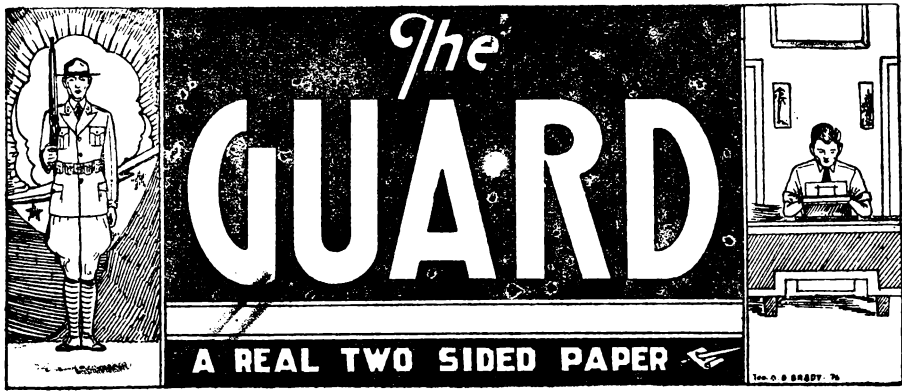




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NO. 4

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## 1937 SUCCESSFUL BAR CANDIDATES

After correcting the papers of the bar candidates, it came out that out of 631 contestants, 544 of them have shown their best by getting the required mark. Of the successful candidates Miss Cecilia Muñoz is the top notcher. Other candidates passing the bar with flying honors are Manuel Manzano, Jose Moya, Natalio Castillo, Felipe Azcuna, Erasmo Cruz, Miss Julita Sotejo, Eulalio Legaspi and Jose Nuguid.

Among the law colleges in the Philippines, only four of them got 100% successful candidates. Namely they are the University of the Philippines, The Visayan Institute, The Southern Institute and the Academia de Leyes.

For the information of the public, the complete list of the successful bar candidates follow:

Valeriano Abad, 80; Buena-ventura Abad, 79; Cristobal Abella, 83; Fermin Abella, 82; Domitillo Abordo, 77; Vicente Abrantes, 80; Luciano Adan, 75; Jose Adeva, 82; Teodorico Advincula, 75; Magdiwang Aguilan, 88; Juan Aguilar, 80; Franciano Aguirre, 85; Segundino Aguirre, 75; Dominador Agustin, 80; Gil Albano, 79; Victorio Alcantara, 80; Juan Aldava, 81; Jose Alejandro, 82; Francisco Aliño, 76; Estanislao Alvarez, 84; Felipe Alvarez, 75; Ramon Alvarez, 84; Aurelio Alvero, 77; Roman delos Ama, 76; Noe Amado, 79; Ramon Amador, 76; Roque Amisola, 82; Luis Anastasio, 78; Joaquin Andres, 78; Simeon Andres, 75; Ciceron Angeles, 83; Felipe Anievas, 78; Zacarias Antonio, 75; Melchor Aquilizan, 78; Miss Felicidad Arce, 86; Adolfo Arguelles, 77; Eduardo Arieta, 77; Benjamin Arteficio, 84; Jose Asprep, 75; Gaudencio Atendido, 82; Calub Avenda- nio, 75; Antonio Avaay, 75;

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(Continued on page 10)

## BEWARE OF RACKETEERING AGENTS

It is reported that there are some agents who cheated several prospects.

People who are interested in possessing firearms were approached by the agents and were assured that they would be granted the permit to own revolvers or shotguns.

When the prospects were convinced that they could possess firearms thru the help of these agents who pretended to be very close to the provincial governor, to the provincial commander and to the big shots in Manila who could help get the approval of the chief of the Philippine Army,—these people were asked by the dishonest agents to give certain amount of money as advanced payment to be spent for the work and the expenses of the necessary papers. And because they are really interested in having firearms, they just submit to the bluff of some agents. Many of them gave ten pesos or more as advanced payment.

But pshaw, the money they gave to some agents were not spent in securing the permit for many applicants were not qualified to possess revolvers or shotguns. Their disqualifications were known by the racketeers. But because they wanted money either by hook or by crook, they just pretended to the ignorant people that their craving for the firearms would be satisfied.

### Communism...

(Continued from page 16)

Reynolds Albertini of London, gave and which cost P10,000 00.

The elaborate dinner given in Paris by M. Peugeot, the automobile manufacturer, and which was served to two thousand guests.

In order to stem this tendency to social unrest which pave the way for the advent of Communism, the enforcement of Social Justice is

timely. Moreover, there is another remedy not less efficient and that is the rich should hob nob with the laborers and lead them to the practice of their religious creed as it has been done in the City of Cebu thanks to the initiative and untiring efforts of Mr. Jose Martinez, President of the Chapter, Knights of Columbus, which borne the splendid results which we have witnessed in the last celebration of the feast to Christ the King.

## KEEP IT UNDER YOUR HAT

by  
**TAGGA-KOTTA, JR.**

We came across the other day with the 1938 budget of the City of Cebu. As was previously out in this column the budget for the year 1937 carried with it the item as follows: "For representation purpose of the Mayor" or something like that. When that very budget was brought to the board for discussion, Member Cañizares opposed the item as it was vague and so on and so on. The 1938 budget rather specifies the allowances discretionary to the Mayor's. The point at issue is not the vagueness of the 1938 budget but the city administration has learned something that a budget should be prepared in a manner that the items for the fiscal year should be specific and should state the nature of the expenditure.

Well, we have something to be thankful for Member D. Cañizares for imparting into the coco of the city administration something about budget preparation.

### WE REMEMBER HIM BY

Now that the administration of Governor Cabahug is drawing to a close, we can not help but regret the passing of the most honest executive the empire province has ever had. While we are looking forward to the chance of administration under the leadership of Hon. B. Rodriguez for the province of Cebu, we can not help but wished that Governor Cabahug will have many days of prosperity and good health.

### FOR THE CITY BACHELOR'S CLUB

The new innovations as sponsored by the newly re-organized Bachelor's Club of the City of Cebu for staging a Nepa social function this coming Dec. 28, 1937 deserves all the whole-hearted cooperation of each member and public in general. Once for all the town spirit of a fiesta is enacted in the swankiest place Cebu City—the Club Filipino. This attitude of the bachelors has brought about the rebirth of wholesome tradition of the Filipino people of the now fading picturesque town fiesta. Guys, we congratulate you for the novel ideas.

### SOCIAL NOTE

To Dr. Montesclaros goes the honor of the most successful celebration of the Pili-Kanipaan patron saint. In the dance which was held in Acme Theater, millionaires and laborers rubbed elbows just to see the coronation of the Queen of the Roses. My poor self was there just to see a good look of the queen and you believe me I exclaimed in my most unsuppressed moments: "What a rose". Dr. Montesclaros, now talking about the whole affair has something to tap his own back.

