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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

of the

ELIZALDE STAMP CLUB

Elizalde Bldg.
Manila, Philippines

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Jan.-Feb.-Mar., 1940

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ELIZALDE STAMP CLUB

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MOST CORDIAL GREETINGS

TO

Hon. JOAQUIN M. ELIZALDE

Resident Commissioner of the
Philippines to the United States
on his arrival in Manila from
the U. S. A.

—*The Elizalde Employees.*

STAMP COLLECTING—THE HOBBY EXTRAORDINARY

... by Pablo M. Esperidi6n

Written for young and adult,
giving the what, when, where
and why of Stamp Collecting.

People in all walks of life, regardless of language, race, sex and creed, are following the hobby of stamp collecting nowadays. Stamp collecting is more than a pastime. It's a democratic hobby and a commoner of humanity; a recreational avocation and a comprehensive education. Millions of persons engage their attention to it and young and old, rich and poor, sick and sane are found in the society of stamp collecting.

Saw Dawn in 1840

Technically known as philately, stamp collecting saw its dawn in 1840, when the first postage stamp of the world was issued in England portraying an effigy of Queen Victoria. The postage stamp, according to old records, was conceived by Sir Rowland Hill, an Englishman, and who is credited as the "Father of the Postage Stamp." Incidentally this year the first postage stamp of the world will complete its centenary. It will be in the month of May.

Old records tell us, too, that the first stamp periodical in the world was published in England. It appeared on December 15, 1862, under the name of *The Monthly Advertiser*. Thomas W. Kitt of London is said to have conceived it, fostered by Alexander Perris of Liverpool, published by Edward Moore & Co. of the latter city, and nurtured by Edward L. Pemberton.

Considering the appearance of the first postage stamp of the world as well as the first philatelic periodical, obviously, stamp collecting is an old hobby but its scope was not so broad as it is nowadays. For at present it's a ubiquitous hobby.

In the Philippines

As a hobby in the Philippines, stamp collecting is still considered in its infancy, as its craze started in our country just a few years ago. However, our country does not take a back seat in this hobby. Take Manila alone. At least, we have six stamp clubs in this city. Members in these clubs are not only Filipinos, but also Americans, Europeans and Orientals. And stamp collectors residing in foreign countries count membership thereto.

It's enlightening to note three of these clubs have their own stamp journals. They're journals printed in heavy fine paper. Noteworthy enough, one of them is highly commended by twenty-one stamp editors of the world and acclaimed by foreign stamp collectors as one of the world's best stamp publications. Which, in a small way, has earned for the Philippines, a singular honor in the sphere of philatelic journalism.

More enlightening, these journals serve one way or another as "publicity agents" for the Philippines. Having a good circulation in foreign countries particularly in the United States, they publicize not only the technicalities of Philippine postage stamp adhesives, but also disseminate informative subjects, on the history and civilization and the wonders and beauties of these Islands as portrayed on our stamps.

Dissemination of such information, builds to some degree, an informed public opinion about the Philippines, especially in the United States, which incidentally is what our country at present need. As a matter of fact, the Philippine is better known to an

average stamp collector in a foreign country through our postage stamps, which he collects and mounts, and does some philatelic write-ups to tie up with them in his stamp album. Inference is made from the number of stamp correspondents which the writer has in different countries of the world.

9,000,000 Americans Can't Be Wrong

Incidentally, how many stamps collectors are there in the world?

At the time of writing there are no available figures that could be given as yet as to this effect. However, in Germany there's one person out of every seven who is a stamp collector, and in England there's one out of every thirteen, according to one of our local general publications. Figure out the population of these two nations.

Meanwhile in the United States alone, there are nine million stamp collectors, according to an estimate given recently by Postmaster General James A. Farley of the U. S. A.

At first blush the scope of stamp collecting in continental United States would seem incredible. But incredibly enough, this hobby is an established "course" in some leading American colleges. Much in evidence, in a number of American schools and colleges there are stamp clubs. Then, too, in a number of commercial and industrial companies. Even in some American prisons there are stamp collectors, and believe it or not, there's a stamp club in Sing Sing! And in some American hospitals, sanatorium and homes for convalescence, there are also stamp collectors.

Recognizing the merits of stamp collecting, one of them is the American press. At present, there are 299 newspapers in the United States where daily stamp columns and weekly philatelic departments are conducted. Of this number, the strings of weekly, monthly and quarterly stamp publications are excluded, as well as the number of official organs of American philatelic associations.

Stamp collecting goes on the radio, too. Again, in the United States alone, actually there are fifty stations in which this hobby is broadcast every day. And fifty "mikes" are not bad enough for the American stamp collecting public.

Going to Hollywood, stamp collecting made its debut in the movies recently, with the filming of "Public Hobby No. 1," the first moving picture about stamp collecting, which in-

cidental was shown at the local Capitol Theatre recently, and according to Alois Havrilla, its narrator, there are 30,000,000 stamp collectors in the whole world.

With nine million stamp collectors in the United States alone, it's interesting to note that President Franklin D. Roosevelt is "No. 1 Stamp Collector" of the United States. President Roosevelt is a zealous stamp collector and has been collecting stamps since his boyhood days. In cold reality, President Roosevelt is listed on the "social register" of stamp collecting.

Prominent Stamp Collectors

Prominent in the world of stamp collecting are in the persons of King George VI of England; King Emmanuel of Italy; King Carol of Roumania; Ex-King Alfonso XIII of Spain; Ex-King Prajadhipok of Siam (Thailand); Pres. Franklin R. Roosevelt; Ex-President Herbert C. Hoover; U. S. Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes; Senator James Mead, of New York; Senator J. A. Calder, of Canada; The Prince of Monaco; the Marquis of Foyolle; Brigadier General R. Ridgway of England; Rear Admiral Frederick R. R. Harris, a distinguished U. S. Naval officer; Commodore Albert B. Randall, skipper of the "Leviathan" now master of the S. S. "Manhattan"; Postmaster General James A. Farley of the U. S. A.; Walter Bruggmann, an hacendero of Tarlac and one of the most outstanding airmail collectors in the world; Roger W. Babson, world-famed statistician and a recent visitor to the Philippines; Earl Hopping, Jr., a ten-goal polo player of New York, at present in Manila; Max Schmeling, former heavyweight champion of the world; Suzane Lenglen, a former tennis ace; Lily Pons, Metropolitan Opera singer; Deanna Durbin and Adolphe Menjou of the screen fame; Baroness M. J. Van Heerd-Kolff, a philatelic writer of Netherlands; Lady Ezra, a distinguished figure in Calcutta; Mrs. Ethel B. Steart, president of a marking device concern in New York; Mrs. D. E. Dworak, a publisher in Kansas; Theodore Steinway, head executive of the largest piano manufacturing firm in the world, Otis Beal Kent, a Washington admiralty lawyer and bachelor millionaire; Norman Serphos, president of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., New York; Rafael R. Garcia, president of a bank in Cuba; Hans Ueberrall, a banker in Germany; Dr. Ro-

bert Paganini, a distinguished chemist of Switzerland and authority on aviation history; George W. Angers, a prominent businessman of Massachusetts and the "Father of Aerophilately" in America; Theodore Champion, philatelic expert, publisher and editor of Paris; Stephen H. Smith, rocket inventor of India; Laop Pan Chan, general secretary to the Trade Commissioner in Thailand (Siam); Rev. Bro. Felix of the La Salle College, Sydney, Australia; Milton We. I. head of a manufacturing firm in Switzerland; J. Boesman, a well-known aeronaut of Holland; Francisco Ferrer Lull, a businessman of Montevideo, Uruguay; John Drinkwater, illustrious English playwright; Ellis Parker noted author and humorist; Fred J. Melville of England, the "Dean of Philatelic Writers"; Ralph A. Barry, the "Dean of American Philatelic Writers"; Ernest A. Kehr, American author, lecturer and explorer; Al Burns, most quoted philatelic editor of the United States; Colonel Ralph A. Kimble, American author and lecturer on educational philately; Montgomery Mulford, one of the leading philatelic journalists of America; Kent B. Stiles, stamp editor of the *New York Times*; William M. Stuart, a philatelic journalist who has been writing on stamp collecting for half a century; James Waldo Fawcett, stamp editor of *The Washington Star*; Edwin C. Brooks, stamp editor of the Chicago *Herald-Examiner*; Walter J. Conrath, a publisher and editor of Pennsylvania; Don Houseworth, a versatile newspaperman of Missouri; Robert W. Richardson, a trenchant philatelic journalist of Ohio; A. O. Crane, a prolific stamp editor of London; Miguel Galvez, a publisher and philatelic writer of Spain; Victor M. Suarez, eminent philatelist and stamp editor of Mexico; A. F. Kerneck, foremost stamp journalist of China; P. Collas, leading philatelic editor of Australia; H. D. London, distinguished philatelist of New Zealand; Ray Porter, a versatile writer of philatelic Australasia; Park Smith, an airpost free lancer of South Africa; Stein Wilding, a scientific and philatelic writer of Sweden, and other celebrities in the limelight of stamp collecting which are too numerous to mention.

Democratic and Commoner of Humanity

But then, stamp collecting is not an exclusive hobby for kings, high personages, captains of industries and

philatelic celebrities. It's a democratic hobby and a commoner of humanity. Democratic, because people with titles or without titles, people engaged from the lowest occupation to the highest paid profession enjoy identical pleasures in this fascinating avocation. It's an avocation where the pleasure of a king is the same as that of a mere school boy. It's a hobby where there's no sex distinction, no social prejudice, no social discrimination. For young and old, rich and poor, sick and sane, are found in the fraternity of this ubiquitous hobby. It's a great commoner of humanity.

