

# New Philippine Republic

The Newsmagazine of the Nation

Volume I, No. 7  
January 30, 1935



*To the student body of the U. P. - The youth that in the words of Rizal, is the hope of the country.  
Manuel L. Quezon.  
Jan. 18, 1935.*

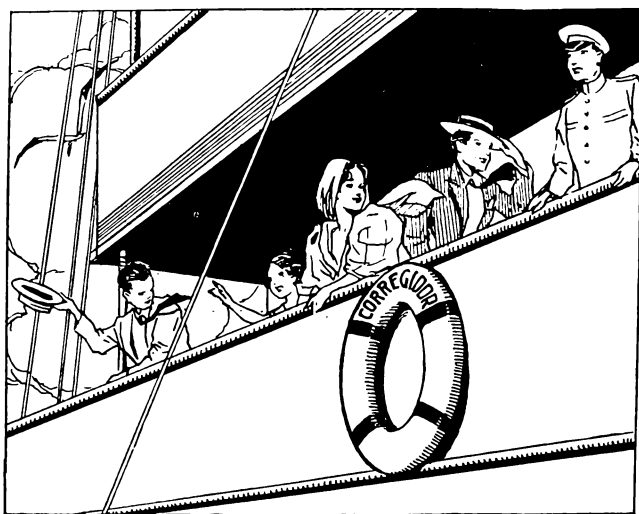
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9 CENTAVOS

SENATE PRESIDENT MANUEL L. QUEZON  
He defends his leadership. (See National Affairs)



# COLLEGIATE CRUISE



EAT, DANCE, AND BE MERRY WHILE YOU  
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SUMMER HOLIDAYS

For the convenience of Visayan students returning home, the schedule of the s. s. "CORREGIDOR" for the 3rd and 4th weeks of March has been changed as follows:

LEAVE MANILA—7 a.m.—WEDNESDAY  
ARRIVE ILOILO—11:30 p.m.—WEDNESDAY  
LEAVE ILOILO—6 p.m.—THURSDAY  
ARRIVE CEBU—8 a.m.—FRIDAY

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# Republic

The Newsmagazine of the Nation

Volume I

Number 7

For January 30, 1935

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## National Affairs

### QUEZON DEFENDS HIS LEADERSHIP

*Of all the speeches delivered by Senate President Manuel L. Quezon none has a greater significance than the one delivered at the Philippine Columbian Club on January 15, on the occasion of a luncheon given in his honor. The speech is reprinted in full for the benefit of our readers. It has a tremendous importance at this time when we are at the most critical period of our nation's history.*

My friends, as I listened to the remarks of our newly elected president, Prof. Romulo, I wonder if this banquet was really given in my honor or in his. The fact that while speaking of his plans and purposes as president of the Philippine Columbians, he was constantly alluding to our other fellow Columbian, President Bocobo, of the University of the Philippines, I got the idea that he was trying to impress us with the importance of his job—more important it would seem than the Presidency of the University of the Philippines, and when he modestly said that he did not seek the job, reminiscent of all candidates who say they do not want to run for the position but have only to abide by the will of the people—I thought he would end by admitting that in recognition of his great sacrifice this banquet was tendered him. Well I would not have objected to that.

But when instead, he went on and indicted me before you in my official capacity, for negligence and incompetence, I was at a loss to know whether he was speaking as the former editor-in-chief of the TVT or as the publisher of the D-M-H-M Newspapers. Then, suddenly, a thought flashed through my mind which completely explained the why and wherefore of his brilliant speech. I remembered that a few days ago Dean Kalaw published an article in the Tribune admitting a foregone conclusion that I shall be the first President of the Commonwealth. Professor Romulo and Dean Kalaw seem to be continually at loggerheads, and evidently Professor Romulo has decided to take the contrary stand. His speech today, if unchallenged, would lay down the foundation for the most damaging campaign against me in the coming election.

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### ROMULO PROSECUTES SENATE PRESIDENT

Eloquently delivering a speech in which he recognized Senate President Manuel L. Quezon as leader of the country, Carlos P. Romulo, new president of the Philippine Columbian Club, in a luncheon given in honor of the senate head provoked Mr. Quezon into a lengthy and logical defense of his leadership. The salient points of Mr. Romulo's speech follow in part:



Publisher Carlos P. Romulo

"It can be said with truth—and has often been said, that this brother of ours whom we honor today holds the destiny of his people in the hollow of his hand. Now, since it is my task to represent the Club in doing him honor, I suppose that I could do so by rehearsing the tale of how he rose to leadership. I could tell you what you and all of the people already know: how not by a sudden skyrocketing into fame in a blaze of evanescent glory, but by consistent, steady, unflinching service, in peace and in war, to his country, he won and held the love of his people.

"If there was anything clear, anything unmistakable in the result of the last general election, it was the specific mandate of the people that your ideas, your principles, in short YOU, should govern; that it is your leadership that should continue.

"Let us not say that the people but even granting this the people has shown in terms as clear entirely repudiated your opponents, and as sharp

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### HADJI BUTU DEFENDS THE NEW DEAL

By a Member of Staff

*The question of selecting a man competent enough to give an opinion that would represent the Natives' reaction on the "new deal" for the Moros has been for a time the subject of debate by the members of the staff. But that question was solved when a representative of the New Philippine Republic left for the south to get in touch with officials and native leaders of Sulu for first hand information regarding the present system of administration in the Moroland.*

Hadji Butu! This was the most popular name mentioned as the first man for an interview on such a very delicate question as the "new deal" for the Moros. For Hadji Butu is not only known in the Philippines but also in the United States. It is the consensus that his name comes next to General Emilio Aguinaldo in popularity among the Americans. He is a graduate in jurisprudence from a certain known university in Mecca, and according to a professor in the University of Cairo he is well versed in the Mohammedan religion. He represented as Senator, Mindanao and Sulu for fifteen years. Hadji Butu, therefore, speaks with authority on any question affecting the social, political, and economic advancement of the Moro people and his opinion can not be evaded.

It was the last fasting day for the Hari-Raya, a religious festival of great significance to the Moro people. Like other Mohammedan homes the Hadji Butu residence was at this time under an atmosphere of complete holiness. And to break into a group of people in their holy communion was rather a trying and difficult task. Fortunately, Miss Lydia Rasul, a kind and humble daughter of the old Senator made everything possible for the interview. Four o'clock Saturday afternoon was her appointment and the interviewer called on Hadji Butu twenty minutes before his time.

Not long after he was graciously conducted into the receiving room Hadji Butu, dressed in his usual Mohammedan costume, came. "Sit down, sit down, happily uttered Hadji Butu with a genial smile on his face as he offered his chair.

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### Quezon Defends His.....

(Continued from page 3)

#### Quezon Accepts Challenge

Well, I accept the challenge and say right now that just as I won in the last election with his valuable aid and with the opposition of Dean Kalaw, so will I win the next with the aid of Dean Kalaw and despite the opposition of my esteemed friend, Professor Romulo. I regret that Dean Kalaw is not here for me to thank him for his forthcoming support.