### CHRISTMAS EVE ALWAYS A JINX

I have a friend who said that Xmas eve is always a jinx for him. We don't wonder considering of the many girlfriends he has and how!

We wont venture to suggest that he stepped out with Cebu, we can not help but a certain Betty Co-ed the last Xmas Eve just for a change I'll be Adam for that kind of an Eve. Uhum.

## The GUARD

EXTENDS

MERRY XMAS

TO ALL ITS

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# Communism Cannot Thrive in the Philippines

By **ULDARICO ALVIOLA**

In a previous article published in this paper I have laid bare my view as regards Communism by stating that it is bound to be short-lived or is, in other words, apt to collapse as an utopian political and social arrangement. It had to be this way, since it is a system that runs counter to an inborn tendency in every man, the tendency to claim for ownership of a property which is his. This tendency is even discerned in little tots who more often than not scrape one another for the possession of a doll, a candy or what not. It is my firm belief, however, that Communism, as a social and political menace, is not an empty word. It is coming, if it is not already around the corner. At least the communistic ideal is cherished by many people,

specially by the laboring classes. The reason of such state of things is that, due to the great facilities of the popular masses for education thru public schools and the newspapers, the workingmen of today is not like the workingmen of yesteryear, who was resigned to his sad lot in the hope of an everlasting happiness in the life hereafter. The modern workingman is wary enough to contend that if he owns a share in the fun of life, he would not necessarily forfeit the celestial beauty that would be due him as reward of a righteous conduct on earth. On the other hand, there are also workingmen who do not seem to care a whoop about spiritual things being only concerned with higher wages and more human treatment from their employees. Hence, the modern workingmen either of the one sort or the other makes it a point to assert his personality as an indispensable factor that needs be reckoned with in the development of industry. With this frame of mind the workingman is an easy prey to subversive propaganda. Inasmuch as printed matters or literature which put in bold relief the deplorable conditions of the laboring classes depicting them as squalor poverty in contrast to the sumptuous living of the rich, finds its way into the hands of the workingman through mysterious channels and supposedly coming from the Third International, the workingman feels ill at ease, hence consciously or quite



*The Author*  
unconsciously grows discontent. Among this discontented (Continued on page 16)

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# Sons of Big Guns

By FILEMON V. TUTAY

If the Philippine national defense forces are ever called out to repel an invading army, the "little man" will not find himself alone to bear the brunt of the fighting. Side by side with him will fight sons of some Big Shots as well, for in the ranks of the Philippine army are to be found the scions of not a few wealthy families and sons or relatives of men high in the councils of the commonwealth government.

Needless to say, these young men are making financial sacrifices by devoting their time to a military career, when they could hold down important positions in private concerns or in the government.

A few such cases might be mentioned: Lt. Isidro Parades, son of Resident Commissioner Quintin Parades, spurned the idea of getting a soft job through the influence of his father and joined the army

early last year. With degrees in mechanical engineering and in business administration from reputable schools in the United States young Parades could easily have landed a job more remunerative and less exacting than a lieutenancy in the Philippine army. Instead, he got a commission as third lieutenant in the aviation arm of the service, and is now attending an army aviation school in the United States.

Another son of a Big Gun who is doing his in the army is Lt. Sensen Gabaldon, only son of Don Isauro Gabaldon, ex resident commissioner and erstwhile Big Bertha of the opposition in Philippine politics. Lt. Gabaldon is cadre commander of the third Tarlac cadre in San Miguel, Tarlac. His mother septuagenarian and his father well along in years, young Gabaldon faced the responsibility of

looking after his family's landholdings in Nueva Ecija. But this did not stop him from doing his bit in building a citizen army for the Philippines.

Lt. Gabaldon, who is 34 years old but looks much younger, applied for enrolment in the Baguio Reserve Officers school, in which a college education is a primary requirement. He was commissioned first lieutenant upon his graduation last December and immediately detailed cadre commander. Lt. Gabaldon is also a lawyer, having passed the bar in 1927. He obtained his college education in the United States.

Then there is the case of Lt. Jesus A. Villamor, son of late Associate Justice Ignacio Villamor of the Philippine supreme court. His father had planned a business career for him but the young man had

his own ideas about his future. Shortly after the death of his father four years ago he took up the flying with the Philippine aerial taxi company.

But his flying training did not take a serious turn until he went to Dallas, Texas, about the middle of 1934. He enrolled at the Dallas Aviation school and air college, where he was graduated after three months with the high price of faculty. In a letter of introduction given to Villamor, the head of the school wrote, among other things: "...he is one of the best transport student pilots that we have ever had at this school."

After getting his transport pilot's license young Villamor returned to Manila and for some time taught at the Valeriano school of aviation and then at the American Far Eastern school of aeronautics. On

(Continued on page 15)

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# League of Nations, as Instrument of Peace is Dead

By WALLACE CARROLL

The League of Nations virtually is dead as an international political instrument for the preservation of world peace and the status quo.

The great dream of a permanently stable world, as conceived by President Woodrow Wilson, has been dissipated by the brutal realism of world political and territorial development.

The league, is an instrument to prevent war and seizure of territory from weak nations by stronger ones, has failed.

Diplomats made these admissions as they took stock of the league's position and the end of a day making final Paraguay's withdrawal from Geneva's councils.

The little South American republic is one of eight nations to leave the league

Optimists, comparing the league's firm principles with those of the Roman Catholic church, predicted that it will live as a potent international factor despite its past failures. All agreed that, although the league has become politically impotent, it will survive

as a clearing house of economic, cultural and sanitary information.

Seven have served official notice of their intention to quit the league during the 17 years of its history Brazil, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Japan, Germany and Paraguay. Italy walked out without giving official notice and may return if she wishes. The resignations of Germany, Brazil, Japan, and Paraguay have become effective

Paraguay withdrew because the league applied an arm embargo to it after it refused to accept Geneva's peace proposal in its dispute with Bolivia over the Chaco question

Looking over the league's record of successes and failures, statesmen counted the following:

Four years ago the league assembly condemned Japan's seizure of Manchuria. But speech making in Geneva did not halt relentless drive of the Nipponese soldiers over the plains of China's "eastern provinces."

Then in 1932, the disarm-

ment conference was convoked. It failed to satisfy Germany's claim for rearmament and the conflicting ambitions of the "ins" and "outs" in Europe, and so ended in failure

Later, Germany rearmed despite the Versailles treaty, of which the league is the official guardian, remilitarized the Rhine and declared sovereignty over internationalized rivers. Geneva passed resolutions but did nothing else.

The league's next reversal came over the Chaco dispute. For the first time, Geneva tried to use strong measures against the little south American countries.