Indicative of its role as a commoner of humanity, scan membership rosters of stamp clubs, and you will find—physicians, jurists, lawyers, architects, civil engineers, executives secretaries, stenographers, accountants, bookkeepers, salesmen, clerks, messengers, office boys, author, editors, reporters, printers, farmers, barbers, tailors, students, teachers, professors, ministers, nurses, housewives, army and navy officers, sea captains and marine engineers, soldiers, and sailors and other people engaged in different occupations as followers of stamp collecting.

Philippine Stamp Collectors

Again, as a commoner of humanity, it's no gainsaying among the stamp collectors in our country. Enough to show it, there are Walter Bruggmann, a Swiss oldtimer in these Islands, an hacendero of Tarlac and the "Father of Aerophilately" in the Philippines; Felipe R. Hidalgo, a well-known city real estate proprietor and the "Prince of Philippine Collectors"; Jesus Cacho, prominent Manila businessman and sportsman; Dr. Ricardo A. Reyes José, a local physician and authority on Philippine stamps; Dr. Gilbert S. Perez, superintendent, Vocational Education, Bureau of Education; Dr. José P. Bantug, of the medical staff, Bureau of Health; Dr. Ignacio Ortigas, distinguished Manila physician; Dr. K. Eulau, another local physician; Drs. Antonio Jalandoni and Felix C. Mapa, physicians of note of Iloilo; Judge Simeon Garcia Roxas, of Pasig, Rizal; Fiscal Alfonso Felix of the Department of Justice; Atty. E. A. Perkins, consul for Thailand (Siam); Floro J. Policarpio, acting consul for Colombia; Atty. James M. Ross, Jr., of Ross, Lawrence & Selph; Atty. Amando Marquez of the Philatelic Section, Bureau of Posts; Atty. Salvador Franco of the Supreme

Court; Colonel Louis van Schaick, executive of a mining firm in Baguio; Lt. Col. John B. Martin (USA) of Fort Mills, Corregidor; Major E. R. Martin (USA) of Fort Stotsenburg, Pampanga; Captain Ricardo Arriandiaga of the inter-island SS "Lanao"; Lt. Wilfred A. Emond, Medical Administrative Corps, Sternberg General Hospital; Sgt. David Geller of the 31st Infantry; Dean Manuel Lim of the Ateneo College of Law; Constante V. Batoon, a high school teacher; Mario Chanco, a U. P. student; Shirley Urquico, an instructor in English in a local Chinese school; Erlinda Alcantara, a junior at the Philippine Women's University; Alice Mescuñana, a nine-year old school girl at the Central High; Alessandra Smith, a young executive at the Land Surveys and Registration Inc.; Edith Beal, a nurse at a local hospital; Sor Margarita, a sister at the Hospital Español de Santiago, Makati, Rizal; Mrs. Margarita Mittner, a housekeeper in Ermita; Mrs. Willy E. Schmelkes, wife of a local stock broker; José Fernandez Zorrilla, general manager of Ramón Rocas Publication Inc.; José Marco, publisher of the Bacolod Herald; Antonio Cavana, member of the Free Press staff; Ramón Catala, a former newspaperman now in the brokerage business; Benigno del Río, a local Spanish writer and poet; A. Gabler Gumbert, a prominent Manila architect; Rev. Modesto Mata, a minister of Antique; Eduardo Yrezabal, comptroller of Elizalde & Co., Inc.; Jesús Cabarrús, a C. P. A.; Carlos Garcia, accountant of Elizalde Rope Factory, Inc.; Sherry Warner, a department head at the Philippine National Bank; Pedro V. Packing, a bookkeeper at the Bank of P. I.; Severino Luna, Boys' Secretary City YMCA; Fred S. Comings, secretary, Army and Navy YMCA; Andres Soriano, president of the Soriano y Cia. and the San Miguel Brewery; Carlos Young, general manager of Macondray & Co. Inc.; E. Reither, a local sugar factor; M. Goldenberg, proprietor of Goldenberg's Department Store; Vicente Arias, a Manila businessman and owner of the Arias Bldg.; Jacobo Zobel, prominent sportsman and businessman; Carl Hess, Well-known stock broker; Robert Miller, a director of the Philippine Education Co.; Roberto Martinez, proprietor of the Excelsior Envelope Factory; Rogelio de Jesus, manager of The Variety Stores; Arnold H. Warren, president of a mining firm in the Mountain Province; Ludwig von

Arend, an executive of the Manila Plumbing Co.; Remigio Garcia, owner of the Manila Filatelica; Luis G. Miranda, production manager of the San Miguel Brewery; C. S. Stocking, a department head at H. E. Heacock Co.; José Trill, treasurer of the Casino de Español de Manila; Charles Blum, an executive at Ed. A. Keller & Co.; Vicente P. de Tagle, disbursing officer, Department of Interior; Alfredo U. Garcia, associate manager, Advertising Models Agency; Vicente Pastor, a local insurance man; Arturo C. Plata, stock broker of Baguio; T. V. Bustamante, a businessman of Ilocos Sur; Sabas Esperidió, provincial representative of the States Steamship Co.; John Cuadrado, an insurance salesman; Genaro Q. Sambeli, a stenographer at Tanduay Distillery, Inc.; Fernando Valero, a clerk at the Manila Harnes Co.; Fermin Lopez, an interisland ship steward; T. L. Lim, a chinese traveling salesman, and K. Yamashita, owner of a Japanese barber shop downtown, as followers of this hobby.

These are only a few, and the writer happened to know, persons with base occupations who are followers of stamp collecting too. But, what makes these men, women and children engage their attention to this avocation?

Primary Values

Undoubtedly the millions of people following this avocation must have a perfect reason. And to this end, while people read books and magazines, beam at comic strips, go to movies and operas, travel in different lands, drop at art galleries and national museums, and indulge in other forms of mental recreation—so men, women and children, regardless of language, race and creed, follow the hobby of stamp collecting for mental relaxation. A form of mental relaxation whereby a king or a president finds that coveted moment of mental peace after the strenuous hours of affairs of the state; a tired businessman whereby to enjoy a peace of mind after the daily business grind; a student or teacher whereby to seek for some mental recess; or a housewife whereby to recreate mentally after her daily housekeeping, and so on.

Thus, the charm of this hobby can be attributed to its two primary values—mental recreation and education. A recreation conducive to mental development and comprehensive education whereby one can enrich mentally himself. As a matter

of fact, psychologists recommended this hobby to people in all walks of life because of its recreational benefits, and educators endorse it for its educational value.

Pageant of Civilization

Associated with the recreational benefits and educational value of stamp collecting, through those tiny bits of paper called postage stamps, they reveal before us a glowing pageant of civilization. A pageant of our past and present civilization, told in pictures and words, on those tiny carriers of intelligence—the postage stamps.

Postage stamps as carriers of intelligence, introduce an inspiring source for mental development. And as a source for mental development, they tell and remind us—history, geography, natural history, mythology, ethnology, agriculture, industries, transportation, sports, religion, science literature, arts, architecture, buildings, bridges, monuments, ruins, monetary units, coats of arms, rulers, explorers, warriors, heroes, scientists, aviators, statesmen, composers, artists, saints, poets, writers, educators, people with different folklores, people with aspirations, the struggles of oppressed people, murders and revolutions, the rise and disintegration of a kingdom, the birth of a nation, social justice, peace and labor conferences, religious and postal congresses, charitable and humanitarian movements, plebiscites and women suffrage, political changes in governments; social, political and economic progress of different countries, and myriads of subjects relevant to humanity and our material world.

These, and numerous interesting subjects and wonders of our past and present civilization are revealed before us through those tiny bits of paper, the different postage stamps of the world. And from the fascinating subjects depicted on them, the funs and joys of stamp collecting are attributed.

History

Stamp collecting is an instructive hobby, filled with fascinating subjects that the stories behind the stamps of different countries are more interesting than the Arabian Nights. To illustrate a few of its fascinating subjects, let's take history at random and begin with the history of our country as told on our postage stamps.

On our 16 centavos stamp portraying Magellan's Landing at Homonhon, near Samar, it reminds us of the discovery of the Philippines on March 16, 1521. Our 30 centavos stamp depicting the Blood Compact between Sikatuna, a native chief of Bohol, and Legaspi, a Spanish conquistador, serves us to remember the ancient Filipino ceremony of the blood compact. Several stamps of our country bearing a sun and three Ks, recall us the founding of the Katipunan Society on July 17, 1892, the nucleus of the Philippine Revolution. Our 1 peso stamp illustrating the Barasoain Church at Malolos, brings back to memory the site where the famous Malolos Constitution was signed and ratified on January 21, 1899. The several American stamps with the overprint "PHILIPPINES" issued in 1899, are living reminders of the beginning of American administration in these Islands. And a set of five stamps issued by our country allegorical of the "Temple of Human Progress", inculcate upon us the birth of the Commonwealth of the Philippines on November 15, 1935.

Graphically, these few stamps of the Philippines reveal before us a brief history of our country.

Other nations have likewise told their histories through the instrumentality of their postage stamps. There's for instance, the 2 cents stamp of the United States portraying the Landing of Columbus in America which tells us the discovery of America in 1492. Then, there's the founding of Jamestown on the 2 cents stamp; the discovery of San Francisco Bay by Balboa on the 10 cents; the landing of the Pilgrims on the 2 cents; the founding of Maryland on the 3 cents; the landing of the Swedes and Finns at Willington, Delaware, on the 3 cents; and the Signing of the Constitution of the United States on the 3 cents, which all bring back to memory big moments in American history.

