



VOL. IV

JUNE, 1938

No. 6



OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH—COURTESY OF U. S. ARMY AIR CORPS

Our Cover...

THIS month's cover-picture presents a vivid contrast with that of last month. Mayon, suddenly and unexpectedly alive, after years of seeming death; Mayon, hurling clouds of black, heavy smoke to the sky and rolling molten rock down the symmetrical slopes of her beautiful body; rumbling in slow, ominous, frightening anger; terrible Mayon,—this is indeed an awe-inspiring picture of the mighty mountain.

Disasters of nature always serve to remind us how puny is man and how destructible his works! Huge masterpieces of steel and stone topple and crash in ruins when tremors sweep eddy-like over the surface of the earth; cities are swept away before the irresistible fury of a river swollen over its usual banks. Only the abstract qualities of nobility are indestructible. Charity, justice, service, love—the memory of men and institutions that shine forth with these virtues will forever remain to nourish the generations to come. May this picture of Mayon in fury provide choice food for thought for employees of a company dedicated to the high ideal of service to the community, at all times, no matter what the cost.

—J. A. P., Jr.

Good Transmission

A Monthly Magazine Devoted to the Interest of the Employees of the
Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company
Manila, Philippines

DOMINGA A. RUIZ, *Editor*

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Entered as second-class mail matter at Manila Post Office, August 25, 1936.

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Editorial

OUR EMPLOYEES' CLUB

SOMEONE has said that a man's character may be gauged by the way he spends his leisure hours. This has been grounded on the belief that an idle mind is the devil's workshop. Realizing the necessity of a concerted action to promote their common welfare, during and after office hours, a group of enterprising employees conceived the idea of organizing the present Employees' Club of the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company, "in order to create and maintain a spirit of unity, friendliness, fellowship and cooperation, and to strengthen through the promotion of organized activities, the fraternal bond that binds them". More than two years of fruitful, collective endeavor, pregnant with happy recollections of pleasurable association and perfect fellowship among the members have more than justified the fond hopes of its members.

The growing complexities of modern business have brought about a new interpretation of the Biblical admonition to "love thy neighbor". Our neighbors now, are not just the people who live next door. They are the employees too with whom we spend the greater portion of the day. It is not only desirable but necessary that they have a place wherein they can meet from time to time to discuss matters of common interest. An Employees' Club provides a haven of refuge and relief for tired muscles and brains. The Management has not been slow in realizing this fact. Knowing that the efficiency of the employees is dependent not only upon their financial but also upon their mental, moral and physical well-being, our General Manager, Mr. Stevenot, personally purchased recently a lot adjacent to our bodega consisting of approximately 2,000 square meters of land, and this lot is now being used for recreational purposes. Plans are also under way for providing the employees with a suitable clubhouse, equipped with bowling alleys, gymnasium, a cafeteria, and many other innovations.

The employees of the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company should, therefore, take full advantage of the benefits that may be derived from membership in the Employees' Club. It is their organization. Indifference will not only mean ignorance of its objectives, but an utter lack of realization of that fundamental requirement of a good employee—that of joining every sane movement, directed towards the promotion of the interest of the whole organization.

EMPLOYEES' ROLL OF HONOR

The following is a list of Manila Area employees who secured two or more extensions to their credit as of May 25, 1938.

Employees	Dept.	No. of Extensions	Employees	Dept.	No. of Extensions
MANILA AREA			MANILA AREA		
Jones, M. A.	S. O.	42	Seminiano, A.	Plant	3
Cruz, E.	"	17	Visco, B. R.	Com'l.	3
Ocampo, A. M.	Com'l.	14	Abutan, L.	Plant	2
Mariano, E. L.	Plant	13	Ambat, J.	Com'l.	2
Sto. Domingo, A.	"	11	Angeles, E.	Exec.	2
Corpus, D. S.	"	6	Bagtas, M.	Com'l.	2
Nazarono, M.	Com'l.	5	Concepcion, S.	"	2
Paredes, J. A. Jr.	"	5	Coronado, I.	S. O.	2
Recio, A. M.	"	5	Cortes, A.	Plant	2
Sacro, M.	Plant	5	Cuasay, L.	Com'l.	2
Worthen, H. M.	Com'l.	5	Cuison, F. L.	Plant	2
Cuison, J.	Plant	4	Fajardo, V.	"	2
Espiritu, D. T.	Com'l.	4	Garcia, J. B.	Com'l.	2
Gatchalian, V.	Plant	4	Garcia, M.	Traff.	2
Martin, F.	"	4	Garcia, S.	Plant	2
Palisoc, A.	"	4	Perez, H. F.	"	2
Zaldarriaga, F.	Com'l.	4	Pilar, M.	"	2
Atanacio, C. V.	Plant	3	Prado, M.	Com'l.	2
Cruz, F. de la	"	3	Reyes, G. B.	"	2
Llamas, Y.	Com'l.	3	Santos, P. de los	Plant	2
Muyuela, P. S.	Plant	3	Sobral, R. A.	Exec.	2
Perez, C.	Com'l.	3	Sugang, L.	Plant	2
Periquet, F.	"	3	Villaverde, P.	Com'l.	2

The following is a list of employees who secured stations and extensions to their credit in their corresponding district as of May 25, 1938.

Employees	Dept.	No. of Stns.	Employees	Dept.	No. of Stns.
CEBU DISTRICT			PANAY DISTRICT		
Mar. R. V. del	Com'l.	26	Ricarte, de la	Plant	18
Sevilla, M. A.	Traff.	8	Rodriguez, L.	Com'l.	11
Montejo, R.	"	7	Zepeda	"	11
Jadormeo, F.	Plant	5	Vidal	"	8
Ocampo, C. M.	Com'l.	5	Cadiz	Radio	5
Torre, A. de la	"	5	Adle	Plant	4
Villacrucis, M.	Traff.	5	Legaspi	"	4
Ledesma, E.	Plant	4	Mendez	Traff.	4
Famador, A.	"	2	Alib	Plant	2
Hiponia, R. M.	Traff.	2	Lebrilla	Traff.	2
Lim, C. J.	"	2	Leon, de	Radio	2
Ramirez, A.	"	2	Memoria	Plant	2
Rodriguez, M.	Com'l.	2	Ramirez	"	2
			Rendora	Traff.	2
CENTRAL DISTRICT			NORTHERN DISTRICT		
Twaño, H.	Traff.	10			
Twaño, T.	"	7			
Pacheco, V.	Plant	4	Grande	Traff.	4
Cruz	"	2	Jovellanos	"	2
Leyba, V.	Com'l.	2			
NEGROS DISTRICT			SOUTHERN DISTRICT		
Demadara	Traff.	4	Gumban, E.	Plant	2



1938 officers of the Employees' Club. They are, left to right: A. B. Caro, Vice-President; Mrs. D. A. Ruiz, President; and E. Rosales Yraola, Secretary. Bottom, same order: Anibon, Director; L. Causay, Treasurer; Miss E. Ma'lari and H. Tagle, Directors.

'The Employees' Club

By ANTONIO R. AZARRAGA
Chairman, Publicity Committee.

WITHIN the folds of the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company there exists an organization intended "to create and maintain a spirit of unity, friendliness, fellowship and cooperation" among its employees. This organization, better known as "The Employees' Club", has received the full recognition and backing of the management in its various club activities. In fact, it is through steady encouragement both financially and morally by the management that the Employees' Club continues to exist. Of course, the unflinching interest and initiative shown by the officers both past and present, and the ready response of its numerous members has always been and is the moving spirit of the Club's activities and success.

In the first year of the Club's existence, its organizers pictured and realized the

Melting pot for Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company personnel

benefits to be derived from the Club's organization. Fully backed by the management who readily understood the great benefit that would come to both the employees as well as to the management itself, the Club initially had for its quarters the fourth floor of the Santos Building. These quarters were fitted out to conform with the conveniences of a real clubhouse. It was fitted with a spacious reading and lounging room, a lunch counter was provided, and a ping-pong and pool table together with a small gymnasium to "boot". The Clubhouse at this point, was accessible to the employees of the General Offices, but this was not the case with the large majority of the employee-members of the Company working elsewhere.

One of the first problems that confronted the officers of the Club on its second year

of life was the locating of a convenient place that would be accessible to the large majority of members. In a large organization such as our Company, a Club within its folds should be spacious enough, to accommodate at one time some five hundred employee-members, and their numerous activities. The management was consulted regarding the urgent necessity of a more suitable place for the Club. And once again the management responded sympathetically, falling in with the plans presented by the Club directors headed by Mr. Tamparon as President, and the Club was shortly moved to a bigger place in one of the Company's properties on Marques de Comillas.

During the intervening time, the Club had engaged in various activities. Its first activity was the Inauguration Ceremonies which lasted a whole day. The untiring efforts of the entertainment committee of one, Mr. E. Rosales Yraola, coupled with the activity and resourcefulness of the Board of Directors, the ever present support of the management, and last but not least the interest and keen response by the few charter members spelled success to the first social function of the Club.

Tournaments in various lines of sports were entered into by the Employees' Club.

During its second year, athletic activities were given emphasis. A considerable amount of interest was also taken in increasing the Club's membership. All these efforts met with success.

This year, the officers of the Employees' Club intend to carry on a bigger scale of improvements. The various projects presented and approved by the Board of Directors cover a broad field. Social and athletic activities as outlined by the Board of Directors headed by Mrs. D. A. Ruiz as President are noteworthy. A few words about the present officers of the Club:

Mrs. D. A. Ruiz, a decidedly charming lady, Editor of our magazine, "Good Transmission", is sufficiently qualified to handle the affairs of the Club. Ever since her college days, she has always been a leader in her class in spite of the hackneyed idea that man must lead and woman follow. So that on her, rests the ultimate realization and success of a bigger and better Club.

Mr. Antonio Tamparon, President and Executive Director of the Club, has given him a lot of this. His executive efforts for a better house. During the absence he takes over the reins and in the few times that he is absent, President, he asserted the best advantage, giving credit to the vast program of the Club is expected to be the officers of this year.

Mr. E. Rosales Yraola, man of affairs. As the membership roll includes almost all of the employees, many are scattered over the globe, this become a reality, but with his greatest success, but the keen interest shown by the member, a closer bond of unity and standing will be evident not only among fellow employees but also between employees and the management.

Mr. L. Cuasay, is the treasurer of the Club. The members can ask nothing more of him in the way of qualification, having been a Vice-President of the Club at one time and one of its very first organizers. Still the role of a treasurer is different in nature and function. The members of the Club expect the cooperation that should exist between finance and business, and that expectation will of course be evident with Mr. L. Cuasay as Treasurer.