It applied an embargo on both nations. Then, when Bolivia accepted Geneva's peace proposal and Paraguay did not, the embargo was left to apply to Paraguay alone which caused its resignation

Before the league's next failure, several minor successes occurred, whom King Alexander of Yugoslavia accused Hungary of inspiring crimes. War became an imminent

possibility. But the League quickly settled the dispute.

At the same time a dangerous dispute arose between Germany and France over the Saar plebiscite which was to determine to which country the rich mining back should belong. The league dispelled the danger of war by sending an international army to see that the vote was just. The territory returned peacefully to Germany.

Then came the league's biggest test--the Italian invasion of Ethiopia. A boycott on war supplies was laid down on Italy, but this did not prevent it from taking Ethiopia.

With its prestige at its lowest ebb in history, she refrained from mixing in the Spanish civil war.

Despite these failures there are those, especially permanent league officials, who believe that the Geneva body's present ill health is merely temporary and that it will emerge again as a strong guardian of peace.

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—oO—

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# The Wonders of Russia's Military Strength

*Continued from last issue*

But if it is impossible for Hitler and Blomberg to over run the Socialist army with a "lightning blow" on the ground, may be possible for Goring to do so with a lightning blow in the air? That is, in fact, the actual task of modern air strategy. If Goring rises a few hours before the declaration of war from the German and "allied" airdromes, flies across the Soviet frontier during the night and hurls himself precipitately on the Russian railway stations, barracks, depots, factories, and Government buildings, can he balk the Soviet mobilization? Then the object would certainly have been achieved in "another dimension."

In theory—yes, he can. In practice—the question is that of the relation of forces in the air, the relation between the air armies, the air strategy, and the air tactics of the Fascists and the Socialists.

That Hitler's air army is today growing without interruption and on a scale hardly seen hitherto is beyond question. That with a continuance of this tempo it can become not the third strongest but the second strongest (formerly France) air force in Europe, is a serious possibility.

The number of Germany's military airplanes at the beginning of 1936 may be put circumspectly at about 1,200 first line planes and about 1,000 reserve planes. But since

May the monthly production may be safely estimated at 250 first line planes, so that the beginning of this year of the German air army numbers roughly 4,000 first line planes (of which more than half are heavy bombers) and at least 3,000 in reserve.

Altogether 7,000 airplanes. That is five or six times the size of the British air force at the beginning of 1936, and considerably more than France possessed at the same date. But in the meantime France has also increased her armaments. A race is on, but since the German airplane industry with its nineteen huge works is far superior to the French, and since Goring has announced quite openly and almost officially that the minimum standards for German armaments will be the combined strength of the two air fleets previously leading in Europe, it is thoroughly possible that the German air fleet may overtake France (if it has not already done so) whether the Western Air Locarno materializes or not. The Fascist air army may become the second strongest in the world. But the strongest is the air army of Socialism.

According to almost all international experts, Soviet aviation unquestionably takes first place among all countries today. The number of their military airplanes has increased tremendously in the last five years. Their air-route system for civil traffic is

comparable only to that of the U. S. A.

Enthusiasm for the air has affected hundreds of thousands of ordinary workers, school-boys, clerks, who learn to fly in their spare time, because they feel that in the new world every one must fly and will fly.

Yet in the coming war it will not at first be the human "air capacity" which turns the scales, but the technical, and the first decisions will be brought by those "air fortresses", the squadrons of heavy air-cruisers which today, as once the armoured fleets of the sea, have assumed the dominating role.

The necessity of the modern strategy of surprise to provide weapons of extreme mobility and at the same time of the highest destructive power, capable of being directed against key-objectives, has led to the development of a session of the airplanes (bombers) into veritable flying batteries of artillery, which are of such a size the most of them get through the fire of anti-aircraft guns on the ground, so speedy and heavily armed that they have nothing to fear from the enemy fighting planes, and so reliable (number of engineer, fuel capacity, etc.) that they can carry out the most distant and prolonged raids.

If squadrons like these break through to the enemy "nervecenters," there is little or nothing still in a posi-

tion to stop them doing their paralyzing work.

Germany is producing such machines in quantity. Russia is not standing still. The U. S. S. R. has a good start on Germany and intends to maintain its advantage, with the help of all national reserves.

As for the abilities of the pilots—how these compare is not known. The Germans were the best, but whether they are today superior to the pilots of the "Tchelyuskin class" and their pupils will not be known until the test comes.

One thing is certain: in the important new sector or air tactics, the mass parachuting, mass-landing of whole infantry regiments from the air behind the enemy's lines, the Soviet Union so far has a sort of "monopoly".

During the Soviet maneuvers near Kiev in the autumn of 1935, the assembled foreign generals saw how 2,500 Red soldiers landed in full on the ground from the air within forty minutes and at once went into action with their automatic rifles.

But they did not see how at the same time in another district of the Soviet Union a body of 5,700 men—equal to more than a brigade—carried out the same operation.

And later still they learned that tens of thousands of Red soldiers have the "parachute jumps made among the civil population is already approaching the million

(Continued on page 13)

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# The Agrarian Revolt

By R. DICK

Unless all signs fail, there is going to be something like a revolution soon in the Philippines—revolution in the sense of change and that is on the land.

On all lands it is admitted that an intolerable situation exists. Doubtless partly responsible for that situation are the tenants themselves, but far more responsible are the greedy and avaricious landlords. Learning nothing and still clinging to the antiquated and oppressive practices of by gone days, they are, like the Baurbons, precipitating the deluge, digging their own graves.

In the past the government, ignoring the grievances of the tenants or resorting to only spasmodic and ineffectual efforts at reform, usually accompanied by beautiful rain bow promises, has fatuously followed the policy of protecting the landlords and confirming them in their abuses. The guns of the constabulary which with more justice could have been trained on the real offenders, the rapacious landlords, were turned on their victims who dared protest against the iniquitous conditions imposed upon them and under which they labored.

Given these conditions, such conditions as exist on many farms and haciendas today, such conditions as are depicted some articles of The Philippines Free Press, and no men worthy the name of freemen, worthy of independence, but would rebel against them. Instead of being deplored, the discontent, the spirit of agrarian revolt now showing itself everywhere,

should be welcomed and commended. The mean social evolution, progress.

The signs of the times are there for all who read. Unfortunately, many of these archaic and benighted landlords don't read. Did they read, they would learn what has taken place with the land in Russia, in Great Britain and Australia, in parts of Germany and Italy, and what is now being done in Mexico and in several other countries. They would also learn of the present revolt in Spain, impelled largely by agrarian abuses.

The world is moving, and, in this matter of serfdom and land ownership, is moving fast. Nor is the Philippines an exception. The tenant mass is beginning to awaken to a realization of its exploitation and its bondage, and has already shown a disposition to effect its own reforms. It is time, as President Quezon has intimated, for the government to act.