Everybody knows the turning point in the history of Switzerland when William Tell shot the apple on the head of his son with a bow and an arrow. Well, several stamps of Switzerland characterizing William Tell's son, with an apple, a bow and an arrow, are reminiscent of the beginning of Switzerland's liberty from the rule of the Hapsburg Monarchy in 1291. Then, too, on the 2 drachma stamp of Greece, there's Lord Byron at Missolonghi, eminent English lyric poet, and which stamp immortal-

PHILIPPINE STAMPS TELL AND REMIND US...



HISTORY



GEOGRAPHY



NATURAL HISTORY



AGRICULTURE



ETHNOLOGY



INDUSTRY



REVOLUTION



WAR



HERO



ARCHITECTURE



PRESIDENT



BUILDING



SPORTS



COAT OF ARMS



BIRTH OF THE COMMONWEALTH

izes his fight for the independence of Greece.

Perhaps, some of us still remember the Anglo-Agyptian Treaty on August 26, 1938, which culminated into an end of the fifty-four years of Egyptian dissatisfaction with the British occupation in Egypt and the beginning of an era of cooperation between these two countries. And as a recorder of human events, the three stamps of Egypt bearing Egyptian and British plenipotentiaries, give the pictorial highlight of this Anglo-Egyptian Treaty.

Of course, not all of us can read hieroglyphics, but a study of the ½ piastre stamp of Arabia (now Saudi-Arabia) tells us when Arabia threw off the Turkish yoke during the World War.

Apropos of the World War, colorful events associated with it are also recorded on postage stamps. Let's take at random a few stamps which remind us of the grim effects of the World War. There's Sarajevo, where Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria and his wife were assassinated on June 28, 1914, and which "lit the fuse" of the World War, illustrated on three stamps of Bosnia (now Jugoslavia). Then, there are the German stamps with the overprint "Belgien" (Belgium) issued in Belgium when Germany in violation of treaty agreements, occupied Belgium during the World War. They're called "occupation" stamps. England and France in the course of the World War, issued similar "occupation" stamps, then they took possession of German colonies elsewhere, so with other countries entangled in the world's catastrophe of 1914.

In a world of strifes as we are witnessing today, philatelically, we find several German stamps "in the news." There's for instance, the several stamps issued by Bohemia and Moravia, now under the German protectorate, which gave a "fatal kiss" to Czechoslovakia as a European country. Then, too, there are the German stamps issued recently, bearing the overprint "Deutsches Reich" (German Empire) for use in Danzig, which reminds us of the "passing away" of the Free State of Danzig. And tragic Poland, who acquired her independence just after the World War, saw of late, thirteen stamps of Germany with a German overprint and translated as "German Mail", indicative of Germany's present occupation in a country whose fate remains today in the balance—that is Poland.

Wars and revolutions which change the destinies of nations and only to be recorded in the pages of history, are told on postage stamps philatelically. There's the Spanish-American War on May 1, 1898, and known to us as the Battle of Manila Bay, on our 2 peso stamp; the Philippine Revolution on several Katipunan stamps; the surrender of Fort Sackville on the 2 cents of the United States; the Russian Revolution in 1917 on several stamps of Russia; the Battle of Coliseo on the 10 centavos of Cuba; the French Revolution and the taking of the Bastille in 1789 on two stamps of France; the Argentine Revolution in 1930 on several stamps of Argentina; the Battle of Salamis on the 2 drachma of Greece; the Battle of Maipo on the 2 centavos of Chile; and the recent Spanish Civil War is emphatically told on several stamps of Spain with the overprint, "ARRIBA ESPAÑA!"

These are only a few, and on one or more stamps of virtually every stamp issuing country of the world, momentous events in the history of each nation are briefly recorded. Parenthetically, as Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes of the United States puts it forward, "I conceive of a stamp as being a fragment of history, a word in the annals of human experience, a picture of an ideal from the human heart."

Geography

The earliest known map, according to old records, was conceived by Anaximander, a Greek who lived from 610 to 546 B. C. And Baron Alexander von Humboldt, a German who lived from 1769 to 1859, is said to have introduced the modern science of geography.

With geography as another subject in the hobby of stamp collecting, we find the map of the world on the 2 cents stamp of Canada, on the 3 cents of the United States, on the 10 kopecks of Russia and on several stamps of Japan. Maps of both North and South America are shown on the 10 centavos stamp of Salvador and on a number of stamps of Cuba. The map of Africa is outlined on the 80 cents of Cape of Good Hope as well as on the 5 cents of Liberia. The map of continental United States bearing the Louisiana Purchase is illustrated on the 10 cents of the U. S. A. And featured on a series of five stamps issued by our country in 1937 is the map of the Philippines.

Maps of other countries, such as Argentine, Ascension, Australia, Bo-

livia, Brazil, Cayman Islands, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Japan, Iceland, Madagascar, Manchukuo, Mexico Netherlands, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Reunion, Russia, St. Helena, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Salvador, Sierra Leone, Somaliland, Tonnou Touva, Turkey, Venezuela, Western Samoa, and so on, are illustrated on the respective stamps of these lands.

Strange and distant lands you will come across in stamp collecting, too. There are Andorra, Tonnou Touva and Zanzibar for instance. Collecting stamps of these remote lands, one soon learns in the course of stamp collecting that Andorra is a small principality lying in the Pyrennes Mountains on the border of France and Spain. Tonnou Touva, which sounds Greek to us, is an autonomous little republic, lying on the extreme border of Siberia and Mongolia. And Zanzibar, which we seldom see in the movies, is a British protectorate, lying twenty miles off the coast of East Africa, basking in the glare of the Indian Ocean.

Again, these are only a few, but students of geography, both young and adult, find this hobby to be instrumental in their pursuit of the science of geography. Incidentally, as a striking example of one who acquired his early knowledge of geography through this hobby, there's Pres. Roosevelt, as characterized in the article of Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt, mother of the U. S. President, as published in *Goodhouse Keeping* giving particulars of her son's boyhood in which she wrote in part, "As time went on, Franklin acquired a remarkable flare for geography. This he attributed largely to his interest in stamp collecting, a tendency that was fostered and enjoyed by his father."

Natural History

Another inspiring subject in stamp collecting is the portrayal of natural history. Lovers of nature will find depicted on the 2 centavos stamps of the Philippines, the majestic Mayon Volcano, closely identified as "the most perfect cone in the world." Then, there's the famous Niagara Falls on the 25 cents stamps of the United States; the snow-lad Rhone Glacier on the 15 cents of Switzerland; the lofty Mt. Fuji on the 1 sen of Japan; the Kabul River on the 75 poul of Afganistan; the Lagoon of Marvelous Cure on the 5 centimos of

Peru; the Brosen Beach on the 25 pfennig of Danzig; the beautiful Cataracts of Iguazú on the 25 centimos of Argentine; the White cascade on several stamps of Reunion; the iceberg on the 35 cents of Newfoundland; a desert scene on the 10 paras of Turkey; an oasis on the 5 lire of Tripolitania; a woodland scene on the 2 shillings of Jamaica; a forest on the 45 piastres of Cyprus; the botanical gardens of Rio de Janeiro on the 1000 reis of Brazil; the sea gardens of Nassau on several stamps of the Bahamas Islands in the West Indies; the rainbow on the 10 pesos of Chile; the sunset in Crimea on the 20 kopecks of Russia, and the lighting on the 5 centavos of Cuba.

Trees and plants, such as the charter oak is illustrated on the 3 cents of the United States; the sugar cane on the 1 centimos of Cuba; cacao trees and coconut groves on several stamps of Togo, the pepper plant on the 20 cents of Liberia; banana trees on the 25 centimes of Italian Somaliland; papaya and pomegranate trees on the 50 and 10 centimes of Tripolitania; bamboo trees on the 90 centimes of Congo; the tobacco plant on the 2-½ kurus of Turkey; corn fields on several stamps of Togo; and tobacco fields, coffee plantation, cotton field and sisal plantation on a series of stamp of Mozambique Co., a Portugese territory in East Africa.

Flowers are illustrated on stamps, too. There's the everlasting flower on the 10 cents of Bolivia; the sunflower on the 15 centimes of Bulgaria; the Alpine rose on the 30 cents of Switzerland; the Guaria orchid on the 1 centimes of Costa Rica; the chrysanthemum and cherry blossoms on several stamps of Japan; the cornflower and the Christmass rose on two stamps of Netherlands; the coffee flowers on the 35 centimes of Haiti; and on the 2 centimos of Guatemala, there's the Monja Blanca, the national flower of Guatemala.