Gentlemen, if I were to accept the position of an accused I could demolish the charges of the prosecution in one second, by merely filing a demurrer on the ground that the charges are general and not based on concrete facts.

The trouble with a newspaperman, and what is wrong with the Fourth Power as the gentlemen of the press so love to consider themselves, when they attack a public official is that seldom do they present concrete charges and content themselves with generalities.

There was one concrete charge made: That I left the country after the last general elections. But the prosecutor himself gave a very decisive answer to his charge: That I had to leave to have removed that "much advertised and anathematized stone."

#### Advised To Leave

I wish to thank Mr. Romulo for bringing up this question as it gives me the opportunity to state a few facts. When I came back to the islands last year, you will remember that at that time I was apparently enjoying the best of health. A few weeks after my arrival, however, I had renal colic, and I was hardly able to move. I was advised by my physicians to leave the country, to seek relief in the hands of specialists. At first I refused to obey them. I stayed here until the legislature convened. I helped, in my own humble way, to organize the legislature. I performed my duty as the leader of the party which won the election, advising with the governor general on the constitution of his cabinet. I waited for the national convention to meet and gave all the assistance I could to its organization. I conferred with my colleagues in the legislature and the members of the new cabinet as to the measures the legislature should pass and the administrative policies that each department should follow in consultation with and under the authority of the governor general.

On the opening of the legislature I addressed the senate, depicting what I

deemed to be the most pressing need of the country, and outlining the program to face it. Only after having come to an agreement on practically all important questions with my colleagues and associates in the government, and only upon the insistent demand of Dr. Sison, I left the Islands. When I left

(Continued on page 5)

### Romulo Prosecutes.....

(Continued from page 3)

as lighting against the midnight sky, and as powerful, that you were to be given the opportunity to prepare the country for the advent of the commonwealth.

"Now, is it your plan to qualify that mandate, to unload a part of the responsibility placed in your hands, to share it with others, with those whom the people have decided to relegate to the background?

"Is it your purpose, or your intention to confess that you alone cannot govern, but that you need the aid of those whose repudiation you urged on the people?

"Is it a new manifestation of that Quezonian courage which has always faced obstacles with a smile, that now it should appear hesitant and vacillating, calling for aid before having tried its mettle?

"Do you not think, that in fairness to the people who believe in that courage, that daring, that well-considered, well-planned boldness which has always been so much of Manuel L. Quezon, you should alone assume the responsibility?

"Do you not think that the people expect you, and you alone to risk the issue, take the credit if you succeed, take all the blame if you fail? And should you fail, in the true spirit of Democracy let the others have the privilege, as it will be their duty to do what you could not accomplish?

"Mr. President, here, in the midst followed you of your friends, of men who have and who still follow and believe in you, in the midst of your own Columbians, you are before a jury of your peers. I have my say as the prosecutor of the case for the state—for the Columbians, and if I may not be accused of immodesty, in an humble way for the people. It is your turn to make your defense.

"Gentlemen of the Jury, the prosecution in the case of the people of the Philippine Islands against Manuel L. Quezon, rests."

### Hadji Butu Defends.....

(Continued from page 3)

"Many thanks," returned his interviewer, "I come purposely to see you and get your opinion on the so-called 'new deal' for the Moros. I mean the present administration of the government of Sulu under Governor Fugate."

"Good, good," he answered with a peculiar gesture that bespeaks of authority and firmness of conviction, "the people of Sulu like Governor Fugate so much that the 'new deal' is safe under his hands."

"Do you think there will be no more danger of any uprising or organized lawlessness against the government?" inquired his interviewer very slowly.

"I don't believe there will be any organized uprising against the government," assured Hadji Butu, "for under the present system the local police force composed of natives and the constabulary are ever ready to check any happening. With the combined forces of the constabulary and the native police in several districts of the islands, Sulu is bound to become a peaceful province and her people law abiding citizens.

"What in your opinion are some of the most important problems needing the immediate attention of the government?" propounded his interviewer as he moved his chair closer and closer.

Hadji Butu was in a pensive mood. He had to think for a while on the many serious and perplexing problems affecting his people. Finally he declared: "I believe we need more schools, and better teachers, too. The schools are doing very creditable work. They are helping the Moro people very much for they train them for right citizenship.

"Another important thing that should be done and done immediately is the cadastral survey. The government should help the people secure titles for their lands in order to avoid disputes and troubles. The poor land owners particularly those who are delinquent in the payment of land taxes should be given much consideration. Their lands should not be confiscated by the government for this is the beginning of dissatisfaction. It is more advisable for the government to let the landowners pay their taxes on installments. But those who can afford to pay should be made to pay at once."

Speaking about the special agents of the bureau of non-Christian tribes Hadji Butu said: "The special agents

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are not doing very much. What we really need are men of new ideas to advise the people how to acquire titles for their lands. We need men who can guide them in the right way so that they will understand the government better and believe it is doing many good things for them."

"Do your people really recognize the benefits derived from taxation?" his interviewer asked.

"Yes, yes," he answered with a genial smile, "they believe that the government is spending the money for roads, schools, and other public improvements for their own benefit."

"Do the Moro people welcome the present system of education under the public schools?" queried his interviewer.

"Of course, yes," he replied, "and many of them are sending their children to school voluntarily. Those who are not in school are either too poor to be there or some other exceptionally reasonable causes prevented them from attending schools."

"With regard to the education for the Moros, what class of people are mostly educated?" asked his interviewer.

To which Ex-Senator Hadji Butu replied, "I think you will be surprised to learn that most of the boys and the girls who obtained a higher degree of culture belong to the lower class or the slaves as they were formerly known."

## AGAINST ELECTION



Ex-Senator Hadji Butu  
says Moros are not ready for suffrage.

"How do you account for this fact?" surprisingly questioned his interviewer.

"There are more educated," declared Hadji Butu, "among the poor people because they are more ambitious and more appreciative of the hardships to be met in acquiring an education. The rich Moros are contented with what they have, and their only desire is to inherit property and social position from their elders. However, they are now beginning to realize the value of education and many of them are sending their children to school."

When asked whether it is very advisable to have an election of officials in Sulu as is done in other regularly organized provinces he objected, saying: "No, no, no, it is not advisable to have an election of officials. The Moro people cannot stand against the insults during the election campaign and if election is introduced there will be bloodshed. For the safety and security of life I strongly protest against the introduction of suffrage in Moroland."

"Thank you very much, Hadji, for this interview," concluded his interviewer, "and for your kind attention in giving me enough information concerning the Moro people and their problems."

"Don't mention it," he replied, "and come back to visit me any time you are in Jolo."

## Quezon Defends His.....

(Continued from page 4)

I was hardly able to walk. I was exhausted not only from pain but also from the strenuous work that I had to carry on even while in bed.