Whether ultimately, as our poor river ferryman dreams, the land will be "divided equally among all people," is a far and doubtful question. But even granting that and granting also that some day there may be no more rich no more poor we are still left with his impossible humanity's age-old dream, that then everyone will be happy. For happiness for everyone will be happy. For happiness for everyone is of Utopia and the Mellinium. and they are not yet. When there is no more discontent in this world there will be no more world.

# A Comment on the City Election Results

By Atty. ANDRES C. MOMONGAN

The election has come and gone. The war is over. And now that the smoke of battle is cleared, the thundering guns of the different parties in the City have ceased firing and the victors are emerging with triumphant smiles, leaving behind them less fortunate opponents buried in the debris, it may not be amiss to comment on the result of the encounter.

On the whole the result of the election is fair, basing our conclusion on the kind of men that have been elected to the Mun. Board. Many will agree with us, that these men can not be the best to compose the said Board, neither, can they be the worst to compose the same. Hence we are of the opinion that when the greatest number of people in a community decides, its decision can rarely, if ever, be erroneous. Its decision is just about right.

In this connection, the writer is bold enough to state that, as a defeated candidate of the Labor Party, he has found out that the forgotten mass or the "little man" can not as yet be depended upon, even how hard you fight for their rights and interests, for they are apt to sell their right to vote for a mess of pottage. It takes an earthquake to wake them up. Nay, it

takes many more instances that they are only feasted and wined on election time and, rarely, are their rights and interests defended after that, in order that may unify and stand on their ground to the last.

This is not said with malice and bitterness, because of the pang of defeat. It is said because it is the simple truth, yea, the naked truth.

How many poor laborers of the City Public Works voted straight for the Anti ticket, laying aside the personal merits of each and every candidate, just for the privilege of working of the roads for one peso a day? How many of the labor leaders suffered defeat at the polls, ignominiously just because the laborers deserted their advocates for the mere glitter of gold? How many of the small merchants deserted those who espoused their cause against Act No. 215 and Sunday tuba prohibition? Yes, "the people gets the kind of government it deserves".

On the whole, the result of the election in the City is fair. And since those elected are our councilors, let us all support and cooperate with them and get the best result during the next 3 years.

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# Is New Sedition Law A Menace?

By SAMUEL W. STAGG

May I express my amazement that a country with our democratic ideals should have the kind of a sedition law which has just been signed by the President. The law itself is a throwback to reactionary conservatism but what startles me even more is the utter silence of the press. I am intrigued by the question: Have we actually already lost our freedom of the press?

I wish to call attention to the fact that this sedition law has enough teeth in it, under "inspired" judicial interpretation to gag the press, destroy the right of assembly and the right of free speech, to check effectively any vital movement of social reform and to make every citizen a spy upon his neighbor.

In my humble opinion this law is not the product of a sane understanding of the principles of good government but rather the product of an undignified hysteria of fear—fear that the masses might stage an uprising.

Need I call attention to the fact that a democracy that bases its legislation upon fear of the masses has already ceased to be a democracy in fact and the question is pertinent—in whose behalf is such legislation made?

The law clearly draws the issue of whether this government is now to become Fascist or remain Republican in form.

The law sounds innocent enough until we come to those words "tend to dis-

turb," "tend to instigate." It is a well known fact that our judiciary is subservient to political interests. Those innocent little "tend to's" can, when interpreted by a politically obligated judiciary, wipe out the last vestige of constitutional rights. Let us see just how these "tend to's" could work.

Suppose a group of exploited tenants on the hacienda of a merciless cacique should wish to hold a meeting in order to prepare a petition asking for better treatment. It would be so easy for the cacique involved, who often is the local political boss, to persuade the constabulary that such a meeting might "tend to instigate." There would follow a suppression of the right of assembly.

Suppose an opposition newspaper, (if we had one) might wish to criticize the action of the G-men in suppressing such an assembly. The editor of the paper, under this law might easily be convicted of the crime of, "tend to."

Suppose I might wish to make a speech criticizing the sedition law in defense of the Constitution. How easy it would be to convict me (in the local courts but never in the supreme court of the United States) of the crime of "tend to."

How easy it will be for the party in power to get rid of effective political opponents under this law. It should not be too difficult for an "appointed fiscal" to

persuade an "appointed judge" that the political opponent was guilty of the crime of "tend to." Just what kind of a law is it that puts a man in jail for "tend to"?

I also point out the fact that this law aims at nothing less than the making of every citizen a snooping tattletale.

Of course it has been said on good authority that this law will not really be enforced but such a statement makes us all the more suspicious. What business has a legislature in passing laws not intended for enforcement?

I cannot escape the growing conviction that some of our leaders seem to be more interested in throttling the cry of the oppressed than they are effective in alleviating the suffering of the people.

I also am beginning to wonder if the really subversive elements in our country may not be found in the Assembly that would stir the people beyond endurance by passing measures that seem to "tend to" take away the constitutional rights of the little man.

In order that I may not be accused of sedition I hasten to urge that all people obey this new law but I earnestly hope that it will quickly be tested in the proper legal manner provided for in our Constitution. I fear that in the long run this law will prove to be more subversive to good government than the evil it allegedly seeks to cure.

## 1937 Successful...

(Continued from page 3)

75; Joaquin Lasam, 76; Jose Lava, 75; Felix Layson, 76; Esteban Lazatin, 75; Eulalio Legaspi, 89; Gregorio Legaspi, 81; Jose de Leon, 75; Silverio de Leon, 83; Miss Concepcion Leones, 75; Joes Liboon, 84; Teofilo Libre, 75; Jose Licuanan, 80; Jose Lim, 78; Baldomero Limbaga, 79; Jose Liwag, 82; Emilio Llanes, 82; Cecilio Lloyd, 81; Agustin Locsin, 88; Julian Lomboboy, 81; Manuel Lora, 84; Mariano Lozada, 79; Catalino Lozado, 75; Jayme Lucas, 79; Amado Lumen, 78; Celestino Luna, 77; Hermenegildo Luna, 81.

Pedro Mabolo, 79; Artemio Macalino, 84; Santiago Macapagal, 81; Manuel Masero, 75; Carlos Magalona, 81; Cresencio Magbag, 82; Benjamin Magbanua, 78; Dominador Magbanua, 76; Alfredo Maglaya, 79; Fortunato Magano, 79; Lawalio Malabay, 81; Eriberto Manabat, 75; Jose Manalo, 81; Vitaliano Manansala, 80; Isidro manaais, 75; Dominador Mangucang, 83; Eliseo Mangubat, 78; Isaias Maniquis, 78; Miss Juliana Manlapit, 78; Gabriel Manuel, 77; Manuel Manzano, 92; Estanislao Maralit, 81; Miss Felisa Maramba, 75; Geronimo Marave, 81; Juanito Maravilla, 75; Pablo Mariano, 75; Claro Marques, 81; Fermin Martin, 77; Miss Sotera Mejia, 75; Miss Angelica Melencio, 83; Federico Melocoton,

(Continued on page 17)

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# SARI-SARI INTERVIEWS

Scribbled

BY STAFF MEMBER

## PRINCIPAL & TEACHER

Principal: Madam, I would like you to go to the office at 5:50 this afternoon.