Too, animals are shown on several stamps of the world. On the 4 and 20 centavos stamps of the Philippines we find the carabao; the bison and the cattle on the 30 cents and 1 dollar of the United States; the kangaroo and kookabura bird on several stamps of Australia; the merino sheep on the 30 centimos of Argentina; the flamingos on the 8 pence of Bahamas; the condor and the jaguar on several stamps of Bolivia and Colombia; chickens on the 50 centimes of Bulgaria; the turkey on the 5 shillings of British Solomon Islands; ducks on

the 1 pence of Cayman Islands; the tortoise on the 10 centimos of Ecuador; wild elephants on the 50 cents of Ceylon; leopards on the 1 centime of Middle Congo; the polar bear on the 30 ore of Greenland, the stag on several stamps of Hungary; the peacock on the 2- $\frac{1}{2}$ anna of Jaipur (feudatory state in India); the falcon on the 1 lire of Italian East Africa; the ostrich and hippopotamus on two stamps of Italian Somaliland; the dove on the 1- $\frac{1}{2}$ sen of Japan; the pigeon on the 2 fen of Manchukuo; the dragon flies on several stamps of Japan; the crocodile and orang-utan on the 12 and 4 cents of Labuan; the silkworm, cocoon and moth on several stamps of Lebanon; the mosquito; on the 1 centimo of Mexico; the girafee on the 1 centimo of Mozambique Co.; the wild ox, the cockatoo and the monkey on three stamps of North Borneo; parrots on the 1 shilling of Nieu; the emu and the lyre bird on the 8 and 2 pence of New South Wales; the kiwi bird on the 6 pence of New Zealand; the bird of paradise on several stamps of New Guinea, and the codfish, the baby seal and the dog on three stamps of Newfoundland.

Wonders and myriads of scenes portraying Mother Nature are illustrated on numerous stamps of practically every stamp issuing country of the world.

Mythology

Illustrated on several stamps of the world are various characters in mythology. On the 80 lire stamp of Greece, there's Venus, which Roman mythology has it and known to everybody, as the Goddess of Beauty. Minerva, the Goddess of Wisdom is shown on the 6 cents of Netherlands; Mercury, the Messenger of Gods on the 10 centimos of Cuba; Ceres, the Goddess of Agriculture, Grain and Harvests on several stamps of Portugal; Amphitrite, the Goddess of the Sea on the 2 pence of Australia; Hermes, the God of Trade and Herald of Jupiter on several stamps of Austria; Jupiter, the Father of the Gods in Roman mythology on the 20 lire of Crete; Hygeia, the Goddess of Health on the 1 pence of New Zealand; Pegasus, the immortal Winged Horse fabled in Greek mythology to have sprung from the blood of Medusa when she was slain by Persus, on a series of airmail stamps on Uruguay; the Garuda, the royal Hindi bird (half-man and half-bird) a figure in Oriental mythology, on a se-

ries of airmail stamps of Thailand (Siam); St. Michael and Satan (Killing of Satan) on the 10 centimes of Belgium; and Pachacamac, awe-inspiring supreme god of the Nasca people (natives of southern Peruvian Coast) on the 1 sol stamp of Peru.

Hosts of other mythological characters, gods and goddess of different countries are also portrayed on a number of stamps.

Ethnology

The subject of ethnology as portrayed on thousands of postage stamps, provides an enthralling study of people and civilization. On the 6 centavos stamp of the Philippines, we find a Filipino woman dressed in "balintawak", typical of the native women of our country. On a series of stamps issued by Turkey, a lady typist, a woman farmer, a school teacher, an aviatrix and women voters are depicted. Then, there are the Maori woman on the 1- $\frac{1}{2}$ pence of New Zealand; a Mandora woman on several stamps of the Camerons; a Baloue belle on the 20 centime of the Ivory Coast; a Samoan girl on the 1 penny of Samoa; a native woman on several stamps of Senegal in Africa; a Papuan dandy on the 5 penny of Papua; an Ubangui man on the 20 centimes of Belgian Congo; the Kanakas on the 25 centimes of French Oceania; a native prince on the 50 francs of Belgian East Africa; a snake charmer on the 1.25 lire of Tripolitania; a Cossack musician on the 60 gruvna of Ukrania in Russia; an American indian on the 14 cents of the United States, a Tehuana indian on the 10 centimos of Mexico; a Gaucho on the 45 centimos of Uruguay; an Irish peasant on the 5 pence of Ireland; a Gora youth on the 41 pengo of Roumania; a belle of Peru on the 10 centimos of Peru; a fisherman on several stamps of St. Pierre and Miquelon (French possessions in the West Indies); water carriers on the 10 centimes of Tripolitania; a factory worker on the 30 kopeck of Russia; a native fruit seller on the 3 pence of Sierra Leone (Africa); a witch doctor on the 10 franc of Congo; a midwife on the 2 crown of Czechoslovakia; a native couple on the 1.75 franc of Mauritania; a Samoan chief and his wife on the 2- $\frac{1}{2}$ penny of Samoa; a Swiss family on the 20 cents of Switzerland; Austrian peasants in their native costumes on several stamps of Austria; a ski jumper on the 2 marks of Fin-

land; legionnaires on the 3 crown of Czechoslovakia; a Nazi worker, a businessman, a blacksmith, a mason, a miner, a draftsman, a farmer, a chemist, a stone cutter, and a judge, on a series of stamps issued by Germany in 1934 and 1935 just to mention a few.

Agriculture and Industries

Postage stamps portray agriculture and industries of different countries, too. On the 20 centavos stamp of the Philippines issued in 1935, we find a farmer and a carabao ploughing a rice field. Ploughing is also shown on several stamps of Austria, Armenia, Ecuador and Venezuela. Rice planting is noted on a number of stamps of China and French Indo-China; rice harvesting on the 2 pence of Sierra Leone (Africa); harvesting grain on the 2 leva of Bulgaria; harvesting wheat on the 50 cents and 75 cents of Canada and the United States; sugar raising on the 10 centimos of Peru; coffee picking on the 5 centimos of Colombia; cultivating cacao on the 2 centimos of Ecuador; gathering cacao beans on the 15 centimos of Venezuela; fruit growing on the 1 dollar of the United States; growing tobacco on the 5 centavos of Ecuador; gathering bananas on the 3 centesimi of Tripolitania; gathering dates on the 5 centimes of Tunisia; gathering cotton on several stamps of Egypt; picking tea on the 10 centimos of Mozambique Co.; sheep grazing on the 18 fen of Manchukuo; sheep farming on the 2-½ pence of New Zealand; sheep herding on the 18 kopeck of Tonou Touva; sheep shearing on the 3 thurk of Mongolia; cattle breeding on the 15 centavos of Argentina; cattle raising on the 50 centavos of Venezuela; goat herding on the 1.75 franc of Tripolitania; and modern agriculture on the 2 bolivares stamp of Bolivia.

Industries such as the pearl fishing is shown on the 8 centavos stamp of the Philippines; salmon fishing on the 24 cents of Newfoundland; shooting fish on the 2 cents of British Guiana; pottery making on the 2 shillings and 6 pence of Papua; preparing hides on the 3.25 francs of Belgian East Africa; carving wood on the 25 cents of French Indo-China; gold mining on the 3 cents of British Guiana, 5 cents of Newfoundland and 50 centavos of Peru; panning gold on the 70 centavos of Mozambique Co.; spinning cotton on the 4 pence of Nigeria; tapping rubber on the 1-½ centavos of Mozambique Co.; weaving on the

2 crowns of Czechoslovakia and 50 kopeck of Tonnou Touva; milking on the 80 penna of North Ingermanland (Russia); dairying and manufacturing on the 25 and 50 cents of the United States; forging on the 5000 rubles of Armenia (U SSR); logging on the 6 cents of Newfoundland; the sugar industry on the 1 shilling of Jamaica; the wool, butter and apple industries on the 1-½, 1 and 4 pence stamps of New Zealand; the chicle industry on the 50 cents of British Honduras; the grapefruit industry on the 5 cents of Newfoundland; a gold mine on the 1-½ pence of the Union of South Africa; petroleum wells on the 50 centavos of Argentina; oil fields on several stamps of Transcaucasias Federated Republic (Russia); oil wells on several stamps of Venezuela; an oil refinery on the 4 centavos of Peru; paper mills on the 10 centavos of Newfoundland; and the modern sugar mill on the 5 centimos of Cuba is an interesting contrast to the old sugar mill on the 5 franc stamp of Guadeloupe, a French colony in the West Indies.

Transportation

One of the fashions now in vogue among stamp collectors, is the assembling of stamps depicting the evolution of transportation—in land, sea and air. It's a simple but interesting collection, where one finds a thrill of learning that transportation facilities, from the slow moving sedan-chair transportation conducted by man-power to the gigantic transpacific clippers, are graphically traced on several stamps of the world.

Take land transportation. On the 1 cent of Madagascar, a French colony in Africa, it bears two natives transporting a man on a sedan chair, a primitive means of transportation in that colony island. Then, there are the dog sleds on the 15 cents of Newfoundland; the camel transport on the 5 thurik of Mongolia; the reindeer transportation on the 1 rubble of Tonnou Touva; the bull cart on the ½ fen of Manchukuo; the trek wagon on the 1 penny of Union of South Africa; the bicycle on the 1 penny of Cape of Good Hope; the motorcycle on the 20 milimes of Egypt; the stage coach on the 45 groszy of Poland; the automobile on the 10 cents of the United States; the motor truck on the 10 kopecks of Russia; the old locomotive on the 100 groschen of Austria,

and the steamlined locomotive on the 25 pfennig of Germany.

Water transportation as told on postage stamps, we find the timber raft on the 4 centimes of Gabon, a French colony in Africa; the canoe on the 1 centime of the Ivory Coast; the Chinese junk or "water gypsy" of China on several Chinese stamps; the schooner on the 10 cents of Newfoundland; the Carthaginian galley on the 1 franc of Tunisia; the Galleon ship on several stamps of Spain; the ocean ship on the 12 centimos of Salvador, the ocean liner on the 10 cents of Liberia; the luxury liner, "Normandie" on the 1.50 franc of France; and the SS "Hamburg" and the SS "Bremen" on two stamps of Germany. Then, too, there are the ships of war on the stamps of the Philippines, the United States, Spain, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Russia, Austria, Roumania, Colombia, Venezuela, Paraguay, Uruguay, Turkey, Persia, Papua, Liberia, Jamaica, Malta, Sudan and Gibraltar.