Ten days after leaving the islands, I began to feel better. I had rested and felt stronger. Secretary Vargas, Dr. Estrada, my accompanying physician, and my private Secretary, Representative Nieto, are all witnesses to the fact that as soon as I felt stronger I began to seriously consider the advisability of my returning to the Philippines. I consulted by cable the leaders of the Legislature and Secretaries of Departments if I should come back, informing them that my health had improved. They all advised me to go ahead, for unless the stone was

out, I could not completely recover. Despite this unanimous advice I still hesitated whether to proceed with my trip, fearing that my actual presence in Manila may be needed.

It was after Dr. Estrada had told me that if I come back I would seriously endanger my life, and after the receipt of a cablegram from Secretary Yulo telling me that if I should return then I would give the impression that the country can not get along without me, that I decided to continue my trip. I would not, could not afford to give the impression here or abroad that any one man is indispensable in the Philippines. There is too much pride in my heart as a Filipino to allow anyone to think that the Philippine government can not get along without any one man. No man is indispensable in the scheme of our national life. Thank

God we have always in reserve men with the ability and the patriotism to steer our ship of state. Besides, my presence being unnecessary as I had performed my duties of leadership before I left, what would have been the use if my return would only have meant that I would be more sick than well and on the point of death?

And I want to say here that while it is true, as Prosecutor Romulo has said in his excellent speech, that there had been jealousy and envy and backbiting among some members of our Legislature or among some of those in the Executive Department during my absence, there is nothing novel or extraordinary in that.

No political organization under heaven has existed where there are no rivalries, no petty quarrels, no jealousy

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## Editorials

### New Philippine Republic

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MANILA, JANUARY 30, 1935

### OUR FRIENDS IN SULU

**T**HE quick and voluntary response of our friends in Sulu is worthy of mention here. Provincial officials, government employes, teachers, students, and men and women of sympathetic understanding in Morolandia have given us their support. Both Christians and Mohammedans are helping; all are conscious we are building up an institution that merits the lasting support of the people.

With such a backing behind us we doubt not the success of this magazine. Our faith is strengthened, the faith that finally conquers.

And certainly time will come for us to remember the sympathy, the love, and admiration of our first readers and subscribers down south and treasure their memories deeply in the heart.

### EXPLANATION NEEDED

**O**UR representative in Cotabato has reported to us the incident in which he was not allowed to take a picture of a court room in session. A certain lawyer and a lieutenant of the constabulary stopped the photographer from taking the view which would have been an interesting material for the readers. As far as our representative is concerned we believe he was doing a sacred duty to the people in requesting the local photographer to take the picture of a court scene. He deserves the support of the public. He tried to serve them in good faith.

But he was not able to perform what he thought was a sacred task on account of the interruptions made by the powerful authority. There must have been a good reason for preventing him from taking the picture, and the people through this medium demand an honest explanation.

Effective March 30, 1935 our subscription price will be ₱2.50 a year and the number of pages of this magazine will be increased.

Subscribe now. You pay only ₱2.00

## ANNOUNCEMENT

#### TO ADVERTISERS

This is to inform you that Mr. Luis Aclaro is no longer connected with this publication. This office will not be responsible for any transaction made by him for this magazine.

#### TO COTABATO READERS

Mr. Zoilo Homboy is our authorized representative for the provinces of Lanao and Cotabato. All payments for subscriptions and contributions for publication can be submitted through him.

#### TO ZAMBOANGA READERS

Mr. Jose G. Sinco has been duly designated to campaign for subscriptions in the city of Zamboanga. You can subscribe through him and any information for publication can be submitted through Mr. Sinco.

We wish to thank Mr. Antonio Toribio, municipal president of Zamboanga for indorsing our magazine to the officials and people of the province. With his support and cooperation we are getting many subscribers, and we wish to inform the readers that they are free to send us pictures and articles for publication. Only those of general interest will be published.

We will soon have a section devoted to the development of aviation in the Philippines. The Philippine Islands Aviation Corporation will help us in this project.

## Provinces and Towns

### Baguio

An invitation for a friendly meeting between the antis and the pros was urged by Senator Osmeña in a speech at a popular banquet given in his honor at the Zig-zag hotel recently. It was the most impressive speech he ever delivered since he was the leader of the minority.

He emphasized the urgent need for union between parties in the islands specially in such a critical period of our political history. He said that it is high time for each and everyone to set aside partisan feelings and petty differences and instead turn all strength to the altar of the commonwealth. He pleaded for cooperation with the party in power and counseled the members of the minority to act with moderation.

### Cavite

Dr. Arturo B. Rotor found in his hunt last week in Cavite a rare orchid, perhaps the rarest Philippine variety. Dr. Rotor is one of the largest orchid collectors in Manila. After an orchid-hunting trip in Cavite he found the beauty of the new species. The orchid has fragrant white flowers produced densely on long recemes. The plant was brought to Dr. Eduardo Quisumbing of the bureau of science who pronounced it to be an extraordinary find.

### Batanes

According to a report received by the bureau of education last week, famine is inevitable in Batanes within the next coming months unless relief is secured. The cause of the impending calamity is the after effects of the devastating typhoon which swept the province last December. The people have no seedlings to grow, even camote cuttings are not available due to the effects of the salt water from the sea which kept the vegetation dry. Animals are also suffering from scarcity of food. It is reported that practically no cattle is ready for export. The effects of the typhoon is alarming upon school attendance and the general life of the people.

We will make this magazine thicker. We need your support.

### Cotabato

A convocation was held recently in the laboratory hall of the Cotabato high school for the installation of Boy Scout Troop No. 179. Mr. Felix Pagilagan was the scoutmaster and Mr. Moises Diano the assistant scoutmaster. The principal speaker of the occasion was Mr. Adolfo Cascolan, principal teacher of the school.

### Davao

The annual athletic meet and the music, academic, and declamation contests held recently in the Malita Central School was a success under the able efforts of Marcelino Guzman, supervising teacher and Proceso Cabinian, principal. The barrio schools who participated in the meet were Mana, Tingolo, Bolila, Tical, Sañgay, Basiawan, and Pongpong. Prominent women of the town donated eight banners for the champions of the meet.

### Sulu

Attorney Jose Montaña, delegate from Sulu to the constitutional convention, is with Ex-Senator Hadji Butu in the opinion that the Mohammedans are not ready to exercise the right of suffrage. With the exception of Delegate Montaña the delegates from the special provinces are in favor of an election of provincial and insular officials. They are proposing to present a formal protest against the Sison Bill which provides that insular officials in these provinces shall be elected by the municipal officials and councilors.

The delegate from Lanao is drafting a special memorandum against the part of the Sison Bill in question. All other delegates except Atty. Jose Montaña are supporting the protest.

### Cebu

The speakers of the anti-coalition meeting of the Filipino Youth which was held recently at the Plaza Washington in Cebu, created a great sensation amidst a crowd of eight thousand. In their speeches they pointed out in summary the important acts of the minority as well as the majority on the important issues of today affecting the political situation of the islands.

## PERSONS IN WRITING

J. R. Hayden, acting governor general of the Philippines began his work by carrying out the governmental plan mapped out by his chief.

Vicente Aldanese, insular collector of customs, strongly recommends the total abolition of the wharfage tax to enable the Philippine products to compete in foreign markets.