Teacher: Oh, that's too late Mr Principal!

Principal: Yes, but I am yet busy until that time.

Teacher: Why are you keeping me here when all the teachers are already away?

Principal: I am doing this for I cannot tell you the thing I would like to reveal to you.

Teacher: What do you mean?

Principal: Well, madam I cannot help, but tell you the real motive for keeping you here in a latter time. I thought that married man like myself will not care to love another woman besides his wife. But I am sorry to tell you that

Teacher: I am afraid you are driving a wild point. I thought you are calling me for conference regarding school work.

Principal: Pray, don't get excited I will promise not to do any harm to you, except by considering you as my sweetheart

Teacher: I see, I learn a good lesson. It is never safe for a lady teacher to go to an office alone. Now I am helpless so I have got to submit to your foxy idea, else this will get vulgar.

## LORETO & CECILIA

Loreto: I wonder why I am always suffering stomach trouble. I think I will better consult this trouble with Dr Felino.

Cecilia: Yes, I know that Dr Felino is one of the best practising physicians in the city. But the question is, that he is known to be very cunning.

Loreto: What are you driving at Cecilia?

Cecilia: I mean that he is one of the best *nalikiros* in this place. He loves almost

every woman he meets.

Loreto: Does he mean to love his patient altho she is married?

Cecilia: Oh, he is a terrible doctor! He takes advantage over his beautiful patients like you.

Loreto: Who is the doctor then you can recommend to me in order to remove my stomach trouble?

Cecilia: Every doctor has his specialty. Dr. Felino is known to be the best regarding stomach trouble. To me he is the best physician in treating such kind of suffering you have.

Loreto: How then will I get his professional service?

Cecilia: Loreto, if you really mean to escape from temptation, then I will advise you not to go to his clinic without your husband. For if you will go there alone or with anybody aside your mister, for sure he will use every means and ways by which he can be successful in his human desire.

## GUERERRO & WINGO

Guererro: What did you feel upon reading the article of Assemblyman Romero?

Wingo: Nothing The article was written superfluously. His arguments donot change the opinion of the readers who have read my write-up which criticizes President Quezon.

Guererro: Why did Romero write such which does not disprove your arguments?

Wingo: Probably he did it just to please Mr. Quezon.

Guererro: What do you think is the effect of Romero's attack against you?

Wingo: With such attack against me, of course Mr. Quezon will reward him some other days. But to freemen he is likely to be underestimated by them for he has not presented his arguments as a good lawyer should.

# WHYS & WHOS 'ROUND THE GLOBE

By JUAN DELA CRUZ

Why was President Manuel Quezon's *three hundred peso wreath* dedicated to late Senator Robinson spelled Phillipines? Does it mean that the Philippines is very insignificant to the American people so that they donot know how to spell it correctly? Or does it mean that President Quezon and company were very careless in the supervision of the right label in the costly wreath?

—O—

It was said that when President Quezon was in the United States, he did not care so much to confer with Resident Commissioner Quintin Paredes so that the latter was somewhat slighted

—O—

Why did not the Commonwealth President give so much importance to our resident commissioner? Why was it that the Commonwealth President did not confer with Resident Commissioner Paredes regarding the Philippine-American matters?

—O—

Why are the automobiles allowed to park in Magallanes street in Cebu City? But why are the *tartanillas* not permitted to stop for some few seconds in this street? Why not regulate all the vehicles which are ridden by poor and rich people? Why discriminate the conveyance for the poor or middle class persons?

—O—

Who are those priests always riding with girls in au-  
(Continued on page 16)



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# The Wonders...

(Continued from page 8)

mark.

The nation which has risen into the air *en masses* is not afraid to move through the air, and the sociology of the air is no trifling strategical factor.

Soviet aviation has also learned to convey heavy artillery and tanks through the air, and the French Air Attaché in Moscow has seen, according to a statement made in the French Parliament in the winter of 1936, how ninety-seven Soviet airplanes transported within two hours a fully equipped brigade, with sixteen guns, machine guns and tanks, into "the enemy hinterland." The report closed with the comment that "no other air force in the world is capable of such an operation."

If Goring, for his part, is now intervening in alarm and Japan will have great

difficulty reaching vital Russian centers by air raid, the distances are so great, and there will be so great, and there will be so many lines of defense to pass through. But on the other hand both Germany and Japan are relatively small, compressed countries, with vital centers closely huddled together.

Counter attack against Germany from the air would probably prove deadly for Fascist Germany. Deadly for industry and the technical organization of the war, deadly for national mobilizations, if it has not gone quickly and surely enough, but deadly above all and most certainly for the social and political heart of warring Fascism. Here we come to the final, inevitable act in the tragedy of this war, which has become Hitler's tragedy.

If airplanes of the Socialist and the Pacifist armies of defense arrive over Fascist soil, they will bring with them a more devastating con-

flagration than that of explosive and incendiary bombs. More important than the goods of the ammunition makers will be the psychological effects.

For all thinking people in Germany know that this war is not a war of Germany's, but a war of the Fascists, of the gangsters and lunatics. And as the planes appear the German opponents of the gangsters and lunatics will for the first time feel themselves not alone with them, not isolated and abandoned, but with mighty allies pressing toward them.

The development shifts here into that last of all strategies, which usually concludes all wars and determines their final result: into social strategy. Further and deeper than that there is nothing more in the struggle between human masses.

To the figures of the divisions, guns, airplanes, the strength of the positions, it

adds the invisible but mighty "figures" of the social temperature, of the fighting country: the tendencies among the population, the mood prevailing in the proletarian districts, the thoughts of the workers' wives, the intentions of the illegal revolutionaries. And it makes all these factors so powerful that it can thereby alter or even upset the factors of the first order, the purely military and technical quantities. The longer the war lasts the more dominating the social strategy becomes, over the material and operative strategy.

At the best the Fascist soldier will be an obedient automaton under compulsion. The Socialist soldier will be not only a rifleman, but also revolutionary propagandist and organizer, diminishing the number of enemies on his route and in his rear.

No, Hitler will never be "over Russia." Fascism will lose its crusade.

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# THE WORLD'S TWO MAJOR HEADACHES

Now with regard to the Far East, which has been described as the "new center of gravity of world politics," the picture seems no less confused. Here you have four world powers in countries, namely, Japan, Great Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union, with France playing a secondary role.