Air transportation had its inception since the early days of civilization. From the first time man conceived of flying through the air in 3,500 B. C., to the "giants of the air" of our modern civilization, man's conquest of the air, for speed and comfort in aero, mail and passenger transport, is chronicled on several airmail stamps of the world. Thus, on the 5 drachma of Greece, we find Daedalus and his son Icarus, who, according to old records, were the first men to conceive the idea of flying through the air by constructing wings of feathers with wax attached to their shoulders while they were imprisoned in the famous labyrinth of Crete in 3,500 B. C. Shown on the 50 cents of Italy, is Leonardo de Vinci, Italian writer and experimenter, trying to fly with a queer contraption through the air in 1490 A. D. The 75 centimes of France issued in 1936 bears a Montgolfier balloon and F. Pilatre de Rozier, a French scientist, who flew in Paris in November 1783, and marked the dawn of the Balloon Age.

Aviation pushing on, on the stamps of South West Africa, we find a monoplane and biplane; on the 5 aniter of Albania, an airplane crossing the Albanian Alps; on the 2 marks of Germany the "Graf Zeppelin" crossing an ocean; while on several stamps of the United States issued in 1927 and 1935, there are the "Spirit of St. Louis" spanning the Atlantic and the "China Clipper" bridging the broad Pacific.

Sports

Glimpses, too, of the world in sports, are featured on several stamps of different countries of the world. There's basketball, one of our national sports, on the 16 centavos stamp of the Philippines issued in 1934. It's also shown on the 50 centavos of Ecuador, on the 1 centesimo of Panama, and on two stamps of Lithuania.

Baseball, the national sport of the Americans is portrayed on the 3 cents of the United States, on the 2 centavos of the Philippines, on the 18 centavos of Colombia, as well as on two stamps of Panama, and on three stamps of Nicaragua.

Tennis, another favorite sport in the Philippines is depicted on our 6 centavos stamp, on the 8 centavos of Colombia, on the 50 centavos of Ecuador and on two stamps of Russia.

Soccer (Football) is featured on the stamps of Italy, Italian Colonies, Aegian Islands, France, Germany Hungary, Netherlands, Russia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Colombia and Panama.

Track and field events, such as running, jumping, hurdling, discus, javelin, pole vaulting, putting the shot (shot put), and weight throwing, are portrayed on one or more stamps of Greece, Italy, Belgium, France, Germany, Netherlands, United States, Russia, Roumania, Jugoslavia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Lithuania, Colombia, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Cuba and Dominican Republic.

Bull fighting is identified on the 5 lire stamp of Greece. While boxing is pictured on the 1 sucre stamp of Ecuador, on two stamps of Greece, on the 30 cents of Netherlands, and on two stamps of Panama.

There's wrestling on the 30 lire of Greece, on the 1 sucre of Ecuador and on the 20 cents of Switzerland.

Rowing is manifested on the 1-½ cents of Netherlands, on the 4 leu of Roumania, on the 3 kopecs of Russia, on two stamps of Jugoslavia, as well as on two stamps of Germany.

Fencing is introduced on the 500 Krevzers of Hungary, on the 2 cents of Netherlands, on the 6 leva of Bulgaria and on the 15 pfennig of Germany.

Tug of war is presented on the 20 centimes of France.

Archery is illustrated on three stamps of Mexico as well as on two stamps of Lithuania.

(Continued on next page)

Gymnastics (performing hand bars) is noted on the 1 leva of Bulgaria, and (horizontal bars) on the 3 pfennig of Germany.

Physical culture is characterized on the 80 kopecks of Russia.

Flag game, a Swiss national sport is displayed on the 5 cents of Switzerland.

Hiking, hunting, hurling, camping and mountain climbing bear on the 50 centimes of France, on the 3 leu of Roumania, on the 3 pence of Iceland, on the 1000 korona of Hungary, and on the 12 groschen of Austria, respectively.

And bicycling, motor cycling, bobsledding, equestrian (horsemanship), horse racing, chariot racing, skating (ice), skiing, and yatching, bear on one or more stamps of Greece, Belgium, Germany, Russia, Canada, Ecuador and Netherlands.

Then, athletes grace on a stamp or two of France, Russia, Roumania, Jugoslavia, Ecuador and Colombia, while arenas, stadium and Olympic games are pictured on several stamps of Greece, Italy, France, United States, Italian Colonies, Belgium, Netherlands, Bulgaria, Roumania, Jugoslavia, Uruguay, Nicaragua, Colombia, Salvador, Ecuador, Panama, Cuba, Haiti and Dominican Republic.

To attempt describing the pictorial significance on every stamp of the world, it would result in volumes and volumes. Thus, as a digest of the recreational and educational value of stamp collecting, as a corollary Pres. Roosevelt said, "The stamp hobby pays rich dividends both as a diversion and as a broadener of one's horizon, and the best of it is that one's interest, far from flagging, increases with the years."

UNUSUAL FIRST DAY COVER FROM SEA FLOOR



Bearing the only cancellation stamp in the world of similar design, comes word of a First Day Cover mailed from "Sea Floor" on the ocean's bed at Nassau, Bahamas.

The four penny stamp is blue with a border of orange. In the center may be seen tropical fish swimming through the trees of coral. Inset is a picture of King George VI of England. On the top border are the words "BAHAMAS POSTAGE" and on the bottom the title, "Sea Gardens, Nassau".

The postoffice, "Sea Floor", was established August 16, 1939, by John Ernest Williamson, explorer and originator of undersea photography. It

is located in the Williamson Photosphere, a steel chamber with glass observation window, connected to a parent ship on the water's surface by a flexible metal tube which provides the air supply and means of entrance and egress from the photosphere.

Pictured on the cover via cachet are Mr. and Mrs. Williamson and their little daughter, "Cap'n Sylvia", looking through the photosphere's window at the marvels of the deep at Nassau in the Bahamas.

—EDWIN BROOKS
Stamp & Coin Editor

"Chicago Sunday Herald-American"

—Let's get acquainted with . . .

A man of the Elizalde fleet



Capt. RICARDO ARRIANDIAGA

Master of the S. S. "Lanao", one of the luxury liners of the Manila Steamship Co. Inc., is Capt. Ricardo Arriandiaga, one of the oldest employees of Elizalde & Co. Inc., and a distinguished member of the Elizalde Stamp Club.

Capt. Arriandiaga began collecting stamps five years ago. At present, he's specializing on Philippine and Spanish stamps, but continues collecting general. As a hobby, stamp collecting is very instructive and a mental tonic for seamen, the Captain believes.

Born in Elanchove, Vizcaya, Spain, on February 6, 1888, Capt. Arriandiaga was educated in his native land. He's a graduate of Spanish and American nautical schools and has sailed into the Seven Seas under three flags. He first arrived in the Philippines in 1906. He trek several times around the world, he being a lover of the sea.

Back in the Philippines in 1918, he joined the Elizalde & Co. Inc., as one of the masters of the Elizalde fleet. At present he's well identified as one of the oldest captains in the Philippine seas, and the actually the S. S. "Lanao" is under his command. He's a courteous Cap, and his courteousness is largely responsible for that famous ELIZALDE SERVICE. And as a sea Cap, his slogan is—"The traveling public must be served."

Capt. Arriandiaga is an American citizen. He's a resident of the Philippines since 1918; married and has two children. He lives in Manila with his family. His favorite sport is "basque pelota."

—and this is...

A polo player of note



PETER PERKINS

While polo is his favorite sport, stamp collecting is his "Hobby No. 1", and that's Mr. Peter Perkins, a young blade of 23, from the New Mexico Military Institute (USA), and another distinguished member of the Elizalde Stamp Club.

The year 1929 saw Mr. Perkins collecting stamps, and has been collecting ever since. At present he's concentrating on stamps of the Philippines especially stamps issued under the American regime.

Mr. Perkins was born in New York City, N. Y., on December 19, 1916. He's a graduate of the New Mexico Military Institute and came to the Philippines last year, playing with the California Polo Team at the Los Tamarao Polo Club, the famous polo grounds of the Philippines. A 4-goal polo player he is, and a member of the Los Tamarao Polo Club. Recently, he joined the U. S. Life Insurance Co., one of the affiliated companies of Elizalde & Co. Inc.

Aside from polo as his favorite sport and has played with famous polo players of the world, Mr. Perkins other outdoor recreations are boxing and tennis. He's also a lover of travel and has travelled extensively in the United States and Europe. He's recently married and resides at present in Manila.

COVERS—PASSED BY CENSORS

...by Floro J. Policarpio

With the present war in Europe, and the Elizalde & Co., Inc. having agencies all over the world, virtually all foreign mail received by the Company, have undergone the censorship of belligerent countries.

On account of the present European crisis, as in the last World War, censorship of correspondence is again in full swing. If you receive a letter cut on either the left or right side, with a sticker reading "Passed by Censor", "Opened by Censor", or just stamped "Passed by Censor No. 38" or "Passed for Transmission", etc., it means that the letter passed shrewd hands and watchful eyes for the protection of some government at war. Incidentally, this article treats on censored covers which is another interesting study in cover collecting.

Censorship in modern practice may be generally defined as action taken by any governing authority to prevent the dissemination of false statements, inconvenient facts or displeasing opinions among the governed.