Dr. Jose Fabella, health and welfare commissioner, is seeking the release of about P500,000 to carry out an extensive social and welfare promotion work.

Representative Hombra from Sulu declared that theft of large cattle is still rampant in the province. He said that he lost forty heads of cattle tied around his yard recently. To reduce the vice of cattle stealing, Rep Hombra declared, the peace officers must be more active and vigilant.

District Health Officer Dr. Claro of Sulu is doing an active campaign for promotional health work among the Mohammedan people in the interior places of Sulu. He is seeking the cooperation of school and municipal district officials in carrying out his health program.

In a speech recently delivered at the floor of the U. S. Senate Commissioner Pedro Guevara proposed a protectorate for the islands like that applying to Cuba under the Monroe Doctrine.

General Basilio J. Valdes, chief of the constabulary last week announced that the force will be increased by 1,843 men within the next few weeks.

Representative Manuel Roxas has been formally designated to represent the minority party in the next Philippine mission to the United States.

Stop! Did you think of making this magazine grow. Give us your suggestions.



## Education

### IS TEXT-BOOK LAW A BENEFIT? (An Interview with School Officials)

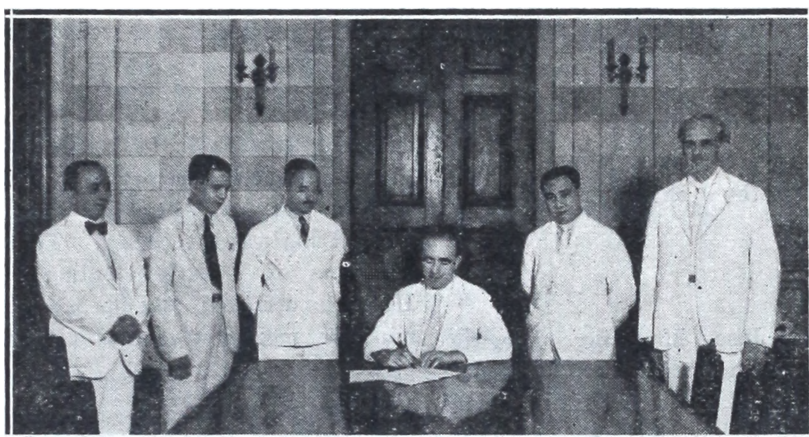
Is the text-book renting law a benefit? This was always the most important question taken up with school officials and teachers by our representative while he was on a pleasure and business tour to the south last month.

The bill authorizing the bureau of education to issue textbooks to pupils on rental basis is one of the most important pieces of legislation approved by Governor General Frank Murphy this year.

The men responsible for the passage of the law deserve the admiration and support of the people who elevated them to the high office. The approval of the bill is a great forward step in the promotion of educational development in these islands."

In Dumaguete, Oriental Negros the same question was propounded to many teachers, and here follows the statement of one whose opinion deserves notice: "The law on text-book renting is not only beneficial for the

### SIGNING THE TEXT-BOOK BILL



From left to right: Under secretary A. Albert of public instruction, Rep. Jose E. Romero of Oriental Negros, Vice-Governor R. J. Hayden, Governor General Frank Murphy, Senator Elpidio Quirino and Director L. B. Bewley of education.

The approval of the measure has paved a way for the children of the poor to obtain a higher standard of education as well as the sons and daughters of the well to do. Director Luther B. Bewley of education after the approval of the bill declared that the law will undoubtedly increase enrollment, help the poor children, and improve the quality of instruction in general.

To find out whether the law is really beneficial or not a survey was conducted by this magazine among teachers and parents from the Visayas and Mindanao which resulted in the unanimous confirmation of the unquestionable merit of the law.

In Cebu where the depression still seems to grip the province, this question was asked to many of our friends: "What do you have to say about the law on the renting of text-books?"

"That law," declared one of them, "is the wisest piece of legislation ever passed by the Philippine Legislature.

government but for the people as a whole. One of the greatest duties of the state is to educate her people in order that they may become worthy members of the society. The government in passing the law on text-book renting has given thousands of school children all over the islands a splendid opportunity to acquire an education which in the final analysis is for the benefit and safety of the state."

An American lady teacher in the Provincial Normal School at Zamboanga expressed an opinion that truly represents the reaction of most parents. Following is her view: "The law on the renting of text-book is a relief to thousands of poor parents. One of the greatest difficulties that many children encounter in their studies is the failure of parents to provide them with the necessary text-books for their grades on account of poverty. Lack of books is one of the greatest causes of low promotion. Now that it is possible for the pupils to

### AVIATION CORPORATION TO MANUFACTURE AIRPLANES

The Philippine Islands Aviation Corporation will be the first enterprise of its kind in the Philippines to engage in the manufacture of airplanes at the lowest cost. When this corporation starts its work on the manufacture of planes it will be possible for many people to have their own airplanes as the price and the term for each plane will be within the reach of many.

Representative Guillermo Z. Villanueva for the first district of Oriental Negros is one of the most active supporters behind this great undertaking. When seen at his office in the House of Representatives last week he declared that it was time for us to think seriously on the problem of national defense. Our greatest means of national protection is through the air. That we need more

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rent books from the government they can be well supplied with material, and the poor parents will be relieved of the heavy burden of the expenses in school."

Cotabato, the future rice granary of the Philippines, gives an entirely different and interesting reaction. The settlers of this province are contented and happy. Depression is unknown here because of the continuous production of rice throughout the year. When the question of text-book renting was brought to their attention the progressive inhabitants did not seem to be aware of it. The opinion as gathered was well expressed by one ex-teacher who is now in a private enterprise. Here is what he said: "For us here in Cotabato the law does not affect much. Whether books are for rent or for sale that does not make any difference. We prefer to buy books for our children because they are proud to own them."

The province of Sulu was also visited. The typhoon that swept the Mohammedan country two years ago and the many calamities that visited the people during the past years have reduced many families to poverty, and many of them are still feeling the effects of the depression. Under such a critical situation the people welcome any relief measure and the law on the renting of books is to them one of the greatest relief measures.



## Science & Medicine

### MOHAMMEDANS HAVE MORE RESISTANCE TO DISEASES, SAYS DR. LONTOK

Dr. Federico Lontok, resident physician of the Sulu Public Hospital at Jolo, Sulu confirmed the statement that the Mohammedan patients have more resistance to diseases than the Christians. Many cases of surgical operations have proved this fact. Dr. Lontok declared that he has handled several cases in which the patients would have died had they been Christians. The stronger resistance of the Mohammedans to diseases is due to the fact that these people are generally closer to nature than the Christians.

When asked whether the inhabitants of Sulu are appreciative of the work of the hospital and the health authorities, Dr. Lontok declared: "Yes, the people of Sulu, both the Christians and Mohammedans are surgery-minded. People from Cagayan de Sulu and Sitanki, the farthest places in the south often come to Jolo for medical treatment. This goes to prove that they realize the value of scientific remedies.

The annual report of the Sulu Public Hospital also shows that more people go to the hospital for treatment every year.

