

left. Others came and went. One after attending a number of days and working faithfully, finally gave up, saying to his teacher as he pointed to his biceps, "Americano very strong here; Filipino strong here," pointing to his forehead. Despite the discouragements, the classes grew slowly but steadily until May first when the school closed for the summer vacation. The classes in telegraphy were quite large almost from the first, the work being of a nature that requires little physical effort and such that it is not necessary to soil either hands or clothes. About August first, equipments arrived for carpentry and drawing and, later, one for plumbing. The classes in drawing filled rapidly and were soon overflowing. Those in carpentry grew steadily and those in plumbing, though small, were necessarily so on account of the outfit.

The present site of the school in the district of Ermita is a great disadvantage. It is located in the residential portion of the city on the opposite side of the River Pasig, far from where the great mass of working Filipinos live, and as Manila has no satisfactory system of street cars, it is difficult to get from one point to another, especially as walking is something that no one likes to do. These working people are the ones whom we desire to reach and steps are being taken to secure central quarters in the district of Santa Cruz or Binondo so that when the new school year opens all will be in readiness. Great opportunities await the educated Filipino in all branches of industry, and as soon as he is capable of filling them, good positions will be open to him.

One very important line of work in which the Filipino has great opportunity for advancement is in the Telegraph Division of the Constabulary. All lines not under the control of the military department are now in charge of this arm of the civil government. Eventually all will be under its direction. Success in this department of the trade school seemed certain, and there was apparently a great desire on the part of the students to get out into the field as operators. On November first a call came for operators to enter the Constabulary under the following conditions. They enlist for two years unless sooner discharged by the proper authority. They enter the lowest grade, that of the second-class private, at a salary of thirty pesos a month with four and sixteen-hundredths pesos for clothing allowance; and if they are sent where there is a detachment of Constabulary they are boarded for a sum not exceeding six pesos a month. Their first promotion is to that of first-class private at forty pesos a month. The subsequent promotions for faithful and efficient work are: corporal at fifty pesos; sergeant at sixty pesos; sub-inspector at forty dollars, gold; and on through various grades until it is possible for them to earn between fifteen hundred and eighteen hundred dollars, gold, a year. The field is a new one and it is clear. There is no one in it and the chance of advancement is excellent for those who will but apply themselves. These conditions were thoroughly explained and fifteen who had arrived at such a stage of proficiency that they could receive and send messages in English