Just as political, military, religious and moral articles in newspapers, periodicals, magazines and motion pic-

tures are subjected to a censorship, so are cables, letters, postal cards and other form of mail matter. Censorship, at present, is done from a purely military point of view in all belligerent countries thru military authorities who have to deal with postal communications, letters, telegrams and wireless communications as well as printed publications.

I shall try to give the reader an idea of how letters, whether ordinary, registered or air-mail, are dealt with by the censors.

In wartime, postal censorship is almost universal. In the present European crisis, the names of the countries affected by censorship are listed below for the information and convenience of the reader and interested collector.

In all of the belligerent armies, field censorships are established to

(Continued on page 21)

•AUSTRA-
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gin of this
cover
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and pass-
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censor.



- COVERS PASSED BY CENSORS taken at random from the Elizalde foreign mail box. (Right) From KUALA LUMPUR, MALAY STATES.



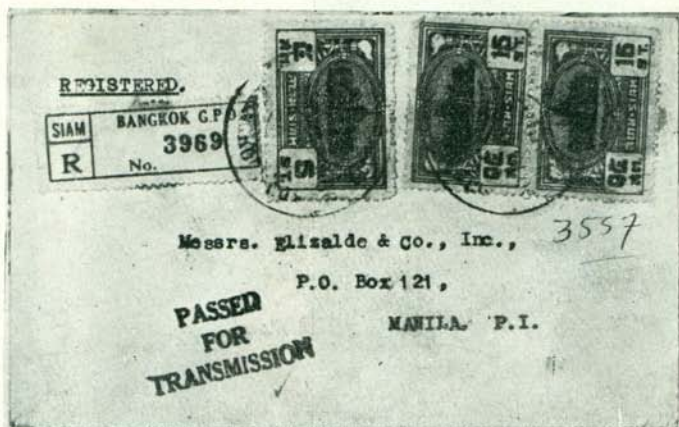
- From NORTH BORNEO.

- From INDIA.



- From MOZAMBIQUE.

● From THAI-
LAND (SIAM)



● From NETHERLAND
INDIES.



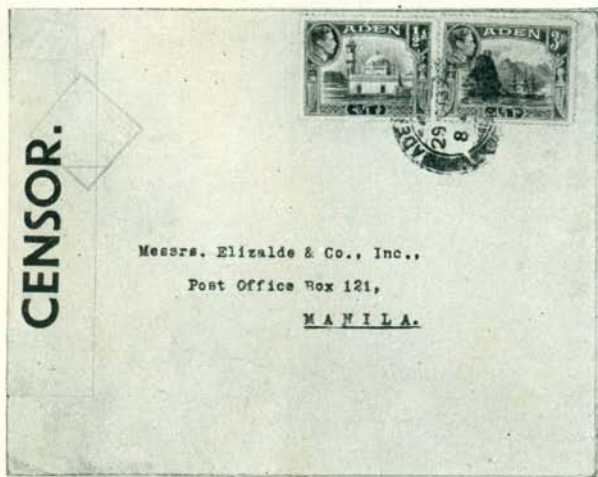
● From FRENCH-
INDO-CHINA



● From EGYPT.



● From GREECE.



● From ADEN.

• From FRANCE.



•From SPAIN.

COVERS—PASSED BY CENSORS (Continued from page 17)

deal with the correspondence of the combatant forces and censoring is performed in the area of military operations by regimental officers, or if necessary, by staff officers specially appointed for the purpose. At the post-offices too, censors see to it that all mail matters are carefully examined before delivery. Since it is always the case with the enemy to attempt extracting whatever useful information they might get from behind the lines, any document, letter, cable, or other communication is very strictly examined to thwart the enemy, by the use of ciphers, code, invisible ink or any other device.

Censors are fallible, or course, and this is sometimes unavoidable since thousands and thousands of letters pass thru their hands and an exami-

nation to the minutest detail is impossible. At this moment I am reminded of an incident related to me in which a young man in the front lines sent private information to his family by writing his message on the back of the stamp with indellible ink for that matter and pasting the stamp in such a way that only the edges stuck to the envelope. The receiver would then remove the stamp carefully and the message read without any difficulty. Of course, this is only one of the one-thousand-and-one ways of getting by the censors, the concealed was not discovered because the censors cannot remove all stamps and paste them on again!

All letters intended for neutral countries are examined. Whenever any sentence, phrase, of item which,

tions soon led to others and before the season was over I found that I'd gotten to know several dozen opera stars, and among them, Lily Pons.

Miss Pons is not a stamp collector, in the true sense of the word, but she did have an item of philatelic interest which invited me to look at. It seems that a few years ago she was singing at Monte Carlo when a cabled invitation requested her to give a benefit performance in Buenos Aires. An ocean voyage was out of the question on account of the time involved but learning that the Graf Zeppelin could make the necessary connections she booked passage and left for South America. She crossed the Atlantic, spent an evening singing and then returned on the same ship to continue her Monte Carlo engagement.

While on the trip she noticed that some other passengers who were collectors or had friend-collectors at home addressed envelopes and mailed them abroad the airship. Miss Pons thought this was a novel idea and so proceeded to address an envelope to herself. According to her own version, she could not decide what stamps would be most appropriate for the missive so lest she choose the wrong ones, she bought one copy of every stamp in stock on the Graf's post office and affixed them all to one large cover. It is simply addressed, "Lily Pons, Paris, France" in her own handwriting.

In 1936 when we had the International Philatelic Exhibition in New York the value of this piece as a publicity attraction was visualized and

I arranged for Miss Pons to exhibit it. After the show was over I returned it but later, at a cocktail party, I explained how nicely it would fit into my own "Kwaint Collection". A bit of persuasion was all that was necessary to acquire the cover which has since reposed in my album.

An interesting sequel came in 1937 when Miss Pons appeared on an American radio program devoted to stamp collectors and described this particular cover.

"It is a very unusual souvenir of my hurried South American flight," she told her interviewer. "You can see how many stamps it contains and how the postmark shows that I mailed it while crossing the Atlantic!"

"Ah, yes!" the interviewer admired. "It is one of the most unusual philatelic items I've ever seen."

I smiled to myself as I heard that broadcast because at the very moment Miss Pons and her interviewer discussed the cover which was supposed to be in the studio, it was actually at the Sesqui-Centennial Exhibition in Sydney, Australia!

So you see, friends, postage stamps need not be worth a fortune to fill the heart of a philatelist with joy. This little frame of Wagnerian stamps which cost me less than a dollar and required only a bit of effort to make up means as much—if not more—than the rarest Egyptian gem in my collection for it represents a memento of acquaintances which have since developed into friendships with some of the most famous musical artists in the world.

ERNEST A. KEHR OF THE CONTRIBUTING STAFF OF THE ELIZALDE STAMP JOURNAL ASSUMES STAMP EDITORSHIP OF NEW YORK HERALD - TRIBUNE

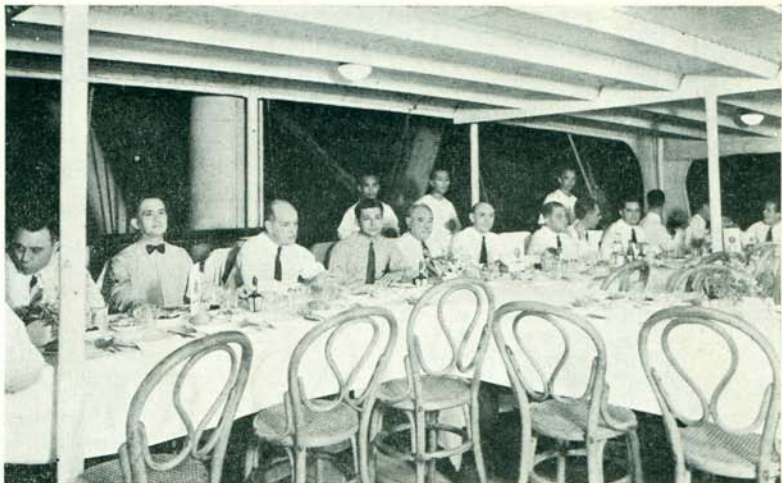
Ernest A. Kehr, one of the first contributors in the ELIZALDE STAMP JOURNAL, has assumed the stamp editorship of the *New York Herald-Tribune* on January 28. He succeeded Ralph A. Barry, its former stamp editor and the "Dean of American Philatelic Writers," who died last December.

Mr. Kehr is an American author, lecturer and explorer, and was the former stamp editor of the *New*

York World-Telegram. He is well-known in the journalistic sphere of the stamp world for his writings on the hobby, research work, stamp broadcasts and philatelic activities, which warrant his appointment as stamp editor of the *New York Herald-Tribune*, one of the largest newspapers in the United States.

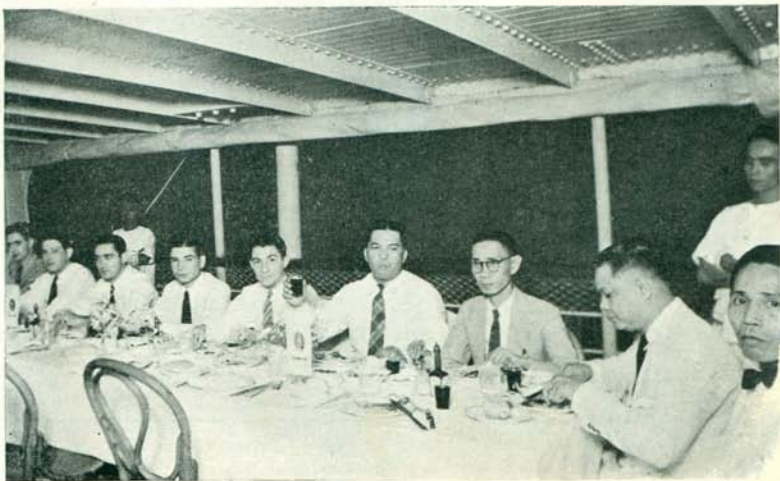
The editorial staff of The ESJ wishes to congratulate you, Mr. Kehr, and more power to you.