Year	Major Operations	Mortality
1929 .....	56	5.35%
1930 .....	95	2.66%
1931 .....	154	2.60%
1932 .....	106	1.88
1933 .....	139	2.15%

#### Aviation.....

(Continued from page 8)

airplanes to strengthen our air force is an undisputable fact. Continuing, Representative Villanueva declared: "The Philippines is the only country in the world having all the necessary materials for making airplanes. We don't have to import any material from foreign countries to make our airplanes here. This is our greatest advantage. We can make airplanes at the lowest cost and easily supply the country with very many of them."

The corporation is now negotiating with a certain big manufacturing firm in Germany in order to push this great national venture through. It is probable that German mechanics, engineers, and scientists and technical experts will be employed by this corporation.

Dr. Lontok expects to make some research work and investigations in connection with Mohammedan patients and their stronger resistance to diseases. If his plan materializes it will be a distinct contribution to the science of medicine in the Philippines.

### OUTGOING



Dr. Gumerindo Garcia, outgoing president of the Philippine Islands Medical Association.

Before turning over the chair to his successor Dr. Jose Fabella, public health commissioner, Dr. Garcia addressed the members at the thirty-second annual meeting held last month and thanked them for the cooperation he received during his presidency for the advancement of medical science in the Philippines.

### FISCAL BAYONA GETS PROMOTION

Provincial Fiscal Froilan Bayona for the province of Sulu is transferred to Bacolod, Occidental Negros, a bigger province. Occidental Negros besides being a first-class province is popularly known as the premier province of the Philippines. Mr. Bayona's transfer is well considered a promotion.

The Jolo community gave a dance in his honor at the South Seas Club at eight o'clock Sunday evening, January 13.

Prominent provincial officials, teachers and ranking members of the Jolo community graced the occasion.

### JOLO CENTER ELECTS MEMBERS OF BOARD

The members of the Women's Club of Jolo held what was called a well contested election on January 13 for the members of the board of directors for the Jolo Puericulture Center. The following were elected: Dr. F. Lontok, Dr. Garcia, Mrs. Yia, Mrs. Lumanlan, Mrs. Escudero, Mrs. Mendoza, Mrs. Escio, Mrs. Hadji Butu and Miss Lydia Rasul.

With these persons behind the board the Puericulture Center will continue to go on smoothly with its constructive program for educated motherhood. All activities in connection with infant care, proper diet for babies, and other matters concerning home and health will be fostered.

### DR. CALDERON REMAINS P. G. H. HEAD

For the purpose of improving the service especially the service rendered to charity patients changes in the administration of the Philippine General Hospital was announced last week by J. R. Hayden, acting governor general.

Dr. Fernando Calderon will be retained as the director. An executive officer under him will take charge of the administrative details especially the admission of patients.

Dr. Augusto F. Villalon, chief of the Southern Islands Hospital at Cebu has been named to fill the post of executive officer. He will be the man of the receiving and emergency division. To assist him in the speedy and efficient execution of duties will be the resident physicians of the hospital who will take turns in the rotation as assistant executive officer.

The practice of sending out ambulances under the charge of internes will be discontinued. Every ambulance that will be sent out will hereafter, be accompanied by a graduate instead of a student physician.

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## Society

### BOHOL ASSOCIATION TO GIVE WHOLE DAY AFFAIR

The Bohol Association, Inc. in Manila will give a whole day affair at Santa Ana Cabaret on February 3, 1935 from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

According to Mr. Roque Clarin, president of the Bohol Association the affair will be a success as big preparations have been made by the enthusiastic members. Prominent Bohol officials and leading society members in Manila will grace the occasion.

### MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION ELECTS OFFICERS

The election of officers of the NESTANGLO MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION took place last night at the offices of the Nestles and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., at 502 Estero Cegado. After a hot contested fight for the Presidency, Mr. Roque Clarin, the Chief of the Shipping Department of the Company, came out victorious with big majority. The following officers were elected:

President—Mr. Roque Clarin  
Vice-President—Mr. E. Villanueva  
Secretary—Miss Conchita Lavadia  
Asst. Secretary—Victorio Cachila  
Treasurer—Mr. Manuel de Jesus  
Asst. Treasurer—Mr. Mateo Gonzales  
Auditor—Mr. E. Barroza  
Asst. Auditor—Mr. A. Trinidad  
Sgt. at Arms—Mr. F. Vivar  
Reporter—Mr. G. A. Cabrera

The installation of officers will be held in the near future, to be decided later by the Board of Directors of the newly formed organization.

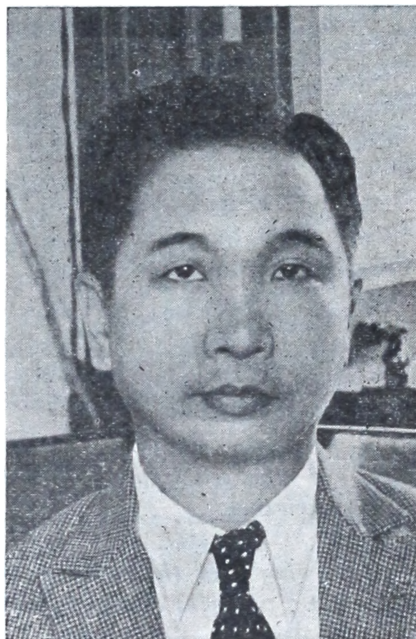
### FRENCH SCHOOL WILL GIVE PARTY

Madame Kollerman's French School of designing and dressmaking will give a party on February 2 in honor of her students. Many of these students have helped in the making of several dresses that Madame Kollerman made for the benefit of the crippled children.

In recognition of their good services Madame Kollerman is giving the party to them. Many prominent ladies in the city have been invited and the party is expected to be a success.

### VIGAN WELCOMES PRESIDENT BOCOBO

President Jorge Bocobo of the University of the Philippines was given a rousing welcome by the hospitable people of Vigan, Ilocos Sur when he visited the Vigan Junior College two weeks ago. Arriving at Banaoag, Ilocos Sur about four o'clock in the afternoon he was met by a delegation of officials headed by Governor Alejandro Quirolgico. The Municipal President of Vigan, members of the faculty of the Vigan Junior College, government officials and members of



Pres. Jorge Bocobo

the U. P. Alumni also paid their due respect to President Bocobo.

President Bocobo inspected the college premises together with ranking officials of the town at eight o'clock Saturday, January 19. At nine o'clock he was guest of honor of the Student Conference.

In the afternoon President Bocobo had a short conference with the members of the faculty and staff of the Vigan Junior College. At 3:30 o'clock he was guest at a convocation. The U. P. Alumni gave him a banquet at four o'clock. The Educational Night at the Auditorium of the Vigan Carnival grounds was one of the highlights of his visit.

### CAPIZ BACHELORS' CLUB TO HOLD GRAND BALL

Preparations are now in full swing for the biggest anniversary reception and ball to be given by the Capiz Bachelor's Club at Tiro Al Blanco on Sunday, February 3. A rigodon de honor and a nifty 'palabas' will precede the dance. The rigodon de honor will be formed by prominent Capizeños residing in the city. No expense is being spared to make this affair the most enjoyable ever held by the club.

