent us at Budapest but we could send any number of representatives to a World Congress of Intellectual Cripples who may be depended upon to acquit themselves creditably, nay, gloriously. . . .

"I have often wondered why Japan has not been seriously affected by social radicalism. All the conditions that tend to favor radicalism are present in Japan—terrible slums, low wages, extreme poverty, political suppression. At last I found the answer to my wonder. Japan was saved from social rebellion and revolution by a tremendous cooperative movement that has spread over the entire nation and brought immediate and practical relief to the little man of Japan and his family."—The Rev. Samuel Staggs in the Sunday Tribune.

What? Has the stag at eve drunk his fill again!

Queen Narra

(Continued from page 608)

will consider her clothes and valuables properly kept if she has no narra *aparador*. Girls save every penny and pester their parents ceaselessly to acquire at least this coveted piece of furniture. People have learned to place implicit confidence in the beauty and durability of narra.

Wherever high grade interior wood work is desired, the choice invariably falls on the reliable narra. It is obtainable in shades varying from whitish to reddish, and polished narra floors and walls and ceilings never cease to arouse the admiration of visitors. Unfortunately, however, the price of the wood has risen to such an extent as to make its use prohibitive except to the wealthy.

Fanciers of tables take extreme delight in acquiring single-piece tables of narra. But narra trees over a meter and a half in diameter have grown rather scarce and only rarely are large trees found from which such tables can be made. Inlaid and carved, these tables are dearly prized and are passed on as priceless heirlooms from generation to generation. Often they have made excellent gifts for visiting personages.

Most of us are familiar with the wood of narra as we see it in our homes or in display in furniture shops. Only a very few of us, however, have even a nodding acquaintance with the tree itself. However, it will now, no doubt, become better known as a tree, for seeds of the narra planted by Dr. Jose Rizal while he was an exile in Dapitan, have been planted and young trees are being distributed by the

Bureau of Forestry for planting in school yards and in town plazas. In time, these will grow to splendid trees with deep historic associations. On the celebration of the first anniversary of the Philippine Commonwealth, President Manuel L. Quezon planted such a tree, about a year old, in the grounds of Malacañang Palace.

In the Botanical Garden in Manila there are a few narra trees. It is from their bigger sisters, in lonely nooks in the forests, from which the cabinet wood comes. These trees are found in almost every part of the Philippines, especially in regions where the dry season is not well marked. Narra prefers the low, damp soils behind the flat coastal plains of mangrove swamps. The tree is in itself not a majestic one. It is by no means the tallest or largest or most dominant in the forest. It usually ranges from 20 to 30 meters in height, with a diameter of from 70 to 80 centimeters. It does not have the elegant crown of the almaciga, nor does it assume any symmetry. Even its wood is not the most beautiful or durable. It is, however, undoubtedly the most popular.

As the species is widely distributed, the tree is known under different names in various localities. The local common name "narra" by which it is nationally known, is the Spanish spelling of the Tagalog *nara*. In Cagayan and Ilocos Norte, the tree is called *duñgon*; and it is called *kamarag* in Abra, *apalit* in Tarlac and Pampanga, *asana* in some Tagalog provinces, *naga* in Southern Luzon, *nega* in the Visayas and Palawan, *bitali* or *vitali* in Zamboanga.

(Continued on page 612)

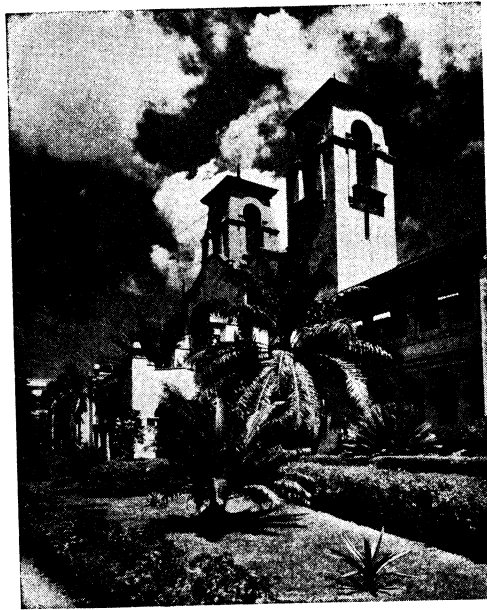
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The narra belongs to the family Leguminosae, Genus *Pterocarpus*. Its flowers are bright golden yellow and the seed is borne in pods, either with or without spines. It has a low-branching, wide-spreading, unsymmetrical, vase-shaped crown, usually bare during the dry season. A striking characteristic in the older trees are the buttresses at the base of the tree, one of the buttresses being always much larger than the others. The bark is soft and grayish and when cut exudes a crimson, blood-like liquid which many believe to possess medicinal qualities and which is also used as a dye. And around this "blood" many legends have been woven.

In the world of science, however, the local narras are known under three distinct names, there being a number of species of this tree growing locally, popularly, however, all called narra, for they are indistinguishable except by experts. Even in the lumber yards and in the furniture shops, all are called narra.¹

Because of the great popularity of the wood, there is always a big demand for it. Every year, no less than twenty thousand cubic meters of it are cut from the public forests. For each cubic meter the government gets a royalty of ₱2.50. When sawn into lumber, the wood is worth to the dealers from one hundred fifty to two hundred pesos per thousand board feet.

It seems a good business for the government, but with this yearly cut, it is feared that the supply will in time become so scarce as to threaten total extinction. As a matter of fact, this is what is happening. The present high cost of the wood is partly due to its scarcity. Loggers have almost exhausted the forests within easy logging distance and they have to go farther and farther to reach the wood, this increasing the cost of bringing it to the market.

To maintain a supply of narra, the government has taken various measures. No narra tree below sixty centimeters in diameter may now be cut. The idea is to give the young trees a chance to grow. Of some species of trees, like *molave*, *yakal*, and *acle*, the supply of which has been greatly reduced because of past heavy cutting, no tree may be cut down unless it has been marked by a forest officer. Violation is penalized by a fine, the forfeiture of the bond of the licensee, or cancellation of the license. In this way it is hoped that future supplies of these woods will always be assured. Thus will narra also continue to reign as Queen of Philippine woods.

¹The scientific name of Narra is *Pterocarpus indicus*; closely related species are the prickly narra (*P. echinatus*) and Blanco narra (*P. blancoi*) which are much like the first in all particulars except in the fruit.

Rizal, Father of Modern Tagalog

(Continued from page 606)

He wrote further: "Of Dr. Rizal's familiar and intimate style in Tagalog, nothing is known except this letter. Judging by this sample, notwithstanding certain defects in the idiomatic use of the language, it appears that it would have been easy for Dr. Rizal to acquire an excellent style had he made up his mind to do so. Even so, aside from this letter, revealing much of his psychology, there are probably but few of his numerous letters in Spanish which are superior

to it."

A more famous and more polished letter of his in Tagalog was his unusually interesting letter to the women of Malolos, Bulakan, (*Sa mga kababayang dalaga sa Malolos*) in 1889.

It is not strange that Rizal should deplore the gibberish spoken by his compatriots. The Tagalog language was then passing through what Pedro Serrano Laktaw called the "Period of Confusion or Retrocession," which in Laktaw's division of the history of the language was the second period, covering the time from 1754 to 1889, following the "Golden Age" of Tagalog literature, the period from 1571 to 1754. During this second period, the works of Francisco Balagtas and Father Modesto de Casto, regarded as classical works in Tagalog, and a few other meritorious original works saw the light, but these were offset by a very unfortunate and ignorant tamperings with the alphabet.

Of the orthographical errors of this period, Laktaw stated that these "instead of improving and completing the Tagalog alphabet, merely converted it into *baluga*: neither entirely Tagalog, nor purely Spanish: a deformed mish-mash." In 1889, Laktaw brought out his Spanish-Tagalog dictionary, in which he advocated the use of the letter *w*, as the proper substitute for the ancient Tagalog consonant, *wawa*, and of the letter *k*, for the combination, *cq*.

Jose Rizal had already come to the realization that steps should be taken to correct the glaring imperfections in the Tagalog orthography. "Many syllables," he wrote, "are necessary only in the learning of Spanish, which language in my time only three boys in a thousand ever really learned. These three learned it in Manila, by hearing Spanish spoken, and by committing to memory book after book. I often wondered as to the use of it all when in the end one spoke only Tagalog. But I kept my wonder to myself. I felt that to try to make reforms in the Philippines at that time would be to embark on a stormy voyage. After I grew up, I had to write letters in Tagalog. I was shocked at my ignorance of its spelling. I was surprised, too, to find the same word spelled differently in the different works which I consulted. This proved to me how foolish it was to try to write Tagalog in the Spanish way."

One day, he related, he came across a work of Dr. T. H. Pardo de Tavera, entitled, "*Contribución para el Estudio de los Antiguos Alfabetos Filipinos*." This work caused him to conceive the idea of doing something to lighten the difficulties of school children and also of foreigners wanting to learn the language, and he came to believe that the English style of spelling as used in other Malay countries was preferable to the Spanish.

He was greatly encouraged to initiate such a reform by the study he was then making of the primary schools in Saxony, where every effort was being made to simplify the teaching of the language to the children, and also by the thought that there were still but few printed works in Tagalog.

He therefore started on a bold attempt to reform the orthography of his mother tongue. In September, 1886, while in Leipzig, Germany, he worked on a Tagalog translation Schiller's famous drama, "*Wilhelm Tell*," and this became the first literary work in Tagalog written in the

English style, and ushered in the modernization of the Tagalog language. In a note appended to the manuscript, he put down his new rules, the most important of which stipulated the dropping of the letters *c* and *q*, and the introduction of the letter *k*. He said, "Tagalog writing must be Tagalog writing, not Spanish."

Rizal's advocacy of the letter *k* and the English style to supplant the Spanish, which had been followed since the introduction of the Roman letters into the Islands, was branded as highly unpatriotic. To make matters worse, the letter *k* was regarded as a German letter, and as, during those years the Germans and the Spaniards were wrangling over the Caroline Islands, a leaning toward anything German was regarded by many Spaniards as actual disloyalty.

In his historical letter of 1890 on the new orthography, Rizal delved into history to correct the impression that *k* was of "German origin," even going so far as to assert that the letter was "very Spanish," inasmuch as "it is in the Spanish alphabet between *j* and *l*, and it is not its fault if it is not being used" by the Spaniards!

The new spelling, as proposed by Rizal, captured the interest of the people. Among the earliest to comment on the movement was his brother, Paciano. Paciano Mercado Rizal, by the way, also had a strong inclination towards Tagalog literature. It was Paciano, according to Dr. Austin Craig, who urged his brother Jose to write home in Tagalog while in Europe. Paciano advocated the adoption of one or two common languages for the government and the people, so that both parties could understand each other better. He had a good command of Tagalog, some

say better than Jose, and it was he who first attempted to translate "*Noli Me Tangere*" into Tagalog, with Dr. Rizal correcting and revising the sheets. It is to be regretted that Paciano never finished the work.

In a letter written by Paciano to his brother from Calamba on December 8, 1886, he considered Jose's translation of "Wilhelm Tell" "sufficiently acceptable," considering that "you have not been using this idiom for over four years." He added, however, that "to us who use no other language, the work leaves much to be desired; the version has to some extent, in my opinion, digressed from the distinctive run of the Tagalog, and there are some passages, which, though perfect translations are, nevertheless, difficult to comprehend. With regards to the modification of the orthography, I wouldn't hazard to do it. Would one's name suffice to impose it, as an Academy would impose its authority? Would it be accepted universally? I doubt it, but if the changes could be introduced, now is the time to do it inasmuch as Tagalog still lacks good books."

The rather too literal translation of "Wilhelm Tell" was later remarked upon by Mariano Ponce, who published it in Manila in book form in 1907. According to Ponce, when Rizal gave the original manuscript to him, Rizal suggested that the work be gone over again, he himself not having the time, as he was preparing his *Noli* for the press.

Besides a few very necessary corrections, Ponce incorporated the changes advocated by Rizal in his letter of 1890 into the translation, thus making the orthography of Rizal's Tagalog translation of "Wilhelm Tell," as published by Ponce, the best example of the reforms in orthography

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proposed by the patriot. The language of the translation, in spite of its mistakes, the greater number of which may be attributed to a long lack of practice in the use of the language, shows beyond doubt that Rizal could have become a masterful writer in Tagalog. In fact, his works in this language put him in a class with the leading Tagalog writers of his time.