● STAG DINNER given by the Elizalde employees on Dec. 15 on the S. S. "Lanao" in the honor of Juan Barretto, private secretary to Hon. Joaquin M. Elizalde and director of the Philippine Philatelic Agency at Washington, D. C., on his arrival in Manila. From left to right: Jose M. de Amussategui, Fabian Echevarria, Eduardo Yrezabal, Juan A. Barretto, Capt. J. M. Ugarte, J. M. Cajucom, Virgilio Lobregat Joaquin Yturralde, Rafael Beltran and Floro J. Policarpio.



● AND the sunshine boys of E & Co. were there among them—Ignacio Mañru, Jacob Cabarus, Antonio Torrella, Pedro Cariño, Joaquin Navarro, Antonio Legarza, E. R. Aspillera, Luis Esteban, Miguel Azparren, Ernesto Lagdameo, William Gray Felipe Romero, A. Dublois, A. J. Reyes, Luis Gaskel, F. Martinez, F. Suarez Jaime Arizleta, Rafael Elzingre, Jose Serrano, Jose Berclarte, Ramon de Amussategui, Genaro Sambeli, and M. Borrromeo.

● While on this table we find (left to right), Fermin Lopez, Antonio Garcia, C. Martinez, Fausto Preysler, Jose A. Alonso, Fernando Gooy, Pablo M. Esperdion, Lorenzo de Jesus and Peregriño Farro.



PHILIPPINES INVITED AT INTERNATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION

Exhibition At New York World's Fair of 1940

Invitation for the Philippines to participate at the International Stamp Exhibition to commemorate the centenary of the introduction of the first postage stamp of the world which will be held at the British at the New York World's Fair of 1940, has been received by airmail from Ernest A. Kehr, stamp editor of the *New York Herald-Tribune* and director of the International Stamp Exhibition, by our editor, Pablo M. Esperidi6n.

The International Stamp Exhibition will open on May 6, and will last through the duration of the New York World's Fair. An area of 20,000 square feet which formerly housed an art gallery has been made available for stamp displays, and philatelic exhibits will be displayed by

virtually every stamp issuing country of the world, according to advice received.

To represent the Philippines, Esperidi6n will submit his collection consisting of First Flights, photo-stamps and philatelic literature of the Philippines. His collection will be submitted, however, as an individual entry, as according to him, he requested Director of Posts Juan Ruiz to submit an official entry for the Commonwealth Government.

Reservations for entries are limited, but those who are interested to participate at this international philatelic show, may communicate or send their entries direct to Ernest A. Kehr, c/o New York Herald-Tribune, New York City.

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF POSTS
MANILA

SWORN STATEMENT
(Required by Act 2580)

The undersigned, Pablo M. Esperidi6n, editor of THE ELIZALDE STAMP JOURNAL, published quarterly in the City of Manila, P. I., after having been duly sworn in accordance with law, hereby submits the following statement of ownership, management, circulation, etc. which is required by Act 2580 as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 201:

Managing Editor: Eduardo Yrezabal, c/o Elizalde & Co. Inc., Manila.

Editor: Pablo M. Esperidi6n, c/o Elizalde & Co. Inc., Manila.

Business Manager: Pedro Teodoro, c/o Elizalde & Co. Inc., Manila.

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Bondholders, mortgages or other security holders owing one per cent or more of total amount of securities: (If there are no outstanding securities, state so. If there are, give nature of each)—NONE.

(Sgd.) P. M. ESPERIDION, Editor.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of March 1940, at the City of Manila.

(Sgd.) MELITON DEL ROSARIO,
P. O. Inspector.

AUSTRALASIAN LETTER

from Ray Porter

... the ESJ's correspondent in
Australia.

The first contingent of the Australian Imperial Forces are leaving any day now for the war zone and each contingent of 5,000 or more men was given a tumultuous farewell as it marched through the streets of Sydney and Melbourne before boarding the troopships which are to carry them to their destination known only to a few of the high command.

The "Second A. I. F." as these troops are known,—the "First A. I. F." consisted of those who went to aid the Mother Country in 1914-18—are likely to leave an echo in Australian stamps, for a special A. I. F. stamp is at present being considered by the Postmaster General's Department. The inter-Empire letter rate now in force in Australia is 2d. per ounce but this has been reduced to 1d. on letters addressed to members of the Second A. I. F. or sent by them. Similar drastic reductions have been announced on other postal rates for members of the A. I. F. Already a number of training camp postmarks are in great demand among collectors and censor marked covers are being people who are now trying to obtain collected by increasing number of such covers from as many countries as possible.

The New Zealand Centennial series appeared on January 2nd 1940 as scheduled and no doubt it forms the finest issue produced for that country so far. I say "for" because the stamps were printed in London from designs submitted by New Zealand artists.

A special post office called "Centennial Exhibition" situated at the Wellington Exhibition uses a distinctive postal cancellation and registra-

tion label. Official first day covers were available free of charge, from all the main post offices and booklets describing in detail the designs of the 12 stamps were also distributed by the post office. The 1d. value which portrays Captain Cook who annexed N. Z. to the Crown, his chart of New Zealand and the "Endeavour" in which he rediscovered the islands in 1769, was destined to prepay the internal and inter-Empire letter rate. The stamps were printed before the war broke out and the new war letter rate of 2d. per ounce came into force, and consequently the stamp now used on internal mail shows the first white man who first sighted New Zealand in 1642—the Dutch Abel Tasman.

The Tongan Jubilee series which was issued in 1938 to mark the 20th Anniversary of the accession to the throne of Queen Salote were withdrawn on the 11th October 1939 after being on issue for one year. Very little publicity was given to the stamps and it now appears that only about 70,000 sets were sold during that year.

The Fijian pictorials are due for some changes in their designs. The 1½d. value which shows an empty native canoe, will have a Fijian added to the canoe to make it more life-like, as it were. The 2d. and 6d. stamps, the design of which reproduces the map of the colony will have the meridian "180°" added to the design. A change of colors in the design of the 5d. value (sugar cane) will also take place and a completely new value—the 1/5 will be added to the series. The design of the new stamp

will portray King George V and the Fijian coat of Arms.

1940 marks the centennial year of free settlement of Queensland, known originally as Moreton Bay. Already several designs are being considered by the Australian Postal Department for a special issue of stamps to mark the centenary of Queensland. March 20, 1840 is considered to be the historically correct date of the establishment of the first settlement and it is likely that the special stamps might make their appearance then.

Several extensive collections of Australian Commonwealth stamps are being broken up at the moment by several dealers and while it is a well known fact, that the perfect Australian stamps are in all cases well within range of most people, the varieties in printing, watermark and perforation are the snags that command prohibitive prices.

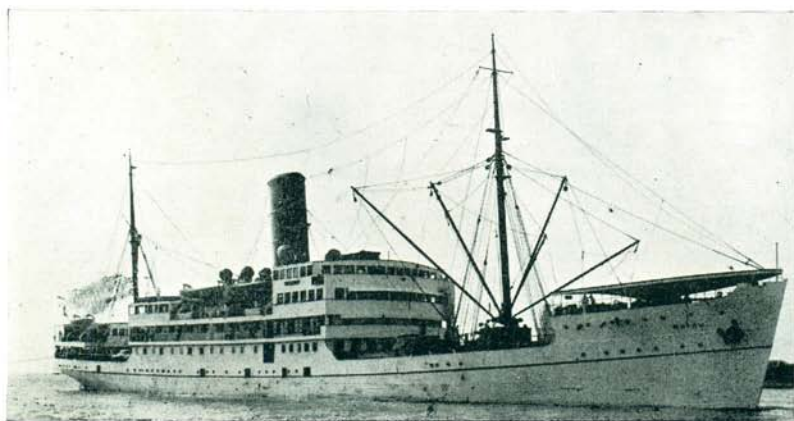
This is due mainly to the fact that Australian stamps, printed in Australia, are usually very carefully scrutinised before issue and the few oc-

casions on which sheets of stamps with missing perforations, or with inverted watermarks were indeed very rare.

The present pictorial series, for instance, are printed in sheets from which the plate numbers are guillotined before issue, and although a few plate numbers of the 1d. and 2d. values are known to exist and naturally are very scarce, no plate numbers on the sheets of the higher values have escaped the vigilant eye of the scrutineer and if therefore a block of these stamp with an attached plate number will come into possession of an Australian specialist it will be indeed a great variety.

But if one collects the stamps only, and leaves the freaks and varieties to specialists with large magnifying glasses and even larger bank accounts, then Australia offers a country which can be completed without unusual strain to the pocket, for excepting the one pound and two pounds values, all the other stamps are available in sufficiently large quantities to provide each collector with at least one good specimen.—

THE QUEEN OF PHILIPPINE SEAS... THE S. S. "MAYON"... ANOTHER ADDITION TO THE ELIZALDE FLEET.



● S. S. "MAYON" purchased by Elizalde & Co., Inc., for P1,260,000 from the Commonwealth Government on March 3, is now operated by the Manila Steamship Co., Inc., one of the affiliated companies of E & Co., Inc.

