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Criminality in the Philippine Islands,
1903-1908



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CRIMINALITY IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

1903-1908

BY

IGNACIO VILLAMOR

ATTORNEY-GENERAL

MANILA
BUREAU OF PRINTING
1909

*Compliment of
Ignacio Villamor
Washington D. C. Jan. 7, 1911*

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SPECIAL REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL ON CRIMINALITY IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

MANILA, *July, 1909.*

To the Honorable,

the SECRETARY OF FINANCE AND JUSTICE.

SIR: As a special report of this Office, this monograph has been prepared by the undersigned, containing comparative statistics of criminality in the Philippine Islands, more particularly of the last five years. It is hoped that the statistics herein contained may throw more light upon the administration of penal law.

Criminal statistics corresponding to the present régime commence in the year 1903, for the reason that the courts of justice in the Philippine Islands began at this period to be more effectively administered; and, moreover, in said year the Philippine census was taken, a necessary element in criminal statistics, whereon the ratio of criminals to the number of inhabitants is based.

Beginning in 1903, this Office rendered annually a report to the Secretary of Finance and Justice. These reports, however, are somewhat limited in scope. They contain the figures compiled from the reports of clerks of Courts of First Instance and the Supreme Court, giving in detail the number of cases pending, filed, decided, and otherwise disposed of at the end of each fiscal year; in other words, a concise statement of the actual condition of the court dockets, civil as well as criminal cases.

This report is also limited in scope, but with a very different aim and purpose. It contains data that could never be properly included in a regular annual report. In the following statistics, not only the crimes but the criminals are classified in all forms and ways to facilitate the study thereof. The proportion of the criminals to the number of inhabitants, as well as the ratio of crime to each sex, province, etc., are all set forth herein. In this way, a means may be found to trace the cause or source of the increase or decrease of the number of criminals in a certain year or in a certain province.

Pursuant to the letter of the supreme court of Spain dated October 19, 1841, the royal audiencia of Manila, on October 16, 1843, issued a decree ordering the preparation of a list of cases filed, decided, and pending in the courts of the Philippine Islands, and the remission thereof to Spain. On September 13, 1855, said royal audiencia ordered the preparation of monthly and semiannual reports of cases filed, decided, and pending in the Courts of First Instance of the Philippine Islands. By royal decree

dated October 26, 1888, the statistical division of the judiciary was established, to report on civil as well as criminal cases, for Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. Subsequently, by royal decree dated October 22, 1891, the forms and instructions for judicial statistics prepared by the "Dirección General de Gracia y Justicia" were approved.

Royal decree of February 26, 1886, created the territorial audiencia of Cebu, and commencing in the same year the statistics of cases disposed of by said audiencia were published independent of the statistics published by the royal audiencia of Manila. The said territorial audiencia of Cebu was abolished by royal order of May 19, 1893, creating in its stead two criminal audiencias, namely, one in Vigan, Province of Ilocos Sur, and one in Cebu. From the year 1893, however, the only statistical data to be found are those published in the *Gaceta de Manila* of June 22, 1895, and January 24, 1897, relative to the proceedings in the audiencias of Manila, Cebu, and Vigan, and to cases disposed of by the Courts of First Instance of Manila. It is to be regretted that in the archives of the Government there is not a single file containing the complete and full issue of the statistics published by the Spanish Government, the few copies of said statistics collected by the undersigned were found scattered among several Offices and Departments of the Government. This Office was therefore hampered in comparing the past and present régime as regards criminality.

It is a matter of regret that it has not been feasible to include in this report comments on the cases disposed of by justices of the peace. It would have been interesting to note the sort of criminal cases filed in these courts. The six reports of this office rendered annually from 1903 to 1908 do not contain one complete report of business transacted by justices of the peace.

There is no doubt that the crimes committed are not all prosecuted in the courts of justice. This being the case, that which has not appeared and could not appear in the official statistics, and about which the law-makers should be well informed, may be found in the present monograph compiled from the reports of the provincial fiscals.

Customs, superstitions, environment, as well as agricultural production, constant and hereditary action of climate, economic and political crises, are all factors to be considered in the investigation and study of the causes of the growth or diminution of criminality. Crime as a product of these conditions must be treated by men who can speak with authority of the social conditions of the particular province, in order to determine whether a certain crime is endemic to such a locality and to trace the causes thereof. Direct observation of the criminal is of the utmost importance.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

Lord Brougham once said at the London Statistical Congress that "criminal statistics are for the legislator what the chart and the compass are for the navigator."

To this Enrico Ferri, at page 52 of his "Criminal Sociology," adds: "Criminal statistics exhibit the factors of crimes as social phenomena,

not only for scientific inductions but also for practical and legislative purposes.”

Realizing therefore the importance of statistics in the study of criminology, the undersigned directed the clerks of courts to fill in the necessary information on blank forms issued to them for the purpose. Out of 235 statistical reports of criminal cases filed in the Courts of First Instance, the following tables were prepared as being the most useful and necessary. These statistics refer exclusively to criminal cases as compiled, tabulated, and summarized from reports of provincial fiscals and clerks of courts.

STATISTICAL TABLES ON CRIMINALITY IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

TABLAS ESTADÍSTICAS SOBRE LA CRIMINALIDAD EN LAS ISLAS FILIPINAS.

No. I.—REGISTERED NUMBER OF PERSONS ACCUSED OF OFFENSES AGAINST THE STATE (ACUSADOS DE DELITOS CONTRA LA SEGURIDAD DEL ESTADO).

Crimes. (Delitos.)	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	Total.	Average. (Promedio.)
1. Treason (Traición)	90	9	-----	-----	-----	99	19
2. Rebellion (Rebelión)	47	2	-----	1	-----	50	10
3. Sedition (Sedición)	491	308	53	13	6	931	186
4. Insurrection (Insurrección)	421	85	5	17	-----	528	105
5. Conspiracy (Conspiración)	88	4	1	187	46	326	65
6. Violation of oath of allegiance (Violación de juramento de fidelidad)	2	-----	1	22	1	25	5
Total	1,139	468	60	240	53	1,960	392

No. II.—NUMBER OF PERSONS ACCUSED OF CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER (ACUSADOS DE DELITOS CONTRA EL ORDEN PÚBLICO).

Crimes. (Delitos.)	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	Total.	Average. (Promedio.)
1. Use of firearms (Uso ilegal de armas de fuego)	5	1	4	2	-----	12	2
2. Assault and violence against public officers (Agresión y violencia contra funcionarios públicos)	147	45	69	65	53	379	75
3. Disobedience of, slander and threats upon, public authorities (Desobediencia, injurias y amenazas a la autoridad) ..	34	23	14	11	18	100	20
4. Public disturbance (Desorden público)	14	45	24	35	13	131	26
5. Disturbance in presence of the Assembly, Philippine Commission, etc. (Disturbios ante la Asamblea, Comisión de Filipinas, etc.)	2	1	1	-----	21	25	5
6. <i>Bandolerismo</i>	2,573	1,112	718	280	119	4,802	930
7. Vagrancy (Vagancia)	271	352	234	80	96	1,033	206
Total	3,046	1,579	1,064	473	320	6,482	1,206

No. III.—NUMBER OF PERSONS ACCUSED OF FALSIFICATION AND FORGERY (ACUSADOS DE FALSIFICACIÓN Y FALSEDADE).

Crimes. (Delitos.)	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	Total.	Average. (Promedio.)
1. Falsification of seals and marks, money, bank notes etc. (Falsificación de sellos y marcas, moneda, billetes de banco, etc.)	23	5	7	5	1	41	8
2. Falsification of public documents (Falsificación de documentos públicos)	124	127	71	61	49	432	86
3. Falsification of private documents (Falsificación de documentos privados)	34	37	18	33	29	151	30
4. False testimony and malicious prosecution (Falso testimonio y denuncia falsa)	2	14	8	6	18	48	9
5. Perjury (Perjurio)	9	7	3	14	4	37	7
6. Unlawful use of the cedula (Uso ilegal de la cédula)	-----	-----	4	-----	-----	4	4
7. Circulation of counterfeited coin (Circulación de moneda falsa)	1	11	2	2	-----	15	3
8. Use of false document (Uso de documento falso)	1	1	-----	-----	-----	2	2
Total	225	239	160	163	137	1,037	207

No. IV.—REGISTERED NUMBER OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS WHO COMMITTED CRIMES IN THE EXERCISE OF THEIR DUTIES (FUNCIONARIOS PÚBLICOS QUE COMETIERON DELITOS EN EL EJERCICIO DE SUS FUNCIONES).

Crimes. (Delitos.)	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	Total.	Average. (Promedio.)
1. Infidelity in the custody of prisoners (Infidelidad en la custodia de presos).....	72	30	21	23	10	156	31
2. Breach of trust in the safe-keeping of documents (Infidelidad en la custodia de documentos).....	17	8	17	17	13	72	14
3. Usurpation of duties (Usurpación de atribuciones).....	21	16	23	9	19	88	17
4. Unchaste practices (Abusos contra la honestidad).....	17	3	-----	1	2	23	4
5. Bribery (Cohecho).....	44	17	19	19	10	109	21
6. Frauds and illegal extortion (Fraudes y exacciones ilegales).....	31	11	22	20	13	97	19
7. Embezzlement of public funds (Malversación de fondos públicos).....	77	71	74	64	47	333	66
8. Anticipation, prolongation, and abandonment of public duties (Anticipación, prolongación y abandono de funciones públicas).....	45	80	27	14	10	176	35
9. Illegal intervention in public contracts (Intervención ilegal en contratos públicas).....	-----	-----	4	6	2	12	2
Total.....	324	236	207	173	126	1,066	213

No. V.—NUMBER OF PERSONS ACCUSED OF CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON (NÚMERO DE ACUSADOS DE DELITOS CONTRA LAS PERSONAS).

Crimes. (Delitos.)	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	Total.	Average. (Promedio.)	Ratio. ^a (Proporción.)
1. Parricide (Parricidio).....	48	25	18	31	33	155	31	0.04
2. Murder (Asesinato).....	432	302	280	275	237	1,526	305	0.40
3. Manslaughter (Homicidio).....	381	262	222	221	228	1,314	263	0.35
4. Personal injuries (Lesiones).....	444	454	424	501	551	2,374	475	0.62
5. Assault and battery (Maltrato de obra).....	68	8	68	48	69	261	52	0.06
6. Infanticide (Infanticidio).....	12	7	1	0	1	21	4	0.005
7. Abortion (Aborto).....	80	51	86	17	42	276	55	0.073
8. Prize fights (Boxeo).....	7	9	3	2	1	22	4	0.005
9. Illegal extortion (Extorsión ilegal).....	68	47	39	16	13	183	36	0.017
Total.....	1,540	1,165	1,141	1,111	1,175	6,132	1,225	1.60

^a Ratio per 10,000 inhabitants (La proporción señalada es por cada 10,000 habitantes).

No. VI.—NUMBER OF PERSONS ACCUSED OF CRIMES AGAINST PERSONAL LIBERTY AND SECURITY (ACUSADOS DE DELITOS CONTRA LA LIBERTAD Y SEGURIDAD PERSONAL).

Crimes. (Delitos.)	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	Total.	Average. (Promedio.)
1. Unlawful detention (Detención ilegal).....	194	109	127	73	48	550	110
2. Abduction of minors (Sustracción de menores).....	12	15	10	10	24	71	14
3. Abandonment and neglect of children (Abandono y desuido de niños).....	4	-----	3	1	1	9	1
4. Forceful entry of dwelling (Allanamiento de morada).....	66	66	108	90	99	429	85
5. Threats and coercion (Amenaza y coacciones).....	109	120	117	126	120	592	118
6. Arbitrary detention (Detención arbitraria).....	4	1	8	-----	1	14	2
7. Revelation of secrets (Revelación de secretos).....	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	3	3
Total.....	389	313	373	300	293	1,668	333

No. VII.—PERSONS ACCUSED OF OFFENSES AGAINST REPUTATION (ACUSADOS DE DELITOS CONTRA EL HONOR).

Crimes. (Delitos.)	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	Total.	Average. (Promedio.)
1. Calumny (Calumnia).....	13	24	22	18	14	91	18
2. Slander (Injurias).....	96	126	88	102	105	517	103
3. Libel (Libelo)*.....	32	18	7	17	21	95	19
Total.....	141	168	117	137	140	703	140

* During this period not a single case was registered in the courts of the Philippine Islands for exhibition of obscene or indecent writings, books, or other matters (Durante este período no se registró en los Tribunales de las Islas Filipinas ni un solo caso de exhibición de escritos, libros, u otras materias obscenas ó indecentes).

No. VIII.—PERSONS ACCUSED OF CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS (ACUSADOS DE DELITOS CONTRA LA HONESTIDAD).

Crimes. (Delitos.)	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	Total.	Average. (Promedio.)	Ratio. ^a (Propor- ción.)
1. Adultery (Adulterio).....	163	199	161	128	175	826	165	0.214
2. Rape and unchaste practices (Violación y abusos deshonestos).....	198	236	204	166	200	1,004	200	0.260
3. Abduction (Rapto).....	180	176	133	90	107	686	137	0.178
4. Seduction and corruption of minors (Estupro y corrupción de menores).....	35	27	44	35	64	205	41	0.053
5. Bigamy and public scandal (Bigamia y escándalo público).....	40	12	6	23	31	112	23	0.030
Total.....	616	650	548	442	577	2,833	566	0.735

^aRatio per 10,000 inhabitants (Proporción por cada 10,000 habitantes).

No. IX.—PERSONS ACCUSED OF CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY (ACUSADOS DE DELITOS CONTRA LA PROPIEDAD).

Crimes. (Delitos.)	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	Total.	Average. (Promedio.)	Ratio. ^a (Propor- ción.)
1. Robbery (Robo).....	1,384	781	652	597	625	4,039	808	1.06
2. Theft (Hurto).....	1,109	793	749	724	807	4,182	836	1.09
3. Estafa (Estafa).....	410	364	341	261	251	1,627	325	0.43
4. Unlawful entry and detainer (Detentación de bienes).....	20	24	32	19	9	104	21	0.03
5. Arson (Incendio).....	57	63	51	42	34	247	49	0.06
6. Damages (Daños).....	65	39	67	49	77	297	60	0.08
Total.....	3,045	2,064	1,892	1,692	1,803	10,496	2,099	2.75

^aRatio per 10,000 inhabitants (Proporción por cada 10,000 habitantes).

No. X.—PERSONS ACCUSED OF MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES (ACUSADOS DE DELITOS VARIOS).

Crimes. (Delitos.)	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	Total.	Average. (Promedio.)
1. Unlawful fishing (Pesca ilegal).....			1	2	4	3	10
2. Unlawful hunting (Caza ilegal).....				3		5	8
3. Fraudulent use of trade-marks, etc. (Uso fraudulento de marcas industriales, etc.).....				1	1	17	43
4. Violation of Forestry Law (Infracción de la Ley Forestal).....	1			5	6		12
5. Cruelty to animals (Crueldad á los animales).....				1		1	2
6. Violation of the Road Law (Infracción de la Ley de Carreteras).....		5			2		3
7. Falsification of passports and cédulas (Falsificación de pasaportes y cédulas).....	44						152
8. Violation of Internal Revenue Law (Infracción de la Ley de Rentas Internas).....	9	26		82	165		453
9. Violation of the Immigration Law (Infracción de la Ley de Inmigración).....			12	1	22		62
10. Violation of the Law of Weights and Measures (Infracción de la Ley de Pesas y Medidas).....						5	5
11. Violation of the Customs Law (Infracción de la Ley de Aduanas).....	3	9		29	31		72
12. Illegal interments (Entierros ilegales).....	2	1		6	8		20
13. Violation of sepultures (Violación de sepulturas).....				4	1		6
14. Violation of the Food Law (Infracción de la Ley de Alimentos Puros).....	8						8
15. Use of fertilizers injurious to health (Uso de abonos nocivos á la salud).....	5	3			1		36
16. Sale of intoxicating liquors (Venta de licores intoxicantes).....	13	18		8	2		47
17. Illegal practice of medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, etc. (Ejercicio ilegal de la medicina, farmacia, dentistas, etc.).....	8	19		20	1		50
18. Violation of the Quarantine Law (Infracción de la Ley de Cuarentenas).....		3					7
19. Sale and possession of lottery tickets (Venta y posesión de billetes de lotería).....				1	12		29
20. Violation of the Gambling Law (Infracción de la Ley de Juego).....	301	173		136	256		1,345
21. Crimes against the Electoral Franchise (Delitos contra el ejercicio del sufragio).....	1	1		1	22		225
22. Illegal possession of firearms (Posesión ilegal de armas de fuego).....	157	136		71	81		514
23. Violation of the Opium Law (Infracción de la Ley de Opio).....		4		40	186		789
24. Desertion of soldiers and marines (Deserción de soldados y marineros).....	21	15		11	18		72
25. Display of flags, banners, emblems or devices used during the insurrection (Exhibición de banderas, estandartes, emblemas ó divisas usadas durante la insurrección).....	5			1	1		8
Total.....	591	463		423	834	1,674	3,985

No. XI.—SUPREME COURT (CORTE SUPREMA).

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	Total.
Number of cases pending (Número de causas pendientes)	544	322	482	478	343	2369
Number of cases filed (Número de causas registradas)	486	470	335	279	313	1883
Number of cases decided (Número de causas falladas)	176	353	292	359	324	1504
Number of cases otherwise disposed of (Número de causas despachadas de otro modo)	30	139	51	55	104	379
Total	1236	1484	1160	1171	1084	6135

The statistics above given refer to criminal cases only. The figures for the year 1903 are not given, inasmuch as reports for said year are very deficient. (La estadística que precede se refiere sólo á causas criminales. No se dan las cifras correspondientes al año 1903, por razón de que los reports de dicho año son muy deficientes.)

No. XII.—REGISTERED NUMBER OF ACCUSED IN EACH COURT (NÚMERO DE ACUSADOS EN CADA JUZGADO).

Courts. (Juzgados.)	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	Total.	Average. (Promedio.)
Albay	788	248	124	259	225	a 1,644	329
Ambos Camarines	153	146	101	198	125	723	143
Antique	106	126	98	75	128	533	107
Bataan	140	156	93	35	50	474	95
Batangas	435	446	244	123	265	1,513	303
Benguet	10	27	38	19	24	b 118	24
Bohol	60	39	22	27	45	193	39
Bulacan	308	201	90	243	118	c 960	192
Cağayan	91	90	178	115	149	623	125
Capiz	174	189	116	88	169	736	147
Cavite	685	271	197	114	144	1,311	262
Cebu	442	337	186	83	230	d 1,278	256
Cotabato	24	9	14	9	60	116	23
Cuyo	14	23	3	11	9	60	12
Dapitan	5	8	30	29	49	121	21
Ibaya	11	14	18	12	20	75	15
Ilocos Norte	372	170	218	335	268	1,363	273
Ilocos Sur	307	141	149	132	195	924	185
Iloilo	597	340	277	301	160	1,675	335
Isabela	313	71	62	80	26	552	110
Jolo	34	40	15	53	69	e 211	41
La Laguna	466	387	325	203	178	1,559	312
Lanao	9	32	28	41	30	f 143	29
Lepanto-Bontoc	53	25	19	25	20	g 142	28
Leyte	178	511	563	369	140	1,761	352
Manila	896	671	490	613	792	3,462	692
Marinduque	19	23	10	9	24	85	17
Masbate	44	32	50	15	13	h 154	31
Mindoro	231	40	46	55	80	452	90
Misamis	197	503	191	158	199	1,248	250
Negros Occidental	567	365	547	348	376	2,203	441
Negros Oriental	92	36	48	63	84	323	65
Nueva Ecija	245	234	75	153	47	754	151
Nueva Vizcaya	38	21	25	3	12	99	20
Pampanga	147	147	97	78	139	608	122
Pangasinan	811	463	278	325	653	2,530	506
Puerto Princessa	4	24	12	9	—	49	10
Rizal	357	168	176	131	132	964	193
Romblon	28	32	44	21	21	149	30
Samar	411	313	166	64	49	i 1,003	201
Sorsogon	124	112	120	91	45	492	98
Surigao	91	73	71	64	59	358	72
Tarlac	—	—	74	109	164	347	69
Tayabas	384	337	158	89	251	1,219	244
Union	227	168	122	77	232	826	165
Zambales	92	38	32	25	19	206	41
Zamboanga	83	63	50	102	56	k 354	71
Total	10,863	7,910	6,090	5,584	6,346	36,793	7,359

a 3 pending.
b 3 pending.
c 22 pending.
d 78 pending.

e 9 pending.
f 1 pending.
g 16 pending.
h 3 pending.

i 1 pending.
j Records for 1903 & 1904 lost in fire (Los antecedentes de 1903 y 1904 han sido destruidos por el fuego).
k 5 pending.

NO. XIII. — PROVINCIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS ACCUSED OF "BANDOLERISMO" (ACUSADOS DE BANDOLE-
RISMO EN CADA PROVINCIA).

Courts. (Juzgados.)	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	Total.	Average. (Promedio.)
Albay	297	36				333	66
Ambos Camarines	20	16			1	37	7
Antique	15	14				29	5
Bataan	10	22		1	1	34	6
Batangas	106	159	26	4	1	296	59
Benguet							
Bohol							
Bulacan	30	18	12	29	4	93	18
Cagayan							
Capiz	39	5	2	1		47	9
Cavite	413	115	64	24	6	622	124
Cebu	173	114	36	8	4	335	67
Cotabato							
Cuyo							
Dapitan							
Davao							
Ilocos Norte	12	20				32	6
Ilocos Sur	39		1			40	8
Iloilo	95	101	33	1	1	231	46
Isabela	83					83	16
Iolo							
La Laguna	104	54	60	18	8	244	48
Lanao							
Lepanto-Bontoc							
Leyte	51	30	352	66	4	503	100
Manila	153	10		1	9	173	34
Marinduque	5	4				9	1
Masbate		4	9			13	2
Mindoro	52		5	1	1	59	11
Misamis	186	6		53		245	49
Negros Occidental	65	2	13	2	33	115	23
Negros Oriental			1			1	1
Nueva Ecija	47	43				90	18
Nueva Vizcaya							
Pampanga	28		12	18		58	11
Pangasinan	37	16				53	10
Puerto Princesa		1		27		28	5
Rizal	45	14	19	5		83	16
Romblon	9	2				11	2
Samar	298	179	45	16	5	543	108
Sorsogon	17	9	1			27	5
Surigao	25	1	2			28	5
Tarlac			12			12	2
Tarabas	113	117	13	5	41	289	57
Union							
Zambales	6					6	1
Zamboanga							
Total	2,573	1,112	718	280	119	4,802	960

No. XIV.—PROVINCIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS ACCUSED OF VAGRANCY (ACUSADOS DE VAGANCIA EN CADA PROVINCIA).

Courts. (Juzgados.)	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	Total.	Average. (Promedio.)
Albay	43	15	2			60	12
Ambos Camarines	10	10	2			22	4
Antique	8	22	21	3		54	10
Bataan		1				1	$\frac{1}{1}$
Batangas	34	60	80	2	3	179	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Benguet			2	1		3	$\frac{3}{2}$
Bohol		1	2	3	2	8	$\frac{4}{2}$
Bulacan		1	1			2	$\frac{2}{2}$
Cagayan		1		1		2	$\frac{2}{2}$
Capiz		1				1	$\frac{1}{1}$
Cavite	20	1	1		3	25	5
Cebu	2	52	21	3	4	82	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cotabato	1					1	$\frac{1}{1}$
Cuyo							
Dapitan							
Davao					4	4	$\frac{4}{4}$
Ilocos Norte	1	1		1	2	5	$\frac{5}{4}$
Ilocos Sur	2					2	$\frac{2}{2}$
Iloilo	9	7	10	21	18	65	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Isabela	8		2	5		15	3
Jolo				1		1	$\frac{1}{1}$
La Laguna		9	3		2	14	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lanao	1				1	2	$\frac{2}{2}$
Lepanto-Bontoc	3					3	$\frac{3}{3}$
Leyte	2	59	2	1		64	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Manila	31	37	50	24	40	182	36
Marinduque					1	1	$\frac{1}{1}$
Masbate							
Mindoro	20	1	5	1		27	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Misamis	2	1	1	2		6	$\frac{6}{4}$
Negros Occidental	9					10	2
Negros Oriental	5		15	1		21	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nueva Ecija	3	2				5	$\frac{5}{4}$
Nueva Vizcaya	1					1	$\frac{1}{1}$
Pampanga	3	2		3	2	10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pangasinan	19	7	5	1	1	33	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Puerto Princesa							
Rizal	1		4			5	$\frac{5}{4}$
Romblon			1			1	$\frac{1}{1}$
Samar	2		1	4		7	$\frac{7}{4}$
Sorsogon	4	2	1			6	$\frac{6}{4}$
Surigao		1				1	$\frac{1}{1}$
Tarlac			1	1	1	3	$\frac{3}{3}$
Tayabas	22	55	1		9	87	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Union	2	2			3	7	$\frac{7}{4}$
Zambales							
Zamboanga	2	2				4	$\frac{4}{2}$
Total	271	352	234	80	96	1,033	206

No. XV.—PROVINCIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS ACCUSED OF CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY (CLASIFICACIÓN PROVINCIAL DE PERSONAS ACUSADAS DE DELITOS CONTRA LA PROPIEDAD).

Courts. (Juzgados.)	Robbery (Robo). Unlawful entry and detainer (Usurpación de bienes).					Theft (Hurto). Arson (Incendio)		Estafa (Estafa). Damages (Daños).	
	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	Total.	Average. (Promedio.)		
Albay	43	78	34	25	25	205	41		
Ambos Camarinos	58	41	18	23	22	162	32		
Antique	51	38	52	27	41	209	42		
Bataan	44	13	40	9	14	120	24		
Batangas	136	66	43	50	62	357	71		
Benguet	1	20	11	12	19	63	12		
Bohol	31	10	5	3	9	58	11		
Bulacan	65	56	13	65	69	268	53		
Cagayan	41	41	99	33	62	276	55		
Capiz	50	51	23	22	14	160	32		
Cavite	69	42	47	35	30	223	44		
Cebu	81	54	50	12	29	226	45		
Cotabato	4		2	14	14	34	6		
Cuyo	10	11		4	3	28	5		
Dapitan	2		2	12	18	34	6		
Davao	2	2		2	2	16	3		
Davao	5								
Ilocos Norte	211	73	113	69	136	602	120		
Ilocos Sur	116	63	59	49	54	341	68		
Iloilo	292	98	109	142	41	685	137		
Isabela	122	31	19	15	7	194	38		
Jolo	14	12	6	14	4	50	10		
La Laguna	99	138	94	75	52	458	91		
Lanao	4	19	8	11	8	50	10		
Lepanto-Bontoc	35	16	14	8	18	91	18		
Leyte	36	68	25	69	8	206	41		
Manila	300	289	215	280	228	1,312	262		
Marinduque	10	4	2		1	17	3		
Masbate	23	10	13	4	6	56	11		
Mindoro	28	14	9	17	20	88	17		
Misamis	36	29	41	37	46	192	38		
Negros Occidental	183	128	218	128	117	774	154		
Negros Oriental	16	5	10	7	12	50	10		
Nueva Ecija	43	47	35	61	13	199	39		
Nueva Vizcaya	1	4	5		1	11	2		
Pampanga	49	47	40	25	53	214	42		
Pangasinan	327	160	98	88	268	941	188		
Puerto Princesa	1	8	1	1		11	2		
Rizal	68	64	64	49	34	279	55		
Romblon	5	10	7	3	5	30	6		
Samar	33	8	35	8	8	92	18		
Sorsogon	45	27	42	43	16	173	34		
Surigao	25	16	11	8	8	68	13		
Tarlac			41	31	70	142	28		
Tayabas	87	58	30	32	61	268	53		
Union	98	65	51	32	59	305	61		
Zambales	35	9	8	4	7	63	12		
Zamboanga	14	18	22	34	6	94	18		
Total	3,045	2,064	1,892	1,692	1,803	10,496	2,100		

*Records for 1903 and 1904 lost in fire (Antecedentes para 1903 y 1904 destruidos por el fuego).

No. XVI.—PROVINCIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS ACCUSED OF CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON (CLASIFICACIÓN PROVINCIAL DE PERSONAS ACUSADAS DE DELITOS CONTRA LAS PERSONAS).

Parricide (Parricidio).
Personal injuries (Lesiones).
Abortion (Aborto).

Murder (Asesinato).
Assault and battery (Maltrato de obra).
Prize fights (Boxeo).

Manslaughter (Homicidio).
Infanticide (Infanticidio).
Illegal extortion (Extorsión ilegal).

Courts. (Juzgados.)	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	Total.	Average. (Promedio.)
Albay	28	33	27	32	32	152	30
Ambos Camarines	15	14	8	9	2	48	10
Antique	17	5	14	25	32	93	19
Bataan	17	48	7	4	13	89	18
Batangas	78	36	31	26	36	207	43
Benguet	7	3	5	2	3	20	4
Bohol	11	18	10	6	16	61	12
Bulacan	58	35	16	55	15	179	36
Cagayan	23	23	27	22	20	115	23
Capiz	47	69	44	41	52	253	51
Cavite	41	17	16	14	28	116	23
Cebu	93	88	39	33	61	314	63
Cotabato	13	3	9	13	13	51	10
Cuyo	2	4	0	1	0	7	1
Dapitan	2	3	12	6	23	46	9
Davao	7	3	10	6	8	34	7
Ilocos Norte	54	44	58	31	51	238	48
Ilocos Sur	66	19	38	37	49	209	42
Iloilo	75	38	74	56	36	279	57
Isabela	9	23	28	13	4	77	15
Jolo	3	3	4	12	13	35	7
La Laguna	33	34	44	33	45	189	38
Lanao	0	6	11	15	0	32	6
Lepanto-Bontoc	12	7	1	12	0	32	6
Leyte	62	59	82	86	37	326	65
Manila	57	49	62	52	70	290	58
Marinduque	3	6	0	2	0	11	2
Masbate	1	4	2	4	4	15	3
Mindoro	23	16	12	29	8	88	18
Misamis	39	22	34	30	62	187	38
Negros Occidental	123	89	110	78	77	477	95
Negros Oriental	36	15	12	27	37	127	25
Nueva Ecija	47	23	5	30	11	116	23
Nueva Vizcaya	1	5	6	3	11	26	5
Pampanga	18	42	21	10	26	117	23
Pangasinan	137	77	80	59	79	432	86
Puerto Princesa	6	6	6	3	1	22	5
Rizal	60	21	20	35	20	156	31
Romblon	8	5	20	9	6	48	10
Samar	25	29	39	18	15	126	25
Sorsogon	10	14	15	6	12	57	11
Surigao	14	12	8	12	7	53	11
Tarlac ^a	0	0	10	28	27	65	13
Tayabas	65	37	21	17	35	175	35
Union	60	36	22	26	63	207	41
Zambales	9	5	8	12	6	40	8
Zamboanga	25	17	13	31	9	95	19
Total	1,540	1,165	1,141	1,111	1,175	6,132	1,226

^a Records for 1903 and 1904 lost in fire (Antecedentes para 1903 y 1904 destruidos por el fuego).

No. XVII.—PROVINCIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS ACCUSED OF CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS (CLASIFICACIÓN PROVINCIAL DE PERSONAS ACUSADAS DE DELITOS CONTRA LA HONESTIDAD).

Adultery (Adulterio).
Seduction and corruption of minors
(Estupro y corrupción de menores).

Rape and unchaste practices (Violación y abusos deshonestos).
Abduction (Rapto).

Bigamy and public scandal (Bigamia y escándalo público).