The members of the Board of Directors aside from the Executive Officers already mentioned are: Mr. H. Tagle, member, Plant Dept., Mr. D. Aniban, member, Plant Dept., and Miss E. Mallari, Traffic Dept., member.

All of the members of the Board of Directors have shown their merit and capability for the posts to which they have been raised; integrity, executive ability and willingness to perform their duties. In their combined efforts will be shown the success and continuance of the Employees' Club.

But no matter how interested and willing the officers of the Club may be to give all their efforts and loyalty, if the majority of the members show apathy and disinterested-

(Continued on page 15)

Public Utilities
 the president

anonymous with public welfare.



MR. ANGELES

(Section 14, Commonwealth Act 146, enacted November 7, 1936):

"The terms 'public service' and 'public utility' used in this Act include every individual, co-partnership, association, corporation, or joint-stock company, whether domestic or foreign, their lessees, trustees, or receivers appointed by any court whatsoever, or any municipality, province, or other department of the Government of the Philippines, for hire or compensation, any common carrier, railroad, street railway, traction railway, subway, freight and/or passenger motor vehicles, with or without fixed route, freight or any other car service, express service, steamboat or steamship line, ferries, small water craft, such as lighters, pontines, lorchas and others, engaged in the transportation of passengers or cargo, shipyard, marine railway, marine repair shop, public warehouse, wharf, or dock under the jurisdiction of the Insular Collector of Customs, ice, refrigeration, canal, irrigation, pipe line,

gas, electric light, heat, power, water, oil, sewer, telephone wire or wireless telegraph system, plant or equipment, and broadcasting stations, when owned, operated, managed or controlled for public use or service within the Philippines, whether the owner or operator be an individual co-partnership, association, corporation or joint-stock company, either domestic or foreign, or a trustee or receiver appointed by any court whatsoever, or any municipality, province, or other department of the Government of the Philippines, or any other entities."

The most important characteristic of a public service is its possession of a Certificate of Public Necessity or a Certificate of Public Necessity and Convenience, which is granted by a government regulating body, the functions of which are performed in the Philippines by the Public Service Commission. The Certificate of Public Necessity and Convenience certifies that the operation of service applied for and the authorization to do business shall promote the public interests in a proper and suitable manner. The possession of this certificate is a condition precedent to the construction work and operation of any public utility.

The nature of public utilities is such that its organization and operation are closely intertwined with legislation. It is logical to perceive, therefore, that through legislative measures, the government, in a manner, assumes joint-management and joint-responsibility in the launching and operation of public utility enterprises.

Nothing is further from the truth, however, than the belief that public utilities are intended monopolies. A condition imposed by the Government, and which could be found in the text of all franchises, is that the right granted to any other entity shall not be impaired or affected by the franchise granted in the statute.



operation of public utilities is of
 also created for maritime wa
 on December 13, 1911
 Philippine Legislature, and
 bodies were transferred to
 Commissioners, thereby practic
 a blanket jurisdiction over all
 Islands.

However, the Public Service
 board is known to-day, has no
 and cold storage plants o
 operated by the Government.
 in the Philippines, no
 houses and animal-draw
 jurisdiction over air
 and inter-island ship
 regards the fixing
 no jurisdiction
 road Company
 to the fixing
 the same is con
 Government of
 pine Islands.

There seems to be one
 explanation, nevertheless, for
 the existence of public utilities
 which are monopolistic in na-
 ture, and that is, "Good Service."
 The Philippine Supreme Court, in
 the course of a decision rendered in
 a litigation between two taxicab com-
 panies, commented on telephone service
 in this manner: "Experience has clearly
 demonstrated that the telephone is of neces-
 sity a natural monopoly if good service is to
 be rendered. A two-telephone service operating
 in the same community, instead of being a public
 convenience might more properly be termed a public
 annoyance." (Official Gazette, October 19, 1933,
 Vol. XXXI, No. 125, page 3087.)

Authority for the granting of franchises and rights,
 and the right of eminent domain, was conferred upon
 the Philippine Government by the Congress of the
 United States in Section 74 of the Philippine Bill of
 1902.

Many other laws were passed from this time on-
 ward, setting out the manner of organization and

notice of the Commission has, (1) to fix and determine rates, tolls, charges, etc.; (2) to furnish safe, adequate and efficient public service to existing facilities; (4) to amend, whenever the facts and circumstances justify, any certificate of public convenience, whenever the facts and circumstances are misrepresented.

The Commission is equally empowered, without limitation, to investigate any matter (1) to appraise the propriety of any public service; (2) to require every public service to file with it a complete and understandable statement of accounts for the preceding year; (3) to require every public service to file with it a complete and understandable statement of accounts for the preceding year; (4) to require every public service to file with it a complete and understandable statement of accounts for the preceding year; (5) to require every public service to file with it a complete and understandable statement of accounts for the preceding year; (6) to investigate accidents that may occur on the property of any public service; and (7) to require every public service to file with it complete schedules of every classification employed and of every individual or joint rate, toll, fare or charge made, and file with it a statement showing itineraries or routes served.

Developments in public control of utility companies in the Philippines during recent months have reached a certain degree of importance as front page news. Heretofore, the people had confined their interest in public utilities to common carriers and power companies. Lately, however, public opinion has gone much farther, and has indications of exerting a more active influence in government regulation of all forms of public utilities.

The public has always maintained that government regulation is of substantial benefit to the population in all respects, as it is the only solution to the problem of eliminating discrimination and the securing of



adequate service at a reasonable cost. On the other hand, it must be mentioned that the government, through its regulating entities, is also instrumental in settling disputes resulting from unfair competition between public utilities, and occasions are many in which utility companies were saved from sustaining further losses through the intervention of public service commissions, by means of adjustments made in their schedules.

But utility companies have always asserted, and with good grounds, that unwise government regulation tends to curb managerial initiative, and that extra and bold efforts on the part of the utility will not be undertaken if the sole result is benefit to the public and none to the utility. This assertion, selfish and unpatriotic as it may seem, is an attitude characteristic in human nature. It merely reflects the true purpose and motive, however honest, of any legitimate business enterprise. It has been further said that extreme government regulation tends to shift high grade executives from the public utility business to the better paying private businesses, where there is less government control and better compensation.

One of the strongest claims directed against public services is that the rendering of adequate service at reasonable, if not lowest possible cost, should be its most important obligation. This expresses the public's ideal of service, and gives rise to the discussion of the utility's real obligation.

A utility's obligation, in fact, does not stop there. It can only feel that it has succeeded in dealing squarely within and without its organization when it has given its subscribers "adequate service at reasonable cost, consistent with financial safety." Financial safety, in this respect, can only be obtained by maintaining a reasonable margin of surplus and reserves to meet contingent and normal requirements. In public utility experience, the surplus is but a small fraction of the gross revenue.

On the assumption that stockholders, by reason of their investment, have the first lien on the company's earnings, a diminution in the surplus through a radical rate reduction will, in the long run, place a public utility in danger of a hand-to-mouth existence. It is an accepted business principle that the good years should care for the lean years, and this

is doubly true in the operation of public utilities, where capital turns over slowly.

Another justification for government regulation of a sufficient magnitude is the necessity of protecting interests of the public in the same manner that interests of the individual are protected upon a patent. The government is not to be upon with a patent, but it is to be upon with things, as well as of the public interest, to employ methods of regulation which are not rigid government control, but rather a flexible one, which is exercised without rupturing the continuity of the time comes for the utility to stand on its own feet.

Any public utility, however, in a straitened circumstance, which has a sufficient surplus to tide over a crisis, must either resort to a portion of its holding company's ability, would be hazardous, or risk a financial panic.

The Philippines had the good fortune of not having witnessed important public utility failures during the period of world depression, but in the United States, there have been too many failures. There are too good reasons to believe that stringent government regulation of public utilities was partly responsible in forcing many companies to abuse the use of credit, in view of insufficient surplus, which eventually resulted in their failures, some of them being accompanied by scandals.

In discussing public utility regulation which may tend to effect a rate reduction, the following questions, among many, are worth while considering:

1. Has the public utility reached a stage of development wherein maximum improvements have been attained?
2. Has the public utility strictly complied with minimum wage requirements and other similar requirements?
3. Will a rate reduction have no effect on the efficiency of the public utility?
4. Is the period under review, where it is claimed the public utility made excessive profits, a normal period?
5. Is the rate of dividend paid to stockholders during the period under review, excessive?

Only when an affirmative reply to all the above questions is proven to be true, may a rate reduction be urged.

(Continued on page 21)

The Provincial Telephone System of Iloilo

By *Foreman*

As superintendent assigned for the Iloilo Provincial Telephone System, when on March 1916, for maintenance and supervision was turned over by our company.

The most deplorable condition of the poles which support the lines and which have a maximum of two years in the ground, and rotted in numerous places, completely down, others propped up by the line wire.

These were used in many places for poles, sometimes without the medium of brackets and insulators. The line-wire (all iron) hung so low in many places that it could be reached easily from the ground and broken or interfered with at will. The wire itself was allowed to rust in many places, the joints poorly made, frequently rusty and in many places merely hooked together. Countless insulators and brackets were broken or missing entirely and the wire tied direct to tree limbs or poles. Vines, foliage, limbs of trees were matted into the wire everywhere—insulation resistance was so low that most of the lines were completely out of service on rainy days.

All circuits were of the single ground return type and cross-talk and induction made their use almost impossible, except under most favorable conditions.

Our first job was to make a thorough inspection of the entire system. Following this, we began a general rebuilding and rejuvenating job. We used the provincial linemen, who had been taken over with the system, for this work, training them as we went along. Our first move in this respect was to provide them with lineman's tools, which they were sadly in need of.

We took over the maintenance and supervision on a contract basis, making the cost

Romance in rebuilding impaired service and broken public confidence

as low as possible, as provincial funds for telephone service were limited. Out of this sum, the salaries of the provincial linemen, operators at sub-centrals and miscellaneous maintenance expenses, are paid. We accordingly had to stretch every peso to its utmost limit. Poles were reset wherever possible, otherwise replaced by new ones of the same type. Sections of rusty wire were cut out and replaced with new wire. Broken and missing insulators and brackets were replaced on a wholesale basis.

The inside wiring of all stations was replaced, and the telephones by a system of substitution, brought to the store-room one by one, cleaned, repaired and put into usable condition. The linemen were provided with test sets so that they could be in constant touch with the office.