From the time Rizal translated "Wilhelm Tell," he showed a marked interest in the promotion and development of his mother tongue. In 1886, while in Berlin, he translated into Tagalog some of the fairy tales of the famous Danish author, Hans Christian Andersen, for his nephews and nieces in Calamba. The work consisted of some forty manuscript pages.

A letter of Blumentritt, dated October 29, 1887, mentioned a work of Rizal's, entitled, "Arte Poética Tagala," which appeared in a publication devoted to ethnology, the "Zeitschrift für Ethnologie," and asked for another copy for himself and also one for Dr. Kern, professor of Malayan languages in the University of Leyden, Holland. Jestingly, Blumentritt continued: "Marami akong gaua. Mabuti aua nang Dios. Cumusta po baga cayo? Here terminates my knowledge of the Tagalog language. I hope you will soon publish a Tagalog grammar and a dictionary." The treatise on Tagalog verse mentioned was originally written in German and was read before the Ethnographical Society of Berlin in April, 1887.

One of Rizal's most important works, particularly so to people interested in Philippine languages, is his well-studied and well-argued treatise on Tagalog orthography which saw the light in Madrid in 1890. It was in the form of a

letter to his countrymen, under the title, "Sobre la Nueva Ortografía de la Lengua Tagalog," which appeared in the "La Solidaridad," organ of the Filipino propagandists in Europe, of April 15 of that year.

The principal change he introduced in his translation of "Wilhelm Tell" was the adoption of the letter *k* to take the place of *c* and *q*. In his treatise of 1890, he began advocacy of the letter *w*, which Tavera and Laktaw had already been using. With the new orthography, Rizal was certain that a child of average intelligence could learn to read Tagalog in one week.

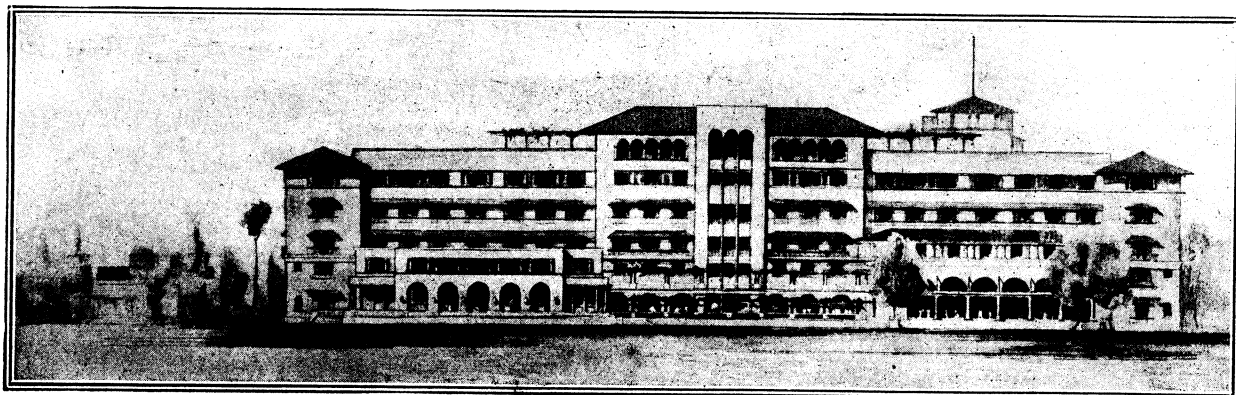
Mariano Ponce was among the first to follow Rizal, as evidenced by his translation of "Arancel." On May 26, Rizal wrote to Ponce from Brussels, in Tagalog. He said in part: "I received the book you sent me, and I saw that it already follows our orthography. It seems as if by now we have cleaned up this thing. Anybody can say that we now have our own."

Marcelo H. del Pilar, Emilio Jacinto, the founders of the Katipunan, and others, followed suit. The present-day Tagalog spelling, as adopted by the Committee on Orthography of Tagalog Publications, and other rules not yet formally accepted by the Committee but generally followed by Tagalog writers, are in consonance with many of the principles laid down by Rizal.

The reforms advocated and introduced by Rizal have become important factors in the modern development of the Tagalog language. He himself would not, however, claim the credit. He confessed that at one time he thought he was the first to suggest the necessary changes, even after seeing a communication of Dr. Pardo de Tavera to Manila

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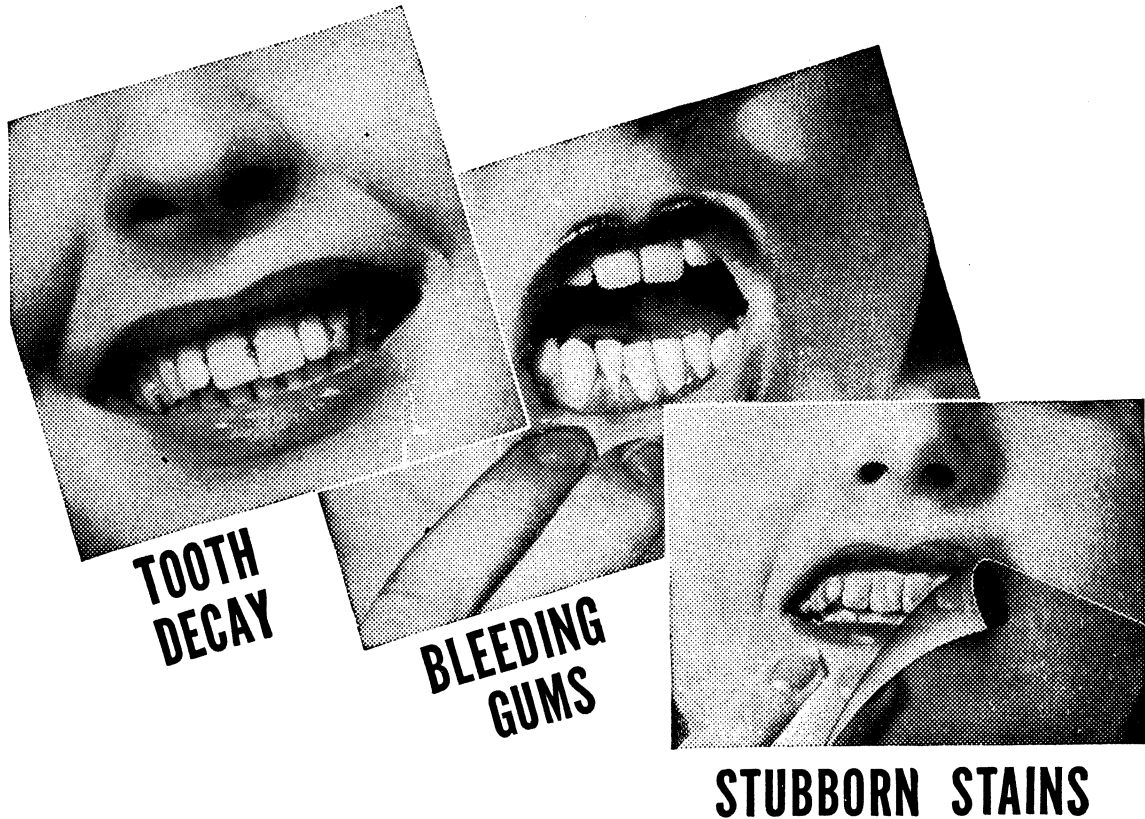
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newspapers in 1888 presenting arguments in favor of the same thing. He came to know later that months before his *Noli* (which contained his first printed Tagalog words written in the new style) had come off the press and even before he had made the translation of "Wilhelm Tell," Pardo de Tavera had already published his "*El Sanscrito en la Lengua Tagalog*," in which an "orthography much better than I conceived was used," although the author employed it only in the transcription of the words. A copy of this work fell into Rizal's hands only in 1889. Pardo de Tavera had already adopted the use of *wa* and Rizal regretted that he hadn't come across his work earlier, for he would then have begun using the letter *w* earlier. He started to use *wa* only after Laktaw had shown him a ticket printed in the new style. The fact that *w* was first used by Pardo de Tavera, and did not appear in Rizal's earlier works, although Rizal immediately adopted it upon seeing its use, would seem to indicate that the reforms initiated by Rizal and Pardo de Tavera were conceived independently and without either consulting the other.

Craig was of the opinion that Laktaw was the first to use *k*. (In passing, it could be mentioned that Laktaw's name symbolized the movement as it carries both *k* and *w*.) All three, Rizal, Pardo de Tavera, and Laktaw, were zealous exponents of the reforms, but there is probably no question that Rizal did more than any other man in bringing the proposals to fruition.

¹ See "Lorenzo Guerrero, the Man and the Artist," E. Arsenio Manuel, *Philippine Magazine*, July, 1936.

(To be continued)

All for Five Centavos

(Continued from page 604)

Of course, I was immediately very sorry for having raised my hand against her. But I had simply lost my head. I couldn't tolerate my mother being talked about like that. It was a gross insult. Just the same, I sat down in a corner firmly resolved not to mind her at all lest I should lose my head again.

But the slap, instead of intimidating her, had the opposite effect.

Yes, she was saying, if I thought that I could do any thing with her because of my money, I could take it back. She didn't need it. She wouldn't die of hunger without my money. And then she threw the money to the floor. The bills fluttered in the air. The coins rolled in every direction. I saw a tiny ten centavo piece rolling a long way to the door where it slipped into a slit in the floor.

I was thinking. Fifteen days of drudgery in an office; **killing myself!** And all that I had earned treated that way!

She kept on talking and talking. I was wondering whether she would ever stop. If God had only created her a man, I tried to joke with myself, she might have been a good debater, or a demagogue.

My silence seemed to infuriate her the more. She touched on various matters, apparently to see which one would

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make me react, but as I remained indifferent, she started talking about my mother again, and then broadened out to include all my other relatives. She even mentioned my grandfather. I could not make out where my grandfather came in. The poor old man died ten years ago. She certainly had a well developed power of associating things. But I did not mind her at all. The punishment I had inflicted on her, I thought, was enough for all her cursing. Seeing I remained unmoved by her new insolence, she resorted to more dramatic means. She went to the kitchen and I heard a series of crashes . . . broken plates . . .

All my dreams of a new suit and a new pair of shoes vanished. All that noise meant that the money I had brought with me that afternoon would not be enough even to cover the damage she was causing.

I was fed up with her, and decided to take a walk. I had often found this a good remedy. Naturally, if she had nobody to quarrel with, she could not go on quarreling. Then I would return home some few hours later, when her head had cooled off.

As I stood up, my eyes fell on the money on the floor and I stooped to pick up some coins that I thought I might need.

"Don't touch the money!" she shouted, seeing me. "That is not yours. What do you think you got married for, to let your wife die of hunger?"

So I left the money untouched, and moved to the stairs. Not wishing, perhaps, to lose her audience, or to lack someone to vent her rage on, she tried to detain me. She tugged viciously at my clothes, and as I tried to free myself, the right pocket of my old coat gave way. I lost my balance

and fell down the stairs. She was taken aback at what she had done, and just stood there at the top of the stairs, her mouth agape, and with the piece of cloth, which had been my pocket, still in her hands.

I stood up and began brushing the dust from my clothes. My knees were bruised, my left arm was sprained, I felt a big bump on the back of my head. I had a sudden mad impulse to rush up and give her a sound thrashing, but realizing that it would be hard to get away again after that, I hastily shuffled off. Then she began cursing me again, and I could hear her shrill voice cursing me from the window when I was already a long way off.

I walked about aimlessly, for naturally I felt out of sorts. I passed in front of a *tubahan*, where they sell *tubá*, and should have liked to take a drink to drown my troubles. But realizing that I had no money in my pocket, I just went on.

I could not understand how she could be so unreasonable at times. As if a five centavo piece were dearer to her than her husband! I wished I had never been married. Oh, why did I ever get married? I thought. If she only were a kitten, I might put an end to her and bury her deep, deep in the ground, where she would be completely lost from sight. But she was a woman—and my wife at that. And I had to live with her day in and day out, for years. . . I had to sleep with her, eat with her. . . And she all the time quarreling with me!

How long and how far I had walked I do not know. But I was exhausted and wanted to sleep. Yes, sleep and forget it all. But where? Home? No. Indeed, no. I wouldn't

(Continued on page 623)

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Editorials

(Continued from page 590)

The so-called Philippine daylight saving time, established by advancing the clock one hour on the first of November by an executive order as authorized by an act of the National Assembly, is, according to the lights of this commentator, an ill-advised step, unnecessary and burdensome to the people.