Courts. (Juzgados.)	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	Total.	Average. (Promedio.)
Albay	16	8	7	22	22	75	15
Ambos Camarines	8	11	14	9	4	46	9
Antique		4		2	3	9	2
Bataan	20	36	30	8	7	101	20
Batangas	10	20	22	15	30	97	19
Benguet		2	2	1	2	7	1
Bohol	11	2	2	2	3	20	4
Bulacan	34	31	20	20	18	123	25
Cagayan	5	5	5	2	4	21	4
Capiz		8	9	3	7	27	5
Cavite	35	29	13	13	15	105	21
Cebu	17	9	14	5	14	59	12
Cotabato		1	1			2	
Cuyo		2	2		6	10	2
Dapitan	1		7	7	2	17	3
Davao		2		2	6	6	1
Ilocos Norte	9	10	5	9	22	55	11
Ilocos Sur	8	19	11	11	12	61	12
Iloilo	14	21	16	14	6	71	14
Isabela	4	7		5		16	3
Jolo	2				1	3	1
La Laguna	55	72	43	25	12	207	41
Lanao			1	4		5	1
Lepanto-Bontoc	2			4	1	7	1
Leyte	11	9	21	38	19	98	20
Manila	48	54	37	41	45	225	45
Marinduque		2	3	3	5	13	3
Masbate	1	4	6			11	2
Mindoro	9	2	11	5	7	34	7
Misamis	9	3	18	17	32	79	16
Negros Occidental	31	45	64	38	48	226	45
Negros Oriental	7		1		1	9	2
Nueva Ecija	17	36	23	34	13	123	25
Nueva Vizcaya		3	2			5	1
Pampanga	15	28	12	6	17	78	16
Pangasinan	97	71	40	21	50	279	56
Puerto Princesa	2	1	4			7	1
Rizal	7	15	10	6	32	70	14
Romblon	1		3	2		7	1
Samar	18	5	13	2	6	44	9
Sorsogon	13	15	11	4	2	45	9
Surigao	6	1	5	8	7	27	5
Tarlac			1	10	22	33	7
Tayabas	20	14	15	9	40	98	20
Union	15	25	10	7	27	84	17
Zambales	18	4	5	4	4	35	7
Zamboanga	20	13	9	4	7	53	11
Total	616	650	548	442	577	2,833	566

*Records for 1903 and 1904 lost in fire (Antecedentes para 1903 y 1904 destruidos por el fuego).

No. XVIII.—PROVINCIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS ACCUSED OF ROBBERY (PERSONAS ACUSADAS DEL DELITO DE ROBO EN CADA PROVINCIA).

Courts. (Juzgados.)	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	Total.	Average. (Promedio.)	Ratio. ^a (Propor- ción.)
Albay	18	27	12	4	4	65	13	
Ambos Camarines	33	19	9	17	7	85	17	
Antique	28	7	29	9	22	95	19	
Bataan	15	3	11	1	2	32	6	
Batangas	46	17	25	24	17	129	26	
Benguet	9	4	4	7	7	27	5	
Bohol	20	1	1	5	5	27	5	
Bulacan	33	32	6	21	13	105	21	
Cagayan	8	8	31	9	21	77	15	
Capiz	23	29	10	5	9	76	15	
Cavite	19	10	19	13	12	73	15	
Cebu	42	22	26	3	8	101	20	
Cotabato			1			1	$\frac{1}{3}$	
Cuyo	2	5		1		8	2	
Dapitan	2			8	1	11	2	
Davao	2		2		2	6	1	
Ilocos Norte	89	20	22	8	20	159	32	
Ilocos Sur ^b	21	15	3	7	12	58	12	
Iloilo	203	75	52	66	14	410	82	
Isabela	90	1	14	4		109	22	
Jolo	8	2	5	6	3	24	5	
La Laguna	47	87	34	32	25	225	45	
Lanao		4		3	2	9	2	
Lepanto-Bontoc	3	5	4	8	1	21	4	
Leyte	22	27	10	12	3	74	15	
Manila	105	85	42	76	75	383	77	
Marinduque	8	1				9	2	
Masbate	3	1	5	3	2	14	3	
Mindoro	6	8	3	5	11	33	7	
Misamis	12	10	14	8	9	53	11	
Negros Occidental	78	54	72	36	64	304	61	
Negros Oriental	5		8	4	4	21	4	
Nueva Ecija	27	18	14	45	9	113	23	
Nueva Vizcaya		2	1		1	4	$\frac{4}{5}$	
Pampanga	29	18	8	21	22	98	20	
Pangasinan	194	75	42	42	101	454	91	
Puerto Princesa		4	1	1		6	1	
Rizal	28	33	19	11	11	102	20	
Romblon		1	1	1	2	5	1	
Samar	11	4	26			41	8	
Sorsogon	33	6	13	25	6	83	17	
Surigao	2	9	3	4		18	4	
Tarlac ^c			17	5	43	65	13	
Tayabas	27	11	9	14	28	89	18	
Union	28	12	13	13	21	87	17	
Zambales	13		2	4	4	23	5	
Zamboanga	1	4	9	11	2	27	5	
Total	1,384	781	652	597	625	4,039	808	1.06

^a Ratio per 10,000 inhabitants (La proporción señalada es por cada 10,000 habitantes).

^b Records for Abra transferred to the office of the clerk of court for Ilocos Sur (Antecedentes para Abra fueron trasladados á la Escribanía de Ilocos Sur).

^c Records for 1903-4 and 1904-5 lost in fire (Antecedentes para los años de 1903-4 y 1904-5 destruidos por el fuego).

No. XIX.—PROVINCIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS ACCUSED OF THEFT (PERSONAS ACUSADAS DEL DELITO DE HURTO EN CADA PROVINCIA).

Courts, (Juzgados.)	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	Total.	Average. (Promedio.)	Ratio. ^a (Propor- ción.)
Albay	22	43	10	14	14	103	21	
Ambos Camarines	13	11		4	12	40	8	
Antique	21	19	9	7	13	69	14	
Bataan	17	2	15	6	6	46	9	
Batangas	70	42	15	22	37	186	37	
Benguet		8	4	5	10	27	5	
Bohol	9	9	4			22	4	
Bulacan	18	13	7	32	50	120	24	
Cagayan	30	30	49	20	31	160	32	
Capiz	17	11	10	11	5	54	11	
Cavite	41	16	16	20	14	107	21	
Cebu	17	17	16	7	13	70	14	
Cotabato	3			13	13	29	6	
Cuyo	6	6		1		13	3	
Dapitan			1	1	5	7	1	
Davao		3	3	2		8	2	
Ilocos Norte	103	35	66	51	99	354	71	
Ilocos Sur ^b	71	38	37	30	39	215	43	
Iloilo	49	23	26	41	18	134	27	
Isabela	28	23	2	9	2	64	13	
Jolo	4	9	1	5	1	20	4	
La Laguna	29	36	38	30	22	155	31	
Lanao	3	12	7	7	4	33	7	
Lepanto-Bontoc	30	11	9		4	54	11	
Leyte	11	8	7	36	4	66	13	
Manila	88	92	94	108	95	477	95	
Marinduque	2	1	2			5	1	
Masbate	14	5	3		4	26	5	
Mindoro	20	4	4	1	7	36	7	
Misamis	15	14	12 ^c	20	19	80	16	
Negros Occidental	67	53	72	70	31	293	59	
Negros Oriental	7	4	1		6	18	4	
Nueva Ecija	13	22	17	11	1	64	13	
Nueva Vizcaya	1	1	4			6	1	
Pampanga	10	9	30	4	25	78	16	
Pangasinan	89	69	43	36	118	355	71	
Puerto Princesa	1	1				2	2 ^{2/3}	
Rizal	24	15	20	28	18	105	21	
Romblon	4	3	4		3	14	3	
Samar	16	3	9	5	6	39	8	
Sorsogon	8	12	17	6	3	46	9	
Surigao	15	4	2	3	4	28	6	
Tarlac ^c			24	18	21	63	13	
Tayabas	42	24	15	14	14	109	22	
Union	41	42	12	8	13	116	23	
Zambales	14	5	3		1	23	5	
Zamboanga	6	8	9	18	2	43	9	
Total	1,109	793	749	724	807	4182	836	1.09

^a Ratio per 10,000 inhabitants (La proporción señalada es por cada 10,000 habitantes).

^b Records for Abra transferred to the office of the clerk of court for Ilocos Sur (Antecedentes para Abra fueron trasladados a la Escribanía de Ilocos Sur).

^c Records for 1903-4 and 1904-5 lost in fire (Antecedentes para los años 1903-4 y 1904-5 destruidos por el fuego).

No. XX.—PROVINCIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS ACCUSED OF "ESTAFA" (PERSONAS ACUSADAS DEL DELITO DE ESTAFA EN CADA PROVINCIA).

Courts. (Juzgados.)	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	Total.	Average. (Promedio.)	Ratio. ^a (Propor- ción.)
Albay	3	8	9	4	4	28	6	
Ambos Camarines	10	11	3		2	26	5	
Antique	2	4	5	9	3	23	5	
Bataan	7	6	9		1	23	5	
Batangas	10	4	1	2	4	21	4	
Benguet	1	2	3		2	8	2	
Bohol	2			2	3	7	1	
Bulacan	6	10		7	6	29	6	
Cagayan	3	3	15	4	10	35	7	
Capiz	7	6	1	1		15	3	
Cavite	8	14	9	1	1	33	7	
Cebu	15	10	7	1	5	38	8	
Cotabato	1			1	1	3	1	
Cuyo				2	3	5	1	
Dapitan				1	3	4	1	
Davao		2				2	1	
Ilocos Norte	16	10	10	8	8	52	10	
Ilocos Sur ^b	19	2	7	5	2	35	7	
Iloilo	31	16	16	23	10	96	19	
Isabela	3	5	3	2		13	3	
Jolo	1	1		2		4	1	
La Laguna	18	12	16	9	5	60	12	
Lanao	1	3		1	2	7	1	
Lepanto-Bontoc	2				13	15	3	
Leyte	2	31	4	9	1	47	9	
Manila	101	108	79	92	55	435	87	
Marinduque			3	1		4	1	
Masbate	6			1		7	1	
Mindoro	2		9	9		20	4	
Misamis	7	3	12	6	12	40	8	
Negros Occidental	33	20	53	14	17	137	27	
Negros Oriental	2			1	2	5	1	
Nueva Ecija	2	4	1	3	2	12	2	
Nueva Vizcaya								
Pampanga	2	5	2		5	14	3	
Pangasinan	26	5	11	4	21	67	13	
Puerto Princesa		3				3	1	
Rizal	3	11	17	5	4	40	8	
Romblon	1	2	1	1		5	1	
Samar	3	1		3	1	8	2	
Sorsogon	4	5	12	12	7	40	8	
Surigao	8		6		3	17	3	
Tarlac ^c				2	1	3	1	
Tayabas	13	22	4	3	13	55	11	
Union	18	7	16	6	16	63	13	
Zambales	6	4	2		2	14	3	
Zamboanga	5	4	4	5	1	19	4	
Total	410	364	341	261	251	1,627	325	0.43

^aRatio per 10,000 inhabitants (La proporción señalada es por cada 10,000 habitantes).

^bRecords for Abra transferred to the office of the clerk of court for Ilocos Sur (Antecedentes para Abra fueron trasladados á la Escribanía de Ilocos Sur).

^cRecords for 1903-4 and 1904-5 were burned (Antecedentes para los años 1903-4 y 1904-5 destruidos por el fuego).

No. XXI.—PROVINCIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS ACCUSED OF PARRICIDE (PERSONAS ACUSADAS DEL DELITO DE PARRICIDIO EN CADA PROVINCIA).

Courts. (Juzgados.)	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	Total.	Average. (Promedio.)	Ratio, ^a (Propor- ción)
Albay		2				2		
Ambos Camarines				1		1		
Antique								
Bataan								
Batangas	4			2		6	1	
Benguet					2	2		
Bohol	2					2		
Bulacan		1		3		4		
Cagayan	2	2	1		2	7	1	
Capiz	1		1		1	3		
Cavite	1			1		2		
Cebu	12			4	3	19	4	
Cotabato	1					1		
Cuyo	1					1		
Dapitan								
Davao			1			1		
Ilocos Norte			1			1		
Ilocos Sur ^b	1	1	2	5	1	10	2	
Iloilo	1	2	1	1	1	6	1	
Isabela	1			1		2		
Jolo					2	2		
La Laguna	1	1				2		
Lanao								
Lepanto-Boutoc								
Leyte	3	3	3			9	2	
Manila	1	1		1	1	5	1	
Marinduque		1	2			3		
Masbate		1				1		
Mindoro			2			2		
Misamis		1		1	4	6	1	
Negros Occidental	1	1			2	4		
Negros Oriental	2			1	1	4		
Nueva Ecija	2		1			3		
Nueva Vizcaya				2		2		
Pampanga	5			1	1	7	1	
Pangasinan	1	4	1	4	5	15	3	
Puerto Princesa								
Rizal	3		1			4		
Romblon								
Samar				1		1		
Sorsogon								
Surigao		1	1			2		
Tarlac ^c				1	2	3		
Tayabas	1				1	2		
Union		1			3	4		
Zambales	2	1		1		4		
Zamboanga		1				1		
Total	48	25	18	31	33	155	31	0.04

^a Ratio per 10,000 inhabitants (La proporción señalada es por cada 10,000 habitantes).

^b Records for Abra transferred to the office of the clerk of court for Ilocos Sur (Antecedentes para Abra fueron trasladados á la Escribanía de Ilocos Sur).

^c Records for 1903-4 and 1904-5 lost in fire (Antecedentes para los años 1903-4 y 1904-5 destruidos por el fuego).

No. XXII.—PROVINCIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS ACCUSED OF MURDER (PERSONAS ACUSADAS DEL DELITO DE ASESINATO EN CADA PROVINCIA).

Courts. (Juzgados.)	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	Total.	Average. (Promedio.)	Ratio. ^a (Propor- ción.)
Albay	5	3	2	2	2	14	3	
Ambos Camarines	12	4	1	2		19	4	
Antique	3					3		
Bataan	1	4			5	10	2	
Batangas	15	12	9		5	41	8	
Beuguet	1	1		1		4	1	
Bohol		1			6	7	1	
Bulacan	9	8		9	3	29	6	
Cagayan	6	6	5		8	25	5	
Capiz	7	7	11	3	7	35	7	
Cavite	23	7	5	1	1	37	7	
Cebu	13	22	6	2	16	59	12	
Cotabato	3		3	4	4	14	3	
Cuyo		1				1	1	
Dapitan		1	1	1		3	1	
Davao	4	2	6	2	6	20	4	
Ilocos Norte	23	22	30	8	1	84	17	
Ilocos Sur ^b	14	7	7	18	10	56	11	
Iloilo	24		1	29	8	62	12	
Isabela	4	4	3	4	7	22	4	
Jolo	1	2	2	11		16	3	
La Laguna	6	12	20	14	2	54	11	
Lanao		1	2	11		14	3	
Lepanto-Bontoc	12	5		7		24	5	
Leyte	13	21	28	23	3	88	18	
Manila	31	24	20	13	24	112	22	
Marinduque				1		1	1	
Masbate	1	3				5	1	
Mindoro	18		1	13		32	6	
Misamis	10	12	16	11	13	62	12	
Negros Occidental	24	6	15	9	20	74	15	
Negros Oriental	8	7	1		15	31	6	
Nueva Ecija	17	6	1	11	5	40	8	
Nueva Vizcaya		3			8	11	2	
Pampanga	7	14	8	6	1	36	7	
Pangasinan	37	7	26	4	13	87	17	
Puerto Princesa	3	5	2	3		13	3	
Rizal	27	8	1	3		45	9	
Romblon		1	13	3		19	4	
Samar	13	18	2		3	36	7	
Sorsogon	5	5	5		1	16	3	
Surigao	1	3	1	7	6	18	4	
Tarlac ^c			7	9	6	22	4	
Tayabas	15	16	7	4	12	54	11	
Union	10	4	4	3	2	23	5	
Zambales	4		3	5	5	17	3	
Zamboanga	2	7	5	18		32	6	
Total	432	302	280	275	237	1,526	305	0.40

^a Ratio per 10,000 inhabitants (La proporción señalada es por cada 10,000 habitantes).

^b Records for Abra transferred to the office of the clerk of court for Ilocos Sur (Antecedentes para Abra fueron trasladados á la Escribanía de Ilocos Sur).

^c Records for 1903-4 and 1904-5 lost in fire (Antecedentes para los años de 1903-4 y 1904-5 destruidos por el fuego).

No. XXIII.—PROVINCIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS ACCUSED OF MANSLAUGHTER (PERSONAS ACUSADAS DEL DELITO DE HOMICIDIO EN CADA PROVINCIA).

Courts. (Juzgados.)	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	Total.	Average. (Promedio.)	Ratio. ^a (Propor- ción.)
Albay	8	7	2	1	1	19	4	
Ambos Camarines	1	1			1	3	3	
Antique	6	4	7	2	10	29	6	
Bataan	4	4	2	2	2	14	3	
Batangas	33	6	7	10	13	69	14	
Benguet	1	1				2	2	
Bohol	2	5	2	2	1	12	2	
Bnlacan	11			6	1	18	4	
Cagayan	10	10	5	10	2	37	7	
Capiz	29	39	12	13	20	113	23	
Cavite	9	5			2	18	4	
Cebu	38	34	12	11	16	111	22	
Cotabato	2			3	3	10	2	
Cuyo	1	1		1		3	3	
Dapitan			4	1		5	1	
Davao	2		3	2	2	9	2	
Ilocos Norte	6	4	3	8	4	25	5	
Ilocos Sur ^b	20	4	3	7	4	35	7	
Iloilo	13	6	19	5	6	49	10	
Isabela	2	6	6	3	1	18	4	
Jolo		1	2	1	3	7	1	
La Laguna	7	8	3	5	11	34	7	
Lanao			1	1		2	2	
Lepanto-Bontoc			1	1	5	9	3	
Leyte	28	15	12	21		76	15	
Manila	10	5	12	12	11	50	10	
Marinduque	1					1	1	
Masbate				1	2	3	3	
Mindoro	1	3	2	4	2	12	2	
Misamis	5	4	2	7	4	22	4	
Negros Occidental	32	23	40	33	22	150	30	
Negros Oriental	17	5	5	11	8	46	9	
Nueva Ecija	1	3		2	1	7	1	
Nueva Vizcaya	1		2		3	6	1	
Pampanga	2	6		2		10	2	
Pangasinan	29	26	17	6	17	95	19	
Puerto Princesa		1	4		1	6	1	
Rizal	8	4	1	11	2	26	5	
Romblon	1	1	2		1	5	1	
Samar	4	2	12	9	7	34	7	
Sorsogon	2	1		1	3	7	1	
Surigao	1	3	1		2	7	1	
Tarlac ^c			2	1	4	7	1	
Tayabas	6	3	3	2	11	25	5	
Union	24	6		1	16	47	9	
Zambales	1		2	2	2	7	1	
Zamboanga	2	5	2	4	1	14	3	
Total	381	262	222	221	228	1,314	263	0.35

^a Ratio per 10,000 inhabitants (La proporción señalada es por cada 10,000 habitantes).

^b Records for Abra transferred to the office of the clerk of court for Ilocos Sur (Antecedentes para Abra fueron trasladados a la Escribanía de Ilocos Sur).

^c Records for 1903-4 and 1904-5 lost in fire (Antecedentes para los años 1903-4 y 1904-5 destruidos por el fuego).

No. XXIV.—PROVINCIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS ACCUSED OF PERSONAL INJURIES (PERSONAS ACUSADAS DEL DELITO DE LESIONES EN CADA PROVINCIA).

Courts. (Juzgados.)	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	Total.	Average. (Promedio.)	Ratio. ^a (Propor- ción.)
Albay	15	21	23	29	29	117	23	
Ambos Camarines	2	9	7	6	1	25	5	
Antique	8	1	5	22	12	48	10	
Bataan	2	40	5	2	6	55	11	
Batangas	26	18	15	14	18	91	18	
Benguet	1	1	2			4		
Bohol	6	10	6	4	8	34	7	
Bulacan	35	24	14	30	7	110	22	
Cagayan	5	5	16	11	7	44	9	
Capiz	4	21	13	25	24	87	17	
Cavite	7	4	9	12	25	57	11	
Cebu	28	31	16	16	23	114	23	
Cotabato	2	1	4	6	6	19	4	
Cuyo		2				2		
Dapitan	2	2	1		22	27	5	
Davao	1			2		3		
Ilocos Norte	21	13	18	13	12	77	15	
Ilocos Sur ^b			1			1		
Iloilo				21	21	42	8	
Isabela	2	13	19	5	2	41	8	
Jolo	2				1	3		
La Laguna	18	12	20	13	32	95	19	
Lanao		5	5	2		12	2	
Lepanto-Bontoc								
Leyte	18	20	37	42	28	145	29	
Manila	15	12	17	8	25	77	15	
Marinduque		3		2		5	1	
Masbate			2	2	2	6	1	
Mindoro	4	13	7	12	6	42	8	
Misamis	24	5	16	11	41	97	19	
Negros Occidental	62	59	54	36	33	244	49	
Negros Oriental	8	3	5	15	12	43	9	
Nueva Ecija	12	10	2	16	6	46	9	
Nueva Vizcaya		2			2	4		
Pampanga		3	11	1	14	29	6	
Pangasinan	1	33		37	39	110	22	
Puerto Princesa								
Rizal	14	4	13	12	7	50	10	
Romblon	6	3	3	5	3	20	4	
Samar	7	6	8	7	4	32	6	
Sorsogon	3	8	10	5	9	35	7	
Surigao	12	4	5	5	4	30	6	
Tarlac ^c			1	16	9	26	5	
Tayabas	26	11	8	5	14	64	13	
Union	26	20	18	22	32	118	24	
Zambales	2	3	3	1	2	11	2	
Zamboanga	17	1	3	8	3	32	6	
Total	444	454	424	501	551	2,374	475	0.62

^a Ratio per 10,000 inhabitants (La proporción señalada es por cada 10,000 habitantes).

^b Records for Abra transferred to the office of the clerk of court for Ilocos Sur (Antecedentes para Abra fueron trasladados á la Escribanía de Ilocos Sur).

^c Records for 1903-4 and 1904-5 lost in fire (Antecedentes para los años 1903-4 y 1904-5 destruidos por el fuego).

No. XXV. — PROVINCIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS ACCUSED OF ADULTERY (PERSONAS ACUSADAS DEL DELITO DE ADULTERIO DE CADA PROVINCIA).

Courts. (Juzgados.)	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	Total.	Average. (Promedio.)	Ratio. ^a (Propor- ción.)
Albay	4		4	6	6	20	4	
Ambos Camarines	4	6	8	8		26	5	
Antique		2			1	3	3	
Bataan	2	2	2			6	1	
Batangas	2	7	10	6	4	29	6	
Benguet		2		1	2	5	1	
Bohol	10		2	2		14	3	
Bulacan								
Cagayan	2	2				4	2	
Capiz					2	2	2	
Cavite	2	4	2	1		9	2	
Cebu	2		8	2	4	16	3	
Cotabato								
Cuyo		2			6	8	2	
Dapitan			2	4		6	1	
Davao		2			2	4	4	
Ilocos Norte	3		2	4	12	21	4	
Ilocos Sur	4	6		4		14	3	
Iloilo	4	12	4	4		24	5	
Isabela		6		2		8	2	
Jolo	1					1	1	
La Laguna	28	22	16	12	1	79	16	
Lanao	2			2		2	2	
Lepanto-Bontoc	2			2	1	5	1	
Leyte	2			6	8	16	3	
Manila	6	23	10	16	18	73	15	
Marinduque					1	1	1	
Masbate		2	2			4	4	
Mindoro			2			2	2	
Misamis	5	1	7	6	4	23	5	
Negros Occidental	16	16	28	18	18	96	19	
Negros Oriental	2					2	2	
Nueva Ecija	2	14	8	6	6	36	7	
Nueva Vizcaya		2				2	2	
Pampanga	4	9	6		6	25	5	
Pangasinan	36	34	24	8	24	126	25	
Puerto Princesa								
Rizal	1	4	2			6	3	
Romblon								
Samar	1				1	2	2	
Sorsogon		4			2	6	1	
Surigao	4	1		4	4	13	3	
Tarlac ^b					12	12	2	
Tayabas	6	6	4	4	10	30	6	
Union		6	4		12	22	4	
Zambales	2		2			4	4	
Zamboanga	6	2	2		2	12	2	
Total	163	199	161	128	175	826	165	0.22

^a Ratio per 10,000 inhabitants (La proporción señalada es por cada 10,000 habitantes).

^b Records for 1903-4 and 1904-5 were burned (Antecedentes para los años 1903-4 y 1904-5 destruidos por el fuego).

No. XXVI.—PROVINCIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS ACCUSED OF RAPE (PERSONAS ACUSADAS DEL DELITO DE VIOLACIÓN EN CADA PROVINCIA).

Courts. (Juzgados.)	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	Total.	Average. (Promedio.)	Ratio. ^a (Propor- ción.)
Albay	5	6	1	2	2	16	3	
Ambos Camarines		2	2		1	5	1	
Antique				1		1	1	
Bataan	17	24	18	7	5	71	14	
Batangas	3	5	4	5	15	32	6	
Benguet			2			2	2	
Bohol				2		2	2	
Bulacan	9	7	9	9	11	45	9	
Cagayan	2	2	5	1	1	11	2	
Capiz		4	3	3	3	13	3	
Cavite	20	21	5	9	7	62	12	
Cebu	5	8	2	1	1	17	3	
Cotabato		1				1	1	
Cuyo			2			2	2	
Dapitan	1		3			4	1	
Davao			2	1	1	4	2	
Ilocos Norte	1	2	2	1	2	8	2	
Ilocos Sur (b)	4	7	5	1	9	26	5	
Iloilo	5	6	6	5	3	25	5	
Isabela	2			2		4	4	
Jolo					1	1	1	
La Laguna	7	34	15	3	3	62	12	
Lanao			1	2	3	6	2	
Lepanto-Bontoc			2			2	2	
Leyte	7	6	15	16	7	51	10	
Manila	11	13	13	16	10	63	13	
Marinduque		1		2	3	6	1	
Masbate	1	1				2	2	
Mindoro	4	2	7	3	3	19	4	
Misamis	1		6	9	18	34	7	
Negros Occidental	7	11	2	6	11	37	7	
Negros Oriental	4		1			5	1	
Nueva Ecija	5	12	8	9	3	37	7	
Nueva Vizcaya		1	2			3	3	
Pampanga	9	11	4	6	11	41	8	
Pangasinan	22	14	9	11	19	75	15	
Puerto Princesa	2					2	2	
Rizal	5	6	4	4	16	35	7	
Romblon			3			3	3	
Samar	15	5	12	2	5	39	8	
Sorsogon	4	5	6	3		18	4	
Surigao	2		5	2	2	11	2	
Tarlac (c)			1	10	8	19	4	
Tayabas	4	2	9	4	10	29	6	
Union	6	5	5	1	6	23	5	
Zambales	3	4	1	1	1	10	2	
Zamboanga	5	8	6	2	2	23	5	
Total	198	236	204	166	200	1,004	200	0.26

^a Ratio per 10,000 inhabitants (La proporción señalada es por cada 10,000 habitantes).

^b Records for Abra transferred to the office of the clerk of court for Ilocos Sur (Antecedentes para Abra fueron trasladados á la Escribanía de Ilocos Sur).

^c Records for 1903-4 and 1904-5 lost in fire (Antecedentes para los años 1903-4 y 1904-5 destruidos por el fuego).

No. XXVII.—PROVINCIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS ACCUSED OF ABDUCTION (PERSONAS ACUSADAS DEL DELITO DE RAPTO EN CADA PROVINCIA).

Courts. (Juzgados.)	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	Total.	Average. (Promedio.)	Ratio. ^a (Propor- ción.)
Albay	5	2	2			9	2	
Ambos Camarines	3	2	2	1	2	10	2	
Antique		1		1	2	4	1	
Bataan	1	7	9		2	19	4	
Batangas	5	8	1		7	21	4	
Benguet								
Bohol	1	1			1	3		$\frac{3}{5}$
Bulacan	9	22	11	8	3	53	11	$\frac{11}{5}$
Cagayan				1	2	3		$\frac{3}{5}$
Capiz		4	6		2	12	2	$\frac{2}{5}$
Cavite	11	4	5	3	8	31	6	$\frac{6}{5}$
Cebu	6	1	3	2	3	15	3	
Cotabato			1			1		$\frac{1}{5}$
Cuyo								
Dapitan				1		1		$\frac{1}{5}$
Davao								
Ilocos Norte	4	5		1	4	14	3	
Ilocos Sur ^b		5	4		1	10	2	
Iloilo	2		3	3	1	9	2	$\frac{2}{5}$
Isabela	1	1		1		3		$\frac{3}{5}$
Jolo	1					1		$\frac{1}{5}$
La Laguna	19	16	12	7	7	61	12	$\frac{12}{5}$
Lanao								
Lepanto-Bontoc								
Leyte	1	1	2	13	2	19	4	
Manila	17	8	8	6	4	43	9	
Marinduque			1		1	2		$\frac{2}{5}$
Masbate		1	4			5	1	$\frac{1}{5}$
Mindoro	4		2	1	1	8	2	$\frac{2}{5}$
Misamis	2		2	1	1	6	1	$\frac{1}{5}$
Negros Occidental	4	17	27	11	16	75	15	
Negros Oriental	1				1	2		$\frac{2}{5}$
Nueva Ecija	3	8	4	18	2	35	7	
Nueva Vizcaya								
Pampanga	1	8				9	2	
Pangasinan	38	23	7	1	6	75	15	
Puerto Princesa		1	4			5	1	
Rizal	1	4	4	2	8	19	4	
Romblon	1	1		1		3		$\frac{3}{5}$
Samar	1		1			2		$\frac{2}{5}$
Sorsogon	8	6	5	1		20	4	$\frac{4}{5}$
Surigao					1	1		$\frac{1}{5}$
Tarlac ^c								
Tayabas	2	4	1	1	12	20	4	
Union	8	13		4	2	27	5	
Zambales	13		1	1	2	17	3	
Zamboanga	7	2	1		3	13	3	
Total	180	176	133	90	107	686	137	0.178

^a Ratio per 10,000 inhabitants (La proporción señalada es por cada 10,000 habitantes).

^b Records for Abra transferred to the office of the clerk of court for Ilocos Sur (Antecedentes para Abra fueron trasladados a la Escribanía de Ilocos Sur).

^c Records for 1903-4 and 1904-5 lost in fire (Antecedentes para los años de 1903-4 y 1904-5 destruidos por el fuego).

No. XXVIII.—PROVINCIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS ACCUSED OF SEDUCTION (PERSONAS ACUSADAS DEL DELITO DE ESTUPRO EN CADA PROVINCIA).

Courts. (Juzgados.)	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	Total	Average (Promedio.)	Ratio. ^a (Propor- ción.)
Albay	2			2	2	6	1	
Ambos Camarines	1	1	2		1	5	1	
Antique		1				1	1	
Bataan				1		1	1	
Batangas			6	4	2	12	2	
Benguet								
Bohol		1			2	3	1	
Bulacan		2		1	4	7	1	
Cagayan					1	1	1	
Capiz								
Cavite			1			1	1	
Cebu	2		1		6	9	2	
Cotabato								
Cuyo								
Dapitan			2	1	1	4	1	
Dayao								
Ilocos Norte	1	3	1	3	4	12	2	
Ilocos Sur ^b		1	1	3	1	6	1	
Iloilo	2	1	2	2	2	9	2	
Isabela	1					1	1	
Jolo								
La Laguna	1			3	1	5	1	
Lanao								
Lepanto-Bontoc								
Leyte	1	2	4	3	2	12	2	
Manila	6	8	5	3	11	33	7	
Marinduque		1	2	1		4	1	
Masbate								
Mindoro	1				1	2	1	
Misamis			3		6	9	2	
Negros Occidental	4	1	7	3	2	17	3	
Negros Oriental								
Nueva Ecija	2		3			5	1	
Nueva Vizcaya								
Pampanga	1					1	1	
Pangasinan			1	1	1	3	1	
Puerto Princesa								
Rizal		1			2	3	1	
Romblon				1		1	1	
Samar	1					1	1	
Sorsogon								
Surigao								
Tarlac ^c					2	2	1	
Tayabas	8	2	1		2	13	3	
Union		1	1	2	7	11	2	
Zambales			1	1	1	3	1	
Zamboanga	1	1				2	1	
Total	35	27	44	35	64	205	41	0.053

^a Ratio per 10,000 inhabitants (La proporción señalada es por cada 10,000 habitantes).