During the first year of our administration, we sometimes exceeded the monthly allowance, due to emergencies or extensive repairs and had to make it up in the next month. It was a difficult job to make both ends meet every month, but everyone put their shoulder to the wheel, and by a little saving here and there—and a lot of intensive figuring and planning—we managed to keep fairly even. Best of all, a decided improvement was shown in the service. It was not all a bed of roses, however, as people here and there who had been adverse to our taking over the administration of the system, were loud in their criticisms, and at times, even got them into the newspapers. We knew that their criticisms, all came from a lack of knowledge or consideration of the conditions—and that the officials and people directly affected were pleased with our accomplishments. This made us only the more determined to do an outstanding job.

Before entering on the second year of administering the provincial system, we requested the province to provide certain materials

to be used for designated repairs and changes in the system. They did this, and we were thus able to undertake some major repairs and rearrangements we had not been able to attempt before.

Their completion resulted in such a distinct improvement all around, that even the severest of critics were silenced. Even with this splendid start, we feel that our work has only really started—we have placed the system on a substantial working basis—but we still have the matter of satisfactory transmission from the more distant points in the system confronting us.

Many of these are beyond the transmission limits of iron, and copper circuits in whole or part will be necessary. We have accordingly made plans for this reconstruction on a three-year basis—and presented them to the provincial officials for approval. If they are approved, we shall be able to give our provincial people a telephone system that will fully meet their requirements and make it possible to talk easily and clearly between the most distant points on the system.

One difficult feature of administering the Iloilo Provincial System has been the training and supervision of the linemen who were scattered in distant points over the Island. The writer, under whose jurisdiction they come, has worked out a scheme for doing this on an installment basis. This consists in having each linemen come to Iloilo at stated intervals for material and supplies needed in his district. At such times he is kept here long enough to go over his past training, discuss its effect on his work and give him some additional lessons. These lessons specialize in teaching the foreman the best methods for locating trouble, the proper and correct use of tools, and the importance of safety methods in his work. We have already observed good results from this. One handicap that confronts us is the present inability of provincial linemen to repair major defects in telephone apparatus. This, from the elemental background of the men who were taken over with the provincial system, is a problem, but it is hoped that time and consistent instruction will overcome it.

As a matter of information: The Provincial System spreads north from Iloilo to San Joaquin, a distance of 53 kilometers; south to Carles, 104 kilometers, and northward toward the central part of the Islands, to Calinog, 74 kilometers. We have sub-central (switching) stations in all three

sections—Sara, for the north, Calinog for the south, and Pototan, for the west.

The northern section of the system is patrolled by two linemen, located at different points, the southern section by two, and the central section by one. Each lineman has about ten towns in his district, and under present orders, patrols his area in his district each week. He checks trees, limbs and other foliage which may interfere or threaten to interfere with the lines. (The rapid growth of plant life in the tropics, as we all know requires constant vigilance to keep it away from our wires.) He also visits all telephone stations, makes a talking and ringing test, and makes checks and tests all poles and cross-arms sets them where necessary.

One common enemy to the system in these sections is the sharpshooters and hands and field-workers who employ marksmen with sling-shots and bows, and a penchant to try their skill on the insulators. Such occurrences are, however, coming less and less as our linemen cultivate the friendship of the people and "camaraderie" and enlist their co-operation in maintaining the lines. Another serious hazard are the typhoons. During a recent storm of this kind which visited our island, whole sections of the line in the northern part were blown down and smashed by falling trees. In such cases, special crews are hired to quickly restore service—and our budget goes "askew".

The inter-township telephone service provided by the provincial system is obviously of great importance as it connects our various towns and barrios, and provides a reliable means of communication for the transaction of official business, as well as service to the public in general. It carries pleas for help or calls for doctors—and warnings of epidemics as in a recent case of an infestation of locusts. Recently it has become the carrier of orders between military posts of our newly organized Philippine Army. Businessmen do their buying and selling in many cases over the telephone lines. In short, the province of Iloilo has need for a high grade, reliable method and means of telephone communication, and our Company is supplying that need in its usual through-wholehearted way.

For you the most important organization of all is the proper organization of your own life and habits and activities.

Sundays and Holidays in the General Storeroom

ANDRADA

Storekeeper

The majority of our employees spend their Sundays and holidays, attending to their duties in the morning and in various capacities at home or on excursions to the mountains. Not so with the employees in the General Storeroom, as our Bodega is open to the public the same as on every other day from 8 a. m. to 5:00 p. m.

Instead of overtime work but rather a rotational shift basis, whereby men are selected for these days on a rotational shift basis, and given "make-up" to compensate for them, thus providing continuous service at the store-room, in co-operation with our Repairmen, Cablemen, Linemen and Installers who must work Sundays and holidays to serve the public and meet all contingencies and emergencies.

Being a public utility, we must function at all hours and at all times. Mindful of the value of having someone on duty on these days (Sundays and holidays) to furnish material and other necessities needed for repairs, special jobs, etc., our Plant Manager, Mr. McCain, introduced the idea. Experience has proved its value to our Company in maintaining its reputation and the good-will of the people we serve.

As is the case on all days, there is plenty of work to be done on Sundays and holidays. The major checking of material, and preparation of provincial requisitions, if any, is done on these days. Often we ship out material and supplies to the different exchanges for rush jobs.

The janitor does special cleaning jobs on the mezzanine floors, on these days, and does other work besides, which can be done to advantage while the main personnel is absent.

We usually make our weekly distribution of "Safety Posters" on these days. About twenty-five are mailed out to the various ex-

How eight-hour-a-day workers manage to keep non-stop service going

changes. One is also placed in the Bodega proper and another in the Garage. These "Safety Posters", by the way, have not only kept our employees "safety minded" but have also reduced accidents in our company to 75%, since they were introduced.

Adjoining our Bodega is the Company Garage, where all of our company trucks and cars are kept. Here one will always find mechanics and drivers busy on general cleaning jobs and minor repairs. Each machine is tested during out-of-service hours to be sure that it goes out in "A-1" condition.

The Bodega and Garage are enclosed by a heavy wall—entrance is through iron gates at the front. A watchman is on duty at this gate twelve hours each day, including Sundays and holidays. He also serves out oil and gasoline to our company trucks and cars and to employees authorized to draw gasoline; in fact, he is our "Traffic Policeman".

The Employees' Club building is located next door to the Bodega. This club-house is the common meeting place of all the employees and has done much to promote the good-will and close understanding which so strongly permeates our company. It is equipped with a lunch counter, volley ball and hand ball courts, and a ping-pong table. There is also a billiard and pool table and tables for chess and other games. It is also provided with a reading room and a plentiful supply of magazines and newspapers. Its shower baths are always crowded after the games.

The club was formerly uptown, and impractical for the plant personnel. Since it was moved to its present location, it has become even more popular and almost all of our employees now patronize it.

Breaking records are not worth while if they entail breaking hearts.



Account of a brief, uneventful cruise along southwestern coast of Luzon

By A. D. SISON

Acting Engineering Assistant

THE vessel I boarded weighed anchor on the afternoon of Wednesday, May 11th. Although the weather was a bit cloudy and the remnants of a typhoon (signal No. 2 as forecasted by the Manila Observatory) were still lingering in the clouds, our vessel began to steam slowly outward, diverging toward Corregidor Island, the Gibraltar of the Philippines. The passengers lined the rail of the outgoing ship and eagerly waved back to those on shore, full of keen anticipation of the beauty of the trip ahead. At a distance one could discern a faint shadow of tall buildings and the shimmering lights of the "Old Manila" we had left behind. As our vessel approached Corregidor, it was picked up by a very powerful search light which focused directly on us and illuminated the entire ship. The light came from the top of a hill. I learned later that it was from the coast artillery lookout of the U. S. station in Corregidor. The powerful light remained focused on our fast moving vessel for about five minutes, then it faded away and was replaced by a signal light giving short dot-and-dash signals inquiring as to the nationality of our vessel and its destination. The radio officer on board answered all the queries by means of signal light located at the cross arm on top of the main mast with a key control at the bridge.

A radio station aboard the ship I was on, handled weather reports, news dispatches and

messages for passengers. The ship was equipped with modern radiophone apparatus. Usual accommodations were provided for the passengers, a long promenade deck, comfortable cabins and dining saloon being some of the features.

On the second day, Thursday, May 12th, the chill of the night still hung like a vapor below the newly risen sun as the vessel steamed steadily toward the south. One could see a beautiful panorama of green mountains and hills that seemed to strive for superiority, with the majesty of the sky. As we were approaching Bondoc Peninsula, the green open spaces and the abundant vegetation presented a thrilling view from the distance. On almost every point on the Islands, different types of lighthouse towers, could be noticed, uniformly painted white, standing like a vanguard on top of a hill. At night these beacon lights scintillating from the distance gives life and hope to mariners.

Our third day at sea was a recurrence of the second. Once (about 5:30 p. m.) we had a clear view of the Mayon Volcano whose great and almost perfect cone has stood so majestically through the ages. In the background, the sun glowing like a great ball of fire gradually sank in the distant horizon its sweeping rays glittering in all their splendor. After sunset, most of the passengers abroad grouped together and gaily

drink a toast calling upon Neptune to guide our vessel through fair and foul weather.

Saturday, May 14th, the morning sun rose bright and clear, shimmering in the sea until it shone like a great broad band of light. Our ship was approximately 100 miles southeast of Manila. We were 100 miles from land and only a very faint shadow of some distant islands could be seen in the far horizon. As night drew on, the weather became sullen and overcast, the swollen sea rolled in long swells, and a bitter wind strained the timbers of the vessel. There was nothing to be alarmed at, however. The off-duty crews turned into bunks and the passengers sitting comfortably in deck chairs until they felt the wind lift them away one by one and retired to their night.

The throb of the engine and the lap of the waves combined into a peaceful rhythm, sounding continuously through the night. Nothing could be seen except the dark sea and darker sky merging in the horizon. The turbulent current was so weak that our vessel retarded its speed until daybreak and we awoke to find ourselves on a very calm sea. The morning aurora was gradually appearing in the east as the passengers came on deck one by one to enthuse in unison on the beauty of a tropical sunrise.

On our return trip from Hondagua, our destination, we stopped at Alabat, Perez, Mauban, Calauag, Caramoan, Bulan, Castilla and Batangas and arrived in Manila on the morning of May 18th, thus completing our one-week cruise which was approximately 1,000 miles of sea travel.