The Philippine Archipelago stretches mostly north and south and lies within a comparatively few degrees of longitude, making the time problem much simpler than it is in a large continental area or a country stretching largely east and west. As a country within the torrid zone, there is also comparatively little difference between summer and winter in the length of the day. For all these reasons, solar time, with twelve o'clock coming when the sun is directly over-head, is the natural and the most convenient and acceptable time.

Working hours are already scandalously long in the Philippines, and the new time tends to lengthen the working day rather than the time for recreation during the daylight hours saved at the end of the day, as is the alleged reason for making the change.

The new time forces working people and school children to arise before dawn, and gets them out on the streets again

after the mid-day meal at what is the hottest time of the day, actually one o'clock, although the clocks read two. An arbitrary change such as has been instituted undoubtedly seriously upsets what might be called the individual's physiological balance, disturbing both rest and digestion. Because of the before-dawn hours, the change has also meant an increase in the cost of lighting for the average family.

The one advantage the writer has noted is that concerts and the last shows in the moving picture houses now begin at what is actually eight o'clock instead of nine, as formerly, making it possible for people who attend them to get to bed earlier, but this same end could be achieved by common agreement to move the opening time forward one hour.

These are some of the more common objections. Other serious objections are the confusion resulting in weather bureau observations and reports, the reading of time and tide tables, ship-time, radio broadcasting time, etc. Hong-kong, Shanghai, and Japan follow standard Greenwich meridian time, that is, solar time, Japan's time being measured on the basis of the 135th meridian and ours, formerly on the 120th. By the change, we now follow Japan's time, although the Philippines lies fifteen degrees to the west of Japan.

It is to be hoped that the "experiment" will be terminated for good at the time the force of the executive order expires, if not sooner by a cancellation of the order.

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(Continued from page 620)

return to that accursed house. But I wanted to sleep. Pass the night at my mother's house? But I knew that my mother would side again with my wife, and start her long sermon: that I was inconsiderate to my wife, that I was to blame for everything. . . Besides, I knew that my mother would end by telling me to go home to my wife.

Then I remembered one of my friends who was living in an adjacent barrio. Yes, I would go there, I decided. But I had to take some clothes with me. Well, I would go home to get some clothes, only to get some clothes.

Walking homeward, I realized that I had traveled a long way. It was almost midnight when I got to the house.

I paused at the foot of the stairs. I couldn't hear a sound. She must be sleeping, I conjectured. I went up stealthily. As I opened the door I noted some savory smells and for the first time I realized that I was hungry. Very hungry.

I went to the dining room and saw some covered dishes on the table. I wanted to eat, but was ashamed to be caught in the act. Nevertheless I uncovered the dishes, and lo! what tantalizing odors! The temptation was too great for my empty stomach. I tasted the three different dishes one after another and found them all good. I stole silently to the door of our bedroom and peeped inside. She was soundly sleeping.

Thus assured, I sat down and began to eat. The plates were new. She must have bought them after I had left. The food was of the choicest kind, like she usually cooked when she was particularly pleased with me. I was a bit puzzled, but I was so hungry that I did not waste any time pondering on the inconsistencies of my wife.

As I filled my stomach little by little, my rancour melted away. When I had finished eating I discovered with delight a fresh package of cigarettes on the table. She must have bought them, too.

I took a chair on the veranda and smoked. Whether due to the satisfaction of a well filled stomach, or the smoke, I felt utterly at peace. I pondered again on what had happened that afternoon, and I was beginning to think even that I might really have been at fault. For had she not told me time and again that I should turn my earnings over to her complete? Had I not been so capricious, I should have avoided all the trouble.

I was hesitating about going away to my friend's house. I questioned whether it was proper for me to let somebody else know about my family troubles. Besides, were I to tell my friend that my wife and I had quarreled over five centavos, he might even think I was silly. I decided to pass that night at home.

I washed myself and changed my clothes. I was very sleepy. I entered the bedroom on tiptoe. She was very quiet. She must be sleeping soundly, I said to myself. I was thinking where else I could sleep because I didn't want to sleep with her that night. On the floor? But the mat on the bed was the only one we had. On the bamboo bench on the veranda? But it was too uncomfortable to sleep there. And I wanted to rest well because I was very tired.

I lay down on the edge of the bed furthest from her and with my back towards her. I was afraid to wake her up. However dormant a volcano may be, one can't tell exactly when it will explode.



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I had been lying there for about five minutes, when I felt her hand on my shoulder. She turned me around towards her, hid her face on my breast, and began to cry like a little child.

I felt a bit silly somehow and I even wanted to cry, too. I placed my arms around her and caressed her head with my left hand. Oh, she was such a sweet thing at times! I could still remember what she had told me when we had been newly married. We would be an ideal and happy couple. We would be very happy always, she had said. There would be no quarreling, she had promised me with a naughty smile. Yes, she is a sweet, dear little thing at times. But I can not understand for the life of me why at other times she can be so irritable, so mean over trifles—five centavos, for instance.

Conrad's "Christmas Typhoon"

(Continued from page 602)

(Fu-chau) from Singapore which definitely confirms the ship's course as plotted in my article. Again, the storm is stated in the text, to have occurred in December!

Last May I decided to endeavor to discover the truth about the September-December problem. Accordingly, I addressed a letter to the editorial department of Doubleday, Doran & Co., which I sent to them with a copy of the printed article. In the course of this letter I said:

"Now, I do not know if this matter will interest you or not; but the whole thing seems curious to me and worth looking into. It has occurred to me that your house, to whom we are so greatly indebted for the publication in America of Conrad's works, might find it of sufficient interest to examine the records to the end that we might learn if Conrad wrote 'September' or 'December' in his manuscript. It is my present intention to include the subject of this article in my book with such subsequent modifications as may come to me, and I need scarcely tell you that I would greatly appreciate any word from you that might clarify the question."

I received a prompt reply to my letter from Mr. C. A. Pollard of the editorial department of Doubleday, Doran, in which he told me that my letter and article had been referred to Messrs. Pinker and Morrison, agents for the Conrad estate in America. In the same mail I received a letter from Mr. Eric S. Pinker who, I may add, has a wide acquaintance with Conrad's writings, in which he said:

"Messrs. Doubleday, Doran have forwarded to me your letter of May 19. I think it very unlikely that there was a misprint of 'December' for 'November' in 'Typhoon' and I have no record or recollection of the whereabouts of the original manuscript of this book or even whether it is still in existence. However, I shall be glad to make some investigation and will communicate with you again if I can discover anything."

It will be observed that Mr. Pinker has unconsciously committed a *lapsus calami* himself, which serves to show how easily such a thing may occur even with experienced writers.

Finally, I recently received from Mr. Pinker's assistant, Mrs. Virginia B. Carrick, the following report on such investigation of the matter as it was possible to make:

I am sorry to have such a slim report on your question about 'Typhoon.' Mrs. Conrad writes from England that she has looked through everything she has in connection with 'Typhoon' but can not find any-

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thing to help throw any light on it, and she does not know who has the original manuscript. She says that Conrad *may* have written 'September' as the story was only partly based on personal experience. I am afraid this is not very helpful."

So there the matter rests—for the present, at least. Mrs. Conrad thinks her husband *may* have written "September" but that can be little more than conjecture. My personal belief is that he would instinctively have written September, and that there would have been an equally instinctive inhibition that would have restrained him from writing December, a statement to which all his experience was opposed. This leads me to suspect that the mistake was really made in the printing office; but that, too, is mere conjecture though based on strong presumptive evidence—evidence which seems to have led to a somewhat allied view on the part of Mrs. Conrad.

There still remains one more conjecture and that could be settled by one man, only—the author. It has been urged by some of my friends, thoroughly qualified readers of Conrad, that it is not at all unlikely that Conrad, not-

withstanding he did not specifically say "Christmas," deliberately introduced the date, December 25, to bring in a Christmas touch to his readers at home in England who, of course, would not know the meteorological complications in the matter. My own views as a reader and steadfast admirer of Conrad are entirely opposed to that, as set forth in my original article. However, I freely admit that they may be right. But where my views still present the possibility of confirmation or disproof, I fear their's are incapable of demonstration one way or the other unless, by some happy chance, we could call Joseph Conrad back from the grave and receive from him the categorical answer to the question: "Did you seek to add a 'Christmas touch' to an already perfect story?"

The outstanding, though regrettable, fact brought out by this little inquiry is that the manuscript of "Typhoon" seems to have disappeared. That is to say, at least none of those who are most likely to know its whereabouts have knowledge as to what has become of it. It was first published as a serial in the early numbers of the *Pall Mall*

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Magazine which I have, so far, been unable to consult. I hope to do so, some day.

For myself, I would cheerfully part with such shreds of virtue as I still retain after three-score years of life, to discover and possess the manuscript of "Typhoon"; but, alas, I fear that it found its bourne in the dust-bin in the printing office of the *Pall Mall Magazine*, for who in that day, could have had the vision to foresee its future value?

Pigs and the Girl

(Continued from page 601)

beautiful, six-month old Red Berkshire. Truly, a more perfect specimen of the genus could not have been found, and Oscar fell for it at first sight!

Barely two weeks later the presence of hog cholera among Oscar's pigs became evident. Apparently healthy animals in the morning, that same afternoon and the next day, a large number were dying. So high was the death rate that it seemed the whole herd would soon disappear. Oscar was frantic. Medicines helped little or nothing at all.

He attempted to discover the source of the disease. The Red Berkshire had been the first to die. This pig had undoubtedly infected the others. Where did it come from? He learned that Naty had bought it from a local importer of animals. It had come with five others from America. But the rest were all living and in good health.

Nevertheless, Oscar decided to bring suit against the importer. No amount of pleading from his sweetheart could dissuade him. He believed that a fundamental rule in animal husbandry had been violated, and that it was his duty to bring this matter to the courts as a trial case.

And so Naty was forced to confess that she had had the pig inoculated with hog cholera before giving it to him. She had gone to a great deal of trouble, had practiced all kinds of subtle deceits, all because she loved him. She wanted all of his time, all of his love. . . .

The next week found Oscar on his way to Europe,—to the extreme end of the world. Naty was the last person he would have suspected would betray him. And now that he had no more real interest in life, he decided to at least see the world, to enjoy what little it might have left to offer, and to forget, if it were possible to do so!

After a year's rambling he realized that such a "dissipated" life was not the cure for his trouble. He was forced to admit that his love for Naty had not been destroyed by what she had done to his pigs. Naty had done a treacherous, a despicable, a criminal thing, but she had done it, after all, out of love for him. He would forgive her. . . . But would she forgive his long and wordless absence?

As his ship reached the breakwater in Manila Bay, the lost pets again came to his memory. Of course he must not expect to see even the animals that survived the cholera anymore because before leaving he had ordered his overseer to dispose of all the pigs and demolish the piggery. But what really mattered was his seeing Naty again and hearing from her lips that he was forgiven. Suppose out of hopelessness or spite, she had pledged her love to somebody else? She might even be married now, for in a whole year many things can happen!



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At Pier 7, soon after his steamer had docked, Oscar recognized Naty in the crowd. Instinctively, he ran to meet her. Even the custom officials saw it would be useless to attempt to check him. To Naty and Oscar, the world did not exist, or if it did, it had better mind its own business! Before they knew it, they were locked in an embrace.

On their way to Oscar's home, in Naty's car, after they had realized that they were on earth again, neither seemed to know just what to say to the other. Oscar made several attempts but failed. Finally Naty murmured, "Your Berkjalas have stood the test."

"My Berkjalas!" Then Oscar realized that he was yielding again to the same weakness he had sworn to master,—for her sake.

"No, I am through with them! I do not know what you are talking about, Naty".

"Very few of the others survived; but the Berkjalas have done well. Our government recognizes the importance of your work and will honor you for it", Naty continued.

"We had better turn them over to the government. My work", then correcting his mistake, for he sensed what Naty had done in his absence, "our part in the experiment is over; the government can breed them faster for distribution to the people. Our country needs selected animals to replace mongrels. Our people do not realize the losses they sustain by raising scrub pigs. They will have to thank you, Naty, for your novel experiment."

"Do you forgive me, Oscar?"

"I have nothing to forgive, Naty. Were it not for your *pillada*, we would not have discovered what we now know. I would not have submitted the pigs to so severe and yet so essential a test."

"Let's keep on raising pigs. After tending them for a year I do not want to part with them for anything", Naty said.