Largely because of its geographic position and encouraged by an unbroken succession of military triumphs, Japan has assumed the attitude that it will ultimately become, if it has not already become, the undisputed master of the Far East. As the failure of Great Britain and France to achieve solidarity has permitted the growth in power and influence of the Italo-German bloc, so the failure of Great Britain and the United States to stand together in the Far East has encouraged Japan to advance jump by jump to a dominant position in this region.

Again it is British diplomacy that is largely responsible. In Europe as has been said, Britain has found it expedient to employ a Janus faced foreign policy. While seemingly attached to France, it is really secretly egging on Hitler from excess. Its aim, of course, is by placating Hitler to keep Germany out in the event of an Italo-British war, forgetting that a fully rearmed and recovered Germany would be a menace

not to France or to the Soviet Union alone but to the British Empire as well.

In the Far East, Britain has followed exactly the same technique. Discovering, at the turn of the century, that its imperialist ambitions in China were being constrained and thwarted by other powers, especially by Tsarist Russia, Germany and the United States, did as usual expedient thing in concluding an alliance with Japan, bringing it up from the status of a secondary power to a first-rate one.

Through war, first with China and later with Tsarist Russia, Japan secured Korea, the Linotung Peninsula, and South Manchuria. Another pretext for raping China presenting itself in 1904, Japan took possession of Shantung, Fukien, Manchuria Inner Mongolia and Eastern Siberia only to give them up at the Washington Conference, which also terminated the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Since 1931, Japan has annexed portions of Chinese territory equal to the area of Western Europe.

Thus, Great Britain nurtured Japanese imperialism only to discover later that it had become uncontrollable and inextinguishable, threatening British imperialism in China not less than the imperialism of the other powers. Only American intervention prevented the further partitioning of

China, guaranteeing the so called Open Door, and making possible a decade of peace between the three major powers through the prohibition of fortifications within specified areas.

Various developments have, however, intervened to destroy this brittle pattern of peace. A formidable Soviet Russia has arisen to take the place of the decaying Tsarist Russia that Japan defeated in 1904-1905. The League Covenant, Washington, and the Nine Power Treaty are gone. Only vague formal guarantees of non-aggression, like the Kellogg-Brand antiwar pact exist, and no nation seems foolish enough to pay any attention to them.

What striking diplomatic moves have recently been made in this region? First, the recognition of the Soviet Union by the United States in order to provide a counterpoise for the continuing advances of Japan on the continent. Second, the German Japanese anti-communist alliance directed against the Soviet Union. Third, the decision of the United States to abandon the Philippines, thus leaving Great Britain practically alone to meet the menace of Japanese expansion. Fourth, Chinese unification and armament intended to put a stop to Ja-

panese incursion into the mainland. Fifth, the tendency of Great Britain to placate Japan at the expense of China for its own benefit.

Here, again, British policy will err, perhaps fatally, if it relies on any agreement with Japan with regard to the Chinese situation. Japan is out to beat Great Britain in the Far East, just as both Italy and Germany are out to beat it in Europe. Its only genuine ally in the Far East is the United States, just as its only genuine ally in Europe is France. It is significant that the British dominions near the Pacific, notably Canada, Australia, and New Zealand are beginning to look to the United States for adequate protection against threatened Japanese encroachment.

In the face of these facts, it seems that in the current undeclared war between Japan and China, China is fated to be left to fight its battle alone. America has declared itself for neutrality (which means isolation), Great Britain apparently has given Japan blanket authority to act so long as it does not step on British's toes and the Soviet Union is certain never to fight Japan unless the latter deliberately invade its frontiers.

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## Sons of...

(Continued from page 6)

April 12, last year, he was commissioned third lieutenant in the air corps of the Philippine army. He had a few hours training at the Camp Murphy airfield before being sent to Kelly Field in Texas.

Following his advance training at Kelly Field Lt. Villamor was assigned to temporary duty at Selfridge Field in Michigan. Standing orders direct him to report early next month to the commanding officer at Chanute Field in Illinois where he is to pursue an officer's course in aerial photography. Lt. Villamor will be 23 years old this coming November.

Lt. Antonio Quirino does not boast of a famous father but his older brother happens to be debonair Secretary of the Interior Elpidio Quirino, who might have helped him to a soft and well-paying job in or outside the government service. But the younger Quirino would not have it that way.

Lt. Quirino got his first

taste of military life while he was a student in the University of the Philippines, where he became a colonel in the state university's cadet corps.

After passing the bar in 1934, he went into private practice "just for experience" and then was a law clerk in the bureau of justice. After serving as an assistant technical adviser to the last independence mission, he acted for a time as a provincial fiscal of Bataan and later of Zambales.

Then he thought of the army. He figured that with his early training, he would do well in some particular branch of the national defense forces. So he applied for enrolment in the Baguio Reserve Officers school and was admitted. After three months' training he was commissioned first lieutenant. He is at present assigned to the intelligence division of the army.

Last but not least is the case of Lt. Angel M. "Bobby" Tuason, member of Manila's "400," sportsman and businessman, born with the proverbial silver spoon in his mouth. Always a natty dress-

er, Bobby looks nifty and "very fit" in his uniform. But he did not join the army because he likes to wear an officer's uniform and receive salutes. He joined the army for several reasons, among them his desire to debunk the oft-repeated assertion that "the rich are indifferent to the national defense program"—a thrust which gets under his skin—and that "the rich guys always buy their way out" of certain responsibilities. In showing some people where they are wrong, Lt. Tuason is making a great sacrifice considering his extensive interests which demand all his personal attention.

Unlike most young men who have lately joined the army Lt. Tuason is not a greenhorn in the ways of military life. From 1918, he was a

cadet in the Northwestern military and naval academy at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. After his graduation he enlisted in the United States army as a buck private with the intention of eventually going over to France to help "safe for democracy." But the farthest point he got to was a training camp. He was acting sergeant when the armistice was signed.

Lt. Tuason is also a graduate of the Baguio Reserve Officers school where he finished training last March. He was commissioned first lieutenant upon his graduation and detailed at Camp Murphy as adjutant of the third battalion, First Regular division, assistant mess officer and junior officer of company "I." He is on an extended tour of duty.

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# America's Domination of the Philippines

By A. ZAK DAL

1. While America is still sovereign over the Philippines it is but right to blame her for the mistakes and misfortunes of the Filipinos.

2. There is no alternative. Independence or let the Americans govern their Philippines possession instead of letting their agents, the Filipino politicians, do what they themselves ought to accomplish.

3. We protest in the formation of another Hawaii out of the Philippines through the abused word of "Independence."

4. We do not need any promise of independence. Americans must manage their government there. If they want to annihilate us, let them do it themselves and do not assign the dirty work to Filipino politicians.