^b Records for Abra transferred to the office of the clerk of court for Ilocos Sur (Antecedentes para Abra fueron trasladados á la Escribanía de Ilocos Sur).

^c Records for 1903-4 and 1904-5 lost in fire (Antecedentes para los años 1903-4 y 1904-5 destruidos por el fuego).

Table XXIX.—MISDEMEANORS AND VIOLATIONS OF MANILA CITY ORDINANCES (FALTAS É INFRACCIONES DE LAS ORDENANZAS DE LA CIUDAD DE MANILA).^a

FROM 1903 TO 1908.

	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	Total	Average. (Promedio.)
Complaints filed	16,620	8,328	7,130	6,206	5,962	44,246	8,849
Defendants tried	17,046	12,808	11,122	10,084	9,057	60,117	12,023
Defendants fined	(b)	8,587	7,479	6,661	5,419	28,176	7,044
Defendants for nonpayment of fines and imprisonment	3,110	2,233	1,678	1,451	1,270	9,742	1,948
Males tried ^c	10,912	10,851	9,415	8,410	7,558	47,149	9,430
Females tried ^c	3,457	1,954	1,707	1,674	1,499	10,291	2,058
Minors tried	(b)	2,095	731	250	115	3,191	798
Filipinos tried	14,369	10,323	8,704	7,950	7,121	48,467	9,693
Chinese tried	1,761	1,475	1,611	1,677	1,484	8,008	1,602
Americans tried	684	715	555	323	333	2,610	522
Other nationalities tried	323	295	252	131	119	1,123	225
Defendants found not guilty and dismissed	1,925	1,696	1,454	1,123	1,446	7,944	1,589
Defendants found insane	71	99	117	59	91	437	87
Minors committed to Hospicio San José under Act No. 1438	(b)	(b)	53	94	57	204	68
Cases sent to Court of First Instance on appeal	121	189	196	212	173	891	178

^a Taken from the reports for the above years of the judge of the municipal court (Tomado de las memorias del juez municipal para los años arriba indicados).

^b No records (No hay antecedentes).

^c Filipinos only for 1903-4 (Solamente filipinos para 1903-4).

No. XXX.—NATIONALITY OF PERSONS ACCUSED (NACIONALIDAD DE LOS ACUSADOS).

Years. (Años.)	Philippines.	United States.	China.	Spain.	Japan.	Turkey.	Great Britain.	India.	Arabia.	Portugal.	France.	Germany.	Belgium.	Other countries.	Total.
1903-4	10,439	300	96	13	2	5	2		2	1			1	2	10,863
1904-5	7,508	221	127	17	15	7		2						6	7,903
1905-6	5,787	111	158	6	2	1	1	2		3	1	1		6	6,079
1906-7	5,228	112	225	10	2			4							5,581
1907-8	5,551	95	559	10	1	2	1	3	1	2	1				6,226
Total	34,513	839	1,165	56	22	15	4	11	3	6	2	1	1	14	36,652

*See footnote, Table No. LI (Véase la nota que aparece en el Cuadro No. LI).

No. XXXI.—CLASSIFICATION OF FOREIGN PRISONERS IN BILIBID (CLASIFICACIÓN DE PRESOS EXTRANJEROS EN BILÍBID).

Countries. (Países.)	1903-4			1904-5			1905-6			1906-7			1907-8		
	In confinement (Recluidos).	Received (Alta).	Dropped (Baja).	In confinement (Recluidos).	Received (Alta).	Dropped (Baja).	In confinement (Recluidos).	Received (Alta).	Dropped (Baja).	In confinement (Recluidos).	Received (Alta).	Dropped (Baja).	In confinement (Recluidos).	Received (Alta).	Dropped (Baja).
Arabia							1		1						
Australia		1	1		3	2		1	1						
Austria	2	7	8	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1		
Borneo					1	1									
Canada		4	3	1	1	1									
China	50	198	197	51	144	163	32	139	116	55	206	4	44	352	1
Denmark					1	1		3	3		1	1			
Germany	7	9	9	7	3	5	5	6	8	3	5	8		5	3
Great Britain	15	53	53	15	32	43	4	11	13	2	16	16	2	7	8
Hawaiian Islands					1	1		1	1		1	1		1	1
India	2	8	10		7	7		3	3		14	13		5	6
Italy		3	2	1			1			1			1		
Japan	2	10	10	2	16	12	6	8	12	2	4	4	2	1	3
Mexico		8	7	1			1	2	1	2	2	2			
Norway					3	1	2	3	4	1	4	4	1	1	
Portugal							4	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Roumania											1		1		
Russia		7	3	4	2	3	3	1	4		2	2			
Saigon (Indo-China)											1	1		1	1
South America	1	6	7		11	11		4	4		1	1		2	2
Spain	5	21	19	7	10	11	6	11	11	8	10	10	6	10	9
Straits Settlements					1	1		1	1						
Sweden					5	5		2	2		1	1		1	1
Switzerland					1	1									
Turkey	1	2	3												
United States	79	208	210	77	223	219	81	114	134	61	71	76	56	69	66
Total	164	545	542	167	464	488	143	314	322	135	344	363	116	457	455

No. XXXII.—REGISTERED NUMBER OF SUICIDE CASES DURING LAST FIVE YEARS IN THE VARIOUS PROVINCES
(NÚMERO DE CASOS DE SUICIDIO QUE SE HAN REGISTRADO EN LAS PROVINCIAS DEL ARCHIPIÉLAGO DU-
RANTE LOS ÚLTIMOS CINCO AÑOS).

Provinces. (Provincias.)	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	Total.	Average. (Promedio.)	Ratio. ^a (Propor- ción.)
Abra					4	4		$\frac{1}{5}$
Albay	3	1		3	3	10		$\frac{2}{5}$
Ambos Camarines	8		4	7	6	26		$\frac{1}{1}$
Antique	4	1		1		6		$\frac{1}{1}$
Bataan	1	1			3	5		$\frac{1}{1}$
Batangas	12	5	19	8	6	50		$\frac{10}{10}$
Bohol	4	3	10	16	16	49		$\frac{10}{10}$
Bulacan	9	19	5	6	6	45		$\frac{9}{9}$
Cagayan	9	10	8		16	43		$\frac{9}{9}$
Cavite	15	18	7	16	60	116		$\frac{23}{8}$
Cebu	13	6	4	6	9	38		$\frac{8}{8}$
Ilocos Norte	48	51	50	63		272		$\frac{54}{54}$
Ilocos Sur		5		7	30	42		$\frac{8}{8}$
Iloilo	6	7	4	10	7	34		$\frac{7}{7}$
Hoilo		9	5	17	16	47		$\frac{9}{9}$
Isabela	18	4	1	2	10	35		$\frac{7}{7}$
La Laguna	11	5	8	7	16	47		$\frac{9}{9}$
Lepanto-Bontoc				5		5		$\frac{1}{1}$
Leyte		27				27		$\frac{5}{5}$
Misamis	17	10	6	4		37		$\frac{7}{7}$
Negros Occidental	7	10	29	24	7	77		$\frac{15}{15}$
Negros Oriental		4	5	14	19	42		$\frac{8}{8}$
Nueva Ecija	9	7	2			18		$\frac{4}{4}$
Pampanga	4	2	2		5	13		$\frac{3}{3}$
Pangasinan	25	18		40	28	123		$\frac{25}{25}$
Rizal			1	3	7	11		$\frac{2}{2}$
Romblon			2	2	2	6		$\frac{1}{1}$
Samar	2			1		3		$\frac{3}{3}$
Sorsogon	6	9	2	4	2	23		$\frac{5}{5}$
Tarlac	4	2	1	7	1	15		$\frac{3}{3}$
Tayabas		18	9	19	9	55		$\frac{11}{11}$
Union	8			8	10	26		$\frac{5}{5}$
Zambales	6				9	15		$\frac{3}{3}$
Total	249	283	226	300	307	1,365	273	0.36

^a Ratio per 10,000 inhabitants (Proporción por cada 10,000 habitantes).

No. XXXIII.—NUMBER OF SUICIDES REGISTERED DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS IN THE CITY OF MANILA
(CASOS DE SUICIDIO REGISTRADOS EN LA CIUDAD DE MANILA DURANTE LOS ÚLTIMOS CINCO AÑOS).

Nationality. (Nacionalidad.)	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	Total.	Average. (Promedio.)
Americans	2	1			1	4	$\frac{1}{5}$
Foreigners		1		1	1	3	$\frac{1}{3}$
Filipinos	3	2		4	1	10	$\frac{2}{5}$
Chinese	1		1	2		4	$\frac{1}{4}$
Total	6	4	1	7	3	21	4

No. XXXIV.—NATIVITY OF PRISONERS (NACIMIENTO DE PRESOS).

Provinces. (Provincias.)	1903-4			1904-5			1905-6			1906-7			1907-8		
	In confinement (Recluidos).	Received (Alta).	Dropped (Baja).	In confinement (Recluidos).	Received (Alta).	Dropped (Baja).	In confinement (Recluidos).	Received (Alta).	Dropped (Baja).	In confinement (Recluidos).	Received (Alta).	Dropped (Baja).	In confinement (Recluidos).	Received (Alta).	Dropped (Baja).
Abra	11	35	5	41	12	25	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Albay	36	180	30	186	61	106	141	102	84	159	50	133	76	41	78
Ambos Camarines	31	75	38	66	76	84	58	69	47	80	45	57	68	40	53
Antique	6	44	21	29	24	36	17	33	29	21	15	16	20	30	32
Bataan	36	108	100	44	75	89	30	69	67	32	39	41	30	47	52
Batangas	174	342	267	249	443	57	235	443	419	259	289	328	190	218	270
Batanes	4	21	22	3	14	12	5	29	30	4	24	27	1	3	3
Benguet	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Bohol	25	42	12	55	27	40	42	19	20	41	8	13	36	14	26
Bulacan	198	495	397	296	464	573	187	489	471	205	368	419	154	295	337
Cagayan	22	38	25	35	28	39	24	34	27	31	43	55	39	20	29
Capiz	75	128	93	110	126	157	79	167	153	93	94	104	83	97	102
Cavite	115	343	192	266	239	329	176	362	331	207	128	117	218	101	172
Cebu	63	178	102	139	156	164	131	174	147	158	174	119	213	125	168
Cotabato	1	6	7	7	2	9	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ilocos Norte	71	82	51	102	102	126	78	88	65	101	86	120	67	68	98
Ilocos Sur	95	174	74	195	81	144	*160	117	104	173	62	94	141	62	87
Iloilo	71	156	84	143	182	200	125	277	144	258	153	179	232	153	196
Isabela	12	20	12	20	10	11	19	13	21	11	9	6	14	6	8
Jolo	11	4	1	16	10	23	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
La Laguna	48	178	124	102	156	171	87	110	94	103	56	67	92	67	88
Lanao															
Lepanto-Bontoc															
Leyte	85	78	46	117	72	105	84	83	43	124	308	61	370	164	202
Manila	171	572	549	194	466	530	130	391	389	132	358	407	88	331	363
Marinduque	12	8	6	14	29	36	7	26	33	18	16	16	2	6	8
Masbate	17	12	6	23	3	13	13	4	12	5	4	8	3	4	4
Mindanao	2	5	7	7	12	17	2	2	2	2	7	8	1	6	5
Mindoro	31	61	34	58	25	59	24	31	39	16	12	19	9	12	15
Misamis	29	75	31	73	270	273	70	91	68	93	24	57	60	53	74
Negros Oriental	13	27	12	28	36	50	14	47	32	29	9	12	26	17	15
Negros Occidental	12	11	10	13	17	24	6	25	14	17	18	17	10	49	44
Nueva Ecija	96	169	141	124	169	178	115	113	110	118	70	70	118	103	117
Nueva Vizcaya	2	2	4	9	3	10	13	11	12	4	7	9	6	7	7
Pampanga	169	506	469	206	473	588	141	383	304	220	297	324	193	288	287
Pangasinan	177	164	115	226	127	227	126	182	112	196	87	124	159	112	123
Paragua															
Rizal	176	461	403	234	340	414	160	270	253	177	177	191	163	141	182
Romblon	8	15	15	8	14	19	3	14	10	7	13	14	6	19	24
Samar	49	84	32	101	258	234	125	89	54	160	122	79	203	101	136
Sorsogon	5	57	9	53	19	38	34	21	34	21	28	28	21	24	16
Surigao	48	18	6	60	12	42	30	13	11	32	17	14	35	19	15
Tarlac	56	86	56	86	56	91	51	62	71	42	57	53	46	76	68
Tayabas	123	57	70	110	66	101	75	62	58	79	54	44	89	73	75
Union	74	112	84	102	74	114	62	49	71	40	56	68	28	83	73
Zambales	132	68	58	142	33	113	62	51	41	72	26	42	56	29	38
Zamboanga	14	33	10	37	31	57	11	3	3	11	4	6	9	9	8
Unknown	5	121	102	24	52	55	21	1	9	13	10	11	12	8	8
Total	2,612	5,454	3,915	4,151	4,971	6,134	2,988	4,636	4,048	3,576	3,407	3,566	3,417	3,146	3,736

* Abra included in Ilocos Sur (Abra unida á Ilocos Sur).

No. XXXV.—OCCUPATION OF PRISONERS PRIOR TO THEIR COMMITMENT (OCUPACIÓN DE LOS PRESOS ANTES DE SU PRISIÓN).

[Taken from the Annual Reports of the Bureau of Prisons, for the years 1904-1908 (Tomado de las Memorias Anuales de la Oficina de Prisiones de 1904-1908).]

Occupations. (Ocupaciones.)	1903-4			1904-5			1905-6			1906-7			1907-8		
	In confinement (Recluidos).	Received (Alto).	Dropped (Baja).	In confinement (Recluidos).	Received (Alto).	Dropped (Baja).	In confinement (Recluidos).	Received (Alto).	Dropped (Baja).	In confinement (Recluidos).	Received (Alto).	Dropped (Baja).	In confinement (Recluidos).	Received (Alto).	Dropped (Baja).
Accountants (<i>Peritos contadores</i>)	4	8	6	6	1	5	2	6	5	3	2	2	3	-----	4
Agents (<i>Agencias</i>)	4	6	5	5	-----	1	4	5	5	4	2	3	3	-----	9
Artists (<i>Artistas</i>)	1	10	7	4	6	6	4	8	6	6	3	6	3	4	7
Bakers (<i>Panaderos</i>)	6	20	1	25	13	12	26	37	38	25	30	20	35	16	11
Barbers (<i>Barberos</i>)	11	49	35	25	35	43	17	42	32	27	51	50	28	33	26
Bartenders (<i>Traficantes</i>)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	11	6	5	1	7
Beggars (<i>Mendigos</i>)	1	71	62	10	20	30	-----	38	37	1	58	50	9	45	40
Beltmakers (<i>Cinturoneros</i>)	1	2	2	1	5	5	1	10	10	1	7	5	3	7	1
Blacksmiths (<i>Herreros</i>)	8	25	19	14	18	23	9	16	15	10	25	20	15	16	21
Bookbinders (<i>Encuadernadores</i>)	1	1	-----	2	3	5	-----	14	13	1	7	6	2	3	3
Bookkeepers (<i>Tenedores de libros</i>)	1	3	1	3	6	5	4	3	2	5	7	5	7	7	7
Booksellers (<i>Vendedores de libros</i>)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	2	2	-----	-----
Bootblacks (<i>Limpiadores de botas</i>)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	16	-----	16
Brokers (<i>Corredores</i>)	-----	1	-----	-----	2	1	1	5	5	1	11	8	4	10	9
Butchers (<i>Carniceros</i>)	2	5	6	1	3	3	1	6	7	-----	11	6	5	2	-----
Cargadors (<i>Cargadores</i>)	1	1	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Carpenters (<i>Carpinteros</i>)	27	149	114	62	92	105	49	80	89	40	89	92	37	93	85
Carriagemakers (<i>Carroceros</i>)	3	9	9	3	9	8	4	8	9	3	3	3	3	2	1
Chaplains (<i>Capitanes</i>)	1	1	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cigarmakers (<i>Cigarreros</i>)	21	95	79	37	87	97	27	94	81	40	76	73	43	61	60
Clerks (<i>Escribientes</i>)	61	153	92	122	132	162	92	127	119	100	95	105	90	106	87
Coachmen (<i>Cocheros</i>)	79	488	441	126	405	436	95	470	480	85	220	247	58	218	223
Conductors (<i>Conductores</i>)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	3
Confectioners (<i>Confiteros</i>)	2	2	1	3	3	5	1	7	6	2	9	5	6	5	5
Cooks (<i>Cocineros</i>)	27	95	89	33	84	90	27	86	90	23	79	87	15	104	98
Dancers (<i>Bailarines</i>)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	4
Draftsmen (<i>Delinantes</i>)	-----	5	3	2	3	3	2	5	14	11	3	9	3	4	4
Druggists (<i>Boticarios</i>)	-----	5	5	2	4	3	3	6	6	3	-----	1	2	1	1
Electricians (<i>Electricistas</i>)	6	1	-----	7	7	7	3	1	9	6	6	10	5	7	5
Engineers (<i>Ingenieros</i>)	4	13	11	6	9	12	3	3	4	2	5	4	3	3	4
Engravers (<i>Grabadores</i>)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1
Farmers (<i>Laboradores</i>)	274	54	99	229	33	144	118	53	96	75	110	83	102	619	458
Firemen (<i>Bomberos</i>)	4	23	22	5	19	19	5	2	5	2	5	4	3	6	6
Fishermen (<i>Pescadores</i>)	88	163	113	138	110	146	102	105	129	78	64	73	69	47	76
Fishsellers (<i>Vendedores de pescado</i>)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	15	15
Foremen (<i>Capitanes</i>)	4	9	10	3	7	6	4	5	4	5	13	11	7	18	23
Furriers (<i>Pelteros</i>)	1	1	-----	2	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Gardeners (<i>Jardineros</i>)	3	11	3	11	4	11	4	1	-----	5	9	10	4	2	5
Glass-blowers (<i>Vidrieros</i>)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Grasscutters (<i>Zacateros ó Daltadores</i>)	3	17	16	4	20	22	2	21	21	5	15	12	8	8	13
Guitar-makers (<i>Guitarreros</i>)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	2
Harnessmakers (<i>Guarnicioneros</i>)	-----	-----	2	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	3
Hatters (<i>Sombreros</i>)	3	10	10	3	5	5	3	3	5	1	14	10	5	13	13
Horseshoers (<i>Herradores</i>)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	14	6	8	3	1
Hostlers (<i>Estableros</i>)	2	4	2	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	2	4	-----	-----
Ice-cream sellers (<i>Vendedores de sorbet</i>)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	20	17	3	24	25
Interpreters (<i>Interpretes</i>)	3	4	6	1	1	2	-----	6	4	2	4	3	3	2	3
Janitors (<i>Conserjes</i>)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	-----
Jewelers (<i>Joyeria</i>)	3	6	9	-----	2	-----	2	-----	1	1	5	2	4	1	-----
Jockeys (<i>Jinetes</i>)	1	8	2	2	2	3	1	2	3	-----	3	3	-----	4	4
Journalists (<i>Periodistas</i>)	2	3	4	1	4	4	1	3	2	2	5	3	4	-----	4
Knitters (<i>Calceteros</i>)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8	2	1	-----	-----
Laborers (<i>Braceros</i>)	1,648	2,960	1,707	2,896	3,016	3,873	2,089	2,988	2,436	2,581	1,786	1,989	2,388	1,150	1,877
Laundresses (<i>Lavanderas</i>)	36	161	189	8	174	165	17	34	38	13	89	49	3	75	89
Laundrymen (<i>Lavaderos</i>)	12	11	9	14	21	28	7	7	11	3	31	27	7	21	20
Lawyers (<i>Abogados</i>)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	1	1
Linenmen (<i>Ciladores</i>)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	2	-----	-----	-----
Lithographers (<i>Litografos</i>)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	2	2	1	1
Locksmiths (<i>Cerrajeros</i>)	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Machinists (<i>Maquinistas</i>)	11	19	21	6	13	12	7	4	5	6	15	12	9	13	15
Mariners (<i>Martineros</i>)	3	-----	-----	3	25	26	2	25	16	11	9	8	12	18	12
Masons (<i>Albañiles</i>)	15	31	26	20	40	44	16	18	20	14	16	20	10	36	38
Mechanics (<i>Mecánicos</i>)	-----	3	1	2	5	6	1	4	3	2	15	10	7	20	18
Merchants (<i>Comerciantes</i>)	51	109	83	77	75	97	55	38	32	61	40	52	49	53	56
Messengers (<i>Mensajeros</i>)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	9	8	1	13	10
Midwives (<i>Comadronas</i>)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	1	1	-----	-----
Milk-sellers (<i>Lecheros</i>)	2	1	-----	3	1	2	2	5	1	6	5	6	5	-----	1
Millers (<i>Molinos</i>)	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	5	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Miners (<i>Mineros</i>)	3	3	4	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	-----	-----
Motor-men (<i>Motoristas</i>)	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	3
Musicians (<i>Musicos</i>)	7	12	2	17	12	14	15	9	6	18	14	10	22	5	10
Newspaper distributors (<i>Repartidores de periódicos</i>)	1	-----	-----	1	15	13	3	1	4	-----	6	2	4	-----	-----
Nurses (<i>Enfermeras</i>)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Operators (<i>Operarios</i>)	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	2	-----	2	1	1	5	4	2	4	2

No. XXXV.—OCCUPATION OF PRISONERS PRIOR TO THEIR COMMITMENT (OCUPACIÓN DE LOS PRESOS ANTES DE SU PRISIÓN)—Continued.

Occupations. (Ocupaciones.)	1903-4			1904-5			1905-6			1906-7			1907-8		
	In confinement (Recluidos).	Received (Alta).	Dropped (Baja).	In confinement (Recluidos).	Received (Alta).	Dropped (Baja).	In confinement (Recluidos).	Received (Alta).	Dropped (Baja).	In confinement (Recluidos).	Received (Alta).	Dropped (Baja).	In confinement (Recluidos).	Received (Alta).	Dropped (Baja).
Opium sellers (<i>Vendedores de opio</i>)												15	9	6	
Packers (<i>Empaquetadores</i>)	5	5	10					11	4	7	3	2	8		
Painters (<i>Pintores</i>)	17	60	58	19	56	53	22	39	33	28	48	65	11	39	41
Peddlers (<i>Buhoneros</i>)											3	3			
Photographers (<i>Fotógrafos</i>)	3	5	5	3	2	3	2	1		3	2	1	4	4	4
Physicians (<i>Médicos</i>)	4	1	2	3	1	2	2	1		3	2	2	3		1
Pilots (<i>Pilotos</i>)	1	5	4	2	4	4	2	2	1	3	11	10	4	16	14
Plumbers (<i>Plomeros</i>)					2	1	1	1	2					4	3
Policemen (<i>Polizontes</i>)	9	33	36	6	80	60	26	9	30	5	4	5	4	16	17
Porters (<i>Porteros</i>)		3	3												
Postmasters (<i>Estafeteros</i>)	1			1			1	5	4	2	1		3	1	2
Printers (<i>Impresores</i>)	6	13	12	7	9	12	4	7	9	2	9	11		7	5
Sailmakers (<i>Veleros</i>)											7	1	6	2	4
Sanitary inspectors (<i>Inspectores sanitarios</i>)		3	3												
Sawyers (<i>Aserradores</i>)								5	5		4	2	2	8	5
Sculptors (<i>Escultores</i>)														1	1
Seamen (<i>Navegantes</i>)	74	217	224	67	79	106	40	35	36	39	63	67	35	52	50
Seamstresses (<i>Costureras</i>)	26	84	94	16	52	58	10	17	14	13	33	40	6	20	21
Servants (<i>Criados</i>)	71	223	213	81	274	278	77	144	108	113	131	170	74	130	141
Shepherds (<i>Pastores</i>)	1		1												
Shoemakers (<i>Zapateros</i>)	7	25	20	12	22	24	10	8	9	9	13	16	6	28	24
Shopmen (<i>Tenderos</i>)	16	54	53	17	42	59		27	20	7	60	54	13	105	105
Silversmiths (<i>Plateros</i>)	7	34	23	18	26	23	21	17	14	24	12	15	21	10	12
Slippermakers (<i>Chinderos</i>)								2		2	9	4	7	6	8
Soldiers (<i>Soldados</i>)	25	41	27	39	50	52	37	30	22	45	18	22	41	21	28
Stenographers (<i>Taquígrafos</i>)								7	5	2	2	2	2	2	2
Students (<i>Estudiantes</i>)	6	33	22	17	32	30	19	18	20	17	24	19	22	37	35
Surgeons (<i>Cirujanos</i>)											1	1		3	3
Tailors (<i>Sastres</i>)	13	61	44	30	63	61	32	26	24	34	38	42	30	34	33
Teachers (<i>Maestros</i>)	1	7	3	5	10	9	6	2	3	5	5	7	3	4	2
Teamsters (<i>Yageneros</i>)	6	36	38	4	36	31	9	13	15	7	11	9	9	3	5
Tinsmiths (<i>Hojalateros</i>)	5	10	10	5	10	13	2	6	5	3	10	8	5	9	12
Turners (<i>Torneros</i>)					1	1		6	2	4	1		5	1	1
Vaccinators (<i>Yacunadores</i>)		2	2		2	2		3	2	1	2	1	2	2	1
Vendors (<i>Vendedores</i>)	16	46	59	3	2	3	2	5	5	2	1		3	18	20
Waiters (<i>Sirvientes</i>)		1	1		1		1	8	8	1	3	1	3	10	12
Watchmakers (<i>Relojeros</i>)					2	2		7	5	2	1	2	1	5	4
Watchmen (<i>Serenos</i>)	2	7	5	4	8	6	6	3	4	5	2	2	5	2	4
Weavers (<i>Tejedores</i>)		10	4	6	8	8	6	9	8	7	6	5	8	8	9
Wheelwrights (<i>Carreros</i>)		1		1			1	5	5	1	4	3	2	1	
Unknown (<i>Desconocidos</i>)	5	140	145								18	13	5	43	38
Total	2,776	5,999	4,457	4,318	5,485	6,622	3,131	4,950	4,370	3,711	3,751	3,929	3,533	3,603	4,191

No. XXXVI.—CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS IN BILIBID PRISON ACCORDING TO THEIR INSTRUCTION (CLASIFICACIÓN DE PRESOS EN BILIBID SEGÚN SU INSTRUCCIÓN).

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	Total.	Average. (Promedio.)	Ratio. ^a (Propor- ción.)
College or university (Colegio ó universidad) -----	130	106	99	107	107	549	110	3.14
Common school (Escuelas ordinarias) -----	954	952	1,755	703	845	5,189	1,038	29.42
Self-educated (Educados por sí mismos) -----	840	837	965	1,867	822	5,401	1,080	30.60
Illiterate (Analfabetos) -----	2,394	1,236	912	856	1,101	6,499	1,300	36.84
Total -----	4,318	3,131	3,711	3,533	2,945	17,638	3,528	-----
Read and write (Leen y escriben) -----	1,629	1,418	1,834	1,689	952	7,522	1,504	42.63
Illiterate and can not write (Leen pero no escriben) -----	295	477	965	988	892	3,617	724	20.53
Illiterate (Analfabetos) -----	2,394	1,236	912	856	1,101	6,499	1,300	36.84
Total -----	4,318	3,131	3,711	3,533	2,945	17,638	3,528	-----

^a Ratio per 100 prisoners (La proporción señalada es por cada 100 presos).

See Annual Reports of the Bureau of Prisons, for the years 1904-1908 (Véase Memorias Anuales de la Oficina de Prisiones de 1904-1908).

No. XXXVII.—CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS ACCUSED DURING THE SPANISH RÉGIME ACCORDING TO THEIR INSTRUCTION (CLASIFICACIÓN DE LOS ACUSADOS DURANTE EL GOBIERNO ESPAÑOL SEGÚN SU INSTRUCCIÓN).

	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	Total.	Average. (Promedio.)	Ratio. ^a (Propor- ción.)
Read and write (Leen y escriben) -----	1,039	1,185	1,161	1,510	2,567	7,462	1,492	22.23
Illiterate (Analfabetos) -----	5,245	3,914	4,475	4,373	2,846	20,853	4,171	62.16
No record (Sin antecedentes) -----	939	1,008	754	965	1,576	5,242	1,048	15.61
Total -----	7,223	6,107	6,390	6,848	6,989	33,557	6,711	-----
	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	Total.	Average. (Promedio.)	Ratio. ^a (Propor- ción.)
Read and write (Leen y escriben) -----	949	1,585	1,216	1,332	1,759	6,841	1,368	18.05
Illiterate (Analfabetos) -----	4,396	5,247	4,753	5,356	5,380	25,132	5,026	66.31
No record (Sin antecedentes) -----	817	1,307	1,255	1,245	1,245	5,929	1,186	15.64
Total -----	6,162	8,199	7,224	7,933	8,384	37,902	7,580	-----
	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	Total.	Average. (Promedio.)	Ratio. ^a (Propor- ción.)
Read and write (Leen y escriben) -----	1,310	1,004	830	600	266	4,010	802	11.65
Illiterate (Analfabetos) -----	4,408	5,365	6,161	5,564	3,951	25,449	5,090	73.98
No record (Sin antecedentes) -----	1,051	1,263	1,124	1,012	494	4,944	989	14.37
Total -----	6,769	7,632	8,115	7,176	4,711	34,403	6,881	-----

^a Ratio per 100 prisoners (La proporción señalada es por cada 100 presos).

No. XXXVIII.—CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS ACCUSED ACCORDING TO THEIR SEX, DIVIDED INTO FOUR QUINQUENNIAL GROUPS (CLASIFICACIÓN DE ACUSADOS SEGÚN SU SEXO, EN CUATRO QUINQUENIOS).

	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	Total.	Average. (Promedio).	Ratio. ^a (Propor- ción)
Males (Varones) -----	6,016	4,817	5,402	5,592	5,251	27,078	5,416	80.71
Females (Hembras) -----	268	282	234	291	162	1,237	247	3.68
Absent (Ausentes) -----	939	1,008	754	965	1,576	5,242	1,048	15.61
Total -----	7,223	6,107	6,390	6,818	6,989	33,557	6,711	-----
	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	Total.	Average. (Promedio).	Ratio. ^a (Propor- ción.)
Males (Varones) -----	5,215	6,573	5,676	6,362	6,784	30,610	6,122	80.76
Females (Hembras) -----	130	259	293	326	355	1,363	272	3.59
Absent (Ausentes) -----	817	1,376	1,255	1,245	1,245	5,929	1,186	15.65
Total -----	6,162	8,199	7,224	7,933	8,384	37,902	7,580	-----
	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	Total.	Average. (Promedio).	Ratio. ^a (Propor- ción.)
Males (Varones) -----	5,504	6,144	6,634	5,898	4,133	28,313	5,662	82.29
Females (Hembras) -----	214	225	357	266	84	1,146	229	3.34
Absent (Ausentes) -----	1,051	1,263	1,124	1,012	494	4,944	989	14.37
Total -----	6,769	7,632	8,115	7,176	47,11	34,403	6,880	-----
	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	Total	Average. (Promedio).	Ratio. ^a (Propor- ción.)
Males (Varones) -----	10,408	7,282	5,690	5,212	5,870	34,462	6,892	93.79
Females (Hembras) -----	451	604	388	363	476	2,282	456	6.21
Total ^b -----	10,859	7,886	6,078	5,575	6,346	36,744	7,348	-----

^a Ratio per 100 accused (La proporción señalada es por cada 100 acusados).

^b The grand total of accused during the quinquennial period of 1903 to 1908 is 36,793, but the 49 accused corresponding to Puerto Princesa have not been classified by the clerk of court, and were therefore excluded from this table (El total general de acusados durante el quinquenio de 1903 á 1908 es 36,793, pero los 49 acusados en el distrito de Puerto Princesa no han sido propiamente clasificados por el escribano del distrito, y de aquí que se haya excluido de este cuadro).