"Not me", said Oscar stoutly. "I have a higher object in life".

The Philippine Press

(Continued from page 599)

Sesiones, reaches 215,000 and to allow an average of five readers for each of these is a conservative estimate. Of the daily newspapers, six are published in English, nine in Spanish, and five in Chinese, each of the latter with about 8,000 circulation. The *Taliba* and *Mabuhay*, both published in the Tagalog dialect, have a combined circulation of 41,254, the former with 24,006, is second only to the *Philippines Herald* which claims the highest daily issue of 26,456 copies, according to figures furnished to the Bureau of Posts by the respective publishers. The *Tribune* of the TVT (Tribune-Vanguardia-Taliba) chain, with a daily issue of slightly over twenty thousand copies, puts out a regular Sunday edition of 50,000 tabloids, carrying the magazine and rotogravure section. This is the largest English newspaper circulation in the Far East. Of the nine Spanish daily publications, *El Debate*, *La Vanguardia*, and *La Opinion* are the most widely read in the order named, according to the Bureau of Posts figures. All except eight papers are published in the city of Manila, six of these in Iloilo, and two in Cebu. Of the six dailies in Iloilo, one is edited in Eng-

lish and five are in Spanish. *La Revolucion* of Felimon Sotto and the *Cebu Advertiser* are without competition in the eastern Visayas. With a total circulation of 26,227 of the Iloilo dailies, as against 7,110 of the two of Cebu, it can be readily seen that the people of the western Visayas outread those of the eastern provinces and Mindanao by almost four to one, without taking into account the fact that the people of the sugar producing provinces subscribe in greater numbers to the Manila papers than do those of the east and south. However, in the matter of newspaper reading, the Tagalogs are far ahead of the people in any other region in the Philippines.

Aside from the twenty-three daily newspapers, there are also sixty-five weeklies, a hundred twenty-four monthlies, thirty bi-weeklies and fortnightlies, four bi-monthlies, twelve quarterlies, three papers issued thrice a week, seven twice a week, and two every ten days, entered as second class

mail matter with the Bureau of Posts. The *Manila Daily Bulletin* founded in 1900 is the oldest among the dailies; the *Free Press* is the oldest weekly, and the *Philippine Magazine* the oldest monthly in the country.

Out of the total of 382,764 copies issued every week by the weekly papers, more than 120,000 are in the Tagalog dialect and about 100,000 divided among the three biggest English weeklies, the *Monday Mail*, *Graphic*, and *Free Press*, the first having more than one half of the number as claimed. But the *Lidayway*, the Tagalog fiction weekly, leads other publications both in the daily and weekly fields. Coming out with a minimum edition of 71,000, it sometimes reaches 100,000 copies with its anniversary and Christmas numbers. There are subscribers in all parts of the Philippines, in Hawaii, America, Europe, China, Japan, and several other countries where a Tagalog paper would be least expected to go.

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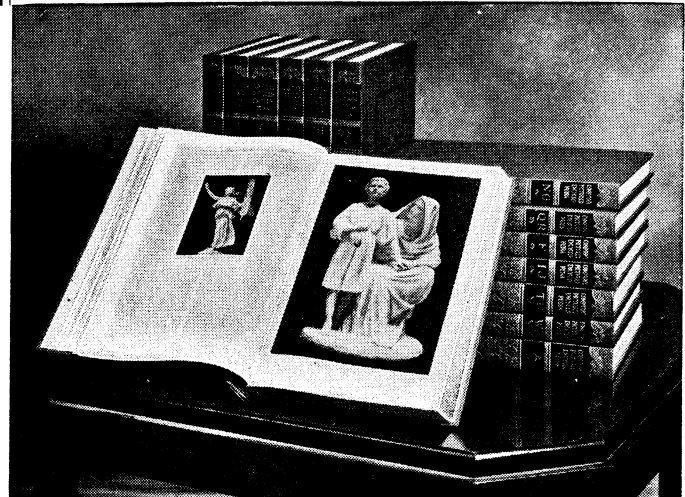
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Outside of the dailies there is no Spanish periodical of any consequence except *Excelsior*, a society magazine published once every ten days by A. Garcia. The Visayan provinces show a stronger tendency to patronize the Spanish papers than any other region of the country, as shown by the fact that of the six dailies in Iloilo, five are in Spanish, and of the two in Cebu, *La Revolucion* has a bigger circulation than its English contemporary.

The readers of the *School News Review*, issued every two weeks by the Bureau of Education, outnumber those of any other publication. No less than 400,000 copies go to the school children throughout the country every fifteen days; supplemented by other papers, it is the official paper of the intermediate grades. Other fortnightly periodicals of considerable size are the *Ilocos Times*, a tri-lingual, the *Philippine Collegian*, the *National*, the *Varsitarian*,

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each coming out with about 5,000 copies, except the first which prints about 19,000, as claimed.

The *Philippine Magazine* and the *Woman's Home Journal* are outstanding monthlies both in quality and circulation. The *Philippine Journal of Education*, *Our Schools* and the *Teachers' Digest* each claim circulations around the 15,000 mark. Most of the bi-monthlies and quarterlies are bulletins and organs of religious organization, and societies.

The subjects of health, home, and food are prominently treated in Philippine journalism. No less than four magazines are devoted to their discussion and study: *The Home*, *The Health Messenger*, *Health and Home*, *Health*. And most of the periodicals, including the dailies, have departments on the subjects. Agriculture and other industries have their own publications. Jazz and radio and the gold rush and the stock market are new fields of journalism which are proving to be profitable to publishers. The *Literary Song Movie* and the *Songs and Shows*, each commands a good newsstand market even out

in the provinces. The *Mining Journal* and *Marsman* magazines for their timeliness have every reason to prosper.

The *American Chamber of Commerce Journal*, organ of the American Chamber of Commerce and established in 1921, and the *Sugar News Press* are consistently read by business men and commercial people of all nationalities.

Some five publications have been barred from the mails, although they continue publishing. The *Sakdal* and *Scandal* with big newsstand sales, *Filipino Freedom*, *Ang Laya*, and *Socialism*, are not permitted to use the mails.

Philippine journalism has yet to travel a long way to equal the progress made in the United States. With approximately ten times as many people, the United States has about 2,800 dailies, 12,500 weekly publications, and 3,600 monthly magazines. There are dailies single issues which reach over 400,000 copies, and weeklies like the *Saturday Evening Post*, *Collier's*, and *Liberty* go over 2,000,000.

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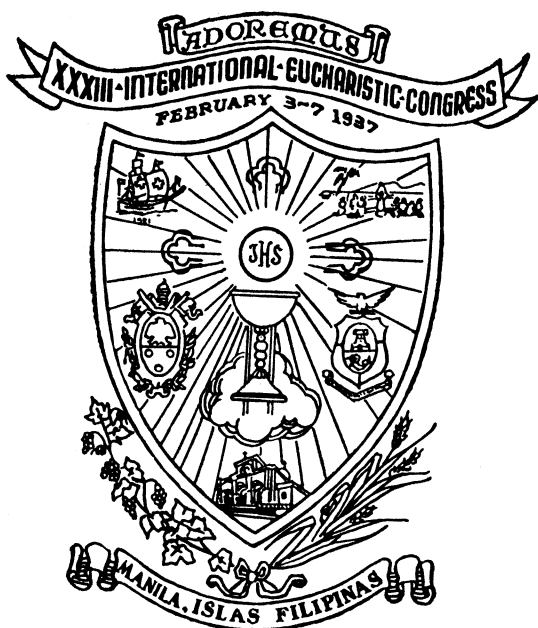
Papers will be judged, first by a local group of judges and later by a national board, and winners will receive national honors. The board of judges last year was composed by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University; Dr. William Mather Lewis, President of Lafayette College; the Very Rev. Edward J. Walsh, President of St. John's College; and Dr. Harry W. Chase, Chancellor of New York University. Some thirty thousand students of both sexes took part.

The essays will be judged largely on the basis of how well the students interpret the subject as revealed by originality of thought, skill of handling, coherence, and general observation of the fundamental principles of good writing.

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Sisa

(Continued from page 599)

But the sun which was her mind was already fast setting. If her children had been restored to her, that sun's downward course toward its sad horizon might have been arrested. They might still have had their little forest hut, might even have realized Basilio's dream for them; he had told her once: "I'll pick fruits in the woods and sell them in the town along with the vegetables from our garden so we'll have money. . . . We'll have new clothes for every fiesta, we'll eat meat and big fish, we'll live free, seeing each other every day and eating together."¹⁴ It was not to be thus. . . . So, mercifully, came madness. Let us quote the author's own understanding description of Heaven's kindly intervention in the life of the unfortunate woman. She had searched for her sons in vain. She was bewildered, in anguish. . . . "In this condition night came upon her. Perhaps Heaven had granted some hours of sleep while the invisible wing of an angel, brushing over her pallid countenance, might wipe out the sorrows from her memory; perhaps such suffering was too great for weak human endurance, and Providence had intervened with its sweet remedy, forgetfulness. However that may be, the next day Sisa wandered about smiling, singing and talking with all the creatures of wood and field."¹⁵ Yet was it complete forgetfulness that Providence vouchsafed the poor mother? We see her again later, touching the leper in utter unconsciousness of the danger of contagion, yet the burden of her cry, was "let us pray for my sons!"¹⁶ and when she went away singing, the words were: "I had a garden and flowers, I had two sons, a garden and flowers."¹⁷ Was the mother part of her so strong that it rose above her extinguished reason? We wonder if Rizal need have been so tragically minded as not to allow even a moment of full consciousness to the mother for her meeting with her son before she died. We grant the artistic touch of his ending, but we reproach him for this unnecessary heartlessness.

The scene of the chase of mother and son is rich with realism and feeling: the almost ludicrous picture of the boy running after the mad woman, the indignation of a woman who, misconstruing the scene, picked up a stone and threw it at him, at the same time feeling it a pity that her dog was tied up, the commotion following the flight of the two unfortunate creatures: "Dogs barked, geese cackled, several windows opened to let out curious faces. . . ."¹⁸ the desperate cry of the boy, "Mother, it's I!"¹⁹ the battle of

strength between mother and son, the mother defending the gate which separated her from him whom she believed her pursuer. . . . And finally the scene of the meeting. Basilio, exhausted from the chase, had caught up with his mother, taken her in his arms "and covered her with kisses, losing consciousness as he did so."²⁰ It was while he was unconscious that "Sisa saw his blood-stained forehead and bent over him. Her eyes seemed to start from their sockets as she peered into his face. Those pale features stirred the sleeping cells of her brain, so that something like a spark of intelligence flashed up in her mind and she recognized her son. With a terrible cry she fell upon the insensible body of the boy, embracing and kissing him. Mother and son remained motionless. When Basilio recovered consciousness he found his mother lifeless."²¹

With poetic artistry, Rizal has left us to imagine the exquisite and painful joy that the poor mother heart must have felt as she held her unconscious boy in her arms—such great joy that it killed.

(1) Austin Craig, *Rizal's Life and Minor Writings*, Manila, Philippine Education Co., 1927, p. 31.

(2) José Rizal, *The Social Cancer*, translated by Charles E. Derbyshire, Manila, Philippine Education Co., 1931, p. 108.

(3) *Op. cit.*, p. 109

(4) *Op. cit.*, p. 110

(5) *Ibid*

(6-7) *Op. cit.*, p. 111

(8) *Op. cit.*, p. 110

(9) *Op. cit.*, p. 123

(10) *Op. cit.*, p. 150

(11) Hippolyte Adolphe Taine, (1828-1893), French critic and historian, noted for his positivistic theories and his monumental work, *Les Origines de la France Contemporaine*.

(12) *The Social Cancer*, p. 149

(13) *Op. cit.*, p. 152

(14) *Op. cit.*, pp. 116-117

(15) *Op. cit.*, p. 156

(16) *Op. cit.*, p. 216

(17) *Ibid*

(18) *Op. cit.*, p. 488

(19) *Op. cit.*, p. 489

(20) *Op. cit.*, p. 490

(21) *Ibid*

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Return of the Warrior

(Continued from page 597)

Praises be to Allah and Mohammed is His Prophet!

Inay Macmud: *Allah-hu-Akbar! Allah-hu-Akbar!*
Praises be to Allah and Mohammed is His Prophet! (Another pause.)

Inay Bungka: (rising) I must be going now, kind neighbor. (Inay Macmud conducts her to the stairway) Have faith, Inay Macmud.