THE "SINKLER" SALE

... By "Observer"

The sale of 755 lots realized a total
of \$79,928.60.

The sale of the "Wharton Sinkler" collection held by Eugene Klein in Philadelphia on March 8th proved beyond any doubt that scarce United States stamps in first class condition are in consistent demand and afford keen competition between large numbers of buyers. The sale of 755 lots realized a total of \$79,928.60 with no less than \$45,598.70 going to the Y. Souren Co. of New York, who, as usual, walked away with practically every outstanding piece.

The highlight of the sale was, of course, the mint block of the 2¢ Pan American with inverted center. This was the first time such block has appeared in an auction sale and Souren acquired it for \$10,000. It is one of the two known blocks, the other being in the collection of the late Colonel E. H. R. Green. Following is a short resume of the sale with the prices realized for some of the more important pieces in the collection and it can be seen that there was an utter disregard of catalogue values on a large percentage of the lots.

A beautiful assortment of 5¢ and 10¢ 1847 on original covers sold at very substantial figures, practically every item selling at full to several times the catalogue value. A cover bearing a strip of three 5¢ went to Souren at \$370, considerably over the estimated price. Covers mailed from small towns and those in particularly fine condition all realized excellent figures with keen competition from many buyers.

Some of the prices for stamps and blocks off cover are here noted. Lot No. 61. 1857 Reprint set, imperforate \$370 (Furman) Lot No. 62, 1861 1¢ "August" \$1200 (Robinette), Lot No. 66 1861 5¢ "August" \$260 (order), Lot No. 69 1861 12¢ "August"

\$1250 (Ward), Lot No. 73, 1861 1¢ blue, block \$35 (Brigham), Lot No. 75 1861 3¢ imperforate block \$80 (L. B.), Lot No. 91 1869 2¢ block of nine \$90, Lot No. 96 1870 1¢ grilled block of six \$300 (Souren), Lot No. 100, 1870 7¢ grilled, block \$500 (Souren), Lot No. 101, 1870 10¢ grilled block of six \$700 (Souren), Lot No. 109, 1870 3¢ no grill, block of six \$32.50 (Brigham), Lot No. 111, 1870 7¢ no grill block of six \$250 (Souren), Lot No. 112, 1870 10¢ no grill, block of six \$300 (Souren), Lot No. 113, 1870 12¢ no grill, block of six \$375 (Furman), Lot No. 114, 1870 15¢ no grill, block of six \$250 (Souren), Lot No. 115, 1870 24¢ no grill, block of six \$1100 (Souren), Lot No. 118 1870 90¢ no grill, block of six \$900 (Ward), Lot No. 135 1873, 24¢ purple, block of four \$1000 (Souren), Lot No. 136, 1873 30¢ block of four \$270 (Ward), Lot No. 165, 1879 90¢ soft paper block \$200 (Souren), Lot No. 194 1888 5¢ imperforate pair, \$250 (Souren), Lot No. 195, 1888 5¢ imperforate pair, tiny thin spot \$110 (Hollowbush), Lot No. 210, 1890 complete set in imperforate pairs \$450 (Souren), Lot No. 212, 2¢ Columbian imperforate block of four \$200 (Heald), Lot No. 222 \$1 Columbian block, off center, \$155 (order), Lot No. 223, \$2 Columbian block \$525 (Souren), Lot No. 224 \$3 Columbian block \$700 (Souren), Lot No. 225 \$4 Columbian block \$1600 (S'Renco), Lot No. 226 \$5 Columbian block \$1100 (Souren), Lot No. 247, 1894 \$2 block \$550 (L. B.), Lot No. 250, 1895 \$5 block \$650 (Souren), Lot No. 259 1895 imperforate set complete in block \$1550 (Souren), Lot No. 277 1¢ Pan American block with

(Continued on page 31)

ANOTHER CANAL ZONE STAMP TO BE ISSUED

... by Edwin Brooks

Honoring Sydney B. Williamson, a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission and builder of the Panama Canal.

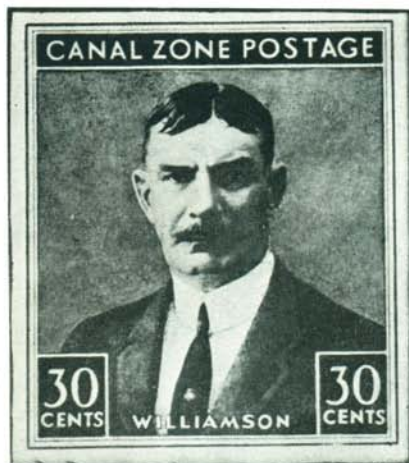
Written for the Elizalde Stamp Journal

A new 30-cent Canal Zone stamp, honoring Sydney B. Williamson, a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission and builder of the Pacific Locks and dam of the Panama Canal, will be placed on sale at all Canal Zone post offices on April 15, 1940, Mr. Williamson's birthday. This is the ninth of a series of permanent stamps to be issued in honor of the Canal builders. The new stamp, of which 500,000 were the initial order, are black in color, 19 x 22 mm, engraved and recess printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, from flat plates, in sheets of 400.

The new stamp honors one of the outstanding figures of construction days. Before his selection as a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, Mr. Williamson, a native of Lexington, Virginia, had been engaged for many years in general engineering and was of the outstanding engineers of the United States.

He was appointed a member of the I. C. Commission on May 10, 1907. The following January he was placed in charge of lock and dam construction at Pedro Miguel and Miraflores, and in September of the same year was made Division Engineer of the Pacific entrance of the Canal, as well as the locks and dam work. He resigned on December 11, 1912, when the work with which he had been charged was virtually completed.

After leaving the Isthmus of Panama, he served as Chief of Construction, U. S. Reclamation Service, and a consulting engineer for Guggenheim Brothers, and as an associate of



• DESIGN of the new stamp of the Canal Zone.

General George W. Goethals in construction work at the Port of Palm Beach, Florida. He died on January 12, 1939, at Lexington, Virginia.

His military service included both the Spanish-American and World Wars. During the former he served as a captain of a company of volunteer engineers. During the World War he attained the rank of Colonel of Engineers and was detailed as assistant to General Goethals, Chief Engineer of the 1st Army Corps, and commanded the 55th Engineer Regiment. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his service during the World War.

THE "SINKLER" SALE *(Continued from page 29)*

center inverted (\$1250) (Souren), Lot No. 278, 2¢ Pan American with center inverted, single with crease \$1960 (order), Lot No. 279, 2¢ Pan American with center inverted, block \$10000 (Souren), Lot No. 280, 4¢ Pan American with center inverted, block \$5000 (Souren), Lot No. 290, 1902 \$5 block \$550 (Souren), Lot No. 303, 1907 Jamestown set in blocks \$30 (Souren), Lot No. 322, 1908 Bluish paper 3¢ block \$200 (Souren), Lot No. 323, 1908 bluish paper 4¢ block \$4000 (Souren), Lot No. 324 1908 Bluish paper 5¢ block off center \$420, (Stewart), Lot No. 326 1908 Bluish paper 8¢ block \$3250 (Souren), Lot No. 328 1908 Bluish paper, 13¢ block No. 360 (Souren), Lot No. 509 1930 Zeppelin set, plate number singles \$55 (Row-bottom), Lot No. 522, 1¢ A. E. F. booklet, \$13.50 (Souren), Lot No. 523, 2¢ A. E. F. booklet \$260 (Souren).

There was particularly keen competition on the Department stamps. Almost without exception, the realization was from 80% to three or four times the catalogue value. The condition throughout this group was unusually fine. Sets of the Department issues with "Specimen" overprint sold at current figures, rather low in comparison with catalogue values, but reflecting the limited demand for these stamps despite their acknowledged rarity.

The \$10 and \$20 State Department, the two great rarities, each sold at

\$550, 10% over their catalogue value, going to Ward. The complete set of "Specimen" stamps in imperforate pairs went at \$645 to an order bid. The Newspaper stamps were an unusually complete lot and were actively bid for. Prices in general were quite close to catalogue value with quite a number of items realizing considerably more than these quotations.

The sale was well attended, with buyers from all parts of the country. Many New York dealers were present in person and practically every lot received spirited competition from the floor. Without exception, the sound, substantial stamps and blocks showed the great strength of the American market and, contrawise, the questionable, speculative material continued to show a limited demand. It is stated that the Philatelic Research Laboratories were given the opportunity to check on the great majority of the lots in this sale and Mr. Souren states that the favorable reports rendered by them made it possible for him to acquire so many valuable pieces with full confidence in the correctness of their description and classification. Particular credit is due Mr. Klein for the dignified and competent manner in which the entire sale was handled. It was a credit to American Philately and a complete verification of the opinion held by so many that the best and most substantial market for United States stamps is right here in our own country.

FIRST PHILATELIC EXHIBITION AT HAVANA A HUGE SUCCESS

Richard Milian, secretary of the Club Filatelico de la Republica de Cuba advises us that the First Philatelic Exhibition of Havana which was held on November 7, at Havana, was a huge success. A good number of people including government authorities, and Cuban postal officials, attended and viewed the won-

derful exhibits of over 300 frames, where many rare Cuban stamps, airposts and the ex-Ferrari collection were displayed. Aside from the miniature sheet, a special souvenir card was issued to commemorate the First Philatelic Exhibition of Havana. The exhibition closed on November 14.

The first air mail of the Philippines was carried by Ruth Law, an American aviatrix, on April 4, 1919, at an exhibition flight at the Luneta.