An array of native-made ternos will be one of the highlights of the evening.

The committee responsible for the success of the coming ball is composed of Dr. Florencio Barrios, chairman; Dr. Rizal Altavas, Messrs. Roberto Buni, Salvador Dellota, Estefano Concepcion, Napoleon Martinez, Nicolas Vallarus, and Avelino Ruiz. They are assisted by Misses Lulu Reyes, Minerva Inocencio, Corazon Carmona, Elvira Altavas, Maternidad Teodosio, Estrella Venus, Erama Laygo and Rosario Samson.

The guests will be received by Mrs. Enrique Altavas, Hon. Vicente Carmona.  
(Continued on page 14)



### Have You Ever Blamed Your Eyes for Your Headache?

Most headaches come in the afternoon, after close work. Any one of several eye muscles can cause an intense headache. Attack your headache at its source.

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**Quezon Defends His.....***(Continued from page 5)*

sies, whether the leader is absent or present. But we Filipinos have a right to be proud of the fact that despite these jealousies, despite such rivalries, the work of the Legislature has been a credit to us, would have been a credit to any country, for it enacted laws that answer the need of the present period in our history, laws that are inspired by statesmanship and patriotism.

**Legislature Did Well**

The Legislature could not have done better even if I were here. If you think the Legislature failed, I am willing to make that failure my own and I am willing to stake my public record on that score. But the Legislature has done well and with its work behind me I am willing to face the bar of public opinion. Let me, in your presence, congratulate Speaker Paredes for his very able leadership, and let me acknowledge publicly that the credit of that success is in large part due to the cooperation given by the minority to the majority.

My good friend, Mr. Romulo, made some references to the tariff question. My opinion about our future economic relations with the United States and the economic policies that should be pursued by our country was clearly outlined by me in my speech delivered at the opening of the last Legislature. I am not familiar with the tariff bill as prepared by the committee of the Governor General or by the committee of the Legislature. I had clearly stated my views on the subject and if either bill agreed with my opinion as stated, then of course, I approve the bill, but not otherwise. It is not necessary for me to say now why the Legislature did not pass any tariff legislation. All I am prepared to say is that it is well that it did not.

**Not Commonwealth Yet**

What measures other than those passed by the Legislature could or should have been passed? I shall not take up your time mentioning the legislation enacted, for you are familiar with them. What other policies could have been determined at this time? Herein lies the confusion in the minds of those who say or intimate that I have done nothing to guide the people through seas that lie ahead. Those who make this criticism forget that our government today is not as yet that of the Commonwealth; that it is not this government,

but the Commonwealth that is entrusted with the task of nation-building. It would be presumptuous on my part now to attempt to give final solution to problems that will confront the Commonwealth. It will be worst than futile for me to start on a policy which after the inauguration of the commonwealth may be discarded. Much as I love to hear that I shall be the first President of the Commonwealth, the incontrovertible fact is that I am not that as yet. It would be rank immodesty if not folly on my part were I to act now upon the theory that I am at the head of the government of the Commonwealth, and speak and act for it.

Therein, my friends, lies the confusion. The people expect of me things that I have neither the power nor even the right to do at present. As a matter of fact, if I have erred, my errors have not been of omission but of commission; it is not that I have done nothing but that I have gone beyond what was exactly my right and duty to do. For instance, when I discussed the problems of our national defense with the Washington administration. This is one of the two most important and urgent problems that the commonwealth will have to face. The other is economic self-sufficiency. Regarding the national defense I took steps to secure a legislation that will place at the disposal of the commonwealth such technical aid and advice from the United States as may be needed.

**Would Be Embarrassing**

Had I been asked by the Secretary of War, Senator Tydings and Representative McDuffie the question, "who are you? What right have you to ask for such legislation? How do you know that the commonwealth will want this done?" I would have been most embarrassed. I could not have answered: "Oh, even Dean Kalaw has predicted that I shall be the president of the commonwealth." What surprises me is that for having presumed to do what I did on this subject nobody has attacked me yet. But, of course, in this case no harm could come if congress takes the steps I have recommended, but much could be lost if it was left to the commonwealth to seek remedial legislation. As it is, the chief executive of the commonwealth may or may not take advantage of this law if enacted at this time. He may or may not ask advice from the United States Army, or from Major Lim or Major Garcia, who both belong to that army. He

may refer to that of Gen. Juan Hernandez of the National Volunteers. And if that is what he would want there is nothing in the proposed measure that will stop him. On the other hand, if the Commonwealth president would wish to use the services of the United States Army officers, this would be the legislation authorizing him to do so.

**National Defense Problem**

Gentlemen: One of the most important problems of the commonwealth is national defense. We should get ready to defend our country. There are those who believe that the country would be safe under a neutrality agreement. That was also my opinion. I thought that if we could secure a neutrality treaty, we would be just as safe as if we had sufficient force to defend our country. But anyone who has not learned from the experiences of the last twenty years, must either be blind or a fool or both. Thank God I am neither.

The neutralization of the Philippines is O. K. We should take advantage of the authority given to the President of the United States under the McDuffie-Tydings act to negotiate a treaty for the neutralization of the Islands but we cannot rely on that treaty alone; we must get busy and be prepared to defend ourselves, just in case someone should decide to proclaim that treaties are mere scraps of paper.

Our future economic relations with the United States and the world is another important question. This is the other pressing problem the Commonwealth will face. I have gone a little further than I should have done perhaps. In my last trip I went through Java, the one country we must bear in mind, if we are forced out of the protected market of the United States. Java can produce and does produce everything we do. I had to study and did study social and economic conditions of that country, taking advantage of my last trip—one supposedly only for my health.

**Denies Any Neglect**

While I was in the United States, I had conferences with Administration officials and congressional leaders on what should be done in this respect, and since my return, together with majority and minority leaders of the Legislature, we discussed this question with the Congressional Committee.

I deny that we are not getting ready for the Commonwealth; as far

*(Continued on page 12)*

## Quezon Defends His.....

(Continued on page 12)

as this work is concerned, that of preparing this government for the speedy transfer of its authority and affairs to that of the Commonwealth, everything is being done now and will be ready when the Commonwealth is inaugurated. The convention which is now at work and which has been successful so far, under the guidance of its distinguished president, Senator Recto, is laying the structure for the government of the Commonwealth. Its work will soon be completed. The legislature will convene to enact the necessary laws to usher the Commonwealth into existence.

In the meantime every department of the government is gathering facts and information that will be required for the early, intelligent and comprehensive determination of the policies to be pursued by the Commonwealth regarding our economic, social and political problems. So, I repeat, this Legislature, this government is performing every duty devolving upon it in preparing the country for the advent of the Commonwealth. And, lest you forget, bear in mind also, that while the country has confirmed my leadership in the last election, the head of this government is the Governor-General, whose approval is necessary for anything I may want to do. And while it is true that Governor-General Murphy has given me and my associates every possible assistance and no Filipino, much less any of his predecessors, can excel him in his desire to help our people in every way he possibly can,—for he has our best interest at heart,—the fact remains he is the Governor-General and I can not ask him or expect him to put me in his place.