Inay Macmud: Allah be with you. (She gets a brass tray hanging in a corner and arranges several plates on it. She scoops some rice from the pot and puts the fish on one of the other plates. Then she awakens the boy, who rises, rubbing his eyes, and follows her dodderingly. They begin to eat. The mother tries to force down a second mouth-

ful but chokes. The boy goes back to his bed and falls to sleep again. The woman puts away the dirty dishes, throws a rug over her son, and closes the door. Then she awakens the baby, which cries for a time, and feeds it on her breast. She puts it back in the hammock and rocks it to sleep. She tries to hum a lullaby, but her voice trembles. She sits down on the piled up pillows, her back against the wall, and stares vacantly at the door for a long, long time. The wind outside wails mournfully and the splashing of the waves on the lake sounds doleful. At the slightest sound she starts and listens intently. Suddenly, at the sound of heavy footsteps upon the stairs, she rises. She remains poised as the sound stops.

A strange voice outside: Inay Macmud!

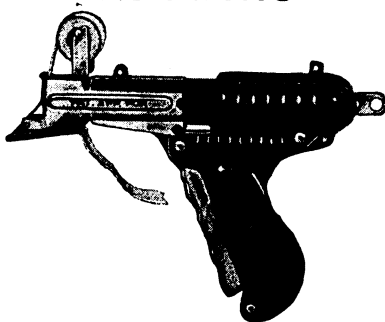
Inay Macmud: (in a hollow voice) Who are you?

The voice: I, your husband.

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(The woman strides across the room hurriedly and unlatches the door. Two stalwart men, fully-armed, garbed in the picturesque Moro raiment, agitatedly enter, bearing upon their shoulders a heavy body rolled up in a mat. They lower the load carefully and slowly.)

One of the men: Your husband has returned!

Inay Macmud: (She is stupefied and for quite some time remains immobile) Mauna, my husband! (She drops down upon the corpse, crying. The two men go out as silently as they came. The wind rises and extinguishes the light.)

Macmud: (waking up and in a faint voice, as though in a stupor) When is Father coming home, Iná?

- ¹Iná, mother
- ²Antoliyam, oriole
- ³Adaoo, an expression of pain
- ⁴Lawig, house, hut
- ⁵Lindog, lake fish
- ⁶Sundaros, a corruption of the Spanish *soldados*, soldiers
- ⁷Kafir, unbeliever
- ⁸Morka, cholera

Bulacan Province

(Continued from page 595)

associated with the soil of a limestone region. The municipal authorities of San Miguel have set aside an area for colonization in the northeastern part of the district. The hope is to establish a community that will utilize some of the resources in this part of the province.

Any attempt to appraise the economic, social, and political conditions of any region should take into consideration the soils of that region as one of the most important factors in the appraisal. Such geographic significance is clearly illustrated in the province of Bulacan.

¹See "Technical Bulletin No. 5" Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

When My Father was a Boy

(Continued from page 593)

they will still respect me." Father said that Guevarra displayed great valor in the battle of Biuyan, he being General Cailles' right-hand man in those days.

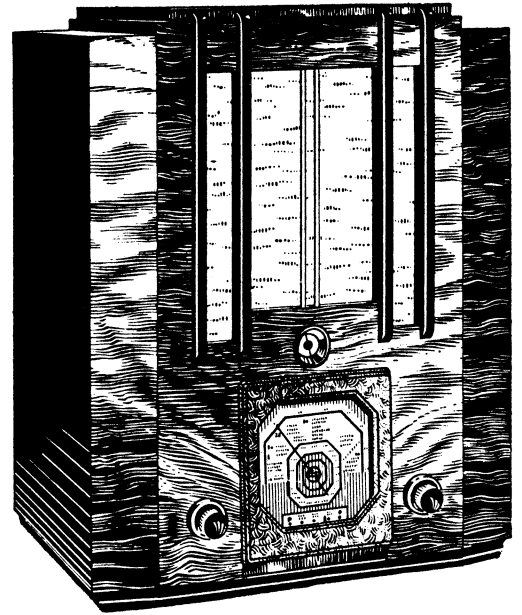
The town of San Pablo, Laguna, surrendered in a short time so that father and the others were able to return home again. Cabela's house which had lodged the Spanish officers before was now occupied by the American Army band.

At first father hated the 'Mericanos as he hated the Spaniards. They were bigger and more frightful than the cazadores. Some were as red as *Mang* Justo when he was drunk, while others were as black as a frying fan. Their horses were also big. Even their guns. They were all giants, and perhaps more brutal even than the old civil guards.

What if one of *them* should fall in love with Aunt Susana? What if they should accuse grandpa of helping the revolutionists? Father was worried and filled with hatred. But could he fight them?

Then the Americans began giving father and the other boys canned biscuits, canned meat, and used cartridge cases. They began to play games with the children. Not a one of them bothered Aunt Susana. They only smiled at her and took off their hats when they met her on the

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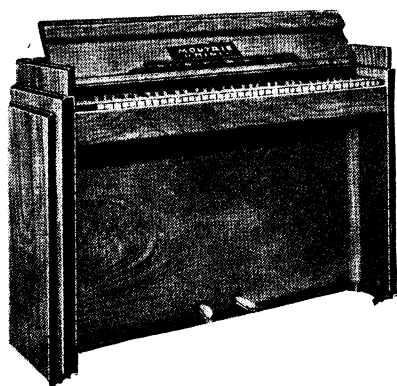
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street. They even shook hands with grandpa, and gave him good cigars.

Father learned to like them. And within a few days he was running errands for them, for which he was well paid.

But there were still the trouble with guerrillas that the Americans had to suppress. These were men who refused to surrender to those they considered foes of the Motherland. They roved the countryside and when pursued took refuge in the mountains and jungles, many of them thus successfully eluding the American soldiers.

Ultimately, the Americans hit upon an idea. They ordered the town people to inclose the whole town within a high bamboo fence, with guarded gates at various places. This done, they issued a proclamation stating that whoever failed to come into town by a certain day and hour would be regarded as an outlaw and shot if seen by the soldiers.

They did this to starve the guerrillas into surrendering, for they had learned that these men were able to remain in hiding for as long as they were able to secure food and other supplies in the towns through the assistance rendered them by friendly inhabitants.

This *zona*, as father calls it, proved effective. Many guerrillas surrendered themselves and their guns. The American officers, with their customary tact, paid twenty pesos for each gun and set the men free to start life over again. Many took the white men's bait, but there were some who were too heroic ever to surrender.

THINGS became different after those troubled days, says father. There was no more brutality and open injustice; no more whippings; no more killing of heroes and patriots.

The Americans made a promise. And the youth believed it would be kept. Father is fifty now. With a wife and four children, he has lived to see the promise being redeemed.

* * *

LIKE thousands of his countrymen, father elbowed his way into the great crowd that gathered last November in front of the Legislative Building in Manila to get a glimpse of Manuel Quezon when he took the oath of office as President of the Philippine Commonwealth. He reveres Quezon and sees in him the fulfillment and realization of Rizal's "fair hopes of the Motherland".

Father was in high spirits during the Inauguration. Despite the moisture on his brow and the aches in his joints, he felt light of heart. He seemed to see promise in everything: in the movement of his celebrating countrymen, in the face of President Quezon, in the smiles of the American visitors. He seemed to feel it even in the breeze that cooled his feverish cheeks.

Father still hopes to see full independence, with the tri-colored banner soaring alone and gloriously in the perfumed air of the happy and the free.

Pajamas for Christmas

(Continued from page 591)

and the bathroom in one bound, screwed open the shower, danced under the chill of the water, soaped myself, washed my body, soaped myself again, towelled at last, and burst out into song: "It's June in January! because mmmmm,

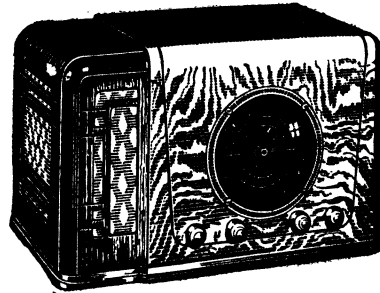
because I'mmmm in Hmmmmm in love—with you in my arms!" Glorious morning!

I came out as smooth and annointed as ja debutante. I rushed back to my room, and stuffed all the ugly, old, smelly, intolerable draperies, spreads, handkerchiefs, and suits into the basket for the laundrywomen, and cried like a cured leper, "My Lord! I am clean!"

And then at breakfast, etiquette came back. I chewed my food slowly, smiled at the Captain and Joe, and asked, "Will you please—the egg?" instead of reaching for the plate with a long stretch of the arm as I was wont to do. I conversed of flowers, enchanting topic, brushed the napkin tenderly across my lips before I drank my water so as, like Chaucer's prioress, to leave no stain on the glass. Why by all the gods and their ambrosia! I still knew how to use my fork and knife and spoon! I revelled in this recapture of refinement and culture, awakened to the almost bodily presence of the Graces!

All because of pair of pajamas. . . . And now I am going for a morning walk. There will be the joy of the new day, the coolness of the green grass, the rainbowed dew on the flowers! There will be nothing but fragrance everywhere, memories of laughter and of song, of words whispered in joy. And tonight—ah I will retire very early; in fact, at five o'clock!

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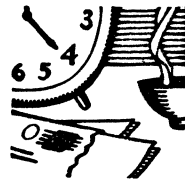
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- V. The plays should be written on ordinary typewriting paper, double spaced.
- VI. The name of the writer should not appear on the manuscript. The writer should use a nom-de-plume. In a sealed envelope, he should submit his real name, his pen-name, and the title of his play.
- VII. Any contestant may submit as many plays as he wishes.
- VIII. All entries must be sent to the Chairman, Committee on Publicity and Education, General Council of Women, 1132 California, Manila.
- IX. The contest closes on December 31, 1936.

Four O'clock In the Editor's Office



THE cover carries a reproduction in full colors of the polychrome ceramic sculpture of the Madonna and Child by the famous contemporary Italian artist, Lenci, of Milan. This beautiful work of art is the property of the well known Manila connoisseur and art lover, Mr. Jesus Litonjua, and was acquired by him

this year. The work carries the signature, "Lenci, 1936". Lenci makes only three copies of each of his works and then destroys the mold, this, in addition to their beauty, being another reason why they are valued so highly. The work is in half-relief and is intended to be hung on the wall. The vertical dimension is thirty-one centimeters. Though the treatment of the subject and the color scheme is highly modern, the work, because of its stylistic qualities, is suggestive of both the ancient art of Egypt and of that of the Orient. A. Garcia made the plates for the reproduction.

In connection with the editorial on the new German-Japanese alliance, I might say that nearly a year ago I received an article by a noted European political writer predicting that such an alliance would be concluded. Although convinced that the prediction was sound, I did not feel at the time like "stirring up a hornet's nest". I knew that the article would have come as a shock to many Germans including personal friends, and that the Magazine would have been strongly criticized for publishing what would then have been considered an outrageous prediction. In the face of the accomplished fact, however, I feel that plain speaking is no longer to be withheld.

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"Pajamas for Christmas" is a delightful little essay, timely this month, by Amador T. Daguio. "Is it necessary to say that what I tell about really happened?" he asks in a letter, written from the Bukidnon Agricultural High School, Malaybalay, Bukidnon. I don't think it is. The tale bears all the marks of authenticity. He also includes a hint for impecunious writers, saying that he used a typewriter ribbon two years old by dosing it with hair-oil. Of the August "Four O'Clock" column he writes: "That anecdote about your Lily and Edward kidding you about a poem on love you wrote anonymously, is the kind of thing that makes this page live. I must tell you, though, that when I read the poem it seemed so familiar to me that I thought it was a reprint. You wrote literature indeed, if we judge literature to express something that we ourselves, it seems, have always known and felt". As for the anecdote, I heard about this from various readers of the Magazine. Dr. A. B. Rotor said he had never laughed so hard in his life—I suppose he meant, at me. Dr. Dean S. Fansler, founder of the English Department of the University of the Philippines, recently returned after an absence of ten or twelve years, who has been reading some of the back numbers of the Magazine, asked me last night how old Lily and Edward are; he said he had noted the story. I think I'll give "my readers" another example of their literary criticism at the end of this column—concerning the magnificent cinema version of "Romeo and Juliet" now showing at the Ideal Theater in Manila.