THE "OCEAN OF PEACE" AND THE AESTHETE

By R. H. K.

A man is seen leaning over the deck rail. His whole body suggests the tense attitude of deep absorption. He is as motionless as the grey, faintly luminescent surface of the sea, stretching far away into the dim haziness of the horizon.

No one stirs on board and the impressive silence is accentuated by the steady murmur of the engines. The all-pervading silence seems to envelop the solitary watcher in a

cloak of wistfulness, of longings unexpressed and inexpressible.

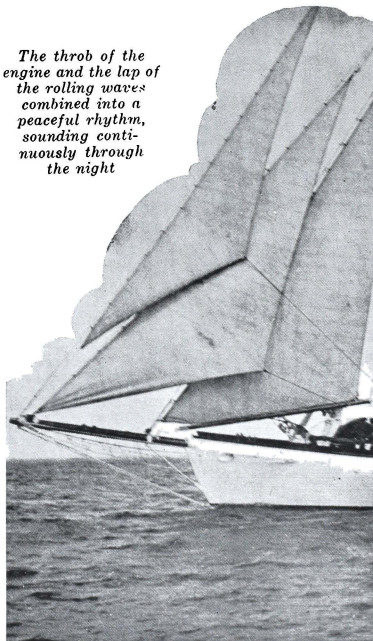
The waves rise like a collar of foamy lace around the prow of the ship; their crests are like little children tumbling over each other's back.

Suddenly, somewhere a bell sounds a harsh, discordant note. The spell is broken; but the silent watcher is still in the throes of absorption.

Abruptly his hands grip the rail and — shades of Columbus and Magellan! — "There she blows!" he cried, as a whale broke the surface of—The Ocean of Peace.

It is a terrible thought, that nothing is ever forgotten; that not an oath is ever uttered that does not continue to vibrate through all time in the wide-spreading current of sound; that not a prayer is hisped, that its record is not to be found stamped on the laws of nature by the indelible seal of the Almighty's will.—Cooper.

The throb of the engine and the lap of the rolling waves combined into a peaceful rhythm, sounding continuously through the night



"BETTER ENGLISH" CORNER

By RICHARD H. KUPSCH—*Instructor*

USAGE AND MISUSAGE OF WORDS

The answers to Exercises 1, 2 and 3 in last month's "Better English" Corner, are given below. Are yours correct?

Exercise 1

1. Shall; shall (futurity; futurity)
2. shall; will (futurity; promise)
3. will (volition)
4. shall (determination)
5. will (promise)
6. shall; will (futurity)
7. shall (futurity)
8. will; will (promise; futurity)*
9. will; will (futurity; promise)*
10. shall; will (futurity; promise)

Exercise 2

- | | |
|-----------|-------------------|
| 1. should | 6. should; should |
| 2. would | 7. should |
| 3. should | 8. would |
| 4. would | 9. should |
| 5. should | 10. should |

Exercise 3

1. may (permission)
2. might (possibility)
3. can (ability)
4. might (permission)
5. may (permission)
6. could (ability)
7. may (permission)
8. might (permission)
9. may (permission)
10. may (possibility)

In this, our next Lesson, we will discuss usage and misusage of words. The importance of a well-developed vocabulary cannot be too greatly stressed; on the other hand, the tendency of those not raised with the English language to use "big" words is a handicap and must be avoided. They are apt to make a person sound ridiculous and affected if not incoherent.

Be careful in your choice of words. Many of us are too lazy to substitute synonyms

* Note the difference.

(similar words) using the same word as often as possible; and then there is an English-Language disease called colloquialism which is very contagious. What is colloquialism? A colloquialism is an expression not correct or low, but nearly always incorrect and tainly below literary grade; educated people sometimes allow themselves certain colloquialisms in daily speech which they have acquired through force of habit. Colloquialisms are contagious because where they are constantly heard, they are repeated. Colloquialism however, is not slang; it is much more common and vulgar. To illustrate, we present

NICE—"Nice" is a difficult word to use when we use it in the sense of "agreeable, kind, good, etc." *Nice* is a refined, elegant, and fastidious word. Example: That man has nice manners. *Nice* is used colloquially, has for over a century, "swell". This word is not a synonym for *nice*; it is just slang. We use this word very often, don't we? Now let us see if we can't substitute this much abused word in the following sentence:

"I had such a *nice* time yesterday; I went with a *nice* girl to a *nice* restaurant where we spent a *nice* evening together over a *nice* dinner."

Doesn't this sound flat and uninteresting? Compare this sentence with the one underneath.

"I had such an *agreeable* time yesterday; I went with an *attractive* girl to a *good* restaurant where we spent a *pleasant* evening over a *delicious* dinner."

Isn't there now a freshness and vigor that carries conviction? And yet these synonyms for "nice" are just plain everyday words. Let us now study some other words that are similarly abused.

SMART—*Smart* is one member of a group of words that has been over-worked by advertising copy writers. We have had "smart" clothes, "smart" lines, and "smart" cars so long that most salespersons seem to know no other adjectives. Wouldn't you like to be *modish*, or *trim*, or *well-groomed*? *Elegant*, *chic*, *fashionable* and *dashing*, are a few synonyms that most listeners would be grateful to hear occasionally.

THRILLED—Everyone is "thrilled"; everything is "thrilling". Why not be *delighted*, *enchanted* or *captivated*? We can be *charmed* or *enthralled* by a good perform-

ance; we can be *excited* or enraptured by good news, or overwhelmed or overcome by a discovery.

WONDERFUL—*This is another much abused word. An actor is gifted, or versatile or superb, instead of always wonderful. Honor may be keen, a view may be splendid or gorgeous.*

INTERESTING—Is such a convenient word that most of us employ it in innumerable ways. When we use it in the sense of amusing, we usually mean *entertaining, delightful or fascinating*. When we mean unadmittedly serious, *exceptional, unique, extraordinary, remarkable or unfamiliar*. An interesting person may be *well-informed, intelligent, broad or quick-witted; an interesting book may be engrossing, informative or enlightening*. In the same way, a lecture can be *interesting, enlightening or edifying*. Any of the italicized synonyms may be substituted for interesting.

GOOD—Are you one of those persons who talk about "good" food, "good" music, "good" acting, "good" clothing, "good" companions, etc. etc.? Or do you speak of *delicious or tempting food, luscious fruit, excellent or commendable acting, delightful or stimulating companions and well-made clothes? Exquisite music, a superior mind, a valuable suggestion, a meritorious piece of work*—all these express a phrase far more effectively than just "good", don't they?

The words we have so far considered are all adjectives of approval. In our next lesson we shall discuss words belonging in a different category. Now let us see if we are capable of applying the synonyms we have just studied in the following exercise. After you have done so, do not close the "Good Transmission" and ask Maria if the "merienda" is ready, but try to memorize at least some of these expressive words and practise them in your daily conversations with those around you. Improving your English is improving your fitness for your job, so give it the attention it deserves.

EXERCISE — Substitute the italicized words for more effective ones as cited in our lesson:

Smith is a *nice* fellow. He has a *wonderful* sense of humor and an *unusual* gift for

organization. His work at the office is always so *good*, that he is frequently praised by the manager. He often offers to help me and his suggestions are so *good*, that my own work is definitely improving. With his *good* mind, he becomes a *good* companion. His appearance is *smart* because his clothes are *good*. Smith is really an *interesting* person. He has refined, fastidious manners. He likes *interesting* books, *good* food, *good* acting, and is *thrilled* by a *good* performance.

The Employees' Club

(Continued from page 4)

ness in its affairs, it cannot succeed. No matter how much work and activity there may be on the part of the officers if the members refuse to respond, the Club will in time fail. The members of the Club are the only ones benefited by this organization. It is for them that such a society has been formed. For their upliftment, for mutual fellowship and for the good that comes out of one body wholly representative of a large group of individuals. It is in the members, then that the last word for success of the Club must be spelled.

Of the various activities and improvements for this year as planned by the officers, the construction of an adequate building and the acquiring of suitable Club equipment is worthy of commendation.

The social functions outlined for this year rival that of many well-organized and popular Clubs in the city.

With such a high marked plan, with the determination and untiring efforts of this year's officers headed by a woman of personality, an inspiration herself in life, with the support and encouragement by the management represented by Mr. J. E. H. Stevenot, an understanding man of heart and business, it will be only natural to expect the Employees' Club to realize the high ideals and altruistic motives embodied in the preamble of its constitution: "To create and maintain a spirit of unity, friendliness, fellowship and cooperation and to strengthen through the promotion (and realization) of organized activities, the fraternal bond that binds us".



This striking night view of Mayon Volcano in eruption was taken at 9 o'clock in the evening of June 7th. A glare of flame is seen pouring out of the crater while a stream of red, molten rock starts its slow course down the slope on the right. Top, right, a gust of wind has caught the column of heavy, dense smoke emerging from the crater. Bottom, right, shows Mayon between "outbursts of anger" with fleecy clouds forming a wrap for its crater. Traces of cooling lava may be seen under the clouds.

MAYON VOLCANO IN ERUPTION



June 7th.
low course
nse smoke
ey clouds

News of the Month

Despedida Dinner-Dance in Honor of Mr. and Mrs. McCain

The terrace room of the New Central Hotel, in Manila, was the scene on Sunday evening, June 5th, of a colorful dinner, which was given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. John McCain, who were scheduled to sail for the United States on June 12th.

About one hundred employees from all departments of the Company were assembled at the table which was arranged in the form of a letter "T". Among those seated at the head were Mr. and Mrs. McCain, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Galvez, Mr. Sampson of the Philippine Engineering, Miss Cedrun and Mr. E. B. Ledesma. The chair reserved for Mr. Stevenot was vacant due to illness. This was, by the way, one of the very few times that our General Manager ever failed to be at a dinner or gathering of the employees, and he was deeply and sincerely missed.

The dinner was excellent both in quality of food, arrangements and service.

The committee on arrangements headed by Mr. J. P. Tabuena, Assistant to Mr. McCain, deserves special credit for the smoothness with which everything was carried out.

A good time was had by all, although the enjoyment was tempered by the fact that we were soon to lose Mr. and Mrs. McCain from our midst, for half a year. We all wish them a pleasant, healthful vacation and will be anxious and eager to welcome them home again.

The Philippine Long Distance Telephone "Nepa" Hour

THE Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company was on the "air" again for the third time during the KZRM "Nepa" Hour, on Saturday, June 4th, from 9 to 9:30 p.m., with a complete program of



Despedida dinner-dance in honor of Mr. and Mrs. McCain, attended by about one hundred employees from all departments of the company.

musical entertainment, interspersed with "spot" announcements on Telephone Service.