N. B.—The ratio of male accused per 10,000 inhabitants is 9.03; that of female accused for the same number of inhabitants is 0.60.

(N. B.—La proporción de acusados por cada 10,000 habitantes es 9.03; la de acusadas por el propio número de habitantes es 0.60).

No. XXXIX.—CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PRISONERS (CLASIFICACIÓN DE LOS PRESOS SEGÚN SU ESTADO).

	1903-4			1904-5			1905-6			1906-7			1907-8		
	In confinement (Recluidos).	Received (Alta).	Dropped (Baja).	In confinement (Recluidos).	Received (Alta).	Dropped (Baja).	In confinement (Recluidos).	Received (Alta).	Dropped (Baja).	In confinement (Recluidos).	Received (Alta).	Dropped (Baja).	In confinement (Recluidos).	Received (Alta).	Dropped (Baja).
Married (Casados) -----	1,321	2,279	1,555	2,045	2,243	2,820	1,468	2,145	1,826	1,787	1,502	1,521	1,768	1,508	1,755
Single (Solteros) -----	1,453	2,670	2,860	2,263	2,866	3,495	1,634	2,355	2,166	1,823	1,910	2,084	1,649	1,758	2,092
Widowers (Viudos) -----		8	3	5	273	249	29	420	350	99	301	295	105	309	319
No record (Sin antecedentes) -----	2	42	39	5	53	58	-----	30	28	2	38	29	11	28	25
Total -----	2,776	5,999	4,457	4,318	5,435	6,622	3,131	4,950	4,370	3,711	3,751	3,929	3,533	3,603	4,191

See Annual Reports of the Bureau of Prisons, for the years 1904-1908 (Véase Memorias Anuales de la Oficina de Prisiones de 1904-1908).

No. XL.—CLASSIFICATION OF RECIDIVISTS (REINCIDENCIA DE LOS PRESOS).

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
First commitment (1 vez) -----	4,076	2,987	3,550	3,385	2,788
Second commitment (2 veces) -----	107	59	59	45	65
Third commitment (3 veces) -----	48	32	29	33	24
Fourth commitment (4 veces) -----	33	12	20	14	12
Fifth commitment (5 veces) -----	19	15	12	18	11
Sixth commitment (6 veces) -----	16	6	9	17	5
Seventh commitment (7 veces) -----	7	5	4	7	7
Eighth commitment (8 veces) -----	3	6	10	2	9
Ninth commitment (9 veces) -----	1	3	8	4	7
Tenth commitment (10 veces) -----	1		2	2	4
Eleventh commitment (11 veces) -----	3	1	1	2	
Twelfth commitment (12 veces) -----		1		1	3
Thirteenth commitment (13 veces) -----		2			1
Fourteenth commitment (14 veces) -----	1		1	1	1
Fifteenth commitment (15 veces) -----			1	1	2
Sixteenth commitment (16 veces) -----			2		1
Seventeenth commitment (17 veces) -----					1
Eighteenth commitment (18 veces) -----					1
Twentieth commitment (20 veces) -----	1				
Twenty-first commitment (21 veces) -----					1
Twenty-second commitment (22 veces) -----					1
Twenty-third commitment (23 veces) -----		1			
Twenty-fourth commitment (24 veces) -----	1				
Twenty-fifth commitment (25 veces) -----			1		
Thirtieth commitment (30 veces) -----			1		
Thirty-third commitment (33 veces) -----				1	
Thirty-fourth commitment (34 veces) -----	1				
Thirty-fifth commitment (35 veces) -----		1			
Thirty-seventh commitment (37 veces) -----					1
Fifty-third commitment (53 veces) -----			1		
Total -----	4,218	3,131	3,711	3,533	2,945

See Annual Reports of the Bureau of Prisons, for the years 1904-1908 (Véase Memorias Anuales de la Oficina de Prisiones de 1904-1908).

No. XLI.—NUMBER OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS RECEIVED AND THEIR CLASSIFICATION BY REASON OF THEIR SEX (NÚMERO DE DELINCUENTES JÓVENES INGRESADOS Y SU CLASIFICACIÓN POR RAZÓN DE SU SEXO).

Years. (Años.)	Juvenile offenders received. (Jóvenes delin- cuentes in- gresados.)	Males. (Varo- nes.)	Females. (Mujercs.)	Total.
1906 -----	122			
1907 -----	65			
1908 -----	72			
1909 -----	61			
Total -----	* 320	291	29	320

* Among them there was one who became insane during confinement. Acts 1438 and 1703 already mentioned have been in force only since 1906 and 1907. (De estos uno que se quedó loco durante su reclusión. Solamente en los años de 1906 y 1907 empezaron á regir las leyes 1438 y 1703 antes mencionadas.)

^b From this figure we can infer that 91 per cent are males and 9 per cent females (De ello se desprende que hay 91 por ciento de varones y 9 por ciento de mujeres).

No. XLII. AUTHORITIES MAKING THE COMMITMENTS (AUTORIDADES QUE ORDENARON LA RECLUSIÓN).

Authorities. (Autoridades.)	Offenders committed. (Delinquentes remitidos.)
Municipal court of Manila (Juzgado municipal de Manila).....	269
Court of First Instance of Manila (Juzgado de Primera Instancia de Manila).....	31
Court of First Instance of Mindoro (Juzgado de Primera Instancia de Mindoro).....	1
Court of First Instance of Iloilo (Juzgado de Primera Instancia de Iloilo).....	5
Court of First Instance of Rizal (Juzgado de Primera Instancia de Rizal).....	2
Court of First Instance of Ilocos Sur (Juzgado de Primera Instancia de Ilocos Sur).....	1
Court of First Instance of Masbate (Juzgado de Primera Instancia de Masbate).....	1
Justice of the peace court, Taguig, Rizal (Juzgado de paz de Taguig, Rizal).....	1
Justice of the peace court of Caloccan, Rizal (Juzgado de paz de Caloccan, Rizal).....	1
Director of Prisons (Director de Prisiones).....	8
Total.....	*320

*The youngest convicts are those for vagrancy (Los convictos más jóvenes lo son por vagancia).

No. XLIII.—CRIMES COMMITTED BY JUVENILE OFFENDERS (DELITOS COMETIDOS POR DELINCUENTES JÓVENES).

Crimes committed. (Delitos cometidos.)	Number. (Número.)
Murder (Asesinato).....	3
Attempted murder (Tentativa de asesinato).....	1
Manslaughter on account of gross carelessness (Homicidio por imprudencia temeraria).....	1
Attempted manslaughter (Tentativa de homicidio).....	1
Personal injuries, serious and slight (Lesiones entre graves y leves).....	5
Consummated rape (Violación consumada).....	2
Frustrated rape (Violación frustrada).....	1
Adultery (Adulterio).....	1
Prostitution (Prostitución).....	1
Robbery (Robo).....	2
Theft (Hurto).....	183
Attempted theft (Tentativa de hurto).....	4
Damages to property (Daños a la propiedad).....	1
Estafa (Estafa).....	9
Falsification of public and private documents (Falsificación de documentos públicos y privados).....	3
Vagrancy (Vagancia).....	46
Beggary (Mendicidad).....	5
Violation of the municipal ordinances of the city of Manila (Infracción de ordenanzas municipales de Manila).....	42
Misconduct (Conducta desordenada).....	1
Violation of the Opium Law (Infracción de la Ley de Opio).....	3
Unspecified crimes (Delitos no especificados).....	5
Total.....	*320

³ The "unspecified crimes" are those which are not mentioned as crimes in the book furnished by the Director of the House of Correction. The classifications contained in the said book have been adopted in this statistics. (Los "delitos no especificados" son los que no aparecen como tales en el libro facilitado por el Director del Hospicio. De la misma manera que hemos dejado subsistentes ciertas clasificaciones que aparecen en dicho libro.)

No. XLIV.—PROVINCE OR COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS (PROVINCIAS Ó PAÍS DE ORIGEN DE LOS DELINCUENTES JÓVENES).

Provinces or country. (Provincias ó país.)	Number. (Número.)	Provinces or country. (Provincias ó país.)	Number. (Número.)
Albay	10	Masbate (subprovince)	1
Antique	1	Misamis	1
Abra (subprovince)	1	Mindoro	3
Bataan	10	Nueva Ecija	5
Batangas	30	Pampanga	35
Bulacan	45	Pangasinan	10
Cagayan	1	Paragua	1
Capiz	12	Mountain Province	1
Cavite	10	Moro Province	2
China	3	Rizal	21
Cebu	6	Romblon (subprovince)	1
Ilocos Norte	4	Samar	4
Ilocos Sur	4	Sorsogon	2
Iloilo	15	Tarlac	2
La Laguna	6	Tayabas	2
La Union	2	Zambales	4
Leyte	6		
Manila	58	Total	320
Marinduque (subprovince)	1		

No. XLV.—OCCUPATION OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS BEFORE CONFINEMENT (OCUPACIÓN DE LOS DELINCUENTES JÓVENES ANTES DE SU RECLUSIÓN).

Occupations. (Ocupación.)	Number. (Número.)	Occupations. (Ocupación.)	Number. (Número.)
Bakers (Panaderos)	2	Machinist apprentice (Aprendiz á maquinista)	1
Barber (Barbero)	1	Mechanics (Aparatistas)	3
Boiler cleaner (Limpia calderas)	1	Messengers (Ordenanzas de oficina)	6
Bootblacks (Limpiabotas)	11	Newspaper distributors (Repartidores de periódicos)	2
Boxmaker (Marcador de cajas)	1	Newspaper sellers (Vendedores de periódicos)	1
Carabao boys (Pastor de carabaos)	4	Pedlers (Vendedores ambulantes)	2
Carriers (Cargadores)	6	Ropemaker (Mecatero)	1
Cascomen (Casqueros)	3	Shoemaker (Zapatero)	1
Clarks (Escribientes)	18	Shopkeepers (Tenderos)	3
Cigarmakers (Tabaqueros)	3	Street-car employe (Empleado de tranvías)	1
Collector (Cobrador)	1	Students (Estudiantes)	48
Commercial clerk (Dependiente de comercio)	1	Telegraph operators (Telegrafistas)	2
Day laborers (Jornaleros)	37	Waiters (Sirvientes)	87
Draymen (Carretoneros)	3	Water carriers (Aguadores)	4
Drivers (Cocheros)	7	Weavers (Tejedores)	6
Employees taking care of boilers (Empleados en las calderas)	4	Without known occupations (Sin oficio conocido)	40
Errand boy (Faginante)	1	Workingmen (Obreros)	3
Hatters (Sombrereros)	3		
Ice-cream sellers (Sorbeteros)	2	Total	320

No. XLVI.—NUMBER OF CRIMINAL CASES FILED IN THE COURTS OF FIRST INSTANCE (NÚMERO DE CAUSAS CRIMINALES REGISTRADAS EN LOS JUZGADOS DE PRIMERA INSTANCIA).

Years. (Años.)	Criminal cases filed. (Causas criminales registradas.)	Years. (Años.)	Criminal cases filed. (Causas criminales registradas.)	Years. (Años.)	Criminal cases filed. (Causas criminales registradas.)	Years. (Años.)	Criminal cases filed. (Causas criminales registradas.)
1870 ^a	4,114	1875	4,314	1883	4,376	1903-1 ^b	6,555
1871	4,034	1876	5,082	1884	5,412	1904-5	5,378
1872	4,199	1877	4,518	1885	5,170	1905-6	4,328
1873	4,665	1878	5,125	1886	3,781	1906-7	3,899
1874	4,272	1879	5,260	1887	2,256	1907-8	5,190
Total	21,284		24,299		20,965		25,350
Average	4,257		4,860		4,199		5,070
Ratio ^c	7.88		8.83		7.63		6.61

^a Calendar year.

^b Fiscal year.

^c Ratio per 10,000 inhabitants.

No. XLVII.—QUINQUENNIAL GROUPS OF THE MOST COMMON CRIMES (CUADROS DE DELITOS MÁS COMUNES EN TRES QUINQUENIOS).

[The following figures are taken from the statistics published by the "Real Audiencia de Manila" (Las cifras siguientes se han tomado de las estadísticas publicadas por la Real Audiencia de Manila).]

	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	Total.	Average. (Promedio.)	Ratio. ^a (Propor- ción.)
Crimes against (Delitos contra—								
The person (Las personas) -----	965	961	978	1,130	1,071	5,105	1,021	1.89
The property (La propiedad) -----	2,006	1,876	2,049	2,043	2,039	10,013	2,002	3.70
Public morals (La moral) -----	148	150	91	179	177	745	149	.27
Total number of criminal cases, including the above (Número total de causas criminales, con las precedentes) -----	4,114	4,034	4,199	4,665	4,272	21,284	4,257	7.88
	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	Total.	Average. (Promedio.)	Ratio. ^a (Propor- ción.)
Crimes against (Delitos contra—								
The person (Las personas) -----	960	1,284	1,040	1,024	1,076	5,384	1,076	1.95
The property (La propiedad) -----	2,188	2,001	1,997	2,305	2,370	10,861	2,172	3.94
Public morals (La moral) -----	172	266	170	156	151	915	183	.33
Total number of criminal cases, including the above (Número total de causas criminales, con las precedentes) -----	4,314	5,082	4,518	5,125	5,260	24,299	4,860	8.53
	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	Total.	Average. (Promedio.)	Ratio. ^a (Propor- ción.)
Crimes against (Delitos contra—								
The person (Las personas) -----	826	1,103	1,035	650	388	4,002	800	1.45
The property (La propiedad) -----	1,952	231	236	1,811	1,177	5,407	1,081	1.78
Public morals (La moral) -----	182	2,471	2,394	144	79	5,270	1,054	1.92
Total number of criminal cases, including the above (Número total de causas criminales, con las precedentes) -----	4,376	5,412	5,170	3,781	2,256	20,995	4,199	7.63

^aThe ratio is for every 10,000 inhabitants (La proporción es por cada 10,000 habitantes).

No. XLVIII.—QUINQUENNIAL GROUP OF THE MOST COMMON CRIMES (QUINQUENIO CLASIFICATIVO DE LOS DELITOS MÁS COMUNES).

	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	Total.	Average. (Promedio.)	Ratio. ^a (Propor- ción.)
Persons accused of crimes against (Delitos contra—								
The person (Las personas) -----	1,540	1,165	1,141	1,111	1,175	6,132	1,226	1.66
The property (La propiedad) -----	3,045	2,064	1,892	1,692	1,803	10,496	2,099	2.73
Public morals (La moral) -----	616	650	548	442	577	2,833	566	.74
Total number of accused including the above (Número total de acusados incluyendo los precedentes) -----	10,863	7,910	6,090	5,584	6,346	36,793	7,359	9.63

^a Ratio per 10,000 inhabitants (Proporción por cada 10,000 habitantes).

N. B.—The statistics published during the Spanish régime only state the number of criminal cases disposed of by the courts, and the number of persons accused is not furnished, whereas the figures given for the quinquennial period corresponding to the present régime refer exclusively to the number of persons accused of crimes.

(N. B.—Las estadísticas publicadas por el Gobierno español consignan el número de las causas criminales falladas en los tribunales de justicia del archipiélago, sin hacer mención alguna del número de acusados, mientras que las cifras correspondientes al quinquenio de 1903 á 1908, dan el número de acusados solamente.)

No. XLIX.—NUMBER OF PERSONS ACCUSED OF DIFFERENT CRIMES IN THE COURTS OF FIRST INSTANCE OF THE PHILIPPINES (NÚMERO DE PERSONAS ACUSADAS DE DIFERENTES DELITOS EN TODOS LOS JUZGADOS DE PRIMERA INSTANCIA DE FILIPINAS).

Years. (Años.)	Accused. (Acusados.)	Years. (Años.)	Accused. (Acusados.)	Years. (Años.)	Accused. (Acusados.)	Years. (Años.)	Accused. (Acusados.)
1870 ^a	7,223	1875.....	6,162	1883.....	6,769	1903-4 ^b	10,863
1871.....	6,107	1876.....	8,199	1884.....	7,632	1904-5.....	7,910
1872.....	6,390	1877.....	7,224	1885.....	8,115	1905-6.....	6,090
1873.....	6,848	1878.....	7,933	1886.....	7,176	1906-7.....	5,584
1874.....	6,989	1879.....	8,384	1887.....	4,711	1907-8.....	6,346
Total.....	33,557		37,902		34,403		36,793
Average (Promedio).....	6,711		7,580		6,880		7,359
Ratio ^c (Proporción).....	12.42		13.77		12.50		9.63

^aCalendar year (Año gregoriano).

^bFiscal year (Año fiscal).

^cRatio of accused per 10,000 inhabitants (Proporción de acusados por cada 10,000 habitantes).

No. L.—GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS ACCUSED ACCORDING TO THEIR SENTENCE (CLASIFICACIÓN GENERAL DE LOS ACUSADOS SEGÚN SUS SENTENCIAS).

Year. (Año.)	Number of accused. (Número de acusados.)	Convicted. (Condena- dos.)	Acquitted. (Absueltos.)	Dismissed. (Sobre- seidos.)
1870.....	7,223	2,954	4,046	223
1871.....	6,107	2,682	3,227	198
1872.....	6,390	2,281	3,564	545
1873.....	6,848	3,303	3,342	203
1874.....	6,989	2,794	3,152	1,043
Total.....	33,557	14,014	17,331	2,212
Average (Promedio).....	6,711	2,803	3,466	442
Ratio (Proporción) ^a		42%	52%	6%
Ratio (Proporción) ^b	12.42			
Ratio (Proporción) ^c		5.19		
1875.....	6,162	2,681	3,031	450
1876.....	8,199	3,617	3,945	637
1877.....	7,224	3,426	3,230	568
1878.....	7,933	3,975	3,179	779
1879.....	8,384	3,549	3,690	1,145
Total.....	37,902	17,248	17,075	3,579
Average (Promedio).....	7,580	3,450	3,415	716
Ratio (Proporción) ^a		46%	45%	9%
Ratio (Proporción) ^b	13.77			
Ratio (Proporción) ^c		6.27		
1883.....	6,769	3,088	2,038	1,643
1884.....	7,632	2,869	3,790	973
1885.....	8,115	3,060	3,702	1,353
1886.....	7,176	2,669	2,901	1,606
1887.....	4,711	1,901	2,223	587
Total.....	34,403	13,587	14,654	6,162
Average (Promedio).....	6,880	2,717	2,931	1,232
Ratio (Proporción) ^a		39%	43%	18%
Ratio (Proporción) ^b	12.50			
Ratio (Proporción) ^c		4.94		
1903-4.....	10,863	3,656	1,771	5,436
1904-5.....	7,903	3,297	1,176	3,430
1905-6.....	6,079	2,581	1,035	2,463
1906-7.....	5,581	2,542	1,172	1,867
1907-8.....	6,226	2,846	1,036	2,344
Total.....	436,652	14,922	6,190	15,540
Average (Promedio).....	7,330	2,984	1,238	3,108
Ratio (Proporción) ^a		41%	17%	12%
Ratio (Proporción) ^b	9.60			
Ratio (Proporción) ^c		3.90		

^aFigures with the % mark show the ratio of convicted, acquitted, and dismissed per 100 accused (Las cifras que anteceden al signo de % denotan la proporción de condenados, absueltos y sobreseidos por cada 100 acusados).

^bRatio of accused per 10,000 inhabitants (Proporción de acusados por cada 10,000 habitantes).

^cRatio of convicts per 10,000 inhabitants (Proporción de condenados por cada 10,000 habitantes).

^dSee footnote, Table No. LI (Véase la nota que aparece en el Cuadro No. LI).

No. II. PROVINCIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS ACCUSED ACCORDING TO THEIR SENTENCE (CLASIFICACIÓN PROVINCIAL DE LOS ACUSADOS SEGÚN SUS SENTENCIAS).

Districts. (Distritos.)	Courts. (Juzgados.)	Con- victed. (Conde- nado.)	Average. (Promed- io.)	Acquit- ted. (Absuel- to.)	Average. (Promed- io.)	Dis- missed. (Sobre- seido.)	Average. (Promed- io.)	Total.	Average. (Promed- io.)
First	Manila	2,178	436	649	130	635	127	3,462	692
	Cagayan	265	53	100	20	258	52	623	125
	Isabela	100	20	10	2	442	88	552	110
Second	Ilocos Norte	737	147	188	38	438	88	1,363	272
	Ilocos Sur	417	83	163	33	344	69	924	185
Third	Pangasinan	471	94	201	40	1,858	372	2,530	506
	Zambales	77	15	58	12	71	14	206	41
Fourth	Pampanga	246	49	125	25	237	47	608	122
	Tarlac	142	28	37	7	168	34	347	69
Fifth	Nueva Ecija	212	42	115	23	427	85	754	151
	Rizal	246	49	133	27	585	117	964	193
Sixth	Bulacan	431	86	251	50	256	51	938	188
	Cavite	608	122	369	74	434	87	1,411	282
Seventh	La Laguna	246	49	144	29	1,169	234	1,559	312
	Bataan	84	17	36	7	354	71	474	95
Eighth	Tayabas	342	68	202	40	675	135	1,219	244
	Batangas	871	174	151	30	491	98	1,513	303
Ninth	Mindoro	196	39	52	10	204	41	452	90
	Marinduque	18	4	16	3	51	10	85	17
Tenth	Ambos Camarines	264	53	183	37	276	55	723	145
	Albay	916	183	263	53	462	92	1,641	328
Eleventh	Iloilo	765	153	428	86	482	96	1,675	335
	Negros Occidental	531	106	535	107	1,137	227	2,203	441
Twelfth	Antique	173	35	140	28	240	44	533	107
	Cebu	627	125	164	33	409	82	1,200	240
Thirteenth	Negros Oriental	176	35	76	15	71	14	323	65
	Bohol	121	24	26	5	46	9	193	38
Fourteenth	Leyte	895	179	218	44	648	130	1,761	352
	Samar	538	108	90	18	374	75	1,002	200
Fifteenth	Misamis	562	112	310	62	376	75	1,248	250
	Surigao	105	21	49	10	204	41	358	72
Sixteenth	Lanao	63	13	39	8	40	8	142	28
	Dapitan	26	5	12	2	83	17	121	24
Seventeenth	Zamboanga	138	28	158	32	53	11	349	70
	Jolo	89	18	32	6	81	16	202	40
Eighteenth	Davao	23	5	6	1	46	9	75	15
	Cotabato	40	8	3	1	73	15	116	23
Nineteenth	Capiz	175	35	85	17	476	95	736	147
	Romblon	76	15	46	9	27	5	149	30
Twentieth	Sorsogon	233	47	95	19	164	33	492	98
	Masbate	48	10	14	3	89	18	151	30
Twenty-first	Cuyo	14	3	8	2	38	8	60	12
	Puerto Princesa	22	4	4	1	27	5	49	10
Twenty-second	Benguet	66	13	16	3	33	7	115	23
	Nueva Vizcaya	41	8	26	5	32	6	99	20
Twenty-third	Lepanto-Bontoc	65	13	20	4	41	8	126	25
	Unión	243	48	148	30	435	87	826	165
Total		14,922	2,982	6,190	1,240	15,540	3,108	*36,652	7,330

* The total number of accused during the quinquennial period of 1903 to 1908 is 36,793, of this number 141 cases were pending which accounts for the grand total given here of 36,652 (El número total de acusados durante el quinquenio de 1903 á 1908 es 36,793, de este número 141 causas estaban pendientes de resolución y por esta razón el total que este cuadro arroja es 36,652).

No. LII.—FEMALES ACCUSED OF CRIMES (MUJERES ACUSADAS DE DELITOS).

Crimes. (Delitos.)	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	Total.	Average. (Promedio.)	Ratio.*
1. Adultery (Adulterio)	81	58	77	61	85	362	72	-----
2. Bandolerismo (Bandolerismo)	53	-----	-----	-----	-----	53	11	-----
3. Estafa (Estafa)	37	42	41	29	19	168	34	-----
4. Gambling (Juego)	-----	-----	-----	-----	34	34	7	-----
5. Injuria (Injuria)	50	40	36	42	52	220	44	-----
6. Insurrección (Insurrección)	32	-----	-----	-----	-----	32	6	-----
7. Internal revenue (Rentas internas)	-----	-----	-----	38	20	58	12	-----
8. Opium (Opio)	-----	-----	-----	-----	22	22	4	-----
9. Personal injuries (Lesiones)	26	25	24	25	57	157	31	-----
10. Seditious (Sedición)	-----	30	-----	-----	-----	50	10	-----
11. Theft (Hurto)	48	36	38	56	39	227	45	-----
12. Vagrancy (Vagancia)	-----	60	-----	-----	-----	60	12	-----
13. Various crimes (Delitos varios)	124	284	172	112	148	839	168	-----
Total	451	604	388	363	476	2,282	456	1.31

* Ratio per 10,000 civilized females (Proporción por cada 10,000 mujeres civilizadas).

No. LIII.—CRIMINAL CASES FILED IN EACH COURT FROM 1903 TO 1908 (CAUSAS CRIMINALES REGISTRADAS EN CADA JUZGADO DE 1903 Á 1908).

Courts of First Instance. (Juzgados de Primera Instancia.)	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	Total.	Average. (Promedio.)
Albay, Albay	291	196	108	97	132	824	165
Bacolod, Occidental Negros	258	249	313	204	220	1,244	249
Bacolor, Pampanga	96	117	98	47	86	444	89
Baguio, Benguet	17	13	27	15	16	88	18
Balanga, Bataan	87	120	75	36	45	363	73
Bangued, Abra ^a	21					21	21
Batangas, Batangas	290	239	143	100	155	927	185
Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya	3	18	20	9	13	63	13
Boac, Marinduque	14	15	7	9	15	60	12
Bongao, Siasi	3	5	1	6	3	21	4
Cagayan, Misamis	109	95	103	139	206	652	150
Calapan, Mindoro	68	29	33	31	60	221	44
Capiz, Capiz	132	102	85	66	93	478	96
Catbalogan, Samar	154	267	117	75	65	678	136
Cavite, Cavite	484	154	108	76	94	916	183
Cebu, Cebu	324	198	120	92	196	930	186
Cervantes, Lepanto-Bontoc	21	14	11	11	18	75	15
Cotabato, Mindanao	16			23	25	61	20
Cuyo, Cuyo	14	10	3	14	1	42	8
Dapitan, Mindanao	3	10	22	20	43	97	19
Davao, Mindanao	9	16	11	6	19	61	12
Dumaguete, Oriental Negros	46	70	23	57	92	288	58
Iba, Zambales	47	32	18	19	18	134	27
Ihagan, Isabela	130	52	40	40	60	322	64
Iligan, Lanao	19	19	14	31	22	105	21
Iloilo, Iloilo	350	282	219	173	212	1,236	247
Jolo, Jolo	27	32	21	21	62	163	33
Laoag, Ilocos Norte	60	96	121	109	158	544	109
Lingayen, Pangasinan	375	226	180	183	350	1,314	263
Lucena, Tayabas	206	128	84	72	152	642	128
Malolos, Bulacan	158	184	122	120	64	648	130
Masbate, Masbate	37	37	37	5	11	127	25
Nueva Caceres, Ambos Camarines	104	142	101	135	170	652	130
Pasig, Rizal	161	110	127	101	133	652	130
Puerto Princesa, Palawan		2	1	8	7	18	4
Romblon, Romblon	15	44	29	17	24	129	26
San Fernando, Union	97	118	90	52	161	518	104
San Isidro, Nueva Ecija	385	222	217	82	120	1,026	205
San José, Antique	20	46	37	60	68	231	46
Santa Cruz, Laguna	415	347	188	93	131	1,174	235
Sorsogon, Sorsogon	101	76	79	58	38	352	70
Surigao, Surigao	74	57	47	46	80	304	61
Tacloban, Leyte	211	175	236	162	443	1,527	305
Tagbilaran, Bohol	36	19	21	27	43	146	29
Tarlac, Tarlac ^b	175	186	140	41	94	636	127
Tuguegarao, Cagayan	58	131	112	99	98	498	100
Vigan, Ilocos Sur	115	108	122	92	119	555	111
Zamboanga, Zamboanga	70	47	45	61	81	304	61
Manila	649	523	440	539	674	2,845	569
Total	6,555	5,378	4,328	3,899	5,190	25,350	5,070

^a Records for Abra transferred to Ilocos Sur (Antecedentes para Abra fueron transferidos á Ilocos Sur).

^b Records taken from this Office (Antecedentes tomados en esta Oficina).

NO. LIV.—PERSONS SENTENCED TO SUFFER CAPITAL PUNISHMENT AND WHOSE SENTENCES WERE AFFIRMED BY THE PHILIPPINE SUPREME COURT (ACUSADOS SENTENCIADOS Á PENA DE MUERTE CUYAS SENTENCIAS FUERON CONFIRMADAS POR LA CORTE SUPREMA DE FILIPINAS).

Provinces. (Provincias.)	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	Total.	Average. (Promedio.)
Albay	1	7				8	2
Ambos Cumarines		1				1	$\frac{1}{4}$
Antique							
Bataan							
Batangas		1	1	3		5	1
Benguet							
Bohol							
Bulacan							
Cagayan							
Capiz							
Cavite		1	1	8	5	15	3
Cebu		3		3		6	1
Cotabato					1	1	
Cuyo							
Dapitan							
Davao							
Ilocos Norte				2		2	$\frac{2}{2}$
Ilocos Sur							
Iloilo		1		2	3	6	1
Isabela		1				1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Jolo		1	1			1	$\frac{1}{2}$
La Laguna					1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Lanao							
Lepanto-Bontoc							
Leyte		3		1	6	10	2
Manila	1	1		1		3	$\frac{3}{3}$
Marinduque							
Masbate			1			1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mindoro		1			1	2	$\frac{2}{2}$
Misamis			3			3	$\frac{3}{3}$
Negros Occidental	1	1			2	4	$\frac{4}{4}$
Negros Oriental							
Nueva Ecija							
Nueva Vizcaya							
Pampanga					1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Pangasinan	3			2	5	10	2
Puerto Princesa							
Rizal	3	3				6	1
Romblon					2	2	$\frac{2}{2}$
Samar	2			3	1	6	1
Sorsogon				2		2	$\frac{2}{2}$
Surigao	5	1	1			7	1
Tarlac							
Tayabas	2			3		5	1
Union					1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Zambales	1					1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Zamboanga		2				2	$\frac{2}{2}$
Total ^a	19	27	8	30	29	113	22

^aOf this number, 53 were convicted of qualified *bandolerismo*, 34 of murder, and 26 of robbery with homicide or murder (De este número de condenados, 53 lo fueron por el delito de *bandolerismo* calificado, 34 por asesinato, y 26 por robo con homicidio ó con asesinato).

REMARKS ON THE MOST COMMON CRIMES.

It has been deemed necessary and proper to quote herein as extensively as possible the comments and observations made by provincial fiscals. This necessity is obvious. Local conditions must be examined carefully in the investigation of crime. This report attempts to serve a distinct purpose—namely, to consider the psychology and morphology of crime, and the local and psychical causes thereof. The provincial fiscals, whose statements are herein quoted, are all natives of the Philippine Islands, using the local dialect, and most of them are residents of long standing in the provinces where their services are rendered, with ample opportunities to observe the criminals in and out of court.

For the purpose above stated, this Office submitted the following questions to them on August 5, 1908:

“1. What crimes are most commonly committed in your district?

“2. In which period of the year are such crimes generally committed?

“3. State the primary factors of such crimes.

“4. State whether customs, prejudices, and mode of living of the inhabitants of that province exert any influence in the commission of said common crimes.

“5. What is the financial condition of your province? What is the principal food of the inhabitants of that province?

“6. State the kind of beverage generally used by the people of that province, and the influence, if any, such beverage may have in the commission of the common crimes.

“7. Add any statement you may deem conducive to a thorough study of criminality in the Philippine Islands.”