Juan B. Hernandez wrote me that "When My Father was a Boy", in this issue of the Philippine Magazine is a true version of what his father tells the members of his family on rainy nights. The young writer states that he was born in San Pablo, Laguna, in 1913, and that he has been teaching in a private high school in that locality for the past two years. He says, too, that he has read only two books—the Bible and the dictionary!

Carmen A. Batacan's story, "Day Before Christmas", is another timely *genre* story, to borrow a term from the art of painting. "My stories," she writes in a letter to me, "seem to be attracting quite a little attention. I have received many kind letters from people, including students from various high schools, who ask me for a short autobiography and a photograph. I have sent them what they requested, though

it costs me some money for the photographs and postage." Apparently the polite rule that postage should be inclosed when asking a favor by letter is not generally observed here. Miss Batacan lives in Manila.

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Dominador Z. Rosell, author of the article, "Bulacan—Random Notes of a Student of Soil Geography", is interesting, especially in respect to the connection he traces between the poor soil in some parts of the province and the Sakdal movement. He was born in Malitbog, Leyte, in 1905, holds a B. Agr. degree from the College of Agriculture and a B. S. degree from the College of Liberal Arts, University of the Philippines, and is now on the staff of the Bureau of Science.

Manuel E. Buenafe's one-act play, "The Return of the Warrior", is his first piece of work in that form, although he has written many short-stories and poems. He wrote it first as a story and then decided to make a play of it instead. He is a teacher at Iligan, Lanao.

Mrs. Pura Santillan-Castrencia, member of the faculty of the University of the Philippines, continues her series on the woman characters in Rizal's novels. Last month she dealt with Maria Clara. In the present article she writes sympathetically of the poor, mad Sisa.

I. T. Runes, formerly a high school teacher, is Editor of the Ilocano fortnightly, "Timec ti Ili" (Voice of the People), and has also written for the *Graphic* and the *National Review*. He was born in Caba, La Union, in 1904. The figures in his article on the Philippine press is based upon data obtained from the Bureau of Posts.

Mariano D. Manawis, in sending me the manuscript of his "Death in the Cagayan Valley", wrote: "This is the closing chapter of my proposed book of which I have written to you more than once. All the chapters that will comprise it, except one or two, have been published in your Magazine. Consequently, most of the work has had the good fortune of being edited by you, and I am very grateful." Mr. Manawis' series of articles on the life of the Cagayan peasants comes to a natural and beautiful ending with this instalment. The series has aroused the interest of sociologists abroad.

L. G. Gonzalez, author of the story, "Pigs and the Girl", is a member of the faculty of the College of Agriculture at Los Baños. He confided to me that the story was in part an attempt to popularize a new cross of pig, but it is an amusing story for all that, and I took it.

Professor Frank G. Haughwout's article, "Joseph Conrad's Christmas Typhoon", is a sequel to his article, "A Mortal Queries an Immortal", in the April issue. The loss of the manuscript of Conrad's "Typhoon" in the offices of the *Pall Mall Magazine* is easily understood by me. Manuscripts keep on accumulating in any editorial office and the time comes when there has to be a house-cleaning. How is an editor to know just which of these hundreds of manuscripts will acquire an extraordinary value in after-years? And if he kept all the original manuscripts for any length of time who would provide the storage space when (a bitter note) he often has difficulty in paying his office rent? The same thing applies to keeping back copies. People often raise Ned because they

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can't buy a back number of a magazine that they need, say, to fill out a volume for binding, or, perhaps, they want to make up a complete set because to their minds the publication has suddenly acquired an anti-quarian value. But figure out for yourself how many cubic feet of space even fifty copies of a monthly publication over a period of years will occupy. The best thing—I always say—is to keep up your current subscription. Don't expect a publisher to do your collecting for you.

V. R. Generoso's story, "All for Five Centavos", is his second in the Philippine Magazine. Some one in the office, to whom I gave it to read, put down this comment: "Interesting because it is so very human". What better recommendation could any story have?

Mr. A. B. L. Rosales, author of "Rizal, Father of Modern Tagalog", in this issue, to be concluded next month, is a member of the staff of the Tagalog weekly, *Lidayway*, and associate editor of *Hiwaga*, both Ramon Roces publications. He informs me in a letter that he "was born at the thirteenth hour (one o'clock a. m.) on a Friday, the 13th of the month, and in the thirteenth year of the century (June 13, 1913)", and I hope that won't stop anyone from reading the article. Think of the chances I take in publishing it!

Mrs. Alice Franklin Bryant's story about the silver- and gold-plated puddings of India, is a new one to me. The only similar thing of the kind I know is a kind of German brandy that has bits of gold-leaf floating in it. Mrs. Bryant lives at Bais, Oriental Negros.

Nicolas P. Lansigan who writes about the National Tree of the Philippines, the Narra, is on the staff of the Bureau of Forestry.

Flaviano Ma. Guerrero, author of the poem "Insomnia," wrote me that he is a "projectionist" in the Capitol Theater of Manila, but that all his life he has wanted to write poems. He was born in Makati, Rizal.

General James G. Harbord wrote me during the month: "... You are right in saying that I have not lost interest in the Philippines, and the memory of my service there is something that I shall always cherish. I deplore the action of this country in putting the Philippines at the mercy of the pagan powers... I think the Philippine Magazine is splendid..." I appreciate General Harbord's good opinion of the Magazine. As for America having placed us at the mercy of the pagan powers—I still can't believe that such a thing will ever actually occur, despite the Tydings-McDuffie Act.

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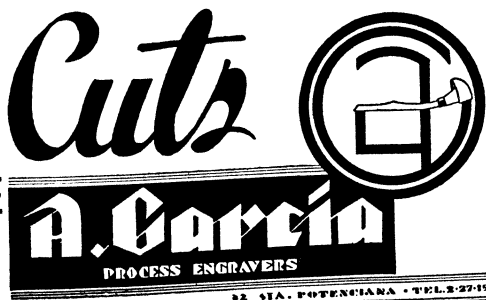
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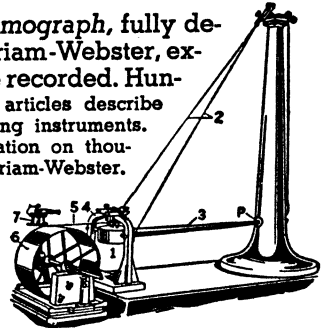
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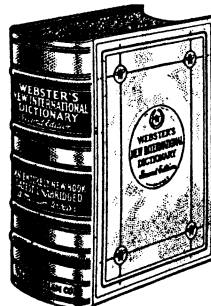
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Mr. Ricardo C. Galang writes of an experience similar to Miss Batacan's. He says: "I received the letter addressed to me through the Magazine. Thank you for forwarding it. It comes from a high school boy who wants my biography (ehem). You may share my feelings if you wish to! Last year I got a similar letter from a young lady. It was quite familiar in tone and I had a hard time convincing my wife that the writer was a stranger. This year I have received several more of such letters, and my correspondents all want my picture. I confessed to them that so far there have been three great accidents in my life when I was born, when I got married, and when I broke into the Philippine Magazine. . . ."

As for "Romeo and Juliet"—I myself have seen this picture three times and want to see it as many times more at least. Lily and her sister wanted to see it too, but Eddy said he "knew the story already", that it was very sad, and that he and his brothers would rather go to see "The Texas Rangers", so that is where they went, the girls, however, sticking to their determination to see "Romeo and Juliet". That night, the girls were full of what they had seen, while the boys did not have much to say. "Was it so sad?" I asked Lily. "No, not so very," she answered. "Why not?" I persisted. "It is not so sad", she said, "because Romeo and Juliet died *together*." Well, there is real literary criticism out of the mouth of a babe, I thought to myself. "Suppose," I said, "Romeo had just sat down and wept when he heard that Juliet was dead, or that Juliet had just torn her hair when she saw Romeo had killed himself thinking that she was dead, would the story have been any good?" "No", said Esther, age fifteen, "but is it a true story?" Ah, I thought, there is the suggestion of doubt, a touch of cynicism. "Well," I said, "it is a very old story, and Shakespeare chose it as a plot to write his beautiful play about. And if it is not true, it ought to be," I finished with some heat. After all, I am not any older than King Edward. Then I read some passages of the play to the assembled children, dwelling, for the benefit of the boys, on Benvolio and Mercutio, so magnificently played by Charles Denny and John Barrymore. . . . "Here's my fiddle-stick!" (drawing out his sword). . . . Ah, I have it. . . zounds! It is enough! . . . Ask for me tomorrow!" After forty-five minutes or so of reading, Eddy said in a melancholy tone of voice: "Could we still see 'Romeo and Juliet', do you think?" "Well," I said, "I'll see about it. . . . But you have already seen a lot of cowboys and Indians. Isn't that enough?" But that was just the mean streak in me.

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News Summary

(Continued from page 587)

Oct. 20.—President Manuel Azaña and four Cabinet members arrive in Barcelona which according to reports has been named the capital of the Iberian Republic. The Spanish Ambassador to Britain hands Lord Plymouth, head of the Non-Intervention Committee, a note charging that Germany and Italy, are again meddling and that a large number of tanks, flame-throwers, and planes have been landed at Cadiz and munitions at Algeiras. Russian workers demand that arms be sent to Spain immediately to aid the leftist government. Britain urges Italy and Portugal to speed their replies to Russia's charges of violation of neutrality.

Oct. 21.—Reported that the conference between Foreign Minister Chang Chun and Ambassador S. Kawagoe resulted in the former's refusal of the two major demands of the Japanese—autonomy for North China and "joint Sino-Japanese action" against communism in China, as damaging to China's sovereign rights.

Oct. 22.—Reported that the rebels are within 13 miles of Madrid. Germany charges Russia with violating the non-intervention agreement and Madrid with falsifying evidence against Germany. Portugal and Italy state they will reply to the Russian charges shortly.

According to Japanese sources, the Chang-Kawagoe conference will probably reach an impasse or a definite break-down, "with most serious consequences to China". Northern Chinese display a smoldering indignation as Japanese prepare a temporary military occupation of Peiping, Tientsin, and nearby towns as part of the "annual maneuvers" starting Sunday and lasting until November 5.

Announced at Singapore that the Netherland Indies fleet of more than 20 war ships will visit Singapore on November 14.

Oct. 23.—Russia delivers a note to the Non-intervention Committee demanding that the Spanish government be given the right and the facilities to purchase arms, and declares that it no longer considers itself bound to the agreement to "any greater extent than the other participants". The note terms the non-intervention agreement as a "torn and empty sheet of paper".

Oct. 24.—The Spanish government mobilizes a quarter of a million men in Madrid; seven out of every ten men between the ages of 18 and 40 are in loyalist uniform. The Spanish Embassy at London announces that the Governor of Spanish Guinea on the African west coast, has reported that a Portuguese motorship, the *Ciudad de Macao*, on October 14 sank the Spanish ship, the *Fernando Po*, drowning 40 of the crew, and then fired upon the residence of the Governor, afterwards landing and forcing the authorities to surrender the building. The Embassy also announces that 15 German submarines passed through the Strait of Gibraltar on October 19 and

that 160 Germans had arrived in Seville aboard a German vessel on October 8 to join the fascist forces. Italian and German delegates request clarification of the last Russian note, Lord Plymouth stating he is also at a loss to understand the letter. The Catholic *Venire d'Italia* (Rome) publishes a statement declaring that alleged communist atrocities in Spain have resulted in the murder of over 15,000 priests, friars, and nuns, the execution of ten bishops, and the sacking and burning of 19,000 churches, convents, and religious schools.

French rightists and leftists are both reported to be anxiously watching the growing power of the Belgian fascists as their domination would greatly affect French internal policies and radically shift the international political line-up. Belgian troops have been ordered to "stand by" in their barracks.

Hermann Goering, Air Minister, and Premier of Prussia, orders a more complete government control of industry to bring it to the highest level of preparedness.

Germany officially recognizes the Italian annexation of Ethiopia following the conclusion of a "concrete and definite Italo-German accord" reached at Berlin yesterday between Count G. Ciano and Baron K. von Neurath, former Ministers of Italy and Germany respectively.

The Japanese garrison arbitrarily declares that Japanese troops will occupy some 200 Chinese homes on the outskirts of Tientsin during the maneuvers. The resulting alarm is causing a general evacuation

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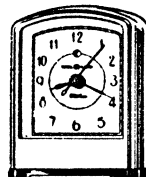


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of Chinese residents, mostly workers in cotton mills recently acquired by the Japanese.