### Quezon Not Yet Omniscient

Let us be sensible. Let us be patient. Mr. Romulo's speech would have been a fatal indictment against me had it been delivered after I had been five years at the head of the Commonwealth and had done nothing except to travel around the world to remove stones from my kidney, or, perchance, to get new ones. He says the work of nation building is not the result of hasty judgment. Of course. And precisely because of that, do not expect too much and too soon from this government or even from that of the Commonwealth. Even admitting, if it were true, that Manuel L. Quezon is an aggressive, energetic and an all-wise leader, he has not as yet

become the supreme creator of the world. He can not, by one word, have things done. No fiat lux from his lips would bring light.

The task of nation building is not to be accomplished by the legislature in its last session. Nation building is not the work of one day, one year, one legislature, or even one generation. It is the work of every day in every year, and of every year in every generation. It is the work of every government and every one of its successors. Listening to the marvelous speech of Prof. Romulo you would believe that my victory at the last election meant that between the day of my triumph and the day when the Commonwealth has been established, I should have planned the complete work of the present Legislature, and what shall be done by the Commonwealth. The truth of the matter is that the task of this Legislature is very well circumscribed and limited to that of having this government go on until the government of the Commonwealth is established and see to it that there is no drawback from the establishment of the Commonwealth once the constitution is framed and adopted—and even this is a work resting in hands other than those of the last Legislature.

### Future Not In Our Keeping

The making of the plan of how to solve our pending and future problems lies not in our keeping. This is the task, the supreme task of the Commonwealth. May I not, in passing, without seeming to be immodest, say right here and now, that I have tried to familiarize myself with all these problems, and I am ready now to offer the plan for their solution, but that, as I said before, it would be untimely, improper, presumptuous on my part to offer them at this juncture. All I am doing, all I may do, is to give of the people, whenever the opportunity comes my way, some of my thoughts, in general terms, regarding certain very urgent subjects we have to think about and how we might the better, in my opinion, meet them.

It is for the Commonwealth to do the actual planning and the working out of things that should be done to insure the success of the Philippine Republic once established.

And, remember my friends, that the edifice of our national existence must be strong and solid. We do not want to build a nipa shack. We want to build an edifice that will last through

the centuries, and edifice that will defy time and adversities, that will stand erect when the last trumpet call predicted by the prophet is heard. To do that we must make haste slowly. We must make sure that every step we take, as shown by the experience of the ages, is wise. Let us learn the lessons of history. Let us see what has been done by others and what they have failed to do. What a wonderful opportunity it is here for the Filipino people to build on sound and everlasting foundation. Before us we have not alone the history of past centuries but especially that of the last twenty years—which is shaping the course of events of the present and of the future. Verily, we are in an enviable position and we should make the most of our opportunity.

### Social Revolution Going On

A sweeping social revolution is going on all around us. You may not see it; you may not hear it; you may not feel it. But it is there just the same. A revolution which may change society as we know it. No one can foretell what the future has in store for humanity. But if we are wise, if we have learned and if we are learning from what is going on all over the world, we shall not be caught unprepared, we shall not unnecessarily suffer. We can safeguard our safety, our well-being, if we fight the forces of reaction, greed, of injustice, of disorder.

And this brings me to the last question which has been propounded here: whether I am afraid to govern alone.

Let me tell Mr. Romulo at the outset that no man can govern alone. Those who did so were autocrats. And even they did not govern alone, and although they had the power they did have, usually they allowed favorites to govern for them. We have no autocrats in our day, but we have dictators, which is another name for autocrats, the only difference being that autocrats govern under the theory of the divine right of kings and dictators govern by force. But dictators, too govern with the aid of others.

### Never Wanted To Govern Alone

And, in my particular case I never wanted to govern alone, I always sought the advice and cooperation of others. What Mr. Romulo really wants to know, is whether I am afraid to assume leadership and responsibility alone. All who know me will answer that question for me. I am not afraid



of anything—bombastic as this may sound to your ears. I am not afraid of assuming the responsibility. I have never been afraid to assume responsibility of my acts or of those who are with me.

It is not a confession of weakness to say at this time on the eve of the establishment of the Commonwealth, tomorrow when the Commonwealth is inaugurated, or, perhaps, on the day of the birth of the Republic, if I were at the helm of affairs, I shall not hesitate to call on any Filipino, no matter what his political affiliation may be, to render service to the country whenever his services are needed. What a bleak and black future would await us if we were to proceed on the assumption that if one party wins, it would be weakness or fear to assume responsibility to press into service men belonging to the other party.

At a time of national crisis—and great changes in the life of a nation are always critical,—every useful element of the community should be pressed into service under the leadership of those chosen to lead. Partisanship must be laid aside, every heart should be open and attuned only to sentiments noble and patriotic. If Dean Kalaw proves to be a prophet, I say now that religious creed, political affiliation or station in life, will not bar any man from the role he is best qualified to play. And supposing that in the next election Dean Kalaw who seems to have the knack of always aligning himself with the losing side is able to inflict on me the jinx of his bad luck and I am defeated, and the candidate supported by this lucky fellow Romulo is elected, my services should they be needed, without hesitation, I will be ready to serve in any capacity, however, humble.

It is only in this spirit that we may be sure that we shall emerge victorious out of every national crisis that may confront us. Thus alone may the Commonwealth build up the future of our country on a lasting basis. This is not time for petty, selfish considerations. And what I am saying now is not an empty promise. My record, after the last election shows it. My party won—it won with such overwhelming victory that we could have ridden roughshod and ruthlessly over our political adversaries. They sought no mercy. After the first few blasts of helpless protests they resigned to their fate, and like men accepted their defeat. The fight was bitter, passions ran high,

there was hatred and rancor in people's heart. Did I take revenge or even thought of taking it on the fallen adversary? Did I proudly parade my triumph over the land? Instead I held out the hand of friendship to all. I offered them the olive leaf of peace. I invited them to cooperate with me. They answered my call as Filipinos and nobly gave me their help.

The Legislature was run above partisan politics. We have a right to be proud of our Speaker Paredes, who led the House so well and so ably. We have a right to be proud of the majority, both in the Senate and the House, and it is with gratitude and pleasure that I acknowledge publicly the spirit of unselfish patriotism with which the minority leaders and their colleagues cooperated with the majority. There was no coalition in the Legislature to be sure—no formal coalition. Then the Convention was inaugurated. Here a formal coalition was necessary—one known to the country for it was important that it may be known that the constitution was not the work of one party, so that it may be beyond the pale of politics—the work of all, beloved and admired by all. I called in for a conference the leader of the minority, Senator Osmeña, suggested that there be a coalition in the Convention and he gave me his help to accomplish this purpose. Once more he proved to the country that he was a statesman and a patriot. Thus the achievement of the constitutional convention will be the achievement of all—the majority and the minority. Credit must be given to the President of the Convention, although this was not a revelation to the country. All know his statesmanship, his scholarship, his patriotism. The constitution should be placed above partisan politics so that when the day comes for partisan fights it will be set aside, enshrined in the hearts of all, and everyone will be in duty bound to uphold and defend it. The majority has given and is giving a good account of its mettle. All praise and thanks to them. Here again it will be difficult, even unjust to establish comparison as between the work of the majority and the minority. Representative Roxas, whose accomplishments are well acknowledged, did his best, and his associates have joined hands in the common task.