From answers given by provincial fiscals to the foregoing questions, the following classification has been made of such crimes as by their genealogy and peculiarity are common or endemic, with the causes and suggested remedies which may be the basis of further legislation:

- I. Crimes against public order;
- II. Crimes against property;
- III. Crimes against the person;
- IV. Crimes against public morals;
- V. Miscellaneous crimes;
- VI. Causes and remedies of common crimes.

CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER.

1. Use of firearms.
2. Assault and violence, against public officers.
3. Disobedience of, slander and threats upon, public authorities.
4. Public disturbance.
5. Disturbance in presence of the Assembly, Philippine Commission, etc.
6. *Bandolerismo*.
7. Vagrancy.

Of the crimes committed against public order, only two are worthy of comment and consideration, as being the most salient in number, namely, *bandolerismo* and vagrancy.

(a) BANDOLERISMO.

Properly classified, *bandolerismo* is a crime against property and not against public order. *Bandolerismo* as a distinct crime is very recent in the penal legislation of this country. It must be borne in mind that it came into existence as a result of the chaotic conditions following the revolutionary wars. To suppress it, it became necessary that the Philippine Commission should pass a special law called "The Bandolerismo Act." During the years 1903 to 1905, *bandolerismo* continued to be the most flagrant infringement of public order in the Archipelago, rather than a simple attack upon property by a band of robbers. Witness the frequent raids made by bands of *bandoleros* upon the Constabulary, causing the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Cavite and Batangas. Hence, *bandolerismo* is herein classified as a crime against public order.

Cavite.—It is not strange that Cavite, the seat and pivotal point of the past uprisings, should lead all the provinces in the number of persons accused of *bandolerismo*. In five years, 1903 to 1908, there were 622 persons accused in this province alone. But two-thirds of this total number were registered for the year 1903 when the crimes committed during the war were being energetically prosecuted in the courts of justice. Until the year 1906 the crime of *bandolerismo* constituted 75 per cent of the total number of crimes prosecuted in said province. The fiscal of Cavite, Mr. Santamaria, assigns the cause of this crime to "the uprising and general upheaval during the years 1896 to 1901, when civil government was established. During those five years the sons of this province were in continuous war, first against the Spanish sovereignty, and afterwards against the American Government. Habits acquired in warfare, hatred and passions incident to the war, and a false idea of 'independence' and the manner of obtaining same, are the chief causes of this crime."

Samar.—Second only to Cavite is the Province of Samar, for some time the scene of savagery of the *pulahanes*. In five years 543 persons accused of *bandolerismo* were arraigned in this province. According to the fiscal of this province, "*bandolerismo* is a new crime," in the district. He believes this crime to be the result of "fanatical faith dastardly promoted and encouraged to bloodshed during the last few years by certain enemies of progress and education, who pose as political bosses and apostles of the rights and liberties of the ignorant class, for political purposes in some cases, and for personal ends in many." These bosses declare that "upon cessation of public order, they will obtain the reduction, if not the suppression, of all taxes, and will secure at the same time the appointment of a provincial executive to suit their needs."

The very deficient means of land communication, added to the vast forest surrounding the towns, are the chief factors in the commission of this crime, and the said fiscal declares that so long as these forests remain impassable barriers for land communication, so long will the province suffer from the pillage and depredation of "*bandoleros*." The causes, therefore, of this crime in the Province of Samar may be ascribed to the ignorance and illiteracy of the great majority of the inhabitants

thereof, the unexplored condition of its forests, and its peculiar topographical situation.

Superstitions and customs have had much to do with the crime of *bandolerismo*, states the fiscal of Samar, and in the interim, since the better educated classes do not instill the masses with civic virtues, encouraging them to improve and till their lands for their own benefit and that of the province, these same influences will continue to exist as sources of this crime. The same official further states that "the self-styled apostles of the rights of the people, exploiting the ignorance of the masses, have persuaded the latter to believe that the present general economic depression of the country is due entirely to the heavy taxation, and other such trash and absurdities, thereby exciting animosity and hatred in the hearts of the people. The people of this province, being quite foreign to the present systems of taxation, unwillingly pay their taxes, and when induced, even by the press, they decide to abandon their lands to the hands of the provincial treasurer. In such cases the Government is reproached and stigmatized as unmerciful, and then naturally ensues the public disorder which leads the people to commit the crime of *bandolerismo*."

"Once they have begun to pillage, amulets or charms—called *anting-anting*—are distributed to the men in the form of oil, images, and scrolls in Latin, which they candidly believe will make them invisible to the eye, invulnerable in combat, and in case of death that they will be resuscitated on the third day."

As a general rule these *bandoleros* "belong to the poorer class, living on their daily earnings, or on borrowing money at a usurious rate of 100 per cent per month, and, having very little to lose, are easily led to commit evil."

Leyte.—The Province of Leyte stands third in numerical order. From 1903 to 1908, a period of five years, a total of 503 persons accused of *bandolerismo* were arraigned in this province. Says the fiscal of this province: "*Bandolerismo* would be the crime most commonly committed if we were to reckon the cases of murder, robbery, theft, and arson that were committed as incidents to the commission of said crime. The records do not show that *bandolerismo* has been steadily committed in this province, in fact this was unknown during the past régime." Said fiscal believes that for a complete study of criminality in the Philippines, the crime of *bandolerismo* can not furnish a fundamental and reliable basis.

In many provinces this crime is quite recent in the annals of penal laws, and its commission was due to abnormal conditions. In support thereof is the fact that since 1906 crimes of this nature are rarely, if ever, committed. Reports from provinces heavily infested by this kind of marauders confirm the above statement.

Cebu.—In some instances reports of fiscals are very deficient, as in the case of Cebu in which *bandolerismo* is summed up as follows: "During the last two years, from 1906 to 1908, only 12 persons accused of *bandolerismo* were arraigned in the province." The general statistics show, however, that during the last five years this province suffered a

great deal from this sort of depredation and crime. A total of 335 cases have been filed and prosecuted in Cebu during the said period. Considering the fact that this province is the *most densely* populated in the Archipelago, this figure is still relatively small, in view of the fact that Cebu is credited by the census with a total population of 653,727.

Cagayan and Isabela.—The fiscal for these two provinces reports that for the year 1903 there were 83 persons accused of *bandolerismo*, 18 of treason, and 4 of sedition. "But," he adds, "these crimes were committed in abnormal times, or in the year 1903, being the remnant of the general uprising. It was an exceptional period, and since then, or until the year 1908, no other case has been recorded." In Cagayan during the period of five years, from 1903 to 1908, not a single case has been registered.

The fiscal of Cagayan thinks that the existence of this crime in the period referred to was due to the situation found in said province subsequent to the revolution, when the rebel bands occupying the surrounding hills took to plunder and pillage. "This occurred in the years 1903 and 1904. At the present time occurrences of this nature are hardly ever heard of."

Ambos Camarines.—The fiscal of Ambos Camarines states that, although it is true that in two years, to wit, 1903 and 1904, the total number of persons accused of *bandolerismo* was 36, in subsequent years there was only 1, in the year 1907. This decline in the number of criminals speaks well for the general condition of the province. The same thing may be said of Capiz, Romblon, Sorsogon, and Masbate.

Iloilo.—The total number of persons accused of *bandolerismo* in the Province of Iloilo for five years, to wit, 1903 to 1908, was 231, or one-third that of Cavite. However, the fiscal of Iloilo reports that during the said five years the crime of *bandolerismo* has been the most frequently committed in his province. He further states that "Iloilo has always been overrun by evil doers, promoted by the manner of life led by the inhabitants of barrios distant from the town, and also by the topographical location of the province, which aid the criminals to flee and hide from the authorities. Were it not for this chaotic condition and the profusion of firearms in the possession of the men who engaged in the past rebellion, the number of cases for this province would not have reached the total of 231." He also believes that the economic condition of the province, coupled with the rinderpest which devastated all work animals, caused a number of men, in their desperation, to take to the hills and devote themselves to plunder and pillage.

Rizal.—It is the general impression of the public that the Province of Rizal is extensively infested with *bandoleros*. This is a great error, however, inasmuch as Rizal Province only registered 83 persons accused of this crime in five years. The fiscal of this province states in his report: "The total number of persons accused of *bandolerismo* in five years, ending in 1908, exceeds all other crimes. But this crime was committed during the years when the inhabitants rose in arms against the American sovereignty, and ended only when the chiefs of the rebel army surrendered

to the constituted government. Thus in the fiscal year 1907-8 not a single person was accused of this crime." Like the fiscal for Leyte, he classifies *bandolerismo* as merely a "circumstantial crime," and not to be included among the common crimes, such as theft, *estafa*, robbery, rape, and gambling.

The same statement, with but slight modifications, as far as this crime is concerned, may be applied to the Provinces of Bulacan, Pampanga, Nueva Ecija, and Tarlac, in which the past revolutions and religious fanaticism of the illiterate classes, exploited by Felipe Salvador and his followers, were the potent factors in the commission of this crime.

Bulacan.—Interesting in the extreme are the comments of the fiscal of Bulacan, Mr. Santos, upon this crime. He reports as follows: "The religious sect, whose founder and high pontiff is Felipe Salvador, a native of Baliuag, Bulacan, is extended over the Provinces of Bulacan, Pampanga, Tarlac, and Nueva Ecija. Of all the founders of religious sects, Felipe Salvador, alias *Apong Ipe* (Old Felipe), is probably the most skillful, astute, prepossessing, witty, and eloquent of speech.

"While he was confined in the provincial jail of Nueva Ecija in 1902, he used to say to his followers that he was in jail of his own free will. His confinement was the voluntary expiation of his sins on earth, and it was God's own wish, for greater glory was reserved to him in after life. And that at any time he decided to leave the jail he would merely walk out of the place. The fetters and shackles that bound him were only to give him more likeness to the divine Master.

"It so happened, however, that through the negligence of the Constabulary guards conveying Salvador and others to Bilibid, the prisoners made their escape in the town of Cabiao, Nueva Ecija. This incident gave greater credit to Felipe Salvador. His followers believed this to be the realization of the prophecies of the false apostle."

And how *bandolerismo* came to disturb public order in the Province of Bulacan is explained at length by the fiscal, in which disturbance this religious sect played havoc with the peace authorities. He continues: "Salvador personally never placed himself at the head of his party of assailants. Although once an officer of Aguinaldo's army, he was not inclined to wield arms, but he had under him a man fitted to command the attacks. This was the daring fanatic, Manuel García, alias *Capitán Tui*, of Hagonoy, a former captain of the rebel army that arrived at the very gates of the city of Manila soon after the hostilities were begun on February 4, 1899.

"Manuel García was a real '*juramentado*.' He was certain of his invulnerability by his '*anting-anting*.' In dangerous encounters he haughtily advances, with breast disclosed, wearing a bronze medal of the Holy Trinity on his forehead held in a handkerchief; carrying over his heart, and inside a small woolen pocket, a bronze cross; the image of the Virgin and Jesus, and another medal, larger than the former, representing the image of the Immaculate Virgin, and several booklets contain-

ing scrolls which made him immune from all sorts of weapons used by his enemies, and also served to protect him from all evils on this earth."

Here is an example which will serve to explain an assault committed by him:

"Oracion Para Sabala

"Aram † ac dam †

"Accadam †

"Oracion at taga .

"Abisante

"Abitene

"Abellemu

"Salicutum †

"Sacre †

"Pactom †

"Sabit †

"aBem †

All these hieroglyphics expressed in the vernacular mean as follows: "Prayer against the bullets: the crosses: hand blessings. And with the energy required in such cases, follows a terrific attack on the enemies—the Constabulary. Each and every one of the words *Abisante*, *Abitene*, etc., must mean big bolo slashes; and the syllabic words *Sacre*, etc., meaning the final blows that will send the enemies to the next world.

"But Tui and his followers could have met another invulnerable Achilles—called '*may dupil*' in Tagalog—and by pronouncing the following enigmatical prayer, flesh not only from the heels but elsewhere in his body would be hewed by Tui:

"Edamit Baritas Amen

P. C. P. P. L. P. O.

"nga m †

"Genit peccatum epeca

"nit Jerusalem. † † †

"However, this valiant captain, through some carelessness, met his death at the hands of the Constabulary, in the environs of Hagonoy, one month after his raid on Malolos. I have said through carelessness, because his followers declared that his *anting-anting* became useless as soon as he was moistened; had he kept dry he would not have found an early grave."

The death of Captain Tui, marked the end of this fanatic sect, known as Santa Iglesia, as a fighting organization. It is true that Felipe Salvador is still alive, but he is quite discouraged and disheartened, and his activity is limited to playing hide-and-seek with the Government spies. "It is not an easy matter to capture him," says the fiscal, and the reason is assigned to the fact that "the mind of the ignorant classes harbor no resentment against this astute deceiver; before his people he has always appeared as a blessed being, humane in every way, and has never extorted money from anyone." Moreover, they take him to be

“a holy being, who keeps in direct communication with, and is inspired by, God, and they therefore dare not, even in the lightest whisper, inform the spies, for such an evil action would surely be known to Felipe Salvador, the venerable *Apong Ipe*.”

Batangas.—For five years the number of persons accused of *bandolerismo* in the Province of Batangas reached the total of 296. But the fiscal of this province adds: “If in the year 1904 and 1905 *bandolerismo* reached a very high number, yet during the last two years only five persons have been accused in this province.” It is to be remembered that this province in common with Cavite suffered from suspension of *habeas corpus*—due chiefly to the frequent raids of *bandoleros*, disturbing public order. It is very gratifying to state that since 1906 only four persons were accused, one in 1908.

It is worthy of attention that a score of important provinces do not record a single instance of the commission of this crime, viz: Cagayan, Bohol, Nueva Vizcaya, and La Union; the subprovince of Lepanto-Bontoc, and the districts of Dapitan, Lanao, Zamboanga, and Jolo. And there was but one person accused in Oriental Negros.

The Table, No. XIII, containing the provincial classification of the crime of *bandolerismo*, shows conclusively that as fast as normal times were substituted for disorder, so this crime declined until it has almost disappeared.

The ratio of the crime of *bandolerismo* to the total population is 12.49 for every 100,000 inhabitants. In 1903 this crime reached its climax with a total of 2,573, but it immediately declined 60 per cent in the following year. And such decrease was not at all unexpected, for, once peace and order were established, the men who were found scattered in the mountains returned to their homes and resumed their former pursuits, and the few bands that remained in the field were soon crushed by the action of the Philippine Commission, which reënforced the *Bandolerismo Act* by imposing a punishment upon all municipal officials who failed to report to the proper authorities the existence of *ladron* bands within their jurisdiction, and by the action of the Supreme Court which laid down the rule that all bands which committed the acts penalized by the *Bandolerismo Act* should be considered such *ladron* bands, notwithstanding the ends which they proposed to attain were more or less political, together with the untiring activity displayed by the Constabulary in the destruction of said bands, and by the action of the provincial fiscals, who vigorously prosecuted the captured *ladrones*. To these must be added the coöperation of the masses of the people who were already tired of such a chaotic condition. (See Table No. XIII.)

(b) VAGRANCY.

All modern nations, in an effort to establish the safest network of legislation in defense of society against criminals, have created special commissions to study and investigate the best methods of dealing with vagrants, paupers, habitual offenders, and juvenile delinquents. The

same necessity confronting more enlightened countries, exists in the Philippines. These same crimes demand investigation and consideration from the hands of our own Government at the present time.

Vagrancy, not unlike mendicity or pauperism, constitutes a constant charge upon society. Vagrancy in the Philippines is by no means general, however, and has never attained dangerous proportions, as may be seen from the accompanying table. Since 1904 vagrancy has been in constant decline. The causes of this crime, during the period of its ascendancy, are entirely identical with those assigned to the crime of *bandolerismo*: the past wars and the incident poverty following them. It is true that other social conditions have a great influence in the existence of vagrancy in the Philippines. Such, for example, as the migratory life of a great majority of laborers and farm hands. They journey from one province to another in search of work during the harvest season. When the harvest is over they remain in idleness until the little sum they have earned is spent. Then once more they become a burden upon society, economically dependent upon public charity. The generous and hospitable feelings of the Filipino, however poor he may be, serve, in a way, to encourage pauperism and vagrancy. Some rice and dry fish will suffice to appease the hunger of any pauper. And he is sure to find shelter and a square meal at the door of any nipa shack that stands on Filipino soil.

In vagrancy the Philippines follow the general rule. Manila, as the capital of the Islands, stands at the head in the number of vagrants; 182 cases were registered for the city of Manila in five years ending in 1908. This is not at all strange. The struggle for life in the capital is always harder than in the provinces. Day laborers are composed almost entirely of the migratory population of the Philippine Islands; they have no fixed or established domicile; they live on their daily earnings, staying out of work so long as their slender means will hold; and they naturally become public charges at some time. Such simple crimes as theft, swindling, and forgery, are committed in the majority of cases by vagrants. And whenever the evidence in a case would not warrant the conviction of the accused for theft he is generally charged with vagrancy and convicted. This practice has somewhat increased the total number of vagrants in the Philippines.

Close on the heels of Manila is the Province of Batangas, with 179 persons accused of vagrancy. Poverty and misery resulting from bad crops and the general epizooty which devastated farm animals are the natural causes of vagrancy in this province.

With the exception of Tayabas and Cebu, with 87 and 82 persons accused of this crime, respectively, the other provinces do not show figures deserving attention or comment.

The annual average number of persons accused of vagrancy during the last five years has been about 200. Taking the total number of the civilized population of the Philippines, the ratio would be about 1 in every 50,000 inhabitants. Compared with other countries, these figures certainly speak well for the Philippine Islands. (See Table No. XIV.)

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.

1. Robbery.
2. Theft.
3. Swindling (*estafa*).
4. Unlawful entry and detainer.
5. Damages.
6. Arson.

The annual average of crimes against property has been about 2,000. Although in the great majority of the provinces these crimes have been on a gradual and constant decline, in several provinces an extraordinary increase has been recorded for last year. For instance, Tarlac, Ilocos Norte, and Cagayan have recorded 100 per cent more cases for these crimes for the year 1908 than for the previous year, and Pangasinan has broken all records by an increase of 300 per cent over the previous year.

These provinces being essentially agricultural, the cause of this extraordinary increase may be ascribed to the decrease in the output of their principal products or to the low prices prevailing in the market during the fiscal year 1908.¹

Judging from the gross totals of these crimes for the last five years, Manila is the unquestionable leader, with 1,312 cases; Pangasinan follows next with 941; with Occidental Negros and Iloilo claiming 774 and 685 cases, respectively.

The fiscal of Pangasinan ascribes the causes of these crimes in his province to the general poverty and misery existing in said province, in a measure, and also to the habits of indolence of the inhabitants thereof. The people of the province mentioned seem to shirk work after the harvest season is over, and thereby become a charge upon the community and a menace to property, inasmuch as their ignorance precludes their realizing the grave importance and seriousness of their actions.

In Manila the crimes of petty larceny, swindling, and embezzlement are of frequent occurrence. Circumstances and necessities of life, by far different from those in the provinces, are factors which make the capital of the country the most conspicuous in crimes against property. The vast preponderance in the number of these crimes for Manila, compared with the figures corresponding to the provinces, does not furnish a just and reliable estimate for the study of comparative criminality in the Philippines. Gambling may be said to be the chief source of these crimes in Manila, coupled with the existence of dens of vice, brothels, and other places of perversion, which constitute the paraphernalia of city life.

It is true that in the capital the police power is more efficiently administered; but the incentive and necessity are greater in the capital than in the provinces, and once the individual is pressed by necessity, justice and law may loom up imposingly before him, yet he will commit the crime against property, if means and opportunity are offered.

¹ Reports of provincial governors for fiscal years 1907 and 1908.

(a) ROBBERY AND THEFT.

Robbery and theft constitute 85 per cent of all the crimes against property. Since 1903 the number of cases of robbery and theft has been in continuous decline, except that in 1908 both crimes increased 29 and 83 cases, respectively, over the previous year. All other crimes against property have been decreasing remarkably during the last five years. The crimes of robbery and theft constitute an exception in last year's criminal record. (See Table No. IX.)

Manila.—The records of the office of the prosecuting attorney for the city of Manila show that the crime of robbery and theft lead all other crimes. Assistant prosecuting attorney Zaragoza ascribes the causes of these crimes to evil companionship, intoxication, and dance halls.

For some time past the dance halls have become the center of public discussion. Owing to repeated public protests against the licensing of numerous dance halls that pervert the morals of many young men, the Municipal Board by resolution limited the opening of these public halls to Saturdays and Sundays. This resolution was afterwards revoked.

Mr. Zaragoza recalls three cases directly attributable to dance halls; one was that of a young man, well bred, and of good social standing in the community, who committed thefts of jewelry and pawned the same in order to obtain money to spend in the dance halls. The case of this young man is only a sample of several others. The evil influences of these halls seem very strong in the student community. The immoral effects of these places will be dealt with under "Crimes against public morals."

Crimes against property are due to several causes. In some cases they are due to lack of labor, to poverty on account of the past uprisings, the rinderpest, and bad crops; in other cases they are due to bad habits acquired from idleness, laziness, and lack of knowledge of responsibility, etc.

Pampanga.—In Pampanga, for example, the provincial fiscal states the following: "As a general rule, their principal causes are the lack of labor in which to be engaged, the scarcity and high prices of necessaries, especially of rice which is oftentimes sold at an excessively high rate during the rainy season, and finally the low price at which sugar is sold, upon the production and profit of which the economic condition of this province principally depends.

"In the commission of such crimes as robbery and theft, in general, and specially of carabaos, the customs, prejudices, and the mode of living of the inhabitants of this province undoubtedly exercise a great influence. For example, the general custom prevailing here is that after a farmer has finished all his work on the farm, he does not usually devote himself to any other work, but uselessly passes his time away waiting for the harvest season; and as regards the laborers, when they already have some money with which to pay for their necessaries, and to use in engaging in one kind of a vice or another, they do not generally work until they find themselves compelled by circumstances to do so."

Pangasinan.—The conclusions of the fiscal of Pangasinan are practically of the same tenor as those of the fiscal of Pampanga; that is, that robbery and theft of animals are committed from June to December; that the principal causes thereof are the poverty of the majority of the people and the absence of moral education among them, and he adds: "I say that poverty is the first, because after the rice-sowing season, during the months of June and July each year, the people do not generally engage in any kind of work to earn their living until the end of the harvest season in December or thereabouts, and in order to live in the meantime, they steal and rob anything that will satisfy their immediate wants, especially work animals, which they either sell in other places, or have ransomed by their owners; and secondly, the absence of moral education among the majority of the people of this province, since in committing said crimes, they do not think or consider that they commit a wrong to their fellow-citizens, or that they incur any responsibility under the law, but that they are simply guided by their needs and evil passions."

It is the opinion of said fiscal that "the custom of the majority of the people of this province of not engaging in any useful work to earn their living after the sowing season of rice is over," placing all their hopes in the coming harvest, exerts a great influence over their general conduct.

Occidental Negros.—The fiscal of Occidental Negros says that "at the beginning of the sugar crop a great number of laborers migrate from the Provinces of Antique, Capiz, and principally from the towns in the interior of Iloilo, some of whom return to their respective towns (these are the ones that have been good laborers and who have learned to economize), while the majority of them remain in these towns, homeless and unemployed, and, as a consequence, this horde of men without work, finding it necessary to earn their living in one way or another, begin to commit petty thefts, which compel them to leave the populous districts to conceal their misdemeanors and live unpunished, and afterwards organize small bands to engage in robbery."

Gambling also exercises a great influence; "this vice," adds the fiscal, "which is very common in this province, among the laboring classes, also gives rise in many cases to the commission of thefts, and in some cases to that of robberies, in order to obtain money with which to gamble."

Tayabas.—Sometimes thefts go unpunished for the reasons mentioned by the fiscal of Tayabas, who observes that "the offended parties, especially those living at a great distance from the capital, are somewhat backward in denouncing to the authorities, or to their agents, the thefts of which they have been the victims, in order that they may not afterwards have to appear before the court to testify. At other times, through fear of the reprisals of the robbers, they refuse to file criminal charges, and, of course, this encourages the horse and cattle thieves, and the robbers continue their operations. But I can not attribute this to the prejudices of the people of this province. The main reason, I believe, is the absence of adequate personal protection to the people living in

barrios far from the towns. It is also due to the omission in our laws of the provision for fees for witnesses testifying before the court in criminal cases. In this province, where the means of communication are very difficult, a witness living only in Calauag who may have to come to the capital to testify would need at least six days for the journey. If this witness's only property were the carabao stolen from him, it is easy to understand why he does not denounce the crime before the authorities. By doing so, he would have to leave his family, perhaps without support, besides having to pay his own traveling expenses and not being able to earn anything during his stay in the capital, and would probably fail to recover his animal, as often occurs. The foregoing example is only that of a witness living in Calauag. If the witness should be a resident of Guimayangan, Infanta, or Casiguran, it is difficult to estimate the number of days that would be needed for the entire journey coming to the capital and returning to said towns."

Cagayan and Isabela.—The impunity of the crimes of theft and robbery of work animals, in some instances, and the penalty, relatively small for certain violations of the law, are the causes that give stimulus to the offenders against the law. According to the fiscal of Cagayan and Isabela, the commission of the crime of theft and robbery in said provinces are due to the following causes: "The desire to obtain gain without sacrifice or effort, favored by defective education and intensified by bad examples; the hope of relative immunity or, at least, of the facility of escaping punishment, due to the difficulty in getting sufficient evidence proving quite beyond a reasonable doubt; and that even if the supposed thief is convicted, the penalty generally imposed is, at most, six months of *arresto mayor*, considering the almost insignificant value of the thing stolen. This punishment is certainly lighter than the lashes formerly inflicted upon such offenders, which, though disgraceful, was productive of positive results in securing the correction and reformation of such offenders, and served as a warning to others. This kind of punishment would not, of course, be tolerated at present, for it is incompatible with the present state of our civilization."

The number of thefts and robberies committed in Cagayan is, however, more than treble those committed in Isabela in proportion to the number of its inhabitants. The number of cases for *estafa* in said provinces is greater than the number of robberies.

Material prosperity in Cagayan and Isabela accounts for the fact that in said provinces very few crimes against property have been committed. Of the 132,532 inhabitants of the Province of Cagayan, 75,410 are engaged in gathering tobacco leaves; and the rest of the inhabitants are engaged in the cultivation and production of rice, cutting lumber, rattans, the manufacture of distilled spirits, fishing, and in the construction of ships. Within a period of five years, to wit, 1903-1908, there were eleven persons accused of vagrancy in Cagayan and nine of them were discharged.

But the economic prosperity of Isabela is even greater than Cagayan; of the 88,793 inhabitants of this province, all but 3,817 are engaged in

the cultivation and production of tobacco, superior in kind to that produced in Cagayan. And for this reason the number of robberies committed in Isabela is very much smaller than the number committed in Cagayan.

Ilocos Norte.—In Ilocos Norte there were 168 cases of thefts with 354 defendants, and 53 cases of robberies with 159 defendants during the last five years. According to the fiscal of this province, the reasons for their commission are “the idleness on the part of some of the ignorant class, the love of gain of the middle class, and principally the ignorance which keeps them from discerning and considering the importance of their acts.”

Nueva Ecija and Tarlac.—The fiscal of Nueva Ecija and Tarlac says: “I believe that the principal cause for the commission of the crimes against property (*robo en cuadrilla*, theft and robbery) is the scarcity of food in these provinces, due to the deplorable condition of agriculture on account of lack of work animals, which becomes more marked during the months of August, September, and October of each year. The crime most frequently committed is *robo en cuadrilla*, because in the commission of this crime there is greater impunity and chance of success on the part of the offenders; and, besides, this is still a remnant of the late revolution. Theft of work animals is also committed with great frequency during the months of April and May, because they only use them in their work on the farms.”

Batangas.—The fiscal of Batangas says that “it may be positively stated that the crimes most frequently committed are theft and robbery; and that it should be noted that 95 per cent of the thefts have been committed on work animals, although it is different as regards robbery, which is generally committed on money or other things of value.

“It is a general belief here that the principal cause for the commission of these crimes is the economic condition of the province, which is very deplorable indeed, but said belief does not seem reasonable, for the reason that, during the Spanish régime, when the province was prosperous and rich, the number of such crimes committed in the province was proportionally greater than to-day.” The diminution of criminality in said province is, in his opinion, due to “the higher education of the present generation compared with the former” and not to any economic causes. If we should attribute the criminality of said province to its unfavorable economic condition, then it should be greater now than before.

In speaking of theft, said fiscal of Batangas says: “I must call your attention to the fact that about 50 per cent do not appear in the statistics, for the reason that they could not be denounced and prosecuted either on account of lack of sufficient evidence or because their authors were not known; and the number of thefts appearing in statistics is not therefore the exact number of that crime actually committed in the province.”

Cavite.—“The lack of resources, the scarcity of food, and the misery felt in every town during the months the farms are being worked and

the rice planted, are the causes for the commission of *robos en cuadrilla* and theft of work animals in the Province of Cavite," according to the fiscal of said province. He observes in this connection that during said period when work animals are used principally on the farms and left there after the day's work they are stolen; and after the rice harvest season said work animals are taken back to the towns by their respective owners.

"The frequency of the commission of these crimes," he declares, "is due to a great extent to the protection enjoyed by the persons responsible for said crimes. This protection has been extended to them by influential residents of this province, by saving them from the punishment due them, sometimes by using pressure on the offended parties themselves in order that they should not present their complaints to the authorities; and, at other times, by also using pressure on the witnesses for the prosecution, to prevent, their testifying as to the truth of the matter. This custom, one of the manifestations of bossism, has been used as a means of preserving their evil power and influence in the different towns."

In conclusion the fiscal of Cavite adds: "There also exist among a great many people—the most ignorant and numerous of the province—the prejudice and belief that the poor do not obtain justice or the due reparation for the wrongs suffered by them; and that without money they will not find anyone to defend them or to protect their rights. This baseless belief has caused the commission of many crimes."

Bulacan.—The fiscal of Bulacan declares that the topographical condition of the province, the system of rural settlement, and the mode of living of those far from the populous settlements are potent factors in the commission of crimes of theft and robbery.

In the provinces sparsely settled, where the towns are situated far apart, without roads or means of communication, and where the police force is small, and where there are floods during the rainy season, in such a way that there can not be any communication between them during said season, and being situated near the forests, the thefts of work animals are most flagrantly committed.

In the towns and barrios thus described, "the spirit of slovenliness and indolence predominate, aided by the ignorance of the people, who fear the reprisals of the outlaws and the revenge of the local *caciques* protecting these evil doers, by means of whom they can make a terrible manifestation of their power and influence, and acquire great quantities of booty. The secret of the power of the *cacique* lies in the efficacy of his protection and in his implacable enmity, and for the reason that the ignorant and poor people, by their instinct of self-preservation, conform themselves to the situation and submit to their influence and power."

As a general rule, "the animals are left in the care of young boys, who leave them to engage themselves in boyish games, and when the animals are taken home for the night, there are no corrals in which to put them, and even if there are, there is not anybody to watch them. The members of the band are unknown to the owners of the animals, and they are

usually from other provinces. The cattle thieves from Bulacan, for example, go to Nueva Ecija to commit thefts there; and those from Cavite come to Bulacan to carry on their operations. And if such thieves are from the province where they commit the crime, they either wear masks or make the owners of the cattle lie down on their stomachs so that these owners may not see them and identify them afterwards."

In some provinces, like Bulacan, Rizal, and Cavite, the bands of robbers and thieves have skillful leaders, and maintain a certain standard of discipline, and change and exchange their booties, oftentimes under notarial and official documents. Under assumed names they appear in the office of any notary public in Manila and make affidavits. And as the certificates of registration do not contain personal qualifications, the notary public can not identify them, even though they should be called to testify in court. By the time the owner of the stolen animal learns of its whereabouts, it has already been transferred by one person to another at least four times, and two of them made in good faith.

The fact that Act No. 1147 is not in force in the city of Manila is the reason why work animals of suspicious origin are registered in said city, and later the cattle thieves take their booties to other provinces where they find a good market for them, a fact which encourages them in committing the same crime over again.