5. When the Americans held the Philippine government its workings were sound and good, now that Filipinos to direct local autonomy, heaven became hell. Let the Americans come into the open. Why use Filipinos as a scare-crows!

6. We have fought and are still fighting in the open. Let the enemies of freedom come into the open also.

7. Independence has been promised us to cloak the annihilation of our industries which has been the cause of the economic and social ills of our people.

8. We will remember with gratitude the American action of filling all Philippine government posts with Americans instead of Filipinos. A Filipino must only serve a genuine Filipino government, not

a government controlled and directed by foreigners.

9. Elections in the Philippines are a good excuse to put the blame for abuses and disasters made by officials on the Filipinos themselves.

10. We do not protest against the tax burdens. What we vehemently deplore are the machinations of the government to annihilate the small industries and occupations of the poor.

11. The Philippines are America's spoils of war. She cannot deny or wash her hands of anything that officials in the government may do, elective or appointive.

12. To the success or failure of the protegee the guardian is praised or blamed. For the extinction of the industries of the people and spread of

## Whys & Whos...

(Continued from page 12)

tomobiles? Why do they go together when people are apt to suspect a romantic relation between the two opposite sexes? And why do girls like to go with priests when they will be at a loss for there are a lot of people who are sure to talk ill against them!

—O—

Who is that *maestra* that keeps on going with a gentleman to cines in Cebu City? Why do they behave like couple when in fact they are not! Why do they ride in car like husband and wife? Do they want to acquaint themselves the behavior of a couple prior to the marriage? But will not that act constitute an immorality?

disease and sickness due to the

office. 15. The Filipino people luke-worm support of the government—we blame the sovereign nation. The opportunism and treacheries of our politicians—we also blame the United States.

13. For all the slanders and criticisms against us by the foreigners the beggary of many of us, the ramshackle conditions of our homes, the rubbish and dirt of our country-side, our farms and shores—we blame Spain and America. We must now be a rich, healthy and happy people had the conquerors not enslaved us by crosses and bayonets.

14. For there are malversations in the government, officials becoming autoerats and politicians, rajahs and maharajahs—we blame the ruling nation. Filipino officials only follow the dictates of the American government at Washington and there is only one path for them to follow or be kicked out of

## Communism...

(Continued from page 5)

laborer are horn demagogues, the batherskites and pink tea pots, who hanker for political and social leadership. In their failure to accomplish the cherished personal agrandizement, which they realize will never materialize as long as the present state of things remains as it is, they yearn for political upheaval that would give them a chance to climb the top rung of the social and political ladder.

Typical of this sort of

15. The Filipino people pays for the upkeep of the government. We will be gratified to see these pay envelopes fall in the hands of real Americans, and to see them in the open dedicated to the extinction of our industries and occupations

16. If the killing of another is a criminal act, the annihilation of our country by our own countrymen acting as American instruments is an unpardonable crime.

17. We do not need to be taught the arts of government; we do not need any promise of an independence, —after 37 years of experience we already know what this means. Let real and genuine Americans hold the American government in the Philippines—do what they may. Those with authority must assume the responsibility. This is what we want.

prospective communist leader is an employee known to us. He is nursing such bitter hatred against the moneyed class, that his ire is up whenever he learns of some wealthy persons indulging in extravagant expenses to gratify what he terms their lusts for pleasant mode of living. He keeps tab on social affairs that have cost a lot of money as, for instance, the following:

The wedding of Doris Duke, heiress to the Woolworth's millions, in which her father was reported to have spent ₱560,000 000.

The party which Mrs. Nora (Continued on page 17)

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Andres Umali, 77; Ramon Umali, 85; Jesus Urgelio, 75; Angeles Valdellon, 78; Benito Valdez, 78; Ignacio Valera, 76; Miss Liza Valino, 77; Anunciacion Valle, 75; Jose Valmonte, 80; Antonio Vamenta, 79; Conrado Vasquez, 88; Hospicio Velarde, 81; Emilio Velasquez, 79; Pantaleon Velasquez, 78; Ismael Veloso, 75; Arsenio Veneracion, 78; Teodoro Vera, 84; Eliseo Vibar, 86; Pedro Vilar, 78; Manuel Villa, 84; Fundador Villafuerte, 76; Godofredo Villalon, 79; Domiciano Villamor, 81; Gregorio Villanueva, 77; Mariano B. Villanueva, 75; Mariano Baluyot Villanueva, 82; Miss Vivincia Villapando, 89; Jose Villareal, 75; Rosendo Villegas,

77; Cipriano Vilorja, 75; Fidel Vinluan, 75; Juan Wahing, 77; German Wambingco, 82; Arturo Xavier, 80. Jose Ylanza, 75; Jose Yaptangco, 79; Amado Yatco, 81. Anastasio Zamaco, 82 and Isaac Zoleta, 75.

Antonio Quezada, 88; Francisco Quezen, 82; Vicente Quisumbing, 78;

Antonio Rabago, 82; Angel Racuma, 79; Amado Rafael, 79; Leandro Rafael, 80; Uldarico Ramirez, 78; Enrique Ramirez, 79; Felixberto Ramos, 82; Gregorio Ramos, 78; Lorenzo Ramos, 76; Celestino Ramoso, 82; Andres Rangil, 82; Jose Raval, 79; Servillano Raza, 82; Arsenio Recio, 79; Alejandro Recto, 79; Felipe Relucio, 79; Eriberto Remigio, 82; Ramon Resurreccion, 77; Antonio Ricablanca, 79; Felix Rivera, 82; Juan Rivera, 82; Manuel Rivera, 79; James Robb, 80; Simon Robles, 79; Vicente Roco, 79; Noracio Rodriguez, 81; Jose Rodriguez, 79; Ernesto Rodriguez, 79; Guillermo Romero, 75; Victor Roque, 76; Eugeniano Rosa, 75; Eduardo Rosal, 84; Jose Royales, 81.

Vicente Sabelina, 77; Diosdado Salamanca, 80; Angelino Salanga, 81; Augusto Salas-

75; Rafael Salcedo, 84; Benigno Sales, 75; Delfin Salonga, 75; Celedonio Salvador, 81; Juan Samonti, 75; Sinforoso Sanchez, 76; Benigno Santiago, 82; Roque Santiago, 75; Rodolfo Santillan, 75; Claro Santos, 79; Jose Santos, 75; Regaldo Santos, 75; Enrique Santos, 84; Cresenciano Saquing, 75; Primitivo Sato, 76; Frederick Seman, 88; Eulogio Serrano, 81; Norberto Sese, 78; Duma Sinsuat, 79; Juan Solijon, 75; Francisco Solis, 75; Manuel Soriano, 81; Mrs. Julita V. Sotejo, 89.