#### *Warns Some Newspapers*

Now I suppose some newspapers will publish the news that I delivered a speech in favor of the coalition, and

that my speech today is a confirmation of what Dean Kalaw said that "the majority is anxious for it." I am not speaking for or against the much discussed coalition. If there is to be one, it must be decided by the party organizations concerned, publicly and with all the terms and conditions publicly known, I am not for it, nor am I against it. I leave it to my associates to decide. But of one thing I am certain: Some things that must be done during the first few years of the Commonwealth require the unanimous support of the people, such for instance as national defense and our economic policies. On such vital questions we do not want our people to be divided on party lines.

I do not care for those pacifists, whose theories can not stand the test of time. I am a pacifist myself. One of the constitutional provisions in the draft of the constitution which merits my hearty approval is that which renounces war as a national policy. I read it when I was still in Hongkong and I felt happy and proud that the Convention had inserted such a provision in the draft. That alone is sufficient to immortalize the work of the Convention. I am for peace. But the realities facing us today are that shooting may yet be needed, not fireworks, but SHOOTING. Unless we prepare for national defense we may have fireworks, but we shall not know how to do the shooting should it be necessary.

#### *National Resources Problems*

Another important problem is the proper use of the country's natural resources so that the people may not be deprived of their national heritage.

We must unite on these matters. No opposition should be allowed to stand on the way. Not that I propose to override opposition with a club but through education, and if the leaders are united on these important questions where the very life of the nation is at stake they can secure unanimity on the part of the people. At this critical moment of our history what we need is mutual understanding, common counsel, harmony, co-operation.

Mr. Romulo had asked me if I am afraid to govern alone. My answer has been given. Of course if after extending my invitation to other parties or leaders to cooperate they should refuse to do so, I assure you that I shall not shirk the task that may be entrusted to me or my party by the

(Continued on page 14)

**Quezon Defends His.....***(Continued on page 14)*

people. Nothing can ever stop me from the course I have set out for myself. I will go ahead alone if necessary.

But let us not hope that such a situation will exist here. Let us hope that every time the nation calls for a united people the country will answer as one man whatever may be our political affiliations or religious creed, that everything will be forgotten and that all of us will remember only that we are all the sons of the Philippines.

I thank you for your kind invitation.

After the thunderous ovation that greeted the speech of President Quezon, Mr. Romulo stood up and said:

"Mr. President, I am glad that my speech served as the anvil on which was placed the red-hot hissing ingot of your oratory which as never before gave us today its best sparks of wit, logic and wisdom. I am glad that I served as the background against which was set the brilliance of that diamond which in our national life we call Manuel L. Quezon. I am sure I bespeak the sentiments of the jury when I say that you are acquitted with honors."

**Capiz Bachelors.....***(Continued from page 10)*

mona, Mrs. Manuel Roxas, Dr. Jose Eduque, Miss Daisy Hontiveros (muse) and Atty. Hector Bisnar, with Felipe Villena introducing.

Members are advised to get in touch with the chairman of managers at

**L E T T E R S****Pressure of Work**

Sir:

I have not been able to answer your letter right away because of pressure of work before the athletic meets. We here in the High exerted every effort to win the Tagbilaran Meet. In spite of this we came out only third.

I shall send you my subscription in a week or two. To whom shall I forward it. Wishing you a Prosperous and Happy New Year, I am.

V. ALDECCA

Oriental Negros High School  
Dumaguete, Or. Negros

**Interesting Incident**

Sir:

As I am now your representative it is necessary that I should be given permission or authority to take pictures or views that should go with the articles or news for publication.

A case happened to me recently where I asked a photographer to take a picture of the court room. But one of the lawyers and a lieutenant of the constabulary prevented the photograp-

her from taking any picture.

I don't know of any law prohibiting a newspaper representative to take pictures and I request you to help me in this important matter.

I can assure you that my campaign for this magazine in Cotabato and Lanao will be successful.

ZOILO HOMBOY

Representative  
New Philippine Republic  
Cotabato, Cotabato  
*I am glad*

Sir:

I have your letter of the 10th inst. I am glad you are entering immediately the names of subscribers in your mailing list. Herewith are some more subscribers who are very willing to support your magazine: Saturnino G. Bolongaita, Genero Bokinkito, Teopista de Leong, Maximo Jayme, and Mrs. Anecita Granada.

Hoping to get some more subscribers and success.

TITO ALDECCA

Tayasan, Or. Negros

**A R T**

The committee on culture of the president of the State University will inaugurate its first activity by holding an exhibition of Filipino Masters and

520 Colorado or by Tel. 5-71-42, or through the social secretary, Miss Petra Inocencio, who is in-charge of the invitations—Tel. 2-56 65.

painters of the younger generation which will take place at the University of the Philippines in March. Professor Gabriel Bernardo, chairman of the committee announced that the date for the exhibitions will be set for March 18 to 26, the time when all the students, faculty, and alumni will be gathered in the University.



Ethel Merman in "Kid Millions"

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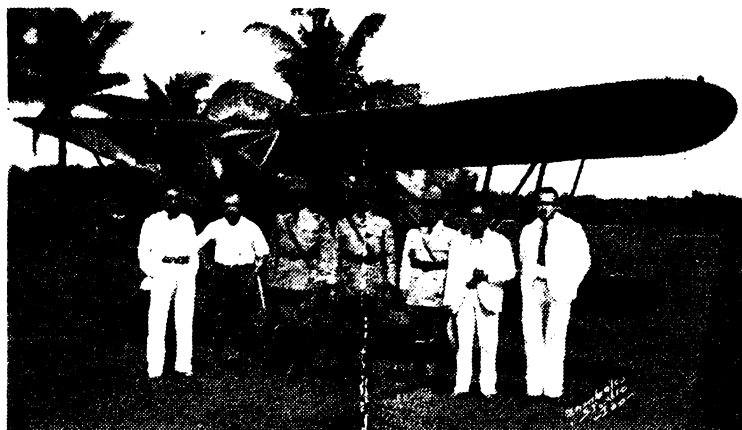
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# *Are You Interested in* **Aviation?**

Filipinos who are interested in a national drive for the development of aviation in the Philippines are requested to send in their names and addresses. If possible explain in your letter why you would like to promote a nation-wide aviation interest.



*General B. Valdez and party on inspection trip at Iba, Zambales. They inspected the aviation fields of the Philippine Islands Aviation Corporation and of the Philippine Constabulary.*

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