Certain thefts of carabaos take place in Bulacan in this manner: "A farmer, for example, finds his female carabao missing; he goes to a famous soothsayer to locate its whereabouts; this soothsayer talks to the thieves, and, for a sum fixed by them, they agree to deliver the animal to the owner; then the owner is told that by the payment of said sum (making him understand that it will be spent in looking for the animal, which is perhaps quite probable) the animal will undoubtedly be found. The owner gives the money, generally one-third or one-half of the value of the carabao. And, lo! as if by enchantment, a few hours afterwards, two days at most, the fortunate owner finds his animal quietly grazing on a farm, or tied to a tree in a near-by forest. Thereafter not the slightest vestige of the theft remains; and the owner, grateful for the services of the man that had unselfishly aided him, would neither denounce him before the authorities nor testify against him or against the person that he might point out."

But far more important than the thefts of animals is the ridiculously great number of thefts committed daily on the farms before and after the end of the harvest season, and the fiscal makes the following observation:

"While rice is ripening, there are many people who stealthily mow it to make rice flakes called '*pinipig*' if the rice happens to be the kind of which such flakes can be made (*maladkit*), or to eat it if the rice happens to be of the ordinary kind. Harvest comes, and the harvesters are oftentimes not satisfied with the part they receive as their share according to the custom of the place, but daily commit thefts, taking with them handfuls of the crop. During the thrashing, before the

customary partition between the landowners and tenants has been made, thefts committed by the latter are almost of hourly occurrence. This is certainly due to a certain extent to the presence of peddlers selling salt, cigarettes, matches, dried fish, etc., which they exchange with the tenant for rice belonging to the landowner." What happens on sugar plantations is explained by the same fiscal as follows: "While the sugar cane is still standing, petty thefts are committed again and again, and sometimes such is the impudence of the thieves that when they are caught or surprised in the act of stealing, not only do they become insolent to the agent or the owner himself, but sometimes resort to terrible kinds of revenge, one of which is by setting fire to the sugar plantation. And, at other times, while the sugar is in the process of manufacture, pieces of bamboo purposely made for molasses are very frequently stolen from the *carras*, and the owner, being unable to put a stop to such a practice, becomes thereby greatly discouraged." The effect of such a pernicious practice on the development of agriculture can easily be imagined. Beset by hard times, rinderpest, and the necessary increase in taxation, our agricultural producers verge on the point of desperation when they find their year's crop either gradually stolen or entirely destroyed.

Thefts committed on lands surrounded by fences where there are mango, santol, tamarind trees, or pineapples, etc., are not less frequent. The same happens to fisheries. This is due, in most cases, to the utter ignorance of the great majority of the population of certain towns about the rights of property. The lower classes, so called, consider their neighbor's property their own, whenever they should need it.

The thefts described above are not among the ones generally tried, even in the courts of the justices of the peace, because the suppression of said crimes belongs to a good municipal or rural police system rather than to the courts of justice.

Other provinces.—It may be stated that poverty, in particular, and also gambling are the foremost factors in the crimes of theft, robbery, and *estafa*. Thus, the fiscal of Antique believes that the principal cause of these crimes is the rinderpest; according to the fiscal of Surigao, Misamis, and Agusan, it is vagrancy; according to the fiscal of Ilocos Sur, it is poverty; according to the fiscal of La Union, the causes are poverty and gambling; according to the fiscal of Ambos Camarines, they are poverty, scarcity of labor, and gambling; according to the fiscal of Sorsogon, they are poverty and scarcity of work animals; and in the opinion of the fiscal of Iloilo, the principal causes for the commission of such crimes in that province are "the deplorable economic condition of the province; since the landowners have neither money, work animals, nor machinery to use on their farms, nor any system of irrigation, they are not only unable to improve the condition of their farms, but also to carry on the cultivation of their already barren fields."

Said fiscal of Iloilo adds: "Rice, which is the principal food of the people of this province, the excess of the production of which was formerly exported, is not produced at present in the same quantity as before,

and in order to cover a considerable deficit, the province has to consume rice imported from Saigon, the importation of which exceeds the sum of ₱1,000,000 annually."

(b) ESTAFA.

Bohol.—As regards the crime of *estafa*, the fiscal of Bohol says that "undoubtedly, it is the crime most frequently committed, but it seldom reaches the court. The masses of the people of Bohol are, as a general rule, ignorant and credulous. There are many impostors who, availing themselves of the power they once had during the revolution, make the people believe that they still retain such power. It happens that these titled counselors, by means of alluring promises, induce the ignorant and the poor to register their cattle and lands in their names, telling them that by thus recording their property in the name of some powerful person they would never lose it, which is nothing more than a trick to lead their victims into their claws; and after the lapse of a few years they deprive those ignorant and poor people of their lawful property." Taking advantage of the fanaticism of the ignorant masses, "they collect contributions for the purpose of building a chapel, but more than one-half of the funds so collected, if not all, goes to fill their pockets." This chapel, furthermore, "serves as a pretext for them to be always in communication with the people, in order to make the latter always ready to follow their deceptive directions. The man that directs them takes advantage of their ignorance and submission by asking them to sell him their products at prices almost unimaginable. For instance, ten cocoanuts are sold for 1 centavo, ten eggs for the same price, 2 centavos for one chicken, 50 centavos for one quarter of hemp, as an *aid* toward the maintenance of the titled counselor, in exchange for advice which is nothing more than a repetition of what is common."

"I have tried to work for them," the same fiscal continues, "telling them that those counselors only try to fatten themselves on their ignorance, but these people show such a blind faith in them that nobody can persuade them that they are being fleeced out of their money; and when I tried to investigate the condition of their cattle and other property, registered in the name of the counselor, they told me that said cattle and property did not belong to them, but to the person protecting them. They even become stupid, denying everything, and willingly submit to the punishment inflicted on perjurers, provided they are not required to disclose the organization established by the speculator."

In the municipalities in the interior, there is another individual who has found another way of speculating, "he defends cases in the courts of the justices of the peace, raising questions of the possession of lands that have been occupied for many years, and the heedless litigants, assured by him that he would win their cases, pay exorbitant fees, consisting generally of a number of cattle. It is also said that he defends both parties, plaintiff and defendant."

In this connection said fiscal of Bohol remarks: "If the justices of the peace in said municipalities were intelligent men, of course, he would

not make anything, because he would not get the result anticipated by him; but as the case is, these justices of the peace do not even sufficiently understand the Spanish language, and the result is that said solicitor controls the decision of the court, and it is very clear, therefore, why he always gets a favorable decision, whether his claim is right or wrong. It is true that we may ask for the removal of the justice of the peace; but nothing will be gained thereby for the reason that those holding the office are only too glad to relinquish same, because they accept that position only because they believe until now that it is compulsory on their part." The latter portion of this fiscal's remarks can not be applied to any considerable number of justices of the peace. The personal observations of judges of Courts of First Instance show the contrary. The office of justice of the peace is highly solicited by the better classes in many cultured provinces.

In conclusion the said fiscal states:

"Some of the aggrieved parties appeal to the Court of First Instance; others do not because they have not money enough to meet the expenses of an appeal. It can not be doubted but that the Court of First Instance will reverse the sentence appealed from, but before said court holds its session, it would be too late, and the affair has perhaps been ended. In the meanwhile, nothing can be done against him, for the reason that the aggrieved parties, mistakenly believing that they will win in the Court of First Instance, in the interim refuse to disclose the fraud committed on them. The justices of the peace have been directed to collect internal-revenue taxes from those who make it a business to act as solicitors before admitting them as such. By this measure it is hoped to prevent, to a certain extent, their unjust speculation, but such individuals immediately pay the required fee. I believe that this measure produced a result contrary to what was expected because the ignorant people now believe that such solicitors are qualified lawyers, having license as a '*procurador judicial*.'"

Ambos Camarines.—"Confidence and credulity on the one hand, and ignorance and fear on the other," according to the fiscal of Ambos Camarines, "exercise a great influence in the commission of *estafa*. A man who can barely speak the Spanish language is considered in some towns, and almost in every barrio, a little less than a juriconsult. They consult him in everything—about their title deeds, their contracts relative to real estate, their probable rights in inheritance, and even about their illness. When they are sick, they are loath to call a physician that can cure them for one or two pesos; on the other hand, when summoned to appear in court they tremble with fear, and lose no time in selling the house in which they live, the only carabao they use in their work, and the last piece of land they have, which they had inherited from their forefathers, to pay for the services of an '*abogadillo*,' a pettifogging lawyer, who can do nothing in their defense. Many rascals, who, under other circumstances, would not be able to carry out their criminal designs, realize them with facility and frequency, taking advantage of the conditions stated above."

Bulacan.—*Estafa* and frauds have been committed, according to the fiscal of Bulacan, which are to be looked for uselessly in criminal statistics, because they do not even reach the courts of justice, or if they do, they are dismissed for lack of sufficient evidence; but in truth and in fact, they are settled by the parties without the knowledge and consent of the judge. The majority of these cases are tried in the courts of the justices of the peace, in view of the small value of the thing swindled. And the negotiations for the compromise begin from the day the complaint is filed and last until the end of the trial, which is oftentimes long enough for the parties to complete their compromises and adjustments. Having made the adjustments, “the witnesses testify in such a way, or against the terms of the complaint, that the justice must necessarily dismiss the case or acquit the accused.”

In those towns where the people enjoy material, industrial, and commercial advantages to a certain extent, the majority of the cases of *estafa* and frauds that occur do not reach the court. Such are, for instance, those occurring during the days cockfighting is allowed; frauds in the contract between artisans and owners of materials; the alterations in the substance, quantity, and quality of merchandise; and the fraudulent violations of commissions.

On cockfighting days, these deceits are generally committed in the adjustments of bets for a certain sum. One party will accept a bet when he can not meet the obligation, a fact discovered only when the loss takes place. How *estafas* are committed generally is explained at length by the said fiscal as follows: “Certain carpenters, stonecutters, and sawyers enter into contracts for the work of a building, and after receiving advances of money, go to another place with their tools, to repeat the same procedure, and fool and leave not only the persons with whom they have contracted but also the sellers of food-stuffs, cigarettes, and the many other things that in their haste they needed and obtained on credit, with the intention of cheating, and actually defrauding those who have trusted them. At best they are accompanied by one whom they call master, forming groups but without tools, which they have to be furnished with by the contractors, or sometimes they have a carpenter’s square, a saw, a chisel, whetstone, and one file to serve for five or six carpenters or sawyers.

“In the sales of rice, where the contracts have been made by *carraues* and for a good class of rice, it frequently happens that either the measure or the quality of the grain is altered, thus giving less, or mixing an inferior class of rice (*tuliapis*) with the superior class. In the sales of tobacco, as the price paid is for a certain quantity and quality in hands or bales of which nothing more than the samples have been seen, if the tobacco contracted for is first class, in making the delivery, second and third classes of tobacco are either introduced into or mixed with the first class. The same thing happens in the sale of sugar and other articles of commerce, sold mostly by retail, in view of the different classes which they have.

“In cases of commissions what frequently happens is that sets or

several pieces of jewelry are received by the commission merchant at a fixed value as the price of the jewels, upon condition that the profits are to be divided between said commission merchant and the principal. A certain period is fixed within which the sale or the return of the money realized from the sale, or of the jewelry itself in case it has not been sold, should be made. And the jewelry is either pawned or sold at a very low price by the commission merchant, retaining the money received for the jewelry pawned, or the proceeds from the sale made, or the jewelry itself. Similar frauds are daily committed by dealers in certain goods, of which the women are usually the victims, and also by retail merchants selling shoes, hats, harness, etc.

"After the rice has been gathered from the field, and while the grain is being cleaned on the thrashing floor, and the buyers take advantage of the low price of the products, deceits of the following description are frequently committed: Pedro delivers ₱1,000 to Juan, and the latter promises to deliver to the former 500 *caranes* of rice in May. If Juan can buy the rice at ₱1.75 or ₱1.95 per *cavan*, the difference accrues to his benefit. But the month of May comes, then another May, and Juan can neither deliver the rice contracted for, nor has he bought it. Frauds of this nature are of daily occurrence in the towns raising large quantities of rice, and in those towns where rice is sold at certain intervals, which are usually when there is a great demand for it on the part of the rice dealers, or when its price is high.

"Frauds are also committed by the purchaser in the sale of real estate subject to the right of redemption, and much more so on the part of the money lenders in cases of loans with real estate as security. The customary condition is that if the land is not redeemed within a certain period of time, the right of ownership over said land *ipso facto* vests in the purchaser and money lender. These contracts are executed with all the formalities, particularly the clause fixing the fatal period. Before the lapse of the period agreed upon, the owner either asks for an extension of time or redeems the land. The extension of time is verbally given by the purchaser without any witness whatever, but not in the case of redemption; and the purchaser persuades the owner more or less with these words: 'You fool, keep the money, engage in business and make the most of it. When you are already tired of making profits, then return it to me. I have a great confidence in you; as regards the repurchase, notwithstanding the terms of our public contract, you can make it at any time.' When these or similar words to the effect are not used, the purchaser conceals himself from the owner of the land until a long time has elapsed following the date the redemption was due, and then by means of some annotation in the registry of lands, the right of ownership over the land vests in said purchaser, and the owner begins to understand the trick of which he had been the victim: deprived of a piece of land worth ₱5,000, sold for only ₱500, ₱300, or ₱200.

"It should be stated that the deceits committed by making alterations in the substance, quality, and quantity of articles of all descriptions are generally committed by the Chinese, especially in the sale of

petroleum in cans, native wine, vinegar, etc., of which the purchasers have become easy victims on account of their apparent cheapness, even cheaper than in the city of Manila."

It is quite certain that frauds and deceits occur more frequently in those provinces somewhat advanced in industrial and commercial lines, and in those commercial transactions in which there is necessarily a greater necessity for establishing good credit, as, for instance, in the exportation of products like hemp and copra.

(c) UNLAWFUL ENTRY AND DETAINER, DAMAGES, AND ARSON.

In the entire Philippine Archipelago there were only 9 cases for unlawful entry and detainer, 34 for arson, and 77 for damages, for the year 1908. These three crimes, not unlike other crimes against property, are constantly diminishing in number. In fact, their annual average is too insignificant to deserve attention. (See Table No. IX.)

The little stability of ownership of property, and, above all, its uncertainty, and carelessness in the administration of estates, in general, and their sale or other disposition, either by acts *inter vivos* or by acts *mortis causa*, give rise not only to much litigation but also to damages to lands, to usurpations, and even to burnings of such properties.

The majority of cases for damages to property are caused by stray animals that enter neighboring estates and farms, destroying all that they trample down and eat. Burnings often occur on the yards of the farms during the thrashing season, which, of course, takes place during the dry season, when the north wind blows, and also when the straw is thoroughly dry. Burning plantations is sometimes resorted to as a personal revenge. The custom of making *cañigins* on rice plantations also gives rise to the spread of fire to neighboring lands. The travelers who cook their food on the roadsides where cogon grass abounds, or on bridges, and those people who build bonfires at nights to warm or amuse themselves, also cause fires starting from the bridges to the cogon fields, and then to the thrashing floors and the neighboring barrios.

CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.

1. Parricide.
2. Murder.
3. Homicide.
4. Personal injuries.
5. Assault and battery.
6. Infanticide.
7. Abortion.
8. Prize fighting.
9. Extortion.

Crimes against the person, chiefly those of assault and battery and homicide, are of an endemic character in Luzon as well as in the Visayan Islands, and two-thirds of the fiscals of the Archipelago declare that local drinks, such as *tuba*, cocoanut and nipa wine, and *basí*,¹ are mainly

¹ Fermented juice of sugar cane.

accountable for said crimes. During the hot or dry season a positive increase in these crimes is more noticeable in several provinces or districts. Their number is, however, greater in the Visayan Islands than in Luzon, and in the Islands of Antique and Cebu intoxication produces such a peculiar frenzy that the drinker becomes an irresponsible automaton.

Leyte.—"The causes are various and numerous," says the fiscal of Leyte, and he adds: "In the majority of cases the *tuba* (cocoanut distilled wine and fermented with barks of trees) is recognized as the principal cause of disputes which result in assault and battery. Of course, there are other motives connected with such quarrels, which often originate in controversies about property; but *tuba* is almost always the stimulus and promoter of this crime. As a rule, a native of Leyte is peaceful in character, but, if his ire is ever provoked and he decides to avenge an offense, he will seek in the *tuba* a stimulant to move his arm to strike; hence the Visayan expression *hangit*, used in contemplated quarrels, which means 'take a stimulant.'

"The habit of carrying weapons, such as knives, daggers, and bolos especially, all of which are designated with the generic name of *alam* (protection) when carried along for personal security and defense, and of offering *tuba* to any person, be he a friend or stranger, on almost all occasions, particularly at parties, feasts, and any other kind of entertainments, in my judgment, exert great influence or at least give rise to the commission of this crime. The first thing that a man takes with him when going to a party outside of the town or in isolated places (I mean the Filipino of the lower class) is a sharp weapon. Parties of this kind in which at least a dagger is not found hidden and carried by one of the guests, are very rare. Upon arrival of the guest at such entertainments he is offered a drink of *tuba*. This custom is so deeply rooted and well established that it is considered a duty of the guest to accept the offer; if he declines to drink, his refusal is taken as an offense which is interpreted as an act of scorn and contempt and sometimes results in hot discussions, often ending in personal injuries.

"*Tuba* is the favorite drink of the inhabitants of this province and these crimes are frequently committed during the months of June, July, and August."

Bulacan.—Although not so frequently as during the days of the Spanish régime, something similar to that described by the fiscal of Leyte occurs in certain barrios of the Province of Bulacan, particularly in the barrios of Malolos, according to Fiscal Santos. We quote the following from his report:

"Assault and battery and homicides usually originate in hot quarrels or brawls between persons who have drunk too much *tuba* or nipa wine, a popular drink in this province.

"During the Spanish régime, and when *tuba* was not yet a thing of the past, in the towns of Hagonoy, Paombong, and more particularly in the barrios of Malolos known as Santo Cristo, San Juan, and Atlag, there was not an evening, at 5 o'clock ordinarily, when the bridge in

the last-named barrio was not seen crowded with classic drinkers of *tuba*. Three drinkers are sufficient to finish the contents of a *tinaja*, or *hoya* containing from 6 to 7 *gantas*¹ crude and sour *tuba*, also called *balasubas*.

"Each person can drink as many as 14 *tabos*² of *tuba* with the use of an efficient stimulant called *pulutan* which is assorted in its composition. At times it is made of green banana fruits and heart of *papaya*, pounded with salt and vinegar and mixed with a handful of wild pepper; at other times it is made of crabs, especially salty or slightly boiled lobsters and snails, called *kuhol*, and small shrimps.

"Drinkers usually feel very liberal at the beginning, and pass on the drink to one another with mutual toasts. They get merry and talkative, and pity the one who declines a drink! A deadly stab awaits him. Each one carries with him a very sharp knife, three hands long, which they use for cutting the nipa's twig from which the *tuba* flows. The effects of this hodgepodge stimulant and the great quantity of *tuba* taken by these *maninguiteros* produce nausea; after 9 or 10 *tabos* they vomit what they have eaten and drunk, but they return to the task until they become like beasts and tumble on the ground in a heap.

"The effects of this drink among these wretches are noticeable. The first symptoms are boisterous merriment, tears of tenderness and exquisite sensitiveness, prone toward optimism, which later degenerates into a fastidious susceptibility, furious and murderous; then something like abstraction, indefinable melancholy, and, lastly, effects entirely brutal, nasty, and repugnant in character.

"The first effects are fatal and tend to crime. A simple failure to accept an invitation to drink to the health of the toaster results in stabbing. The hallowed expression of the Tagalog, *balát na* (defend yourself, there goes the blow), that a combatant addresses to his opponent is instantaneously followed by the stroke and does not give the latter time to defend himself.

"If there be young men in the jolly party, they form a gang and, because of love jealousies, they assault, wound, and kill those of another barrio, without animosity, hatred, or provocation whatsoever on the part of the injured parties. A simple invitation from the offended party to his fellows is sufficient to turn honest young men and good citizens into criminals and assassins.

"These invitations are also accountable for robberies *en cuadrilla* or with homicide. Sometimes the invited ones are ignorant of their destination and of their leader's purposes, and they only become aware of the latter's mischievous intent in the very act of the raid and plunder, when they are no longer able to withdraw, because they are *brave men, good friends*, etc. A harangue in this way from the inviter is sufficient when the passions are roused by the alcohol: 'My friends, I have been insulted; I am in a fix, do you want to help me, and save me.' And the invited ones, then and there, without even asking for

¹ Measure of capacity equivalent to 3 liters.

² Native vessel containing 1½ pints approximately.

the motive thereof, follow him, and raid whole barrios, and these men who up to the hour of the crime were model citizens, awake the next days as slayers first, and as robbers and professional bandits afterwards, due to the prosecutions of justice.

"*Tuba*, or wine, is not necessarily the direct cause of the crimes aforementioned, but it is the stimulant that makes these people meet at public places, cockpits, markets, and the *bantayanes* (lookouts), that promotes the formation of a guild to execute the plans of a criminal, and excites them to carry out evil designs shamelessly, and corrupts their consciences."

La Laguna.—"In the municipalities of Nagcarlan and San Pablo," the fiscal of La Laguna says, "there was not a week of the month during the Spanish sovereignty that 3 or 4 criminal charges for *lesiones graves* and homicide were not filed due to the effects of the cocoanut wine. But, nowadays, owing to the increase of taxation and the bad taste of the wine produced by the distilleries of Nagcarlan and Lilio, there are no consumers of this wine in La Laguna, and the same is exported to the Province of Batangas. Consequently crimes for assault and battery, and homicide are diminishing and have come to be only sporadic cases."

Pangasinan.—The fiscal of Pangasinan says: "The beverages usually taken by the inhabitants of this province are nipa wine and *basi*, which often exert great influence in the commission of the crimes of assault and battery and homicide, because, ordinarily, when these inhabitants meet at a place where they drink wine, or *basi*, they usually quarrel or raise disturbances, and as a result the crimes of assault and battery and homicide are committed."

Oriental Negros.—"The inhabitants of Dumaguete," the fiscal of Oriental Negros says, "when intoxicated, become talkative and discuss any question, however unimportant. Such discussions degenerate into quarrels and often result in personal injuries or even the death of some of the combatants. The native of Dumaguete is very fond of the beverage known as *tuba*."

Samar.—The fiscal of Samar says: "The native of this province is, as a general rule, of a peaceful character; but his temper is easily excited by a few drinks of either *anisado* or *tuba*. His temper once excited during the hot season, he would be incited to commit the crimes of assault and battery and homicide."

Cebu.—We read the following in the report of the fiscal of Cebu: "The beverage usually taken by the majority of the inhabitants of this province is *tuba*, a juice obtained by an incision in the cocoanut tree. This beverage is very foamy and, when taken in great quantity, produces an intoxication which amounts to madness and is the main cause of many crimes committed in this province, such as homicide, murder, and personal injuries."

Sorsogon and Masbate.—*Tuba* and native wine play a great part, according to the fiscal of Sorsogon and Masbate, "in the commission of the crimes of slander, assault and battery, and violations of ordinances" by the inhabitants of said province.

Antique.—The effects of the *tuba* beverage or cocoanut wine are certainly deadly, the fiscal of Antique reports, “because said beverage when taken in great quantity, as is usually done by the inhabitants of this province by reason of its being cheap, kills the moral sense in the man.” He further adds: “Ordinarily the inhabitants of this province, since the enactment of the Internal Revenue Law, which constitutes a powerful check against the sale of all liquors, but especially against Tanduay wine, fill the want of wine by taking *tuba* during the evenings, at the hour when said beverage is drawn out from the cocoanut trees. This beverage is usually taken with the so-called *sumsuman*, consisting of either cold salty fish or meat. As the general custom is to take said beverage either on the spot where it is produced, or at the town market, it happens that those localities become the meeting or gathering places of friends and *compadres*. They lecture, talk, and often discuss different matters at these meetings or gatherings. Hence it sometimes happens that, as a result of the heated discussion, they quarrel and come to blows.”

Capiz.—The fiscal of Capiz has the following to state:

“The crimes most frequently committed in the jurisdiction of this court are those of homicide, murder, and assault and battery. These crimes are generally committed from April to December.

“The causes of the commission of these crimes are, in the first place, intoxication, for this province abounds with *tuba*; it costs almost nothing, and many people of the interior towns live in the *nipales*, so that they have *tuba* within their reach at all hours of the day. The owners of said nipa plantations, since wine distilleries have been closed, pay little attention to their plantations and leave them to the care of their watchmen or *encargados*, who with other persons avail themselves of the *tuba* without or occasionally with the knowledge, of the owners.

“In the second place, the habit of the poor people of the interior towns of carrying a bolo at the waist from morning till night, and even when intoxicated, results in the frequent use of this weapon even in the most trivial differences. So it is that many of the crimes of homicide and assault and battery committed in this province are due only to insignificant questions or resentments, and at times the cause is not even known. In the third place, there is the lack of instruction of those living outside of the towns, or in the mountains, in the principles of justice. They want to settle their quarrels by means of the bolo, not knowing any different form of adjusting their controversies; they do not know how to resort to the courts of justice to settle their grievances.”

Ilocos Norte.—The fiscal of Ilocos Norte is of the opinion that the main causes of murders, homicides, and *lesiones* that frequently occur in his province are jealousy and intoxication, which usually originate from entertainments which the country people are fond of giving when they hold christenings and marriage ceremonies, and anniversaries of the deaths of their relatives, and to which causes he adds “the ignorance of the people, who are unable to judge and estimate the importance of their actions.”

Other provinces.—In conclusion, it may be stated that local beverages are the potent factors in the commission of crimes against the person. The fiscals of the provinces of Ambos Camarines, Ilocos Sur, Surigao, Misamis and Agusan, Cagayan and Isabela, Union, Bohol, Iloilo, and Occidental Negros are unanimous in their opinion that local beverages are the main cause of crimes against the person, especially those of assault and battery and homicide. "There is no private or public meeting, *election meetings especially*," says the fiscal of Isabela, "and receptions on the occasion of christenings, marriages, and funeral ceremonies, when members of the party, intoxicated by the beverages, do not get joyful and, sometimes, troublesome, often ending in free-for-all fights." The registered number of crimes against the person, by provinces, shows Occidental Negros at the head of the list (see Table No. XVI), with an annual average of 95 cases; Pangasinan follows next with 86, and Leyte, Manila, and Iloilo with an annual average of 65, 58, and 57, respectively. The foregoing provinces registered the greatest number of crimes during the quinquennial period ending in 1908.

The total number of crimes against the person registered for each of the said provinces for the past five years is as follows: Occidental Negros, 477; Pangasinan, 432; Leyte, 326; Manila, 290; and Iloilo, 279.

In the registered number of persons accused for these crimes for last year there was a decrease of 50 per cent in Leyte and 35 per cent in Iloilo, while Pangasinan and Manila increased 15 per cent and 20 per cent, respectively. Occidental Negros remained stationary.

SUICIDE CASES.

Our Penal Code provides the penalty for those who give assistance to another to commit suicide. This is the only provision in our penal laws regarding suicide. The reports of provincial fiscals make no mention of suicide, inasmuch as their investigation belongs to the health authorities and not to the Bureau of Justice.

However, the importance of the study of suicide cases in a criminal report is beyond question, and, following the well-established practice, brief remarks on such cases are herewith included under "Crimes against the person."

Table No. XXXII shows the registered number of suicides during the last five years in the various provinces. From this table it appears that Cebu has maintained the highest annual average from 1904 to 1907, with a total of 272 cases. Last year this province did not register a single suicide. The Province of Pangasinan, as in nearly all the statistics, occupies the second place in the number of suicides, with an annual average of 24 cases, 50 per cent less than Cebu. Capiz is third in the list with an annual average of 23 cases. The number of suicides registered in Manila appears in a separate list (see Table No. XXXIII), showing an annual average of 4 cases, much below the general average for the provinces. The number of suicides in the provinces can not be considered quite accurate.

Table No. XXXII, containing the registered number of cases of suicide in the Philippines, was secured from the Bureau of Health. In connection therewith Dr. Victor G. Heiser makes the following statement:

"The figures have been taken from the statistical and sanitary reports rendered by the district health officers, which are in turn prepared from the consolidated reports submitted by the presidents of municipal boards of health. This explanation is necessary in order to draw your attention to the fact that the statistics are not as accurate as could be desired. It sometimes happens that deaths from accident or casualty are included with suicides. These errors can be explained if we consider on the one hand the meager knowledge of most of the presidents of municipal boards of health, and take into account on the other that certificates of death are frequently signed or approved by coroners or justices of the peace before an accurate diagnosis is available, and that these latter certificates are the ones that find their way into the mortality records."

Taking the figures furnished by the Bureau of Health as correct, there would be 3.62 suicides in every 100,000 inhabitants, relatively small compared with other countries.

CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS.

1. Adultery.
2. Rape and unchaste practices.
3. Abduction.
4. Seduction and corruption of minors.
5. Bigamy and public scandal.

From the year 1903 until 1907 crimes against decency and public morals have been steadily decreasing. But in 1908 these crimes, without exception, made a sudden leap. Rape and adultery increased about 20 per cent over the previous year, while seduction, corruption of minors, abduction, bigamy, and public scandal increased about 5 per cent.

It must be remembered that in October of 1907, Act No. 1773 was enacted by the Philippine Commission, wherein it is provided that the crimes of adultery, rape, and abduction shall be prosecuted as public crimes. This Act, to a certain extent, increased the number of cases filed by provincial fiscals for such crimes. This same Act, however, is bound to result in a decrease in the number of these crimes. Section 2 thereof contains a most salutary provision, declaring that condonation or pardon by the aggrieved person, parents, or guardians of such person shall not extinguish the liability of the guilty person or persons.

Judging from the reports of the provincial fiscals, crimes against decency and public morals are more frequent in the Island of Luzon than in the Visayan Islands; and in the Island of Luzon they are more frequent in the Tagalog region than in any other region. Moreover, a cursory examination of Table No. XVII shows that of the four leading provinces in the number of crimes against public morals, three belong to the Island of Luzon, namely, Pangasinan, Manila, and La Laguna,

with an annual average of 56, 45, and 41, respectively. Outside of the foregoing, the Province of Occidental Negros is the only one in the list which appears with any considerable number of cases, with an annual average of 45, or exactly identical with the recorded average for the city of Manila.

These crimes are due to a variety of causes which are worthy of a careful examination, and no definite period can be fixed as to their commission:

Manila.—The report of the prosecuting attorney's office for the city of Manila states that the crimes of adultery and rape are of most frequent occurrence in the capital, in spite of the fact that official records show that theft and robbery have the greatest number. This is due to the difficulty of obtaining sufficient evidence to warrant the conviction of parties accused of crimes of adultery and rape.

With reference to the dance halls as sources of crimes, Mr. Zaragoza has the following to state:

"The dance halls have been the main cause of the ruin of many girls. My experience has convinced me that many of these girls enter the threshold of dance halls when they are still innocent and pure. Most of these unfortunate young women become professional dancers either through want of pecuniary resources or as a result of a quarrel with their parents. And afterwards either by the evil company of the women of the underworld, or through constant association with the guests of such places, they fall into the hands of men who deceive them with alluring promises. The first fall marks their downward career."

The pernicious effects of the so-called dance halls upon public morals is further emphasized by the statement of said official that in these halls crimes of adultery are often committed, by women frequenting such places with the consent of their husbands who are lured by good returns. It is not unusual to see a wife, compelled by circumstances or even by her husband to earn a living in a dance hall, enticed by perverted minds who prey upon woman's honor; and to see the wife violate the sacredness of her home just because the evil temptations of her surroundings prove too strong for her frail and sensitive mind. For the proper protection of society against criminality, remedial or preventive penal laws are inadequate, whenever elimination of the sources of crimes is possible.

Rizal.—"The crimes against chastity," says the fiscal of Rizal Province, "have their seat in the sexual passions of man unchecked by education, morality, and religion. His sensual appetite once excited, the uncultured man gives way to his passions and makes use of force and violence to gratify his lewd desires." According to said fiscal there is no definite time in the year in which any crimes are committed more frequently, "nor can the criminal have any favorite time during the year to carry out his evil instincts. The crimes against property, against the person, and against chastity are occasional, and they are committed when favorable circumstances for their execution present themselves."