Musical numbers and "spot" announcements were so well-timed, that the program came to within a minute and a half of the prescribed thirty minutes.

The program opened immediately with our popular Theme Song, conducted by Mr. Rey Alinsod and expertly played by the Company Orchestra. Continual practice gave to the Theme Song the smooth finish of perfect coordination and thus provided an impressive opening. Miss A. Baduria followed the first "spot" with a charming solo entitled "Lula Sa Kalipay," a Visayan love song. "Balit" came next as a Filipino duet sung by Messrs. P. de Jesus and A. Caro. The numbers supplied, were two well-known ones, "Star Dust on the Moon" and "I Can Do It for You". The refrains were sung by Miss Baduria and Mr. de Jesus respectively. The program closed as it began with the Theme Song; this time, everybody joined in the chorus.

Mr. Stevenot, with characteristic thoughtfulness called up the participants before and after the program, first, to encourage them, and later, to congratulate them. Everybody did his best and went home with the satisfactory feeling of having done so.

The "Nepa" Hour is otherwise known as the "Voice of Industry"; as such, it is a form of advertising just as important as our regular periodical advertisements in local newspapers and outstanding magazines.

Programs, therefore, should be carefully prepared and rehearsed, as the Telephone Company should only be at its best before the Public.

The Telephone Company has arranged to broadcast another program over the KZRM "Nepa" Hour on July 2 under the supervision of Mr. E. B. Ledesma, our General Commercial Manager.

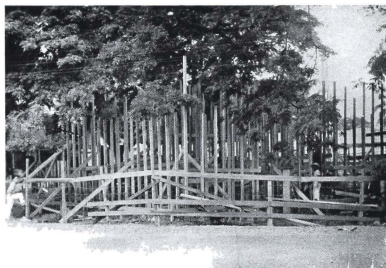
"Spot" announcements will refer chiefly to Reduction Rates on Long Distance. An all-Filipino program will be broadcast; appropriate "Kundimans" will accompany each. When, for example, a "spot" covers Cebu or Iloilo, the orchestra will play a Visayan Kundiman. Mr. Rey Alinsod has prepared a selection of Kundimans from various provinces that lie within the Long Distance belt

And now for some details about the "Nepa". The National Economic Protectionism Association was organized in 1935 and is a corporation under the presidency of Judge Rafael Corpus. The purpose of the organization is to promote local interest in Philippine Industry and Commerce through the medium of publicity campaigns conducted by members of the Association which includes businessmen and manufacturers of some of the leading local firms, the Telephone Company among others.

—R. H. K.

Davao Telephone Building Under Construction

When the S/S *Lanao* weighed anchor on May 21, 1938, she carried among her list of passengers bound for Davao, Mr. Edward Pike of the Philippine Engineering Corporation and our Mr. Paco Zamora. These two gentlemen were going to Davao to under-



Initial step in the construction of our Davao office building



The building slowly assuming form

take the construction of our proposed central office building there. Mr. Pike was to supervise the construction while Mr. Zamora will act as representative of the Company and Disbursing Officer.

Immediately upon their arrival in Davao on the 25th of the same month, they went ahead with the work, ordering material and tools, etc., required for the construction. After the order for tools and material have been placed with the different suppliers, a temporary sheet iron shed was built to serve as storeroom, shop and quarters for the men.

On the second day after their arrival, the ground was broken preparatory to laying the foundation. If the construction keeps up

with the speed shown during the first week, there is no doubt that the building will be completed considerably ahead of schedule and Davao will have her modern telephone system before October 1, 1938, as expected.

Here is hoping that there will be no hitch in the job and the excellent start we have made will be continued.

Telephone Toll Rates Substantially Reduced Effective July 1, 1938

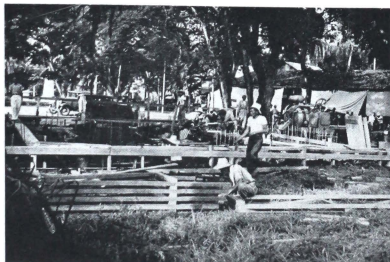
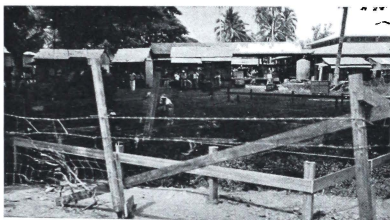
The Honorable Public Service Commission has provisionally approved the application of the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company for permission to adopt reduced basic toll rates between points served by the Company's long distance lines and telephone stations. The new rates will effect substantial reductions specially on long haul traffic. For example, the person-to-person day rate from Manila to Baguio has been reduced from ₱4.00 to ₱2.75 or a 31% reduction. Now you can telephone to Baguio from Manila for as low as ₱1.50 which is the station-to-station night rate for the initial period of two minutes.

The reduction in rates will affect practically all stations on the Long Distance System as the new basic rates are not only lower than the present ones but they are based on air-line distances instead of circuit routes.

The reduced rates have also new features. There will be low rates to apply to all calls placed on Sundays. This feature should be attractive to week-end vacationist who can keep in touch with fireside and loved ones even when far away from home. Night rates are now made applicable also to person-to-person calls instead of only to station-to-station calls as heretofore, and the night rate hours are now between 7:00 P. M. to 7:00 A. M., instead of from 8:30 P. M. to 6:00 A. M. as before.

Anticipating increased volume of traffic due to the lower rates, the Telephone Company has just completed important additions to its long distance circuits. Other additions will be made from time to time.

This reduction in rates is not in response to any demand on the part of telephone users. It is in line with the policy of the Telephone Company to give service at the lowest cost possible.



Views of the different steps taken in the erection of our Davao office building



By J. A. PAREDES, JR., *Correspondent*

The ghost of overtime, bane of the collection representative's existence, and cause of many a kink in the otherwise pleasant thoughts of our Manager, has vanished from the Manila Area halls.

Chief protagonists in the duel to put overtime to death were Messrs. Ledesma, Daza, Carballo, the service representatives, and in an indirect way, the Public Service Commission, with the first two bearing the brunt of the attack and the last named institution helping to do its bit. Mr. Ledesma's system of doing the "reporting in" of the collectors at different hours of the afternoon, resulted in an uneven distribution of checking work on the part of the representatives. Authorization by the Public Service Commission, to abolish the surcharge, has on the other hand, stormed the frenzied rush on the part of our Collectors, to finish the greatest possible part of the monthly collection during the first ten days of the month.

* * *

The opening of the Manager's Conference saw Mr. G. A. Daza, M. A. Manager, back at his desk after taking the second week of his annual vacation. It is reported by usually reliable sources that he spent this year's vacation in Capiz and neighboring towns. During his absence, Mrs. Carlson, "pinch-hit" for him in many an undertaking.

* * *

Back also at the office, but not from vacation, is Mr. Pablo Escolar, former collector who fell sick some months ago. His health sufficiently restored, he has been temporarily assigned to the office.

* * *

Worry and anxiety has recently disturbed the usual equanimity of Manila Area Employees. Reasons were the sudden illness of Mr. Leoncio Cuasay of the Business Office, and the operation on Miss Angelita Romero, Mr. Daza's Secretary. The former sent in a hurried call for an ambulance one morning a week or so ago and was rushed to the hospital in quick order. He was pronounced in serious condition on his entrance there but

recent reports are to the effect that he is slightly improved.

Miss Romero went under the knife to have a troublesome appendix removed. After twice nearing the danger mark, she was last seen limping around hospital corridors, which means that all things being equal, she will be back to brighten the Plaza Lawton Office with her smiles sometime early next month.

* * *

Another distinguished addition to the ancient and venerable order of married employees, is Francisco Zaldariaga, once Final Account Clerk, the Records Supervisor, S. P. O. clerk and at present a member of Mr. Inxcelso's staff. Our congratulations.

* * *

The S. P. O. has enrolled another charming young lady in its force. This in the person of Miss Carmen Perez, who is an accomplished typist and a willing and efficient worker. She has temporarily taken over the duties of Miss Romero.

On Public Utilities

(Continued from page 8)

Comparison may be made between the functions of government and public utilities with respect to public improvements. The government builds public highways, bridges and other projects, and the amount invested comes back in the form of taxes.

The public utilities, on the other hand, place their services at the disposal of the people, the amount invested coming back in the form of rentals, fares, tolls, etc.

The government, sometimes, through economy and foresight, creates a surplus in its budget, although this surplus does not necessarily indicate that the people were over-taxed during that particular year.

Should this condition exist for a number of years, will the government yield to a tax reduction?

While there may be a remote possibility for a reduction, however, such action is highly improbable, for the government exercises business judgment, and the hard earned surplus will be used to continue financing public improvements, while maintaining, at the same time, a safety margin for future risks.



By A. R. AZARRAGA, Correspondent

This is the month of June, the month of beauty and of brides. . . . It reminds us of those bygone days when we attended school, one of the happiest phases of our life. . . . only those who find delight and repose in dreams of the past, think of June in a particular way, in a sentimental light. . . .

Some time ago Mr. O. Ayalde and Mr. T. Suarez, without any apparent reason, began handing everyone containers filled with ice cream. We thought at first we might have missed them as we read the list of the winners in the last sweepstakes or wondered if it was something similar to the sweepstakes? . . . And then from out of their own mouth we learned that they were very happy and pleased with everybody in general and themselves in particular. The only reason we could deduce was that they had had a stroke of good luck in some way but so far it is a mystery. . . . Well, here's a toast to them both; and a wish for continuous happiness and success!

* * *

After a couple of weeks' vacation, Mr. E. M. de Paz is back at his desk. He confided to us that he did not go out into the great wide, open spaces, but missed the quietude and tranquility of the province and spent every day of his vacation in a scholarly way delving deep into the problems of national economics to be compiled into a thesis all his own. . . . All "OK", Mr. de Paz, if that is the way you like it. . . . Still we will always harp about the beauties of nature out there in the provinces. We think you missed it all this time. . . .

The General Accounting, Auditing and Plant Accounting Section joined forces against the Revenue Accounting in a thrilling basketball tussle one afternoon two weeks ago. Thru superior shooting and pugnacious defense stands, the Revenue horde took the lead from the very start with Max. Arriola dunking twin pointers. The crowd were thrilled with the fancy snipping and heaving "em" and grace of the allied Acctg. players. With the second half only a few minutes old, the allied players began some fast drib-

bling and smooth footwork. But at this moment, the Revenue team rallied again registering field goals twice. Nine points ahead, the Revenue horde started the final quarter steaming with speed and direction up to the timer's blast. The final count was 45-16 with the Revenue dribblers flying the victory colors. . . .