Oct. 25.—In the endorsement of a conference to rewrite the Locarno treaty, guaranteeing European borders only in the West, Italy and Germany officially announce they will cooperate "to protect European peace and the holy riches of European civilization".

Some 800 "Rexists", members of a fascist organization outlawed by the government, are arrested during the course of a day-long demonstration in Brussels.

Yang Yung-tai, pro-Japanese Chairman of the provincial government of Hupeh, is assassinated by a Chinese.

Oct. 26.—A number of Russian ships are reported to be on the way to Spain to bring food and munitions. The Catalonian government is also rushing aid to Madrid. Portugal sends a note to the Non-Intervention Committee charging that the civil war in Spain is the outcome of Soviet influence in Spanish affairs. The London Times hints that Britain may

possibly recognize the rightist provisional government of Spain as Madrid has "brusquely rejected the British offer to help exchange prisoners and hostages".

Oct. 27.—The International Federation of Trade Unions and the Labor International, in a joint meeting in Paris, adopt a resolution calling upon the British and French governments to take steps to reestablish complete freedom of trade in favor of the Spanish government in consequence of the failure of the non-intervention agreement, and also invite trade unions throughout the world to prevent supplies being sent to the rebels.

Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Little, Commander-in-Chief of the British squadron on Chinese station, postpones arrangements for a courtesy visit to Japanese waters as a result of an incident on October 7 at Keelung, Formosa, where three British sailors were manhandled by the Japanese police, one man's jaw being fractured, and a British naval officer, who sought to come to their aid, was insulted. The sailors got into a dispute about a taxi-cab fare, but there is good evidence to show that this was paid.

Mrs. Wallis Simpson, American friend of King Edward VIII, is granted a divorce at Ipswich, England, on grounds of infidelity on the part of the husband.

Oct. 28.—Untrained leftist militiamen fight valiantly in an effort to halt the steady advance of the rebels. All men between 20 and 45 have now been mobilized. The food situation in Madrid is becoming desperate. General Francisco Franco demands surrender within 48 hours or "suffer terrible punishment". The Barcelona government decrees the socialization of all industries employing more than 100 persons together with that of all abandoned factories. The Non-Intervention Committee at London announces that Madrid's charges against Italy and Portugal, and Russia's charges, are either insufficiently proved or disproved. The Russian delegates dissented on every point and the Russian government terms the Portuguese accusations grotesque and blames Britain for "white-washing" Germany and Portugal and also for encouraging the fascist nations to prepare for war against Russia.

Oct. 29.—The fighting around Madrid takes a sensational turn with government forces claiming smashing victories over the rebels, the indications being that the government has received supplies of small, fast tanks, airplanes, and ammunition, some of these from Russia. Women in Madrid march beside the men going to the front, telling them to "fight to the death". Reported from France that a new government army with Russian equipment has gathered at Albaceta and Alicante to attack the rebels from the rear in time to save Madrid. Captain Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, tells the House of Commons that Britain will continue its policy of non-interference in Spain, as the only practical alternative to "confusion, international recrimination, and maybe war". He states there is insufficient information to support the Russian charges and declares that Britain will continue to keep in close touch with France as "the two democratic nations have an especially responsible role to fill".

A Chinese Foreign Office spokesman states with reference to the recent manifesto of Peiping educators demanding resistance against foreign encroachments, meaning the Japanese, that "the demand is wholly acceptable by the government and that the government will resort to the last sacrifice if a foreign power threatens the existence of the Chinese nation. Japanese Consul-General Y. Suma states that the "fundamental spirit of the Japanese Foreign Office's instructions are that the Japanese claims remain unchanged".

Oct. 30.—A rebel air raid kills over a hundred people in Madrid, most of them children. A Lisbon report declares that the rebels have captured many prisoners on the Madrid front, including some 300 Russian soldiers.

Nov. 1.—Premier Benito Mussolini states in a radio speech that Italy rejects the "illusion of collective security" and that its policy is one of armed peace. He declares it is necessary to "destroy everything built on Wilson's ideology" and that the League "must either be destroyed or completely reformed". He states that Italy and Britain should be able to agree on their rights and interests in the Mediterranean, but that "if an attempt is made to smother the life of the Italian people in the sea which was the sea of Rome, then it had better be known that the Italian people would spring up as one man ready to fight" for the "life line to the new colony of Ethiopia". He states that as long as France preserves a "reserved attitude" toward Ethiopia, Italy will "do the same regarding France". He also declares that until justice is done to Hungary, there can be no peace in the Danubian basin and that the German-Austrian pact has strengthened Austria's independence. The only other friendly remark in the entire speech is a reference to Germany which, he says, has "gained the sympathy of the Italians." The hostile reference to the League shocks Geneva and is expected to drive Britain and France closer together and also to consolidate the Little Entente. The address contains no reference to the Spanish situation, apparently considered too delicate by Il Duce.

A Japanese military spokesman states that the Chinese government's recent protest against the Japanese maneuvers in North China "does not deserve a reply because it is worthless". He denies the action is a violation of treaty rights.

Nov. 2.—The Spanish government makes an effort to strengthen the economic position of Madrid by decreeing the militarization of all industries directly or indirectly related to military operations. The populace evinces horror at long parades of hearses with banners saying: "Victims of the barbarous cruelty of the insurgents who employ foreign mercenaries to kill women and children".

The *Giornale d'Italia* states that Italy's foreign policy is "dominated by the alternatives of a frank peace or an inevitable war with Britain in the Mediterranean and in Europe". The London Times asks "who is attempting to violate Italian interests or threatening to suffocate Italy? It is a cardinal British policy that the Mediterranean remain an open highway for international traffic, and it is common knowledge that Britain will go to any lengths if necessary to maintain its freedom. There is nothing new in the situation and no agreement could add anything to the recognition of Italian rights and interests in this respect". A Berlin official bulletin expresses satisfaction with Mussolini's speech stating that he has "shown the way to a policy of realities likely to create a firm basis for friendly and fruitful international relations, with due regard to the vital necessities of all concerned". A French spokesman states that France will support the League peace formula through collective security and has not abandoned hope of convincing world powers to reconsider disarmament.

Headquarters of the British Asiatic naval forces at Hongkong disclose the alleged details of the Keelung incident, stating that the three British sailors



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were held down and beaten and that the man whose jaw was broken was forced to sign a confession to the effect that his injury was received in a cabaret brawl by jabbing a fountain pen under his fingernails and forcing ink into the wounds.

The Japanese enter on the seventh day of the war games with Peiping as the objective, in spite of Chinese protests. The Japanese garrison spokesman states: "It is a Chinese custom to make meaning-less protests".

Nov. 3.—King Edward, addressing Parliament, states that his government's policy is based upon membership in the League and desires to see the League strengthened for its work in the pacific settlement of international disputes. He states that Britain will continue its efforts to bring about a meeting of the Locarno treaty signatories for the appeasement of Europe and expresses the opinion that the present negotiations for treaty limitation in naval armaments will succeed. He states also: "My government has followed with concern the political situation in the Far East where peace and tranquility are so essential to the important interests of my people in that part of the world. It is my hope that the negotiations now in progress between China and Japan may result in a satisfactory solution". He declares the government will continue its support for non-intervention in Spain, but "will take every opportunity to mitigate human suffering and loss of life in that unhappy country". "While losing no opportunity to promote the general peace," he states, "the work of strengthening the defense forces is being pressed with the utmost energy and is now making rapid progress. . . . My government is satisfied that the measures being taken are essential to the defenses of my Empire and to the ability of this country to discharge its international obligations".

Nov. 4.—Eden delivers a speech in the House of Commons stating that Britain's relations with France are close and cordial as it is natural that in the disturbed state of the world the two Western democracies should be drawn together, but that there is nothing exclusive in that friendship, and that what he said about France applies also to Belgium and that there have also been repeated declarations on the part of Germany of the desire for closer Anglo-German friendship which Britain reciprocates. "Two conditions are inevitably attached to any British friendship,—that the friendship should not be exclusive and that it should not be directed against any one else." The defects in Anglo-British relations are due, he states, to Britain's endeavor to fulfill its obligations under the League Covenant. He declares that Britain does not challenge Mussolini's words to the effect that the Mediterranean is Italy's very life, but affirms that freedom of communications in the Mediterranean is of vital interest to British commonwealth of nations. He states, too that Britain believes there will never be an enduring peace without an arms agreement and that some nations are beginning to sacrifice the standard of living to the standard of arms; nevertheless, Britain has to be strong, both in purpose and in arms, and re-equipment must be all-embracing, as the stronger Britain is, the greater is the security of peace. The speech is reported as having met with disappointment in Italy as Eden "ignored" Mussolini's offer of an Anglo-Italian agreement—which is interpreted as a rebuff to the Premier.

Nov. 5.—The rebels launch the "Battle of Madrid", preparing to invade the capital. Under the heavy shell-fire, the people rush into the crowded streets, and many are reported killed and hurt. Fierce Moorish hordes lead the charges against the city.

Nov. 6.—Women march to battle besides the men shabbily clad in overalls to form a determined human wall. The situation in Madrid is said to be pathetic as the already crowded city is filled with refugees, the normal population of 900,000 having risen to 1,500,000. Many civilians are being slaughtered by rebel shells and bombs.

Reported from London that the Keelung incident is regarded as serious there and may result in the cancelling of all courtesy visits of the ships of the Royal Navy to Japanese ports and of Japanese naval vessels to British ports.

Nov. 7.—Fighting within the limits of Madrid is reported and government officials are said to have withdrawn to Valencia, leaving a military government in command. President Manuel Azaña has been in Barcelona for several weeks.

Due to the British government's determination not to suspend Jewish immigration into Palestine pending the findings of the Royal Commission, now on its way from London to Jerusalem, the Arabs are reported to have decided to boycott the Commission.

Nov. 8.—Mussolini tells a newspaper correspondent that he wants a "gentleman's agreement" with Britain in regard to the Mediterranean.

One thousand Mongol troops, equipped with modern weapons and escorted by military airplanes, led by Japanese is reported to have occupied Failing-miao, political center of Inner Mongolia.

Nov. 9.—Germany informs Britain of its misgivings in connection with a possible Anglo-Italian agreement, stating this would violate the Ciano-Neurath understanding.

Russia and Japan conclude an eight-year renewal of their fishing agreement, granting Japanese the right to fish in Soviet waters where the bulk of Japan's sea-food is obtained. The agreement is believed to indicate a rapprochement between Russia and Japan.

Nov. 10.—The bloody battle for the possession of Madrid continues to rage, but the rebels are meeting with stiff resistance, the loyalists desperately holding their positions against fascist and Moor onslaughts.

Budget figures just published indicate that France will spend more than 19,000,000,000 francs (\$879,-700,000) for national defense in 1937, almost fifty per cent more than the amount spent this year.

Foreign Commissioner M. Litvinov states in answer to Mussolini that one can not call a system of collective security bankrupt when it has not been tried by a majority of the members of the League. Every

success of and every concession to the aggressor results in further aggression, he states. "Russia stands for non-aggression pacts with all its neighbors, but is not afraid of isolation as its armed forces are its industry give it a position of superiority over any possible enemy or combination of enemies."

Nov. 11.—Fresh Catalanian regiments force the rebels to fall back. Reported that a new foreign legion composed of French, German, and Russian anti-fascists, have taken the field and are bolstering the loyalist militia. Flames spread through forty blocks in the northwest section of Madrid after terrific artillery and aerial bombardment. A fascist general who stated in a radio broadcast yesterday that the fascists would enter Madrid whenever the command is given, declares in a broadcast today that the taking of Madrid is not so simple as desperate resistance has been met with.

At a tri-partite Italo-Austro-Hungarian conference held in Vienna, recognition of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia is announced. An earlier announcement states that Mussolini favored the ascension of Archduke Otto to the throne of Austria.

The seventh conference between Chang and Kawagoe ends in another deadlock. The Chinese government addresses notes to the nations maintaining diplomatic establishments in China asking the immediate evacuation of all foreigners in northwestern China, "necessitated by bandit suppression operations" in Suiyuan, Ninghsia, and Chinghai provinces and "also some other parts of Inner Mongolia under separate jurisdiction of Mongolians", where, it is stated, heavy fighting has broken out near Taolin when Chahar troops and Mongolian irregulars attempted to invade Suiyuan.