La Laguna.—The fiscal of the Province of La Laguna points out

adultery and abduction as the crimes that are mostly committed in his district. The want of morality and education in the wrongdoers is the cause of the crime of adultery; and to the carelessness of parents, and the physiological condition of the individual is due the crime of abduction. Among the staple foods of the inhabitants of said province fish stands in the first place. Crimes are mostly committed in the months of December, January, February, June, and July.

Occidental Negros.—In Occidental Negros local conditions seem to be the chief causes of the crimes against chastity, which are designated as being the most frequent in said province, in the same categorical line as crimes against property and person.

They are mostly committed at the time “of the cutting of the sugarcane, and particularly at the rice harvest time—from November to April—owing to the fact that during the sugarcane grinding season a great number of laborers are gathered on the estates with their families, who live in crowded and narrow dwellings. The same thing happens during the rice harvest season, at which time it is customary for whole families to emigrate from one town to another to help in the work for a little share in the crop allowed them by the landlord; these families live in the small dwellings of the people around the place where the harvesting is being done, and there they remain until the work is completed.

“In said dwellings, which would hardly hold 3 or 4 persons, 3 or 4 families live and sleep closely and promiscuously, there being no separation of men from women, of the married from the unmarried, of old men from young men. As a result of the immorality growing out of this mode of living, the crimes of adultery, abduction, rape, and seduction are committed.”

La Union.—In the Province of La Union the crimes against chastity are the cause of the crimes against the person, including murder.

The fiscal of said province observes that “questions which arise from love-making and from whatever is done to women, either to protect their honor or to ruin their reputation, have had a great influence in the commission of crimes in this province. In the court of this province many cases of abduction, rape, seduction, and murder committed to protect the honor of wives were tried and determined.”

Cebu.—In Cebu, according to Mr. Sepúlveda, the crimes against chastity are not very frequent, like the crimes against the person and the crime of *estafa*, and he assigns as the cause of their commission “human passion and ignorance of the laws on the part of the majority of the inhabitants of this province.”

He fails to mention the section of the province where these crimes are oftentimes committed, or the time during which they are usually perpetrated. He observes, however, that April, May, August, and September are the months in which “the heat is mostly felt,” and is probably the period in which the crimes against chastity are committed.

Tayabas.—The fiscal of Tayabas reports that in the Island of Marinduque “the crimes against chastity, such as abduction, rape, and seduction” are the most frequent ones.

It will be noted that ignorance and chiefly the lack of moral education are a great incentive to passion which for want of a checking power becomes instantly a punishable act. Such is the conclusion reached by the fiscals as stated in their reports on this question. The fiscal of Rizal Province assigns the genital passions of the man without moral and religious culture as the cause of it; the fiscal of Laguna Province says it is illiteracy and immorality, and the carelessness of parents; the fiscal of Occidental Negros, the promiscuity of sexes among uneducated people; the fiscal of La Union Province, the prejudices and the mode of living of the inhabitants of his province; the fiscal of Cebu, human passions and ignorance; and the fiscal of Marinduque, the customs and way of living of the inhabitants of said province.

Bulacan.—"The old idea on the part of the men," says Fiscal Santos of Bulacan, "which makes them consider it a great honor to their sex to have the greatest number of victims among the opposite sex in love affairs, and the daring spirit awakened in them by the weakness of women, who, by a mistaken modesty, secretly give themselves up to the men, once they have been wronged, and prefer to suffer indefinitely than to allow the least publicity of their disgrace, whether voluntary or not, and to apply to the courts for the just punishment of the culprit, and the fear, furthermore, of what the people might say and of being turned into ridicule by defamers, are the chief elements which make up the pernicious custom in these crimes against chastity.

"And yet it is for these crimes that assault and battery, manslaughter, murder, and forcible entry of dwellings are committed, when the parents or relatives of girls who are caught unawares in a love interview in their homes fail to find a way of laying a charge against the suitor for the gravest crime possible. The crimes of calumny and contumely, damages to property, and all kinds of crimes that the desire of revenge might suggest to the offended parties, are also incidental to the crimes against chastity.

"The crimes against chastity are not confined to the lower class; they are also known among a certain number of the higher class who are not controlled by proper education and a sense of responsibility.

"Prejudice on the one hand, and impunity on the other, resulting from a provision of law in force on this matter until recently, must be borne in mind in considering the commission of these crimes.

"While it is not my desire to discuss here whether this custom is of a native or entirely Latin origin, yet I must say that almost the whole popular literature known as *corridos* and *awits* is erotic, and chivalrous and knavish beyond measure. It descended from so high a source as the famous *Burlador de Sevilla* or *Don Juan Tenorio*, and degenerated into *Don Juan Tiñoso* and others of its kind in its Malayan progeny.

"Nor has the popular religious literature redeemed the profane literature from its injurious effects. The poetical legend of Magdalen, the sinner, excites the imagination of the young Tagalog girl more than the equally poetical but more edifying legend of Magdalen, the penitent. While it is true that the customs of a people are not formed by popular

literature, yet it reflects the customs of that class of the people that finds pleasure in it and approves it, and its maxims are engrafted into its customs as regulators of its acts or as an explanation thereof.

“Not even the very popular *Florante* of Baltazar, the Tagalog poet, which is unquestionably a model of poetry, and whose chief aim is to spread good teachings for the youth and the citizen, was able to free itself from the pernicious influence of unwholesome eroticism. We see therein a father and a son, both excited by a hatred which impels the father to order the killing of his son, because the latter had the boldness to fall desperately in love with the same lady who wounded with love the heart of his father, who, in other respects, was a virtuous man. It is true that at the close everything seems to run smoothly, but the spell of love—whose power overcomes paternal affection and tramples upon that which is most sacred, even upon reason and kindness, and makes life a misery—remains, is born in the mind, quoted with delight, and is even advanced as a reason which exempts from, or at least mitigates, the responsibility for the punishable act resulting from such spell.

“Such is the tyrannical sway of this kind of literature, whose pernicious influence can be seen in the popular sayings from which customs are directly formed. Such for instance is the following: *Kun saan na dapa, doon magbabangon* (where the woman fell, there she must rise).

“With such a fatal submission, man gains courage, and at the first opportunity, and without any preliminary courting and introduction he rushes toward the woman, engages with her in a mortal struggle and by force succeeds in knowing her sexually. And if the attempt should have proved a failure, from causes beyond the control of the criminal’s will, he might subsequently succeed in possessing her bodily either with the acquiescence of the unfortunate woman or by consenting finally to marry him, though she should hate him from the bottom of her soul; for *where she fell, there she must rise*. And the woman, by an excess of a mistaken virtue or modesty, regards as a fall a mere kiss given to her. This happens particularly in Bataan, frequently in Bulacan, and sometimes in Nueva Ecija.”

As regards the prosecution of parties guilty of such crimes, said fiscal states:

“There is nothing to fear about parents or relatives prosecuting criminally the abductor or ravisher. He may be prosecuted and sentenced, but he will not suffer any penalty, or if he does it would not be much; for powerful influences, whether of persons of high birth, or parents, protectors, and friends of the injured party, will obtain pardon¹ from her, the customary pardon. The impunity of the offender is due also to the indigence of the injured woman, or to her desire of avoiding a greater scandal.

“For these reasons, an ignorant man can commit seduction, abduction, and other crimes against chastity, and even marry the proudest girl if she or her relatives and friends have not taken justice into their

¹ Under section 2 of Act No. 1773, enacted October, 1907, pardon or condonation by the aggrieved party no longer extinguishes the liability of the guilty person.

own hands by cutting with a dagger the thread of the daring lover's life. It is well to state that the virtue of the woman becomes triumphant at last in spite of the iniquity of the means and of the fact that no love relations preceded the marriage, because she always remains true and faithful to her imposed husband and fulfills her duties as a wife, with submission in the beginning, with love afterwards, a pure and, sometimes, happy love.

"The increase in the number of these crimes, according to the authorized opinions of some persons, is due to the great amount of mollusks and fish which the inhabitants of Bulacan, and particularly Bataan, generally eat. I do not know how far this opinion is true, which is also the opinion of some physicians with whom I have consulted. I remember that when Speaker Sergio Osmeña visited Malolos, in company with General Bandholtz, speaking of this class of crimes in the Visayan region, he said that they were frequent in the towns along the coast, and that this was probably due to the abundant quantity of mollusks and fish there, which constitute the staple food of the inhabitants of said towns."

Other provinces.—The daring of the men and the timidity of the women, chiefly among country women, are also to be observed in Nueva Ecija, Tarlac, and Cavite. The fiscal of Tarlac and Nueva Ecija states that "crimes against chastity are of frequent occurrence owing to the inborn timidity of country women, which makes the men more daring, and these women are generally the victims of this kind of crime."

In Cavite the timidity of the woman is taken advantage of by the bossism existing in said province to the extent of sacrificing her in order to show its power and influence. The following is cited as an illustration by the provincial fiscal of Cavite:

"A young girl was abducted and ravished. A complaint was filed in the court of the justice of the peace, and in the course of the preliminary investigation the young girl gave a detailed account of the abduction and rape to which she was subjected.

"The young girl reiterated in my office the statement made by her in the court of the justice of the peace; thereupon I filed an information in the Court of First Instance. At the trial of the case, the young girl testified in the direct examination to the rape committed on her person, giving all the details of the occurrence. At noon the court adjourned, and the examination of the young girl was resumed in the afternoon. In the cross-examination, in answer to the questions of the counsel for the defendants and of the judge, she testified that what she stated before under oath was not true and that as a matter of fact nothing was done to her by the defendants.

"In view of this testimony the defendants were acquitted of the charge of abduction and rape, and the complaining witness was prosecuted by me for perjury and sentenced to two years of imprisonment at one of the last sessions of the court in this month.

"This case shows how deeply rooted is *caciquismo* in this province. It did not hesitate to sacrifice a young girl in order to save the culprits and to show its power and influence."

MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES.¹

The 25 offenses enumerated in Table No. X (*supra*), under the general heading of "Miscellaneous crimes," may be said to be entirely new in Philippine penal laws.

Last year the total number of these crimes increased 50 per cent over the previous year. An examination of the statistics shows, however, that this extraordinary growth is due mainly to violations of the Opium and Gambling Laws. The number of violators of the Opium Law, increased 300 per cent in 1908, or from 186 in 1907 to 559 in 1908. For the purpose of more vigorously and effectively prosecuting violators of the Opium Law, this Office issued the following circular dated June 7, 1909, to all provincial fiscals:

"Your attention is invited to the provisions of Act No. 1910 amending the Opium Law, and fixing the minimum penalty at 300 pesos.

"The purpose of the law is the suppression of opium, and you are requested to do all in your power in compliance therewith, and, whenever possible, obtain from the court the maximum penalty in every case of violation of the Opium Law."

The provisions of the Opium Law are being strictly enforced. It is hoped that in the near future the opium dens and opium fiends will be greatly reduced in number, if not entirely eliminated.

The number of gambling cases was on the decline until 1906, but thereafter has been in the ascendancy. In 1908 it increased almost 100 per cent over the previous year's record.

Two other miscellaneous crimes deserve consideration, namely, violations of the Election Law and of the Internal Revenue Law. It is to be observed, in this connection, that the violations of the Election Law are due to ignorance among the masses of the provisions thereof, and the general procedure for the application of its provisions. In more enlightened countries violations of the electoral franchise occur as incidents to general disturbance of public peace and order; not so in the Philippine Islands, where elections are held without the least breach of peace and order. This statement is further supported by the experience of judges and provincial fiscals.

Considering therefore that the Election Law now in force is entirely new in oriental legislation, the frequent infringement of its provisions during the first year of its enforcement in the Philippines is quite logical and obvious.

The violations of Act No. 1189, entitled "The Internal Revenue Law," with respect to its provisions on the sale of wine, liquors, cigars, cigarettes, the use of opium, etc., are of daily occurrence. These misdemeanors do not appear more numerous in the statistics of the courts because of compromises permitted by law, and because the fiscal, authorized to bring action against the offenders, has an option as to whether he does it civilly or criminally. If the civil action be brought

¹ See list of "Miscellaneous crimes," Table No. X.

involving the amount of the penalty added to that of the unpaid license, it falls under the cognizance of the justice of the peace courts; there are rare instances in which these cases are ever taken up on appeal to the Court of First Instance. Most of these cases are terminated in the justice of the peace courts.

The impositions under this Act being on industries, its violations are committed necessarily not in farming but in industrial and commercial provinces.

Manila.—The office of the prosecuting attorney of the city of Manila reports that violators of the Opium Law have been so far the most numerous. However, the recent Law of Weights Measures daily fills the criminal records with offenders.

The violations of the Opium Law and the Law of Weights and Measures are committed mostly by Chinese.

Ambos Camarines.—The fiscal of Ambos Camarines reports:

“Beginning from the 1st of August, 1904, when Act No. 1189, called ‘The Internal Revenue Law,’ went into effect, to November 10, 1908, 52 cases for violations of said Act have been filed, not including other violations which, through settlement of some form or other in accordance with the same, were not recorded in the clerk of court’s office.

“This office has noticed that these misdemeanors are more frequent each day, increasing with each succeeding judicial session. Most of them consist in the selling of cigarettes, tobacco, wine made of fermented juice of the cocoanut, without the license which is required by said Act, and in using personal credentials issued to other persons and in erasing figures and names contained therein for the purpose of using them.”

The various ways in which the Internal Revenue Law is violated is explained by the said fiscal as follows:

“Many retail dealers in cigarettes, cigars, and wine pay their license for a period of three months on starting business. When the fee which corresponds to the second period of three months becomes due, as in said Act provided, either through negligence or ignorance they fail to pay the required fee, and thereupon they are seized by internal-revenue agents.

“The falsification of personal cedula is due in many cases to the similarity or equality of surnames. For instance, a man by the name of Pedro Galvante wishes to obtain a cedula for 1908, but has no cedula for the years 1906 and 1907. In order that a cedula for 1908 may be issued to him, he has to exhibit to the municipal treasurer the previous one for 1907; but not having the latter he has to buy it, exhibiting for that purpose that of 1906, and not having this either, he has to pay for the two previous years with an additional tax of 100 per cent. To avoid the delinquency tax, he prefers to obtain the actual or current cedula by other means. So he takes the cedula for 1907 of his brother or cousin by the name of Juan Galvante, erases the name ‘Juan,’ substituting for it that of ‘Pedro’; and, not suspecting that there is a record of the defaced cedula in the office of the municipal treasurer, he exhibits

it without any scruple to this official who, noticing the falsification committed in the number of the same, denounces the offense and seizes the forged cedula, which serves as a conclusive proof of the offense."

Bulacan.—The provincial fiscal of Bulacan states that there are two ways employed in the falsification of cedula in that province. Those who never bought a cedula, and have to collect bills against the Government or make transactions with the same, needing to exhibit one to the proper official, in order to avoid buying those of previous years with the additional 100 per cent penalty for delinquency, state in the cedula which they buy that they are only 18 years of age, although they may be 28 or 38 years of age. As the law prescribes that on attaining the age of 18 every male citizen should be provided with a cedula, it is clear that if he is only 18 years old the municipal treasurer would not ask for his cedula for the previous year. One year elapses and as it does not suit him to buy a new one, in order to be able to use the same, he erases the figure 1 and substitutes for it the figure 2 or 3, and thus he has 28 or 38 years of age. But as this will not exempt him from exhibiting that of last year and it is the practice with the municipal treasurers to look at the heading of the cedula, if it shows in handwriting the number of the previous one, the forger puts any conceivable number and thus considers the difficulty overcome. And with the greatest composure in the world he presents himself in the office of the treasurer to obtain the cedula for the second year, or exhibits his cedula to the proper officials, and then and there he is caught, his cedula confiscated and surrendered to the court.

Not all who carry falsified cedulas are authors of the falsification of figures. Many did not even intend to defraud the Government, but through negligence or because they did not see fit to buy cedulas within the time fixed by law, they applied to the municipal treasurers ready to pay all the penalties; and there they meet an impostor penman who writes for them their cedula with the age of 18 and charges them for the arrears. The same penman assumes charge of fixing their cedula for the following year, and if they fail to find him, having had an idea of what had been done, they themselves try to falsify, and thereupon they are caught.

The rigid enforcement of the provisions of Act No. 1761, which superseded Act No. 1461, and which went into effect on October 17, 1907, flooded the court records with opium cases. The purposes of this stringent Act were explained and the instructions from this Bureau given in the following circular, issued on October 29, 1907. The circular reads as follows:

"The purpose and intention of the Act is to absolutely suppress after March 1, 1908, the use of opium in the Philippine Islands except upon physician's prescription, and with this end in view to enforce as far as possible the gradual discontinuance of its use until said date. In order to accomplish the end in view you are earnestly requested to press to speedy trial and judgment all charges preferred against violators of the provisions of this law, in order to impress upon the users of opium

the fact that the Act is intended to be stringent and gradually prohibitive, and that after March 1, 1908, the use of opium will be practically abolished.

"In presenting cases under this Act to the court you are directed to call the attention of the court to the advisability of speedy determination of such cases in order that the best moral effect may be accomplished within the period ending February 28, 1908.

"Attention is invited to section 25 of the Act, whereunder opium cases may be compromised by the Collector of Internal Revenue with the approval of the Secretary of Finance and Justice, and in cases wherein great hardship would result to violators of this Act who are clearly guilty only through ignorance of the provisions of this law, owing to the tardiness of its general publication and circulation, you are advised that the Collector should be consulted with a view to effecting a compromise. And this last instruction is especially applicable to the provisions of sections 4, 5 (c), and 9 (c), whereunder it is realized that great hardship might be inflicted if the strict letter of the law is enforced as to these persons who violated the law in ignorance thereof and without the possibility of learning what are the provisions of the Act in question. However, this caution in regard to compromise is intended only to apply to those cases wherein great hardship would be inflicted as a result of ignorance of the law, and not to any violator of the law who knew or could have known the provisions of the law."

Notwithstanding its severity and the preference given to it by the court with regard to its disposal, there were hardly three or four fiscals who reported on the violations of this Act, owing, doubtless, to the small numerical importance of violators. The fiscal of Bulacan says that with the exception of a case tried in the Court of First Instance, in which the accused was a Filipino, in all other cases the accused were Chinese. The fiscal of Surigao, Misamis, and Agusan points out as the cause of these offenses "the inveterate custom of many who use such narcotics either as a vice or as remedy for their physical ailments."

Cagayan and Isabela.—But in Cagayan and Isabela of Luzon a considerable number of opium cases were registered, and Fiscal Nepomuceno states "that in Isabela the vice of opium smoking is more general than in Cagayan; since for the same length of time, and while her number of inhabitants is less, Isabela had 29 cases for violation of the Opium Law as against 15 cases which Cagayan recorded; although the latter had 27 cases for violation of the Internal Revenue Law, the former registered only 1. This is due to the fact that in Cagayan they distill more spirits, as they have plenty of areas given to the cultivation of nipa; whereas in Isabela they have none."

Illegal cockfights, or *topadas*, are usually conducted in barrios remote from the centers of population and beyond the vigilance of the municipal authorities. Cockfighting is a national sport and in spite of the stringency of the laws which regulate it, the offenders always find ways to elude them.

The improper means of which the municipalities formerly availed

themselves for the purpose of increasing the number of days in which cockfighting is allowed were to postpone or advance the *pintacasis* (patron saint's day), as the case warrants, or to insert them between two legal holidays. As a general rule, these *pintacasis* are observed on Thursdays and Mondays, so that they may have four days of cockfighting. If Wednesday is a legal holiday the *pintacasi* is made to fall on Thursday, thus the cockpit remains open for five consecutive days. If two towns are consolidated they have two *pintacasis*.

The holidays are observed pompously with the object of drawing *tahures* (professional gamblers) of note from various places. After the cockfighting is over, and while the young people dance and enjoy themselves, the *tahures* and those expressly invited indulge themselves in gambling in secluded apartments of the house.

The violations of the gambling and cockpit laws are the most numerous. The municipal authorities are incapable of putting a stop to these offenses on account of the many influences and interests which are at work and which are sometimes used to protect the lawbreakers. Moreover, professional gamblers are very good agents in canvassing votes during electoral campaigns, having numerous acquaintances and being thoroughly familiar with every nook and corner of the towns and barrios.

With respect to game laws, the violation thereof does not generally consist in hunting upon private estates without the consent of the owner. In the hilly towns or in those on the plains adjoining public forest wherein there is good hunting, chiefly deer, the game laws are often violated by hunters who set fire to *cogonales* (tall and filmy grass) and forests. And, except in the rainy season, these hunters disregard the time of the year and the condition of the animal, and they spear whatever they catch in their net, whether females in the period of conception or about to give birth or newly born. The meat of the deer, venison, is dried and afterwards taken to the market and constitutes a *modus vivendi* for the inhabitants of the above-mentioned towns.

The fraudulent use of trade-marks and unfair competition are mostly confined to the cigarette industry. For instance, Germinal or Sevillana cigarettes enjoy public favor and find ready market; it is an easy matter for certain tradesmen to have Germinal and Sevillana cigarette-cases made and then have them filled up with cigarettes of their own making or of another factory, of inferior quality, and offer them for sale. Crimes of this sort are generally committed by Chinese.

A case of note came before the courts of Manila not very long ago in which the party accused of fraudulent use of a trade-mark was a Chinaman. The cigarette which was enjoying the popular favor was the "La Patti" brand, showing a likeness of the famous diva. The Chinese placed in the market, and deceived the masses, a cigarette called "La Parte" with the trade-mark of a lady similar in every respect with the "La Patti" brand. The same has happened with many other articles of great public demand. The fraud is in almost every case committed by Chinese, who prosper by the ignorance of the masses.

CAUSES OF AND REMEDIES FOR THE MOST COMMON CRIMES.

As regards the factors or causes which either directly or indirectly influence the commission of the most common crimes, the statements of the provincial fiscals contain valuable data obtained from original investigation; and the diagnosis which they make of the evils existing in every locality is admirable indeed.

Having already stated in detail the causes of the common crimes against public order, and taking into consideration the remarkable decline of the number of such crimes, I deem it unnecessary to discuss this point any further. I shall now proceed to specify the causes of, and suggest some remedies for, the crimes against property, the person, and public morals.

(a) The unfavorable economic conditions, the scarcity of draft animals, bad crops, lack of work, the bad habits derived from idleness and ignorance of responsibility are the causes assigned for the commission of crimes against property. To these factors may also be added the topographical condition of the towns and barrios in the interior and the system of rural settlement brought about by the lack of means of communication. The lack of authority in the urban and rural settlements also favors the commission of the crimes of robbery and theft, especially during the rainy season.

It is believed that the organization of vigilance committees in the towns and barrios would in most cases prevent the perpetration of these crimes. Frequent inspection of the neighborhood roads and suspicious places would certainly diminish the number of highway robberies, brigandage, and those committed in isolated or uninhabited localities.

Ordinance No. 106 of the city of Manila, promulgated on November 20, 1908, relative to the registration and transfer of large cattle, has eliminated the difficulty noticed before, that the cattle thieves frequently used to bring to Manila draft animals of suspicious origin, record them by means of affidavits, and then take them to the provinces, where they found a good market. The legal doctrine that "the possession of animals which had been robbed or stolen carries with it the presumption that the possessor is the author of the robbery or theft committed, unless it satisfactorily appears that another was the one who had taken said animals," is effective, since it has done away with the necessity of introducing in many cases direct evidence against the robbers or thieves. To raise the penalty provided for such crimes would mean a fatal blow to the cattle thieves.

(b) The causes of crimes against the person are nearly always the emotional passions of man. Complaints about property or simple questions regarding boundaries oftentimes end in personal injuries and homicides. It is the unanimous opinion of the provincial fiscals that the nipa wine and fermented *tuba*, or sugar-cane juice called *lasi*, constitute a principal factor in the commission of these crimes.

As will be seen in Table No. V, crimes against the persons have notably decreased from 1903 to 1908, with the exceptions of personal injuries and assault and battery, which have remained stationary.

In the opinion of the Acting Collector of Internal Revenue,¹ the production of fermented drinks from *tuba*, nipa, and sugar-cane juice has considerably increased since the enactment of the Internal Revenue Law; and the only tax now imposed on said drinks is the license tax for the sale thereof, fixed by the municipal councils, which is certainly very low. Under the Penal Code intoxication is a mitigating circumstance when not habitual or when it is subsequent to the plan of committing a crime. But the Philippine Commission, undoubtedly considering the effects of *tuba* and *basí* on the social order rather than its physiological side, has enacted laws prohibiting under the penalty of fine or imprisonment the sale of the said drinks to the soldiers and marines of the United States Army and Navy in the Provinces of Cavite and Zambales, besides the general prohibition of the sale of intoxicating drinks within 2 miles of the military reservations. It is within the power of the municipalities to lend their aid in ameliorating existing conditions by adopting restrictive measures regarding the sale of such beverages.

(c) It may be stated generally that the intemperance and audacity of men, on the one hand, and the timidity of the native women, on the other, are the determining causes of the commission of the crimes of abduction and rape. The impunity of the guilty parties exerts an influence in the commission of such crimes; and this is fostered by the difficulty of securing sufficient evidence and by certain deeply seated local prejudices which nullify the intention of denouncing such acts before the courts of justice.

Almost all the provincial fiscals consider the timidity of native women as a circumstance encouraging the commission of crimes against public morals. If the provincial fiscals are not mistaken, I believe that this timidity will cease to be a source of danger to the fair sex, especially those of the laboring class, when education becomes more general and common among the girls.

According to Doctor Barrows, Director of Education,² the proportion of boys to girls in the public schools for the last four years has maintained a regular proportion of three boys to two girls. In 1907 the exact percentage was 38 per cent girls and 62 per cent boys; in 1908 it was 37½ per cent girls and 62½ per cent boys; in 1909, the last school year, out of 561,611 children in school 345,696 were boys and 215,915 were girls, or 38½ per cent girls and 61½ per cent boys. This was for all schools. The proportion of girls in intermediate and high schools alone is not nearly so great; for example, out of 18,502 intermediate pupils last year, 14,495 were boys and 4,007 girls; out of 1,810 secondary pupils, only 310 were young women.

With reference to the foregoing statistical data, it must be observed that the coeducational schools, according to Doctor Barrows—and he believes that it is also the opinion of the majority of the teachers—offer an opportunity to the young men and young women to learn to associate

¹ Letter dated July, 1909.

² Letter dated July 30, 1909.

with one another naturally and with decorum. He further states that the young men are better behaved and less given to improper language and conduct when associated with the young women in the same school and classes.

There was another circumstance which encouraged the criminals, and that was the timely pardon by the offended party in those crimes formerly called private. The intention of the Penal Code on this subject was reasonable, but the abuse of the pardon was such that it was frequently resorted to as a more or less profitable business proposition according to the means of the supposed offenders and to the ability of the persons who usually intervened in such transaction.

Act No. 1773 remedied this evil by making said crimes public crimes. This law has abolished the distinction between express and implied pardon, and the liability of the guilty person is extinguished only by his legal marriage to the offended party. This provision applies to all cases of rape, abduction, and seduction, and puts an end to the question as to whether or not the effect of the condonation or pardon is extended to the other participants in such crimes. At present the accused alone is favored by marriage with the offended party; the liability of the other participants, if any, is not extinguished, nor is the complaint dismissed as against them. This is an excellent measure, which will certainly prevent conspiracies to perpetrate these atrocious crimes.

In examining Table No. VIII, a certain increase in the crimes against public morals is noted, especially in that of abduction. Women, on account of their natural frailty, deserve greater protection. Lewd men as well as ravishers of minors should be punished with all severity and rigor. The penalty for the crimes of rape, abduction, and seduction should be increased as a necessary measure for the proper protection of society against this class of criminals.

The promiscuous life of the poorer classes in low and narrow dwellings may be added to the causes of crimes against public morals. The very insufficient space afforded by said dwellings, where parents, brothers, and sisters sleep together with friends and visitors on the same floor and in the same room, gives rise to carnal attempts and contributes to corruption of morals. The so-called dancing schools and brothels likewise exercise an influence in producing looseness in the customs of this people.

The attention of the municipalities should be invited to the urgent necessity of reforming such small dwellings and to regulate in a severe and restrictive manner the keeping and maintenance of houses of ill fame and dancing schools.

Adulterous unions, illegal marriages, as well as voluntary separations between married couples, are, in the majority of cases, the logical consequences of premature marriages entered into without the necessary and due consideration of the seriousness of the union; in such cases love for home and family can not of course be cultivated, and the happiness and future lives of the children become seriously injured without their fault by the conditions surrounding the parents.

The proposition that "among human actions, marriage is the most important and decisive of the happiness or misfortune of one's life" is no longer disputed. Nor is the proposition that "the decadence of the family is the primary cause of criminality" contested any longer. And in view of these truths, it therefore becomes necessary "to surround marriage with all kinds of precautions, for once the error is committed it is beyond reparation." This matter requires a careful study on the part of our thinking citizens and perhaps a timely exercise of the legislative power.

Among the causes mentioned by the provincial fiscals, the principal ones are laziness and ignorance, which bring about the gambling and drinking vices and form bad habits, nourishing the prejudices and fanaticism of the masses, which are always capable of being taken advantage of and used as an instrument by the wrongdoers. In my opinion there is only one remedy for all these evils—education. It is a principle of good government and sound policy that what is spent for the instruction of the masses means economy on the police force, spies, executioners, and penitentiary establishments for the correction of criminals. Furthermore it is of invaluable benefit to the community, for instead of being violently deprived of its members, it keeps them in honest work and for the accumulation of national wealth which contribute so much to national prosperity.

There are some criminologists, however, who maintain that instruction does not diminish criminality or make it disappear, and, in his work on "*Antropología criminal*," Mr. Carpena has gone so far as to state that "as civilization advances criminality increases; although the means by which to combat it abound." This diversity of opinions is due to the different senses in which the word "instruction" is used. I believe that the writers who have discussed and solved the question in its true light are Laurent and Lombroso. Laurent says: "It is very certain that superior instruction elevates the soul, ennobles the heart, and teaches one to render homage to the true and the beautiful. But, notwithstanding all this, it will be insufficient unless accompanied by moral education." Lombroso expresses himself in similar terms: "Knowledge which does not moralize the individual converts him into a criminal more refined, more ingenious, and more dangerous."

Certainly, popular instruction, to which I am referring, contains two directing forces—intellectual and moral. As the intellectual force of instruction enlightens the intelligence, its moral force purifies the customs and ennobles the feelings; it promotes civic virtues and destroys social vices, thus making the commission of crime less and less possible. A moral man has no criminal proclivities.

It is necessary therefore to extend the benefits of education to each and every one of the citizens; that education that inspires in the youth and in all the social classes the sanctity of labor, the love for our fellow-men, the respect for the rights and property of others, obedience to laws, respect for the authorities, the due performance of duty, self-denial in adversity, and self-restraint. In order to popularize moral

education, a knowledge of elementary rules of criminal law is indispensable, so as to prevent violation of its provisions, which oftener than not result from ignorance of the law.

The use in schoolrooms of a pamphlet containing the elementary and fundamental principles of penal law would produce the same beneficial results derived from the distribution of literature on hygiene to prevent the spread of contagious diseases. To place a general knowledge of our penal law within the reach of the laity, indigent poor, and the student community will go a great ways toward checking the progress of such crimes.

CONCLUSIONS RELATIVE TO CRIMINALITY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

To be able to set forth conclusions regarding the condition of criminality in the Philippines, it is necessary to consult the comparative statistical tables Nos. XLVII, XLVIII, and L for the four quinquenniums, 1870-1874, 1875-1879, 1883-1887, and 1903-1908, referring to the total number of crimes and persons accused and to the total number of those convicted of different crimes. An examination of said tables shows that during the first quinquennium the ratio of crimes committed was 7.88 per 10,000 inhabitants, 8.83 during the second, 7.63 during the third, and 6.64 during the last quinquennium. As regards the persons accused of the different crimes, Table No. XLIX shows a ratio of 12.42 per 10,000 inhabitants during the first quinquennium, 13.77 during the second, 12.50 during the third, and 9.63 during the fourth. With respect to the number of those convicted, who are the ones that can properly be called criminals, the proportion per 10,000 inhabitants, according to Table No. L, was 5.19 during the first quinquennium, 6.27 during the second, 4.94 during the third, and 3.90 during the fourth.