Bernardo Mendoza, 77; Jesus Mendoza, 82; Vicente Mendoza, 77; Amado Mercado, 79; Cristino Mesa, 79; Vicente Millan, 75; Eulogio Millare, 75; Alejandro Mina, 86; David Miranda, 75; Luis Mojica, 76; Pablo Mondok, 81; Eustaquio Montealto, 75; Jose Monteclaro, 77; Maximino Montenegro, 87; Rafael Monterey, 79; Higinio Montilla, 75; Luis Montinola, 76; Epifanio Montoro, 75; Eusebio Morales, 77; Jose Moya, 92; Miss Cecilia Muñoz, 92.

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75; Antonio Nosce, 75; Jose Nuguid, 89.

Miss Amparo Ocampo, 79; Anastasio Alaes, 78; Osmundo Oppus, 75; Epifanio Orías, 75; Conciso Osorio, 79; Miss Fortunata Pudlan, 77; Apolonio Padua, 79; Francisco Pajao, 81; Consolador Palad, 81; Enrique Palma, 75; Pedro Palting, 76; Numeriano Panganiban, 80; Tomas Panganiiban, 76; Carlos Pangilinan, 78; Miguel Papa, 78; Francisco Paradela, 81; Juan Paraiso, 75; Modesto Paras, 75; Potenciano Paredes, 79; Cirilo Paredes, 78; Antonio Partoza, 80; Mrs. Paulina Pascual, 75; Juan Pasion, 75; Sofronio Pasola, 75; Virgilio Patricio, 80; Martin Paulate, 76; Jose Payawal, 75; Silvestre Payoyo, 75; Rizal Penson, 82; Augusto Peña, 75; Narciso Peña, 81; Nicomedes Peña, 83; Pantaleon Peña, 79; Vicente Peñaranda, 80; Elviro Peralta, 87; Toribio Peralta, 77; Daniel Pernia, 82; Naonimi Phodaca, 80; Filomeno Piezas, 75; Moeses Pilar, 86; Geroncio Pinili, 84; Saturnino Pio, 79; Zacarias Pizarro, 75; Felino Polintan, 76; Venancio Prietoziga, 76; Melchor Prodigalidad, 80; Pedro Puga, 79; Filomeno Pumaren, 84; Arcadio Punzalan, 85; Ciriacio Punzalan, 81.

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## CEBU CITY'S 1937 XMAS

A new order of thing has taken its place in the City of Cebu.

About a year ago a keen observer must have noticed the great change of the second city of the Philippines.

One of the most striking changes that has taken place in Cebu City is its beautification.

The City Hall seems not to be the City Hall a year ago

Roads which were once narrow and rugged are now widened and kept clean by the new administration.

The rapid improvement of the City of Cebu is due to the farsightedness of Mayor Alfredo Jacinto whose motto is always service to the people.

So that to the *common tao* and as well as to the cultured one, the hard worker mayor has given the best merry Christmas to the City of Cebu.

Can the residents of the City of Cebu expect a better Christmas gift next year?

## ANTI FACTION IN CEBU IS TRIUMPHANT

As long as Vice President Sergio Osmeña and Secretary Mariano Cuenco will remain antagonistic to each other, there always remain two distinct political factions in the province of Cebu.

There is Osmeña leading the pro wing and Cuenco for the anti.

The two have been noted to be political rival for a long number of years.

But their rivalry was only exposed to the public in the 1934 elections when the two leaders have fought fiercely in the political arena.

It resulted in that fight that Cuenco was downed from the gubernatorial chair, but was able to get majority of the legislators and the town presidents.

Of the seven representatives, Osmeña got two only while Cuenco got five.

And of the fifty-two towns, Osmeña got twenty-one and Cuenco had attracted thirty-one municipal presidents.

In another word, there were more Cuenkista representatives and municipal executives than the Osmeñistas.

In the recent political battle in the province of Cebu, Cuenco has attracted more provincial officials because one of the board members and the governor-elect are said to be Cuenkistas.

Among the municipal mayors, Osmeña has six while Cuenco got the rest of the town heads.

Cuenco got majority of the municipal mayors due to his sterling personality.

His dealing with his admirers is constant so that he is able to hold the sympathy of almost all of them.

Cuenco's tact and amiable character have attracted a lot of friends so that many political observers believe that he will rise to power.

Due to the victory of the anti faction in Cebu, it is believed that in 1938 election for the seats of the National Assembly, the Cuenkista candidates are likely to get elected

## POPULAR FRONT'S DEFEAT

When the Popular Front was founded in Manila, many believe that this will become a strong opposition to the party in power.

Many believe that the Popular Front candidates in the last municipal and provincial elections will be elected because of the discontent of the mass.

But after the election it was found out that the Popular Front candidates for gubernatorial chairs were badly beaten.

And not only the provincial candidates suffered defeat, but even the municipal mayors were licked by the candidates of the Nationalista Party or by the pro and anti factions in some provinces.

The defeat as we believe, is due to lack of organization.

In many municipalities, there were not even local organizations so that they were unable to get election inspectors.

So that if the leaders or founders of the Popular Front will continue to be slow, then we can never expect such political party to act as a strong minority in the Philippines.

## TWO IMPORTANT DATES IN DECEMBER

For the Filipinos, the month of December is very important.

On the twenty-fifth of this month great majority of the Filipinos who are Christians will be reminded of the birth of Jesus Christ, our Saviour.

His birth is so important for the greatest of all sacrifices in the world was born with Him.

Christ did not value His life for the sake of the people.

He volunteered to be tortured and died a great martyr just to save us.

Another date which will be unforgotten by the present generation to be handed to the future generations, is December thirtieth.

The Filipinos can never forget this date for this was the day when all of our brothers and sisters were awoken of the abuses made by the Spaniards.

So that due to this awakening, the Filipinos' aspiration for liberty had become intense by leap and bound.

And if we Filipinos crave for independence, this craving for freedom should be remembered as was planted by Dr. Jose Rizal and to be reaped by his fellow countrymen.

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Kini modawat ug prenda sa mga alahas, sinubong, briliyanti, relo, makina ug uban pang mga butang. Ug aron gayud nga dili hibintahaan ang buot moprenda, ang ahensiya motimbang sa mga alahas ug ibutang ang timbang niini sa kalig-unan. Ang dakung bintaha sa moprenda, mao, daku ang idawat sa prenda, apan kobus ang tubo bulanbulan.

Ang plateriya karaang mamumubat sa mga alahas ug nagabaligyag mga sinubong ug uban pang mga alahas nga walay paglubad hangtud sa kahangturan, ingon mao ang plateriya adunay mga bulawan inandam alang sa mga dentista.

Kining buhatan maoy unang namalit sa sinubong nga dugmok ug sa dili dugmok mga bulawan, waga, oro ug tanang butang nga may bulawan. Labing daku ang panawat ug pamalit sa matag gramo sa oro.

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