A few afternoons later, the Accounting boys met the Gen. Storeroom players in a cage tussle. Gallant passes and swift shooting was displayed by the Acctg. dribblers. But the Gen. Storeroom boys showed superior marksmanship and accurate field shots. During the game, the Acctg. Boys took the lead several times. The last quarter however found the Gen. Storeroom players on top up to the sound of the whistle. . . .

Continuing our last Brevities report regarding vacationists from this Department, we have first, Mr. Tajo, who betook himself somewhere for a two weeks' sojourn. We envy the ruddy glow he wears since he return. . . . Mr. J. Estrada of the Plant Accounting Sub-Section is back after some months rest. The last time we saw him he was a sick man and all that. . . . Welcome Mr. Estrada. We hope that your cure is permanent and that nothing happens to send you again on an enforced vacation. . . . Mr. T. Arce, is back among us. You remember he was the fellow who went to the army training camp about five months ago to learn all about guns and machine guns and all that? The training must have been both instructive and healthful. You should see how tanned and fit he looks. We wonder how the office looks to you, Mr. Arce, after all those months out of doors, with nothing except typewriters and calculators and so forth. . . . Anyway, welcome back. . . .

During the absence of Mr. E. M. de Paz, Asst. Plant Accountant, Mr. A. B. Caro took over the work left by the former. It was nice seeing Mr. Caro sitting at Mr. de Paz' desk. . . . you see, the swivel chair was made for big fellows. . . . and both Mr. de Paz and Mr. Caro come under that caption. . . . By the way, we are very glad to know that Mr. A. B. Caro can well minister first aid to anyone who needs it. . . . Just like what happened to Mr. Fernandez, Manager of the Davao Tel. Co. one morning a few weeks ago. . . . Mr. Fernandez was only grateful to Mr. Caro and to everybody in the Department for the solicitous way with which he was treated.



OUTSIDE CONSTRUCTION NOTES

By LEO P. DUMLAO, Correspondent

After completing the precipitous pioneering work through the mountainous country on the new toll route to Baguio, the members of the construction gang who were temporarily detailed from Manila to the "high country", are home again, happy in the folds of their families, and in the satisfactory accomplishment of a job well done.

Each one of them could doubtless relate a page of experiences and hardships of the project, but that is "water over the wheel" now and their eyes are turned toward the next job. Where, when, or why, they do not know, but suffice to say it will be accomplished with equal satisfaction and facility no matter where it may be.

We were fortunate however in getting a few first hand stories of their association with the native "Igorote" people, some of whom worked with them. They are loud in their praise of the characteristics of these people and found them ready and reliable workmen, cheerful in all their tasks, and pleasant to associate with.

The pioneering work of this line through rough mountainous country and veritable jungles in some places, made history in the construction annals of our Company, and will always be remembered by those "pioneers of the high country" who engaged in it.

We extend our congratulations to them on the completion of the job and the splendid work they did.

* * *

Mr. Hipolito S. Tagle, our Toll and Material Inspector, popularly known to our employees as "Cabeza", has only recently returned from an enjoyable two weeks' vacation spent in Baguio and vicinity. When asked how he spent his time in the famous "Summer Capital of the Philippines", Mr. Tagle said he followed along the usual course of tourists. In addition to enjoying the splendid and invigorating climate the high altitude affords, he went sight-seeing, and visited many interesting spots including

Bauang, Caba, Naguilian, Damortis, etc. He also made a trip into the jungle country where our new toll line work was in progress and met some of our "pioneers of the high country".

* * *

Another vacationist from our Section is Mr. Teodorico D. Santiago, popularly known as the star draftsman of our Department. Mr. Santiago elected to spend his two weeks' vacation in various interesting trips centering about Manila. His family accompanied him on each of these trips so that the enjoyment truly included the whole family.

* * *

One day last month, Mr. Baltazar V. Rodriguez appeared at the office, his face wreathed in smiles and he, the picture of happiness. It was just after the sweepstakes prize drawing, and we crowded around him to ask the cause of all his happiness ready to congratulate him on winning the capital prize or something like that. After keeping us in suspense for a while, he finally told us that he was the father of a splendid baby boy. And so it wasn't a sweepstake prize after all — but a far more worthy one. All our congratulations.

* * *

Through this column, the personnel of the Construction Section wishes to express their deepest sympathy and most sincere condolences to Mr. Domingo G. Diaz in the sad and untimely demise of his beloved and faithful wife. Knowing the true affection and happy companionship of their union, our hearts go out to "Diaz" in his irreparable loss.

Let us think of her going

"As one who wraps
the drapery of her couch
around her
and lies down
to pleasant dreams."

* * *

Effective June 1st, five members of the "toll gang" were transferred to the Construction Section here. These were:

1. L. Murphy
2. L. de la Rosa
3. R. Bamba
4. R. Belman
5. H. Salindong

We welcome them and sincerely hope

they will enjoy their association with the members of the Construction Section.

* * *

Rafael Ramos was taken ill shortly after his return from the toll construction job in Baguio, and was confined to the Santiago Hospital. We hope the illness is not serious and that he will recover soon and be back among us.

* * *

After completing the difficult pioneering work on the new Baguio toll route, our boss, Mr. O. Kasner, who has come to be known as the "Daniel Boone" of the high country, is back with us again.

Mr. Kasner took over the Baguio job almost immediately after returning from his vacation to his home country, Denmark, and all together has been away from the office almost a year.

We extend our sincere and hearty congratulations to him in the completion of this difficult project.

DO YOU KNOW—

That Mr. McCain, Plant Manager, has a big heart in spite of his stern appearance? That he has always had a soft spot for those who have worked with him?

* * *

That Mr. Tabuena, Assistant to the Plant Manager, when he assumed the duties of our Plant Manager, has discarded his cigarettes for a big brown pipe? That he started smoking the big brown pipe when the Mayon volcano started to erupt?

* * *

That Mr. E. Rosales Yraola has been hunting for the last three weeks, for a book about the Philippines as a present to Mr. McCain on the eve of his departure for the States, and finally ended with a book about China?

* * *

That Miss I. Ramos, stenographer, speaks so low through the telephone that the party at the other end of the line could hardly hear what she is saying? That she could hardly hear even herself?

* * *

That out of 334 regular employees of the Plant Department, there are only six female

employees? That five are located in Manila and one in Iloilo?

* * *

That our toll line from Manila to Baguio has been shortened by approximately 50 kilometers after the completion of the Aringay-Baguio line? That our worries of toll line troubles due to land slides will be eliminated?

—E. S.

MAINTENANCE'S "THIS AND THAT"

By T. DE CASTRO, Correspondent

Last month we promised to present to you in this column, the cast of the Maintenance Section whom you know so little about, but who knows so much about you—and how:

Let's begin with those "pro-bombers"—Albino Cortez, Bonifacio Baltazar and Serafin Marcelo.

By their close resemblance to well-known movie characters and other things, these three men can easily be picked out in any crowd, even though you may not have ever seen them before. The fact is, they seem to possess certain personal traits which once known, will enable you to easily identify them anywhere.

Let's consider as our first subject, Mr. Albino Cortez, Wire Chief. Who hasn't seen Charles Chaplin? Well, the world-famous mustache of that noted actor, grown on a limited space under his nose, finds an able competitor in an almost identical counterpart worn by Mr. Cortez. Of course, in his case it occupies a little wider area, but it's the same old Charley Chaplin mustache, we all agree.

Needless to say Mr. Cortez is proud of this same mustache, Charles Chaplin or not, because in the good old days, it won for him from his superiors, the fond title of "Whiskers", and "Whiskers" he has been to them even to this day no matter how high they have gone or what their position.

Next on the list is our installation foreman, Bonifacio Baltazar — a quiet fellow, but a great worker and a mighty capable one too. He knows how to handle his men and get work done—proves it everyday by the amount and quality he turns out. Baltazar was a famous name you know. Think

of a cold December night, nineteen hundred odd years ago. Three wise men guided by a blazing star to a lowly manger in Bethlehem—Gaspar, Melchor, and Baltazar. It is a famous name indeed.

Last but not least in the line of our introductions, is Serafin Marcelo—a splendid fellow—always busy—but always smiling and a master of the "remark courteous". Became a member of our Company eighteen years ago, his first job, an apprentice rackman, embodies the type of a man you cannot keep down. He used his first yearly vacation to do voluntary installing and repair work—did such a good job that he attracted the attention of his boss. From rackman he stepped up to the test desk, after a while switched to the job of line assigner, and through various steps, all earned by hard work, reached the position of Assistant Wire Chief and then Acting Wire Chief. Finally promoted in his present job, the work he not only does best himself—but the work in which our plant officials apparently like best to have him in, because he does it so accurately cheerfully and courteously, the "Three R's" that top the Telephone Business.

From One Labor Leader to Another

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
MANILA

BAGUIO, June 11, 1938

DEAR MAJOR STEVENOT:

I have read with keen interest your views on the relationship between labor and capital, as they appear in the May number of the *Good Transmission*. No better expression of the enlightened attitude that should be taken by employers towards employees can be found than in your statement that: "We believe that the success of our common efforts depends largely upon the kind of service that we render to the public. The quality of that service is conditioned upon the efficiency of the employees, and that efficiency may only be secured when our personnel is satisfied with the conditions under which they work and the compensation they receive." Unfortunately, this view has not yet found general acceptance with many an employer in the Philippines and, to a considerable number of them, profit comes first, service to the public next, and the welfare of

their employees last, if at all. It is therefore inspiring to observe that your company has given considerable thought to the well-being of its employees and this is perhaps the very reason why it has always enjoyed the confidence and patronage of the public it serves and has won the loyalty of its employees.

Labor and capital are indispensable and inter-dependent forces of human progress. Each has its own rights which the other cannot ignore or invade without disrupting our economic and industrial order. The present industrial and agrarian unrest, discontentment and conflicts obtaining in many parts of the world not excluding the Philippines, are due to a large extent to the fact that capital and labor can not see eye to eye with each other on many vital issues, and, in many a case, each tries to use its own peculiar weapons to bring the other to submission. You have aptly put it when you say that "capital and labor have more to gain by an intelligent and friendly understanding than by adopting the old practice of 'an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth'." Labor and capital are not enemies, but friends. As a matter of simple truth, their rights are mutually complementary, not antagonistic. If only each would be tolerant enough to *hear* and *grant* the other's reasonable demands and *respect* each one's legitimate rights, there is no reason why they can not live in mutual harmony and understanding.