Reijiro Wakatsuki, former Premier, appeals to the Japanese nation to resist any attempt to form a dic-

tatorial government, denouncing also the Russian, German, and Italian dictatorships. The declaration is the strongest expression yet dared against attempts of the militarists. The Vice-ministers of the Army and Navy assured a special ministerial commission that the fighting services are not aiming at such a dictatorship when a sensation was created a few days ago by reports that the military plans for a dictatorship were rapidly maturing.

Nov. 12.—General Franco orders his forces to make no further attempts to enter Madrid until the present positions are consolidated, but threatens that if Madrid does not surrender, it will be destroyed district by district. Italian and Russian delegates to another meeting of the Non-intervention Committee engage in a unprecedented battle of words, during the course of which a Russian spokesman declares that Mussolini is "nothing but a satellite of Fuehrer Hitler".

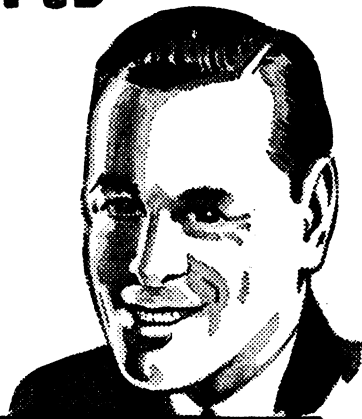
Reported that Japan will drop its demand for joint Sino-Japanese anti-communist operations throughout China, but will continue to press for a "special status" for North China.

Nov. 14.—Rebel planes bomb a crowded plaza in Madrid during a mass meeting at which defense plans are being discussed, killing several scores and wounding over a hundred people. One bomb penetrated a supposedly bomb-proof subway.

Germany advises the powers of its abrogation of the clause in the Versailles Treaty providing for the internationalization of the Rhine, Danube, Oder, and Elbe rivers, it is understood with the previous consent of Italy, Austria, and Hungary.

Nov. 15.—Combined "Manchukuan" troops, Mongolian irregulars, and Chinese bandits are entering Suiyuan and Chahar and threatening Shansi province, it is believed in a Japanese-inspired effort to embarrass China in its present negotiations with Japan.

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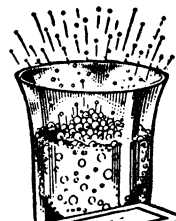
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Astronomical Data for December, 1936

By the Weather Bureau

Sunrise and Sunset
(Upper Limb)



	Rises	Sets
Dec. 5.	06:08 a.m.	5:26 p.m.
Dec. 10.	06:10 a.m.	5:27 p.m.
Dec. 15.	06:13 a.m.	5:29 p.m.
Dec. 20.	06:16 a.m.	5:31 p.m.
Dec. 25.	06:18 a.m.	5:33 p.m.
Dec. 31.	06:21 a.m.	5:37 p.m.

Moonrise and Moonset
(Upper Limb)

	Rises	Sets
December 1.	8:08 p.m.	8:25 a.m.
December 2.	9:07 p.m.	9:18 a.m.
December 3.	10:02 p.m.	10:05 a.m.
December 4.	10:54 p.m.	10:48 a.m.
December 5.	11:43 p.m.	11:28 a.m.
December 6.		12:05 p.m.
December 7.	00:30 a.m.	12:42 p.m.
December 8.	01:17 a.m.	1:18 p.m.
December 9.	2:04 a.m.	1:56 p.m.
December 10.	2:52 a.m.	2:36 p.m.
December 11.	03:41 a.m.	03:19 p.m.

December 12.	04:32 a.m.	04:05 p.m.
December 13.	5:23 a.m.	4:54 p.m.
December 14.	6:14 a.m.	5:46 p.m.
December 15.	7:04 a.m.	6:38 p.m.
December 16.	7:53 a.m.	7:33 p.m.
December 17.	8:38 a.m.	8:26 p.m.
December 18.	9:22 a.m.	9:19 p.m.
December 19.	10:05 a.m.	10:13 p.m.
December 20.	10:46 a.m.	11:06 p.m.
December 21.	11:28 a.m.	00:00
December 22.	12:11 p.m.	00:57 a.m.
December 23.	12:58 p.m.	1:56 a.m.
December 24.	1:48 p.m.	2:58 a.m.
December 25.	2:43 p.m.	4:02 a.m.
December 26.	3:42 p.m.	5:06 a.m.
December 27.	4:45 p.m.	6:07 a.m.
December 28.	5:47 p.m.	7:03 a.m.
December 29.	6:49 p.m.	7:54 a.m.
December 30.	7:47 p.m.	8:40 a.m.
December 31.	8:42 p.m.	

Phases of the Moon

Last Quarter	on the 6th at	2:20 a.m.
New Moon	on the 14th at	7:25 a.m.
First Quarter	on the 21st at	7:30 p.m.
Full Moon	on the 28th at	12:00 noon
Apogee	on the 10th at	4:06 a.m.
Perigee	on the 26th at	4:36 a.m.

Eclipse

On December 14th, an annular eclipse of the sun, invisible at Manila but visible as partial in the southern half of the Philippines just after sunrise. The magnitude of the eclipse being so small and the sun

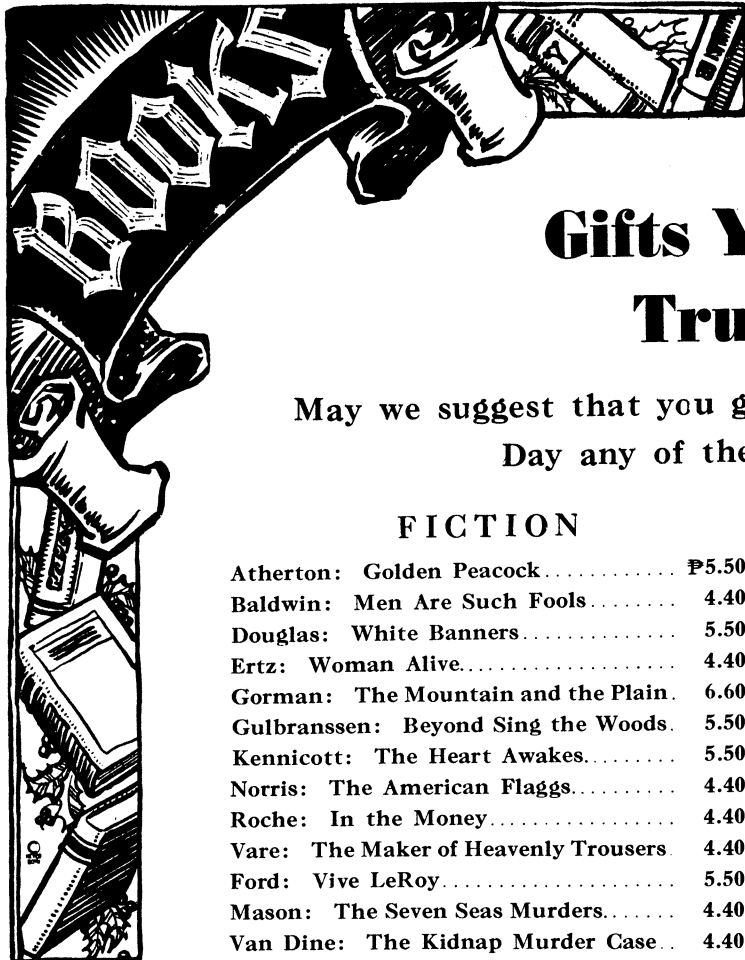
so low in the horizon, observation will be most difficult, if possible at all. The belt of the annular eclipse begins in the south-western Pacific Ocean, runs through Central Australia and ends in mid-southern Pacific Ocean.

The Planets for the 15th

MERCURY rises at 7:23 a.m. and sets at 6:27 p.m. Just after sundown the planet may be found in the western sky in the constellation of Sagittarius. VENUS rises at 9:14 a.m. and sets at 8:26 p.m. In the early evening the planet may be found in the constellation of Capricornus. MARS rises at 1:36 a.m. and sets at 1:24 p.m. In the early morning the planet may be seen in the eastern sky in the constellation of Virgo. JUPITER rises at 7:00 a.m. and sets at 6:08 p.m. Immediately after sunset the planet may be found very low in the western sky in the constellation of Sagittarius. SATURN rises at 11:41 a.m. and sets at 11:27 p.m. Just after sundown the planet may be seen on the meridian to the south of the constellation of Pisces.

Principal Bright Stars for 9:00 p.m.

North of the Zenith	South of the Zenith
Castor and Pollux in Gemini	Sirius in Canis Major
Capella in Auriga	Canopus in Argo
Aldebaran in Taurus	Procyon in Canis Minor
Deneb in Cygnus	Betelgeuse and Rigel in Orion
	Achernar in Eridanus
	Formalhaut in Piscis Australis



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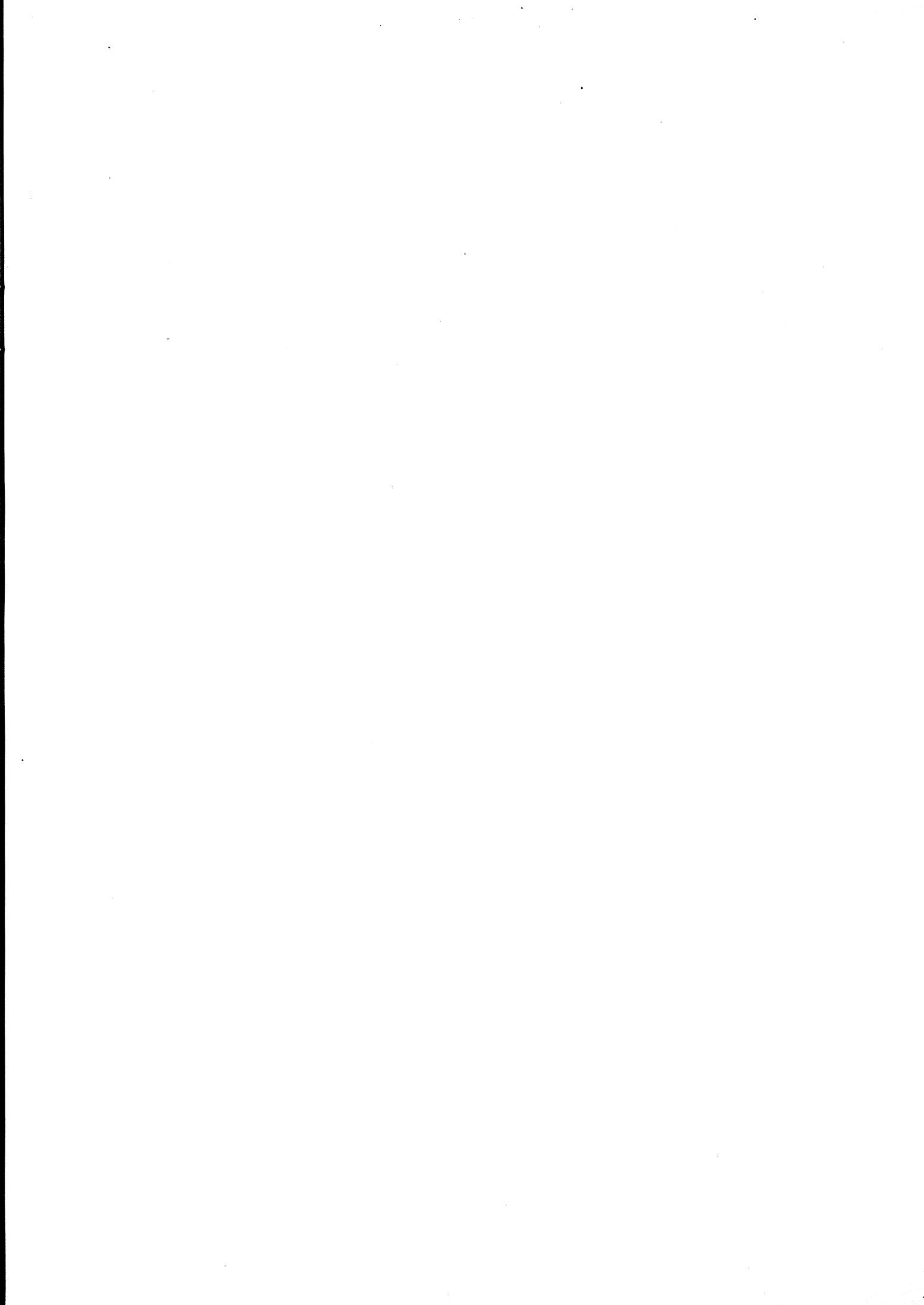
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