It therefore appears that judging the criminality in the Philippines either from the number of crimes or cases and of persons accused, or from the number of persons accused convicted by the courts of justice, the result of the comparison of the four quinquennial periods shows that the Filipinos, as a race, as General Sanger declared in the census of 1903, have no inclination to crime.

It is true that the crimes punished with *arresto mayor*, or imprisonment from one to six months, the cognizance of which formerly belonged to the Courts of First Instance, but now to the justice of the peace courts, were included in the statistics for the first three quinquennial periods and that formerly actions were instituted against unknown offenders, proceedings conducted against them, and judgments rendered against the same in their absence; but it is a fact that since the establishment of the present régime, numerous special laws have been enacted, which were therefore unknown, thus increasing the total number of persons accused annually by the addition of such offenders. During the quinquennium of 1903-1908, 3,977 persons were accused of violations of special laws,¹ 4,802 of *bundolerismo* (brigandage) (see Table No. XIII),

¹ See "Miscellaneous crimes," Table No. X.

and 1,033 of vagrancy (see Table No. XIV). These figures, when added to the grand total, should have produced an extraordinary increase, but, strange as it may seem, the result has been otherwise. The conclusions I herein set forth rest entirely upon the reliability of my original sources of information, namely, the Spanish judicial statistics and reports of clerks of courts. If the data furnished by the official Spanish records deserve any credit, then I may venture to state, as a final conclusion, that there has been an unquestionable decrease in the number of criminals during the quinquennial period ending in 1908, as compared with the total number of criminals for the three quinquennial periods of criminality during the past régime. (See Tables Nos. XLVII and XLVIII.) In my judgment, such decrease may be attributed, among others, to the following causes: (1) Increase in popular instruction which has developed a greater sense of responsibility; (2) the greater opportunities now offered to laborers to improve their condition; (3) the financial aid extended by the Government to impoverished provinces; (4) the greater impulse given to public works in times and places where an economic crisis exists; (5) the efficiency of the criminal procedure introduced by the American Government, according to which the persons accused can neither be tried without being heard, nor convicted, except by means of clear and conclusive evidence establishing guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, for the legal presumption is in favor of the innocence of the person accused.

It should be noted, however, that if we should examine the number of persons accused of all crimes, and especially of persons accused of crimes, committed against property, against the person, and against public morals (Tables Nos. XV, XVI, and XVII) during the quinquennium of 1903-1908, criminality in the Philippines reached its climax in 1903, declining steadily in the following years to arise again during the fiscal year 1907-8. I believe that the reason of this phenomenon lies in the revolutionary condition of the country during the last years of the Spanish sovereignty in these Islands and during the beginning of the present régime. We should also take into consideration above all that the political condition has given rise to the commission of political crimes such as rebellion, sedition, insurrection, conspiracy, and violation of the oath of allegiance—of which 1,960 persons were accused during the said quinquennium of 1903-1908. Even the crime of *bandolerismo* is an aftermath of the insurrection. The bands of brigands were in their origin no more than small fractions or remnants of the former revolutionists who had failed or refused to submit themselves to the newly constituted authorities. Brigandage carried with it murders, rapes, kidnapping, and pillaging, causing thereby a great number of convicts to be punished with the death penalty. Due to the late disturbances in this country, many towns were set on fire, large amounts of property destroyed, and commerce and agriculture paralyzed, thus necessarily producing scarcity of food, which is an active and powerful stimulant of the crimes against property. To make existing conditions worse, rinderpest appeared, carrying away most of the draft animals on the farms. Such was the demand

for draft animals on the part of the farmers and planters that carabaos reached excessively high prices, making the traffic thereof very profitable. This naturally served as a powerful incentive to the operations of the cattle-thieves, who, allured by such a profitable business, procured any kind of document to make their sales appear sufficient and valid, thus giving rise to the commission of falsification of documents. Fortunately, however, under the new law relative to registration of cattle, this evil is now gradually being eradicated.

The great majority of cases tried by the courts in 1903 belong to the class of crimes which I have just mentioned, and this explains the great number of accused and of those convicted of the different crimes that year. The decrease of criminality during the following years, declining to the average attained during the first three quinquennial periods corresponding to the past régime, is an argument in support of the foregoing statement.

As stated above, criminality in this country visibly decreased from 1903 to 1907, when once more it commenced to soar, although the increase was more apparent than real. The cause of the apparent growth in criminality during the latter years may be easily found in the fact that in October, 1907, the Gambling and Opium Laws became effective, which respectively produced 559 and 479 violators, and that in July and November of the same year, the first elections under the new Election Law were held, which also caused the prosecution of 200 individuals. The violators of the said laws reached a total of 1,238, which, deducted from 6,226, the number of persons accused for the fiscal year of 1907-8, leaves a residue less than 5,572, the total number of accused corresponding to the preceding fiscal year.

Thus we see that the increase of criminality noted during the years 1903 to 1907 is due to causes which were purely transitory, and not to a psychological condition revealing social perversity and degeneration. The general condition therefore is far from alarming, but rather constitutes a very encouraging fact of our present status.

It is gratifying to note the remarkable decrease in the number of crimes committed against the State. In 1903-4 a total of 1,139 persons were accused of such crimes. This was a necessary sequel to the wars of revolution. Political crimes are the product of chaotic conditions and internal political feuds. The Government fully understanding existing conditions and their direct causes, President Roosevelt, guided by a generous impulse toward the new wards of his country, proclaimed an amnesty on July 4, 1902. This opened the prison bars to many political prisoners who fought their own cause on the field of battle. And the President's action was fully justified in after years. In 1907, there were only 53 persons accused of crimes against the State, classified as follows: 6 for sedition, 46 for conspiracy, and 1 for violation of the oath of allegiance.

In the interval of four years, to wit, 1903 to 1907, the number of crimes committed by public officials decreased about 200 per cent, or from 324 in 1903 to 126 in 1907. Such figures speak for themselves.

They show that public affairs are being efficiently administered. For a time cases for embezzlement of public funds attained important proportions. It might be said in passing that in most cases such crimes are committed either by converting public funds under their charge to personal uses, or by unlawfully participating in public contracts. To obviate such conditions, strict enforcement of restrictive provisions were needed. Under Act No. 1740, any person having charge by reason of his office of public funds who fails to produce same upon demand made by duly authorized officers is presumed to have used such missing funds for personal ends. Provisions of this nature constitute a safeguard for the proper keeping of public funds and insure an honest and faithful discharge of the affairs of the Government.

It is difficult to determine the relative importance of conjugal conditions on criminality in our country, in view of the data given by Table No. XXXIX, from which I have taken the following proportions: In 1903 out of every 100 prisoners 47 were married and 53 single; in 1904 the proportion was 44 per cent married, 53 per cent single, and 3 per cent widowers and widows; in 1905, 45 per cent married, 50 per cent single, and 5 per cent widowers and widows; in 1906, 44 per cent married, 50 per cent single, and 6 per cent widowers and widows; and in 1907 the proportion was 46 per cent married, 48 per cent single, and 6 per cent widowers and widows. From these figures a slight difference is observed in favor of married people. Aside from very insignificant differences, however, it may be stated that criminality is equally divided among the married and unmarried population.

As regards illiteracy in connection with criminality, we have Tables Nos. XXXVI and XXXVII which give the following proportions: During the first quinquennium the proportion per every hundred persons accused was 22.23 per cent educated, 62.16 per cent illiterate, and 15.61 per cent with no records; during the second quinquennium the proportion was 18.05 per cent educated, 66.31 per cent illiterate, and 15.64 per cent without records; during the third quinquennium the proportion was 11.65 per cent educated, 73.98 per cent illiterate, and 14.37 per cent with no records; and during the last quinquennium out of every 100 prisoners in Bilibid Prison 63.16 per cent were educated and 36.84 per cent illiterate.

In respect to habitual criminals, the figures given by Table No. XL are so small that they do not constitute sufficient data to justify a definite conclusion. The greatest numbers are 335 and 166, which represent those that have been recidivists two and three times respectively during the quinquennial period of 1904-1908. The number of those who have been recidivists four times was 91 during the same period; that of those who have been such five times, 75; six times, 53; seven times, 30; eight times, 30; nine times, 23; and ten times, 11 during the same quinquennial period. The number of persons accused who have been convicted eleven times and upwards did not reach 10 during the same period; and it will also be noticed that there was one who had been a recidivist 53 times.

It should be stated, however, that in the majority of cases these recidivists have been such for misdemeanors and violations of municipal ordinances of the city of Manila.

An effort has been made to bring about the enactment of a law, defining an habitual criminal and providing the penalty for conviction of three times or more as an offense. But it would be difficult to consider recidivation as an action or omission independent of the offenses for which the person accused has been convicted, and on account of which recidivation his penalty has been aggravated; however, as one of the measures leading to the end desired by the proposed Act, it is suggested that Act No. 1533 be amended so as to exclude from the benefits thereof criminals convicted three or more times and subject them, after the expiration of their sentence, to the vigilance of municipal authorities for a period of time equal to their last term of imprisonment, imposing upon them the following conditions:

“First. To establish their residence and report the same to the authority immediately charged with their vigilance, and prohibiting the changing of said residence without the knowledge and consent in writing of the proper municipal officials;

“Second. To observe such rules of inspection as may be prescribed by competent authority; and

“Third. To engage in some work, art, industry or profession such as will furnish them a means of support.”

As regards the criminality among women, Table No. XXXVIII shows that during the first quinquennium the percentage of persons accused was 96.32 per cent males, and 3.68 per cent females; during the second quinquennium 96.41 per cent males and 3.59 per cent females; during the third quinquennium, 96.66 per cent males and 3.34 per cent females; while during the quinquennium from 1903 to 1908 the proportion was 93.79 per cent male accused and 6.21 per cent female accused. It must be observed that during the last quinquennium the proportion of females accused has increased, and that the principal crimes most frequently committed by them are adultery, *estafa*, *injuria*, personal injuries, and theft. (See Table No. LII.) Perhaps this is due to the greater demands of living at the present time. Notwithstanding the increase noted during the last quinquennium, it may be stated that criminality among women is so insignificant that there is only 0.60 female criminals for every 10,000 inhabitants; and if we should take as the basis the total number of civilized women, the proportion hardly reaches 1.31 for every 10,000 females.

With respect to juvenile offenders, we have the statistical data in Table No. XII. Although such figures are not as exact as might be desired, for the reason that the question whether or not the juvenile convicts should be sent to the asylums of the character of the Hospicio de San José is left to the discretion of the judges, I believe that they will throw sufficient light upon the actual juvenile criminality in the Philippine Islands. It should be noted that theft and vagrancy have

produced the greatest number of juvenile offenders, which is explained by the fact that the house servants by occupation furnish the greatest number of juvenile criminals, on account of the opportunity afforded by their employment to commit petty thefts. Fortunately for the Philippines, however, it may be stated that the number of juvenile criminals has not attained alarming proportions, due to the absence of the determining causes which exist in the large and thickly populated cities of Europe and America. During the years from 1906 to 1909, inclusive, only 291 boys and 29 girls from 4 to 18 years old were committed to the Hospicio de San José in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 1438.

In examining Table No. XXXV, it will be readily seen that of the prisoners committed, of those that have been dropped and have been in Bilibid Prison for five years, from 1904 to 1908, inclusive, the laboring class supplies the largest number of prison inmates, a total of 35,345, or an annual average of 7,069. The largest number of those imprisoned, committed, and dropped was in 1905, when 2,896 were in prison, 3,016 were committed and 3,873 were dropped. In numerical importance the drivers (*cocheros*) follow, whose total number during the said five years reached 4,008, and then the farmers, servants, clerks, fishermen, carpenters, seamen, laundresses, and merchants in the order named. Each and every class of these prisoners has exceeded one hundred more than once; either in prison, committed, or dropped. The great majority of these prisoners have committed misdemeanors and violations of municipal ordinances; and the figures given in Table No. XXXV clearly show that criminality is greater among the poorer classes than among the well-to-do class—a fact clearly showing the relation existing between criminality and poverty. Fortunately we have the Employer's Liability Act (No. 1874) which secures support for the families of workingmen when the latter have suffered any injury from accidents in their work, and also the law creating the Bureau of Labor, which has for its object the promotion of all kinds of legislation tending to improve the economic, social, intellectual, and moral conditions of laborers; and it is to be hoped that the efforts and suggestions of the said Bureau will materially decrease the criminality among the laboring class.

As has been said somewhere in this report, the crimes against the person, except that of personal injuries, have decreased during the last quinquennium, giving a ratio of 1.66 per 10,000 inhabitants. (See Table No. XLVIII.) With regard to the crimes of parricide, murder, manslaughter, and personal injuries, Tables Nos. XXI, XXII, XXIII, and XXIV give a ratio of 0.04, 0.40, 0.35, and 0.62, respectively, per 10,000 inhabitants. On the other hand, the crimes against public morals, generally speaking, have increased with a total ratio of 0.74 per 10,000 inhabitants. (See Table No. XLVIII.) With respect to the crimes of adultery, rape, abduction, and seduction, Tables Nos. XXV, XXVI, XXVII, and XXVIII, respectively, give a ratio of 0.22, 0.26, 0.18, and 0.06 per 10,000 inhabitants.

In conclusion, it may be stated that crimes against property constitute by far the greatest number, but that the ratio hardly reaches 2.75 for every 10,000 inhabitants during the quinquennium of 1903-1908; while that for robbery is 1.06, that for theft 1.09, and that for *estafa* 0.43. (See Tables Nos. XVIII, XIX, and XX.) Taking the total number of persons accused, including the foreigners who have violated our penal laws, the ratio only reaches 9.63 per 10,000 inhabitants. (See Table No. XLVIII.)

Respectfully submitted.

IGNACIO VILLAMOR, *Attorney-General*.

APPENDIX A.

INFLUENCE OF FOOD ON CRIMINALITY.

In order to determine the influence which food may have on criminality, this Office has requested the opinions of a number of professional men on the following questions:

“I. What influence has a vegetable diet on a person, as regards his morals?

“II. What nourishment makes an individual more inclined to commit crimes?

“III. Does living in the seacoast towns or in the inland country have any bearing on the disposition and habits of a person?

ANSWERS TO THE FIRST QUESTION.

Vegetable nourishment or diet, according to Dr. Dudley,¹ makes persons more amiable and less prone to fits of anger or to commit crimes and other excesses.

Dr. Hans Aron² says that a strictly vegetable or meat diet, or one of mixed food has practically no influence in determining the propensity of an individual to commit crimes or to influence his moral conduct or habits. A mixed diet is by far the better for any race. Persons of nervous temperament, predisposed to neurasthenia or epilepsy, should not eat great quantities of meat or other food stuffs which contain chemical combinations of a nature tending to intensify such conditions.

The “propensity of an individual to commit crimes” and his “moral conduct and habits” depend hardly at all upon his food, but rather upon his inherited tendencies and especially upon his environment. A vegetable diet, all things considered, is less exciting than an exclusively meat diet. Doctor Aron further states:

“The commission of crimes under the exciting effect of alcoholic drinks is well known and needs no comment. Strong tea and coffee and the use of strong tobacco may possibly be a determining factor in influencing certain individuals to the commission of crimes, or, rather, blunting their moral sensibilities to a point where their criminal instinct takes precedence over their moral training.

“A meat diet in large quantities, or very large quantities of other superfluous food, may possibly be of an exciting influence in the temperament of individuals.”

¹ Associate professor of surgery, Philippine Medical School.

² Assistant professor of physiology, Philippine Medical School.

Dr. Manuel Gómez¹ says that a vegetable diet "seems to influence favorably the moral conduct of an individual as regards his temperate habits, and such is the belief of those whose diet is chiefly vegetable."

Dr. Tranquilino González, of Iloilo, concurs in the opinion of Dr. Haus Aron, holding that a mixed diet is the best, and adds that "a strictly vegetable diet is utterly insufficient for a human being and results in weakness of the nervous centers and consequently of the encephalon.

"Therefore the physical functions suffer from degeneration which results in weakness of the brain, of various phases, ranging from semi-imbecility, or simple mental weakness, to imbecility and idiotism in its most acute stage.

"What has been stated above may be applied to the morals of an individual, which must necessarily experience a change of a degrading nature; because good morals requires that the psychical functions should be well-balanced."

From the foregoing it may be stated that a strictly vegetable diet has an influence on the morals of an individual, besides other causes which may have a bearing on it.

ANSWERS TO THE SECOND QUESTION.

Doctor Dudley says "that anger, mental excitement, etc., is more frequent and more easily aroused in those persons whose diet consists wholly, or in the greater part, of meat."

Doctor Gómez states that "the consensus of opinion is in favor of a meat diet." He believes, however, that "the influence which this class of diet has on an individual gives the same result as the other factors which lead to the commission of a crime."

Dr. Tranquilino Gonzalez dissents from the foregoing opinions, on the following grounds: "Taking it for granted that a vegetable diet has an influence on the ethics of an individual, as the source of psychical commotions, it should likewise be admitted that a vegetable diet is responsible for the individual's proneness to commit crimes.

"This leads us to the pathologic theory which deems criminality as a morbid condition or pathologic phenomenon. Such theory is upheld by such authors as Lombroso, Letourneau, and E. Ferry, who affirm the existence of a certain relation between criminality and insanity and assign the propensity to crime to moral aberration. Others, like Benedict, are not so radical in their theories, and believe that criminality is the result of neurasthenia; that is, the debility of the nervous system, which may be acquired or which may have existed from birth.

"Should it be true that there exists a relation among psychical commotions produced by depressive causes, such as alcoholism, the opium habit, syphilis, and tuberculosis, which must be the object of constant attention on the part of legislators, and to the extinction of which all

¹ Chief, statistical division, Bureau of Health.

sanitary measures are directed, and an insufficient vegetable diet being one of said causes, it can not be doubted that the same is more likely to produce a greater number of criminals than any other class of diet."

ANSWERS TO THE THIRD QUESTION.

In the opinion of Doctor Dudley, "people living along the coast are more likely to be peaceable, and those living in the interior, especially in the mountainous districts, warlike and savage."

Dr. Hans Aron states that he is unable to give any scientific answer, because the study of the influence of climate and locality (as regards the morals of an individual) is only beginning, and up to the present day investigators have not arrived at any definite results.

Doctor Gómez holds that "those living along the coast are generally energetic, brave, daring, loyal, sincere, and alert, while the traits of those living in the interior, having due regard to their respective ethnical groups, are exactly the opposite."

Doctor González says that "life on the seacoast has a remarkable influence on the physiological and psychological condition of an individual, and, consequently, on his disposition and morals." His discussion of the subject, in support of his conclusion, will be found to be very interesting. He says:

"There are several factors in the seacoast towns, contrary to conditions in the inland districts, which are responsible for the changes or alterations in the physiological and psychological conditions of the persons living there.

"These factors are (*a*) the air; (*b*) the water; (*c*) the class of diet; (*d*) the mode of living. Let us examine each one of them.

"(*a*) The sea air is different from that on the land by reason of its density, temperature, humidity, and composition, and has a very great influence on the physiology and psychology of an individual. By reason of its density, the pressure of the air along the coast is greater, hence the movements of a human body are easier and freer; there is more inclination to physical exercise, which is rather pleasant, since it develops the activity of the muscles. Its temperature is more constant or, in other words, it is less liable to sudden changes in places or localities situated on the coast, and such mildness of the temperature maintains the nervous system in a state of calmness, free from excitement. The humidity of sea air is ordinarily greater, hence breathing is easier, the tension and excitability of the nerves are less, there is a greater calmness of the mind, the individual become more cheerful, and the shocks in his nervous centers are less numerous. By reason of its composition the difference between the sea air and the air on land is even greater, because the former, besides containing more oxygen and less carbonic acid in a given volume, contains some ingredients not found in the land air, to wit, sodium chloride, iodine, bromine, and ozone in larger quantities, which makes it healthier as well as milder and less exciting.

"The sea air makes the temperament of persons living on the coast

well-balanced, it gives more vigor and energy to their muscles, and therefore they become more active for work and are of a better disposition.

“(b) The sea water not only saturates the air with the emanations of the above-mentioned substances, which by reason of this peculiar composition converts it into the so-called sea air, but by reason of said emanations, it changes the density, temperature, and humidity of the air, and gives it physio-therapeutical and psycho-therapeutical effects.

“The effects of sea water on a person living along the coast is not limited to the above; it should be remembered that he can without difficulty take sea baths, which tonify the system and strengthen the organism, and improve the physical as well as the moral condition of the individual, which may be observed in its more varied phases.

“(c) The inhabitants of the coast towns have a mixed diet, inasmuch as they have within their reach a variety of food stuffs, such as fish, mollusks, and crustacea, which they gather from the sea and its shores, besides the articles of food they find on land.

“The nutritive value of fish, mollusks, and crustacea is so high that, from the standpoint of their composition, it compares with that of meat, and this may be said especially of fish, on account of the albuminous substances they contain; this nutritive value becomes more enhanced in the crustacea, although they are less digestible.

“As a result of this class of diet, the inhabitants of the coast are physically and morally more vigorous, and for this reason, as well as for the causes already mentioned above, their characteristics are different from those living inland.

“(d) As to their mode of living, it is to be observed that persons living along the coast are generally, but specially the working people, devoted to following the sea and to fishing, which, apart from the influences of the atmosphere and the sea as above stated, invigorates the system and balances the functions of the mind, while the nerves are less excited, and hence they become more active for work and less inclined to procrastination and pillage.”

Although the investigations on the subject have not yet reached a definite conclusion, it may, nevertheless, be admitted as a reasonable hypothesis that food, local conditions, and other similar causes exercise an influence on the commission of certain crimes. From the standpoint of food, it may be stated that, although the Filipino people are poor, they are surrounded by the best conditions.

Since the Philippine Archipelago is composed of many Islands, with rivers having numerous tributaries, which, during the rainy season, spread over the fields, irrigating the lands already sown, in the meanwhile forming ponds (it is a well-known fact that large fish called *dalag* are oftentimes caught by the country people on their cultivated lands), and since the seacoasts and their adjoining plains are the regions most thickly populated, it may be stated that a great portion of the Filipinos eat various kinds of food. The railroad running through the provinces

of the Island of Luzon and some of the Visayan Islands are great distributors of meat and fish, while in those provinces distant from the railroad, and in the mountainous regions, large game may be found which can be killed with bow and arrow, and streams abound in fish. However, it may be stated that the indigent class of the north of Luzon and the population of interior towns are generally vegetarians.

CLIMATOLOGIC INFLUENCE ON CRIMINALITY.

That a more or less close relation exists between criminal impulses and the atmospheric changes is conceded by some authorities on criminality. Lacassagne and Ferri are of the opinion that crimes against the person increase as the temperature rises, and reach their climax during the summer, while the offenses against property prevail during the winter when poverty is mostly felt, the demand for alcoholic beverages is greater, and the commission of crimes is greatly favored by the long duration of nights.

Professor Mayo-Smith of Columbia University (New York) has the following to say:

"It is pretty well determined that crimes against the person are more numerous in summer than in winter; that crimes against property are more numerous in winter than in summer. Various reasons for this have been given. That such crimes against property, such as larceny, should be more frequent in winter than in summer may, perhaps, be explained by the greater pressure of economic wants in the cold season. But it is not easy to explain why crimes against the person, and especially those against morality, such as rape, should be more frequent in summer than in winter. Some authors ascribe it to the influence of the season, others to the greater opportunity, owing to the outdoor life of the agricultural population."¹

But Doctor Corre holds a contrary opinion. He states: "In my judgment, in an intertropical place with a high and uniform temperature, like Guadalupe, the heat enervates and weakens rather than stimulates and excites, and the organism seems to be born again into active life, exactly when such temperature turns up to be, if not the average, the minimum at least; cerebral energies are rendered torpid from June to November and are revived from December to May; with the colds of the first season, impulses are converted into criminal explosions among predisposed constitutions."

In so far as our country is concerned, it seems that the action of heat upon the human organism has something to do with crimes against the person which, according to the reports of the fiscals, are more frequently committed during the hot season, although no fixed months can be named when they take place. In Leyte, from June to August; in Pangasinan, from June to December; in Negros Occidental, from March to August; in Bohol, during the month of April; in Samar, from April

¹ Statistics and Sociology, page 271.

to August; in Union, from February to July; in Cebu, from April to September; and in Albay, from June to August.

It seems that the fall of the temperature likewise exerts influence in the commission of crimes against chastity; at least the greatest numbers of these crimes during the quinquennium of 1903-1908 correspond to the months of December and January.

Judging from the reports of the fiscals, thermometrical changes exert no influence in the commission of the crimes against property, with the exception of theft of work animals which generally occurs immediately before the sowing or planting season and during the interval between the planting and harvesting seasons when ordinarily the savings of the poorer classes, earned during the preceding year, have been exhausted. This is an extremely critical period both for the tenants and farmers, who are obliged to submit to the highly usurious demands of money-lenders, hence the Tagalog expression *kawitan palakol*, which means the suspension of agricultural labors which puts the farmer between the devil and the deep sea.

APPENDIX B.

LIST OF PROVINCIAL FISCALS WHO SUBMITTED REPORTS IN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS PROPOUNDED TO THEM.

Provinces.	Provincial fiscals.	Dates of reports.
1. Albay	Manuel V. del Rosario	Nov. 16, 1908
2. Ambos Camarines	Tomás Flordeliza	Nov. 10, 1908
3. Antique	Vicente Gella	Aug. 26, 1908
4. Batangas and Mindoro	Sofío Alandy	Dec. 26, 1908
5. Bohol	Andrés Borromeo ^a	Sept. 23, 1908
6. Bulacan	Epifanio de los Santos	Aug. 10, 1908
7. Capiz and Romblon	Marciano Borromeo	Dec. 28, 1908
8. Cavite and Bataan	Francisco Santamaria	Dec. 28, 1908
9. Cebu	Gavino Sepúlveda ^b	Oct. 9, 1908
10. Ilocos Norte	Pedro L. Valdés	Dec. 29, 1908
11. Ilocos Sur	Luis Encarnación	Oct. 30, 1908
12. Iloilo	Juan de León	Sept. 15, 1908
13. Isabela and Cagayan	Vicente Nepomuceno ^c	Oct. 21, 1908
14. La Laguna	Oscar Soriano	Aug. 26, 1908
15. Leyte	Norberto Romualdez	Aug. 20, 1908
16. Manila	Salvador Zaragoza (second assistant)	Jan. 18, 1909
17. Negros Occidental	Manuel Blanco ^d	Aug. 27, 1908
18. Negros Oriental	Conrado Barrios ^e	Sept. 14, 1908
19. Nueva Ecija and Tarlac	Santiago Lucero	Dec. 22, 1908
20. Pampanga	Martiniano M. Veloso	Aug. 21, 1908
21. Pangasinan	Román Espiritu	Sept. 5, 1908
22. Rizal	Higinio Benítez	Sept. 12, 1908
23. Samar	Emilio Araneta ^f	Sept. 29, 1908
24. Sorsogon	Patricio Bailón	Dec. 8, 1908
25. Surigao, Misamis, and Agusan	José de la Rama	Sept. 22, 1908
26. Tayabas	Cayo Alzona	Oct. 10, 1908
27. Union	Joaquín Baltazar	Oct. 6, 1908

^a Transferred to Cebu. Vacancy filled by appointment of Leopoldo Rovira.

^b Transferred to Occidental Negros.

^c Appointed judge-at-large.

^d Resigned; reappointed for Oriental Negros.

^e Transferred to Samar.

^f Transferred to Cagayan and Isabela.

LIST OF PHYSICIANS REQUESTED TO EXPRESS THEIR OPINIONS IN REGARD TO CERTAIN QUESTIONS.

1. Dr. Manuel Gomez, chief of statistical division, Bureau of Health, September 11, 1908 (1).

2. Dr. Hans Aron, assistant professor of physiology, Philippine Medical School, September 17, 1908 (2).

3. Dr. Tranquilino Gonzalez, practicing physician, Iloilo, P. I., September 22, 1908 (3).

4. Dr. F. W. Dudley, associate professor of surgery, Philippine Medical School, September 24, 1908 (4).

(1), (2), (3), and (4) are dates of letters.

LIST OF CLERKS OF COURTS WHO SUBMITTED REPORTS OF CRIMINAL CASES FILED IN THEIR RESPECTIVE COURTS.

Provinces.	Clerks of courts.	Dates of reports.
1. Albay	Pablo Firaza	Jan. 22, 1909
2. Ambos Camarines	Ludovico Arcjola	Jan. 4, 1909
3. Antique	Anacleto Jiménes	Dec. 29, 1908
4. Bataan	Luis Baltazar	Dec. 11, 1908
5. Batangas	Pedro Pastor	Dec. 11, 1908
6. Benguet	W. M. Brower	Dec. 31, 1908
7. Bohol	Margarito Torralba	Dec. 5, 1908
8. Bulacan	Arcadio Paguia	Jan. 14, 1909
9. Cagayan	Ricardo A. Tuyuan	Dec. 26, 1908
10. Capiz	Felipe Villasis	Dec. 28, 1908
11. Cavite	Ladislao Diwa	Jan. 6, 1909
12. Cebu	Pastor Saló	Dec. 6, 1908
13. Cotabato	Ignacio Ortuosto (deputy)	Jan. 15, 1909
14. Cuyo	Juan Gardiano (deputy)	Nov. 18, 1908
15. Dapitan	José Aseniero	Dec. 19, 1908
16. Davao	Felipe Fabian (deputy)	Dec. 3, 1908
17. Ilocos Norte	Vicente Llanes	Jan. 11, 1909
18. Ilocos Sur	Simeón Ramos	Jan. 14, 1909
19. Iloilo	Castor Benedicto	Jan. 12, 1909
20. Isabela	Francisco Táccad	Jan. 4, 1909
21. Jolo	Abundio Enrile (deputy)	Dec. 23, 1908
22. La Laguna	Francisco Alfonso	Dec. 15, 1908
23. Lanao	Estanislao Sanson	Dec. 22, 1908
24. Lepanto-Bontoc	Juaquin Avelino (deputy)	Dec. 31, 1908
25. Leyte	Juan Jamora	Dec. 14, 1908
26. Manila	J. McMicking	Jan. 6, 1909
27. Marinduque	Lucio Liveló (deputy)	
28. Masbate	Julio D. Amador	Jan. 2, 1909
29. Mindoro	B. del Rosario, (deputy)	Dec. 30, 1908
30. Misamis	Leopoldo Moreno	
31. Nueva Ecija	Justo Amurao	Dec. 10, 1908
32. Nueva Vizcaya	Ramon Arriola	Dec. 28, 1908
33. Occidental Negros	Mariano Cuadra	Jan. 14, 1909
34. Oriental Negros	Agustín Moreno	Nov. 16, 1908
35. Pampanga	Estanislao Tamayo	Jan. 19, 1909
36. Pangasinan	José Crisóstomo	April 7, 1909
37. Puerto Princesa	Manuel H. Venturillo	Feb. 5, 1909
38. Rizal	Juan Bernales	Dec. 29, 1908
39. Romblon	Lorenzo del Rosario	Jan. 11, 1909
40. Samar	Alfonso M. Cinco	Dec. 28, 1908
41. Sorsogon	José de Vera	Dec. 18, 1908
42. Surigao	Inocencio Cortez	Dec. 23, 1908
43. Tarlac	Tomás B. Solitario	Dec. 8, 1908
44. Tayabas	Juan Merchan	Jan. 6, 1909
45. Union	Juan Lucero	Dec. 11, 1908
46. Zambales	Luis Montes	Nov. 18, 1908
47. Zamboanga	Enrique Hermida	Jan. 10, 1909

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