As a labor leader, I am optimistic enough to feel that peace and contentment for both labor and capital are not far distant. Employers and capitalists are fast realizing that their employees and laborers are human beings the same as they are, and have so treated the latter's rights and demands with sympathy and understanding. Employees and laborers, at the same time, have come of age and are well informed of their legitimate rights and corresponding obligations. The government for its part, more particularly the present Quezon Administration, has tried to adjust such differences as appear between labor and capital by such measures as would place both parties on equal footing in regard to the protection of their respective rights and the redress of their grievances.

I cannot close without commending you and your company on its fairness and reasonableness in dealing with its employees, and your personnel for its loyalty to your firm.

(Continued on page 32)



By L. N. GUERRERO, Correspondent

On the night of May 24th, a violent flash of lightning singled out our metal terminal box at Manila Heights on which to vent its spleen and reduced said terminal box almost to its original molecular state. A portion of the underground cable leading from the terminal box to the RCA transmitting station was also burned beyond possibility of repair. Conforming to the old adage that "it never rains but it pours", a 13,000 volt primary power wire which was also evidently broken by the same bolt of lightning, fell into an open lead (serving the RCA station) and blew all the fuses on the terminal board there. Telephone men and Radio repairmen were quick to join hands and make joint plans to remedy the situation. As a consequence, temporary lines were strung to replace the burned out section of cable and service was restored in short order. After experiencing this damage, we all have more respect than ever for "old man lightning".—He surely can make a bad mess of things.

* * *

As we write these words, Mr. F. J. Oclassen, the head of our section, is aboard the President's yacht, the *Casiana*, putting the finishing touches on the radiophone equipment of that boat. At the request of the Government, we supervised the installation of the equipment and, as a further courtesy, assisted the ship's radio personnel in its actual tests and operation. There are many factors which make for the success or failure of radiophone equipment and services under actual working conditions — and we want these factors to be successful ones. That is the reason Mr. Oclassen is making this trip in person.

* * *

Now that the greater number of our Manila subscribers know that "time service" has been abolished during the day period, we have discontinued running the phonographic record apprising 07 (time service) dialers of that fact. This record has been replaced by a "busy back" tone. We would like to suggest that the original phonograph recording made for this purpose by Miss Miranda,

of our Traffic force, be retained as a permanent record of splendid job she did in making it.

* * *

Radiophone Section vacationers during the present period, are Terminal operator J. Blanco, and Terminal Supervisor, A. V. Fernandez. Mr. Blanco took refuge from the rigors of city life in the quiet of his hometown, Isabela, Cagayan. Some months of rest, recreation and character of his doors in that healthful pleasure land should bring him back to us in the pink of health. We understand that on his return, he will announce the arrival of a member of his family (and of our radio family as well) who arrived during his absence. We extend hearty congratulations and most sincere wishes of love, affection, piety to mother, baby and "father".

As for our hard working associate, Mr. Fernandez—we do not have a good deal of news. We understand that he is "searching" somewhere in the *bondocs* of Pangasinan, or is there any such place in the Luzon plain?

* * *

Geographical locations of our Radiophone men at large:

J. Santarromana—Sucat Receiving Station—engaged in maintenance work.

J. M. Grey and A. Alvendia—Back and forth between Manila, Sucat and Los Baños—Maintenance work also.

Mr. Oclassen and A. D. Sison—Engineering and Supervisory service aboard the S/Y *Casiana*.

T. N. Guerrero (the writer)—Riding the bumps between Manila and Manila Heights—Maintenance work and "cob-web" hunting on radiophone transmitters.

* * *

Recent additions to our Radiophone Operating staff:

Acting Terminal Operators—Moises Domingo and Nemesio Guron.

New comers at the Radiophone office and on the Technical staff are:

D. Granado (Clerk) and A. Alvendia (Temporary Engineering Asst.).

Mr. Alvendia is an I. C. S. graduate in Electrical Engineering and a former Laboratorian in the U. S. Naval Radio Laboratory, Cavite.



Echoes from the PROVINCES

BAGUIO

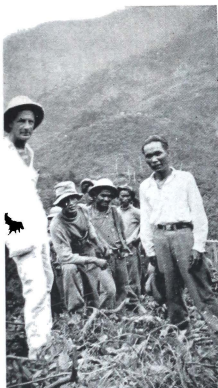
By DOMINGO G. DIAZ, Correspondent

On Saturday, May 7th, Mr. Kasner, our correspondent and Engineer of Outside Lines, Mr. Frazer and Mr. Hunt, both of the Pacific Commercial Co., made an inspection of the partially built Baguio-Aringay toll line, the construction of which is now well advanced and took moving pictures of the work and the surrounding country. The chief object of interest of the Pacific Commercial Company men was in the "Weltrus" toll line and its new lines. Mr. Frazer, representative of the Pacific Commercial Co., sold the Baguio line four months ago. He came to Baguio for a short vacation and kept a car and house to Mr. Kasner in Manila to see the progress of the newly built line while the construction was in progress, and take pictures of it.

The party started at kilometer 5 of the Baguio-Hydro Road and by following the trail of the new lead on foot, ended at the construction camp located near the bank of the Gudi River near the Baguio-Hydro Plant No. 2. The distance covered was a short-cut of about 5 kilometers compared to 14 kilometers by the highway from the starting point to Hydro Plant No. 2. The portion traversed by the party is rugged country characterized by hill and valley with almost continuous ascent and descent, from the deep Hakas Canyon and over the rugged steep mountains, to the construction camp. In spite of the fact that the Pacific Commercial Company men were comparatively new to the rugged features of the trail, the party as a whole made the distance in record of 3 hours. Mr. Frazer and Mr. Hunt were very much impressed with the showing the lines made on their "Weltrus" poles and the scenic beauty of the surrounding country traversed by the pole lead. They were confident from what they observed that the "Weltrus" poles will satisfy the Telephone Company requirements.

Mr. Frazer told the writer that the view he had of the lines, over the distance he had walked during the inspection, was the best he had experienced in 20 years. The party, with the writer, motored back to Baguio at half past twelve the same day.

* * *



Left— Mr. Kasner and the "boys" on top of a mountain above Hydro Plant No. 2 Note the happy smiles on their faces.

Below may be seen ten coils on the payout reels which are strung at the same time.



At the time this article is written, the Baguio toll line construction crew has just moved their camp to a point near the top of a mountain range overlooking a river far below, winding out toward Butuan. The location of this camp represents the first stage of piercing the real wild country through which this, the new Baguio-Aringay toll line passes. The camps are well equipped and the men are comfortably situated. Some sort of cosmopolitan or native entertainment is provided almost every evening by members of the gang. The "ace" in this line is Graciano Castillo (apprentice lineman), a magician of no mean attainment. He always has some new card magic up his sleeve, and coins and thimbles vanish and re-appear at will in his deft fingers. Now and then he also demonstrates his ability in hypnotism. Not to be outdone in their native country, the Igorot, led by "Tacloy" and "Benito", demonstrate Igorot dances in the "Canao", native style, while other Igorot members of the outfit, actually produce rhythmic accompaniment on frying pans and various cooking



RARE OCCURRENCE.—Hailstorms in the Philippines are as rare as the proverbial blue moon. Last Thursday afternoon, Baguio, for the first time in years, witnessed just such an occurrence when, following a heavy shower, ice pellets fell for a full minute. Photo shows some children picking up hailstones, some of which were as big as lemon drops.

utensils, instead of the locally made drum. Lastly, Lamsi, the LAGOO of the camp frequently entertains and thrills the men with fearful stories of the old time "head-hunting" customs of his brothers, the Bontoc Igorots, which often sends everyone to bed looking over their shoulders, and wondering whether they may lose their own heads by morning.

All in all—it's a great crowd—on a big job—and a lot of fun to be with them.

* * *

On the evening of April 29th, the Outside Construction Gang of our Aringay Camp, were the Guests of Honor at the fiesta in Barrio San Juan, Aringay. Mr. Cliff Hamilton, a new and as yet temporary member of the telephone organization, who is at present supervising the Aringay Gang, became a "King Consort" and a "Speech Laureate". He crowned the new Fiesta Queen after being escorted to the throne by the former Miss Aringay. Congratulations, Mr. Hamilton.

* * *

Mr. O. Kasner, who engineers and supervises the construction of the Baguio-Aringay Toll Lead, under Est. 244-A, on the ground, was recently wholly conferred the honorary degree of "DPLL" Doctor of Practical Level Land, by Mr. Frazer of the Pacific Commercial Co. after the inspection he made with the honoree of our lines through the mountains on May 7th, last. Mr. Frazer has promised to give Dr. Kasner a signed sheepskin testimonial, bearing a full and complete

description of all the level land through which our lines pass with a bearing found.

Congratulations, Dr. Kasner, on this degree.

On the afternoon of the 29th, the Manilans suffered and were astonished by a sharp hailstorm. Coming up suddenly and without previous warning, a deluge of hailstones beset us and, although it lasted but a minute or two, it covered inches deep in places. The time. It will be recalled that a storm occurred here in 1917 which damaged the famous copper mines of Trinidad Valley. The damage was not severe.

* * *

Community development in Baguio will be enhanced by the numerous projects which will be started soon. Among the projects are the 100-room branch Manila Hotel, 100 government cottages which also to be built to improve the congested living condition in the city. Another important piece of construction is the Rizal Memorial Health Center. The Government will also remodel three large buildings in the government center to house the new Baguio branch of the University of the Philippines which will open classes next October.

For two months, Baguio will be host to



WAI HSUEH TAN, left, vice-president of the Shanghai Telephone Company and president of the Shanghai Rotary Club, is spending a two-month vacation in Baguio, about which he had heard so much in Shanghai. Pictured with him above is James Henry, governor of the Rotary district of China and provost officer of Canton's Lingnan University.

W. H. T... Vice-President of the ... Company and Pres- ... of the ... Club, who is ... of his health. ... widely advertised by ... Its health- ... decide to leave ... to seek health

forget his old friends and associates in the Radiophone Section.

* * *

Mr. Amado Gaerlan, our Radiophone Technical Operator, is spending a well-earned vacation, renewing old friendships and acquaintances in Manila.

We hope his Manila friends will not accuse him of becoming a "provinciano" after his long absence from the capital city.

* * *

Correspondent
 ... this month was Mr. ... Auditing Department. ... with us while the ... traveling was in port

A conference of the Cebu Radiophone Section was held in District Manager Ocampo's office, on May 18. This meeting was attended by all members of the department who could be spared from their work, as well as the local section heads, and the long distance operators who were off-duty at the time.

Mr. Ocampo presided at the conference and opened it with a constructive and interesting talk on Radiophone service in general and a number of specific points in particular, among which was the pride he took in the cleanliness and neatness of the Cebu Terminal Office and the outside receiving and transmitting stations. Many problems were brought up, discussed and settled. The conference was in session about two hours and everyone went away feeling that it had been instructive and beneficial in every way.

... District Manager, took ... his visit to renew old ac- ... with Mr. Galvez—and show him ... interesting and historical spots ... about Cebu.

* * *

... E. Santos, of our Traffic Department, has just returned from a very pleasant ... spent mostly in Manila. While there she enjoyed the privilege of a splendid visit with Miss Cedrun, our Traffic Manager who has just returned from a trip to Europe and the United States. Imagine being there with Miss Cedrun and hearing her tell about the marvelous time she had and the wonderful things she experienced and saw! Our chance may come too, someday. "Who knows?"

* * *

The regular monthly conference of the Traffic Department was held recently in Mr. Ocampo's office. Important matters were discussed freely. These conferences are resulting in a great deal of good to our service as they bring up different problems and the different viewpoints of all present for solving them.

* * *

We are sorry to report the loss of one of our radiophone men, Mr. Augurio Bondoc, who resigned on May 15, to attend to some personal matters.

The Cebu force generally regrets this loss as Mr. Bondoc was one of our seasoned radio operators, with years of experience to his credit. We wish him much good luck wherever he may be and hope he will not

SAN FERNANDO, PAMPANGA

By V. LEYBA, Correspondent

The reconstruction of the Magalang lines was completed on May 27, last.

These lines were formerly grounded circuits from the barrio of Mexico to Magalang, and induction from the adjacent electric light circuits seriously affected transmission over them. When the reconstruction was affected, a section of the lines extending one kilometer from the railroad-crossing in Barrio Mexico, and another section in the vicinity of Barrio Alapas was made metallic. The remaining grounded circuit was connected to these metallic sections by means of repeating coils.

This reconstruction and re-arrangement has almost entirely eliminated induction interference and the subscribers are all very grateful for the improvement.

Re-construction of the Apalit and Masantol lines will begin shortly and similar improvement will be experienced.

Mrs. Dimarucot, our San Fernando, Pampanga, cashier, who was recently operated on for "goiter", is recuperating in her home here. The operation, which proved successful in every way, was performed at the Manila Sanitarium by a prominent surgeon. She expects to report for duty about the middle of the month. We are all sincerely thankful that the operation was so successful and trust she will have no further trouble.

* * *

On May 31st, Miss Cedrun, our capable Traffic Manager, and Mrs. Monahan, Travelling Supervisor, paid our San Fernando, Pampanga, Office a very welcome and instructive visit. This is the first visit we have had from Miss Cedrun since her return from Europe and the United States, and, needless to say, we were more than glad to see her.

* * *

Other recent visitors to our Exchange was Mr. Santiago, Maintenance Supervisor, and Mr. Marin, Acting Toll Wire Chief. From here they continued North on a tour of inspection of our Exchanges and outside plant.

* * *

On May 29th and 30th, San Fernando celebrated its annual town fiesta. The employees of our Exchange were hosts to a number of friends from nearby towns during this time. The fiesta this year was even more successful than in past years and everyone who attended enjoyed a happy time.

TARLAC

By G. L. DUAY, *Correspondent*

On April 14th, Miss Edna Brown, Chief Operator, Manila, surprised the members of our Tarlac Office with an impromptu visit. She and a party of friends were on their way to the Pines City to spend a few days. While our breath was quite taken by the presence of such a noted member of our Company, we nevertheless enjoyed the short visit immensely, and hope that next time she comes she will stay longer.

* * *

Tarlac was honored recently by a visit from Mr. V. Leyba, District Manager of the Central District, with headquarters in San Fernando, Pampanga. Mr. Leyba, as you all know, was formerly Manager of our own district and we were more than glad to see him on this, his first visit to our Exchange since his departure for San Fernando.

It seemed like old times to have him with us again, and we were all sorry to see him depart.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Huelles of San Fernando, Pampanga, were also our unexpected but welcomed visitors to Tarlac this month. Mrs. Huelles is the former Miss Yutoc, of our San Fernando, (Pampanga) Exchange, while Mr. Huelles is one of the ever ready chauffeurs of our company in Manila. They are a splendid couple and we will always be glad to welcome them here.

* * *

Last but not least of our recent visitors, was Miss Gabriel, of San Fernando, La Union, who took advantage of an opportunity to visit us one Sunday, a few weeks ago. She is a charming young lady and we thoroughly enjoyed every minute of her visit.

* * *

The entire personnel of our office extend warmest congratulations to Mr. R. D. Laforzeza, of the Accounting Department, who has recovered his health and returned to his work in Manila. You probably all know from our previous references, that he spent a considerable time in a restful spot near Tarlac, recuperating from an illness that had made serious inroads into his health. His recovery speaks well for the health-giving properties of our climate.

We shall miss his visits very much, but are glad indeed that he is all well again and back on his old job.

\$17,000,000 VS. \$1 : DO YOU TAKE THE BET?

If you had \$17,000,000 and I had \$1, would you bet your vast fortune against my lone dollar that you could toss a book in the air and catch it as it fell?

Of course, you wouldn't. The odds are out of proportion to the risk.

Perhaps you think no one in his right mind would take such a chance. If so, you are wrong. You and thousands of other apparently sane Americans do it not once, but many times, each day. Only you wager years against minutes.

The average adult of 35 has 17,000,000 minutes yet to live. Every time he takes a chance to save one minute, he wagers all his remaining years. When you gamble against safety YOU BET YOUR LIFE!

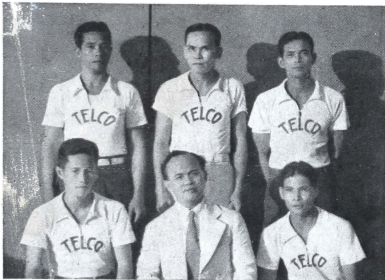
—G. E. Works News



“HELLO” BOYS COP CHAMPIONSHIP

The Philippine Long Distance Telephone bowling team, one of the new entries in the coming Philippine Bowling Association duck pin championship, won the City YMCA inter-commercial championship June 16, 1938, by defeating San Miguel Brewery, 3 to 1.

Ramos of the winning team was the best player on the City Y alleys that night scoring high single of 163 in the second game for a triple of 388 pins. Dizon was the mainstay of the Brewery team.



Mr. Tamparon and his boys who won this year's City Y.M.C.A. Inter-Commercial Bowling Championship

The Telephone bowlers were only eight pins below a total pinfall of 1700 that night.

The line ups:

SAN MIGUEL BREWERY

Guzman	77	146	93	316
Rodil	92	106	109	307
Rivera	112	86	100	298
Kahn	108	101	111	320
Dizon	107	133	116	356

496 572 529 1597

LONG DISTANCE TEL. CO.

Andrada	106	106	103	315
Hernandez	112	82	110	304
Apin	118	101	105	324
Sablada	119	170	122	361
Ramos	97	128	163	388

552 537 603 1692

The strong Bodega-Shop combination captured the Pacific Commercial Company's Trophy, by running first place in the Inter-Section Bowling Tournament of the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company, held at the City YMCA Bowling Alleys recently. The Accounting Team captured second place.

Besides the Trophy as an award for the first place, there were also awards for individual honors. Both the high single (Norberry Cup), and high triple (Gallipauze Cup) were won by Mr. D. Rodriguez, star of the Accounting Team, with the score of 145 and 366 pin falls. The Team Single and Triple was captured by the Bodega-Shop combination.

The scores of the different teams are as follows:

	Won	Lost	T.P.F.	Pts.
Bodega-Shop	13	1	5	18
Accounting	10	5	3	13
General Office	7	8	1	8
Construction	5	7	2	7
Garage	5	10	2	7
Automatic	5	7	1	6

This is the second time the Bodega-Shop Team has captured first place in the Inter-Section Bowling Tournament of the Company and, according to Mr. Andrada, their success was due to the encouragement and thorough coaching of their boss, Mr. W. E.



This is the Bodega-Shop Team

Gallipau, who was himself a champion in this game for some time in the United States.—*L. P. Dumlao*

EXECUTIVE TEAM VICTORIOUS

The championship Bodega-Shop Bowling Combination bowed down in honorable defeat recently before a terrific onslaught of the Executive team.

This upset was a great surprise to all as the Bodega-Shop Team has up to this time, been undefeated and the performance of the Executive Team had not placed it as a serious threat in the current Inter-Departmental Bowling Tournament now under way in our Company.

It seems, however, that the Executive Team really possessed some excellent playing material which needed only a test of this kind to bring it out. It won the game by co-ordinating its spares and strikes where they were most needed in true championship manner.

The victory was evidently not just a flash in the pan, as the Executive players defeated

the Bodega-Shop Team in two straight games.

The Executive Team was made up of the following players: A. Tamparon, Fco. Zamora, Joe Gonzales, N. Herrera, J. P. Tabuena, F. Manlangit, and D. Aniban.

From One Labor Leader . . .

(Continued from page 25)

I recall, at this juncture, a definition you once gave me of a truly happy employer, as he who derives his happiness and contentment from the fact that he has made his employee equally happy and contented. That provides a fairly sufficient reason for the very existence of man himself, don't you think so?

With warmest personal regards, I remain
Very cordially yours,

(Sgd.) FELIPE E. JOSE

Major J. E. H. STEVENOT
Manila, Philippines

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LEM E. FIXIT



"GUESS I'LL FIX IT
-SEEMS T'BE LOOSE"
BUT OH!
WHAT A SHOCK
WHEN HE TURNED
ON THE JUICE



Report

DEFECTIVE EQUIPMENT for REPAIRS

110282

THOUGHTS

A MAN who does a little more work than he is asked to—
—who takes a little more care than he is expected to—
—who puts the small details on an equal footing with the more important ones—he is the man who is going to make a success of his job. Each little thing done better is the thin end of the wedge into something better.

—*London Rotarian*